



**Signatures Against the Ivory Trade in Hong Kong**

panel\_ea, info, dphk, bpa, contact, liberal,  
Clare Dickie to: info, info, info, kwaichung, info, flucsb, lsd,  
info, info

05/06/2017 17:18

Cc: Kezia Leung, Sun Woo CHOI, Joel Bourque, Felicity Carter

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Honorable Tanya Chan and Members of LegCo,

In view of the upcoming Panel on the Environment Affairs discussion tomorrow, June 6th, we are writing to respectfully request your support for the Hong Kong Government's proposal to ban the ivory trade by 2021 with no compensation, and impose a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment to deter future wildlife crime offenders. Every year over 20,000 elephants are killed, primarily for their tusks to satisfy the demand for ivory products in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand. Hong Kong is a key part of this trade as a major transit and retail hub and we need it to stop.

We are writing on behalf of the over 460 students, parents, faculty, and community members who have signed our petition against Ivory Trade here in Hong Kong. While many of our community members cannot attend the public hearing tomorrow, we would like you to know how committed we are to stopping the trade of ivory here in Hong Kong so that we may save the elephants from the poachers around the world.

We have attached a PDF with our petition and the reasons so many of us are standing against the ivory trade. We will be delivering hard copies of our petition to LegCo this afternoon.

We sincerely hope you do your very best in supporting a bill that will not only stop the ivory trade but will not compensate traders for their actions.

Sincerely,

Clara Choi and Kezia Leung - Grade 8 Students - Hong Kong International School  
Felicity Carter, Joel Bourque, Clare Dickie - Hong Kong International School  
The members of the Hong Kong International School Community

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Clare Dickie  
Teacher  
Social Studies - Middle School

Email: [REDACTED], edu.hk



HKIS Ivory Trade Ban Petition.pdf

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 20:21:05	YES!	Emily Shen	CDNIS Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	It's just morally wrong.
04/06/2017 21:11:01	YES!	Vikki Curtis	Concerned citizen	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 19:09:29	YES!	Jenna Nelson	Former HKIS teacher	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 21:01:30	YES!	Kurt, Helmer	Friend	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
04/06/2017 17:19:04	YES!	Lesley thompson	Friend of staff	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 19:45:06	YES!	Nancy Schulte	Grandmother of student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
03/06/2017 15:20:54	YES!	Rauno Laiho	Grandparent	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 12:29:45	YES!	Vuokko Laiho	grandparents	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Norsujen tappaminen on epäeettistä. Norsuja tulisi suojella niiden asuinalueilla.
04/06/2017 23:21:59	YES!	Megan, Diehl	HKIS Alumni	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 18:16:40	YES!	Annie, Kang	HKIS alumni	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 12:06:35	YES!	Farhan	HKIS High School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 22:02:46	YES!	Luke, Harris	HKIS High School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
04/06/2017 15:21:25	YES!	Sofia, Manghelli	HKIS High School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
01/06/2017 21:27:17	YES!	Chloe, Kil	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
01/06/2017 21:27:33	YES!	Evelyn Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	I have been passionate about stopping elephant poaching for a long time. Every single year, I have wrote about something to do with elephants and the situation is getting out of hand. It is unbelievable how bad elephant poaching and ivory trading has gotten. Not just in Hong Kong but everywhere around the world.
01/06/2017 21:32:02	YES!	Vikram Krishna	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Poaching Ivory kills elephants and rhinos. Animals shouldn't be killed for the soul purpose of decoration, especially when it is from a species which is so rare.

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01/06/2017 21:36:51	YES!	Felix Yeung	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	In addition to the above points on why the ivory trade should be expressly banned, passing this law is simply the moral thing to do. To remain ignorant to the fact that the pre-Convention system is faulted would be to delude ourselves and put thousands of elephants and park rangers at risk. The hearing must ban the legal trade, lest our city become a bastion of barbarity in which such illegitimate, immoral acts are still considered the norm.
01/06/2017 21:41:06	YES!	Elizabeth Won	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
01/06/2017 21:41:32	YES!	Hope Tan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
01/06/2017 21:42:01	YES!	Brian, Kwak	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	Do you really want one of the world's most beautiful animals to go extinct because of an action we could not take? Think about that before you decide what your next action towards the sale of ivory will be.
01/06/2017 21:57:29	YES!	Mady Smith	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
01/06/2017 21:58:44	YES!	Sophie, Robertson	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

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01/06/2017 22:07:15	YES!	Cassandra Tung	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	it's cruel to elephants and we shouldn't hurt elephants just for our own gain; it's extremely selfish and callous towards animals.
01/06/2017 22:09:30	YES!	Taylor, Oh	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
01/06/2017 22:35:27	YES!	Phoebus Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
01/06/2017 22:36:56	YES!	Katelyn Liu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 00:00:09	YES!	Travis Thai	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 06:06:58	YES!	Davis, Emika	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Elephants are amazing and wonderful animals, and the fact that the next generation may not see one is saddening. It has also all been done by our own hands. Also, African elephants pull down trees, break up thorny bushes, and dig in dry water beds to create grasslands, salt licks, and watering holes for other animals. With the elephants, the ecosystem itself would decline until there are no more lions, hippos, antelopes, and other animals living in sub-Saharan Africa, the rain forests of Central and West Africa and the Sahel desert in Mali.
02/06/2017 07:14:16	YES!	Akash, Khanna	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:16:16	YES!	LIN, Anderson	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:21:30	YES!	Jasmine Yu	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 07:26:55	YES!	Brendan Tang	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:28:09	YES!	Rachel, Niu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:30:16	YES!	Au Lorraine	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:32:50	YES!	Ina Cho	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:32:57	YES!	Tessa Martielli	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 07:33:03	YES!	Ajuni Chawla	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



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02/06/2017 07:33:04	YES!	Anika Kamat	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:33:12	YES!	Ryan Yau	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:33:14	YES!	Valeria Rivera Calix	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 07:33:16	YES!	Tyler Greenberg	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:33:18	YES!	David Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:33:25	YES!	Torin Murray	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Its cruel
02/06/2017 07:33:28	YES!	Bertin Leung	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 07:33:54	YES!	Emily Jones	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		It's bad.
02/06/2017 07:34:07	YES!	Sammy Hwang	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:34:08	YES!	Ryan Hooper	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Stop it, get some help.
02/06/2017 07:34:10	YES!	Ahaana Subberwal	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	It is bad, I want my children to see elephants in the future.
02/06/2017 07:34:12	YES!	Daniel Zheng	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:34:16	YES!	Angela Tsou	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:34:35	YES!	Adya Patil	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	poor elephants, they dont deserve this.
02/06/2017 07:34:51	YES!	Ella Chang	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:34:53	YES!	Jessica Shono Thai	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		it is bad
02/06/2017 07:35:15	YES!	Martin lu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Elephants are testaments to life, we should keep them.
02/06/2017 07:35:22	YES!	Boyle, Bridgette	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:35:51	YES!	Emi Blakely	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	The poor elephants! It is wrong! did anyone ask what the elephants thought about this????
02/06/2017 07:35:58	YES!	Clara Zibell	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 07:36:11	YES!	Kyle Chan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 07:36:38	YES!	Susan Johnson	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Innocent animals shouldn't have to lose their lives just so we can get ivory.
02/06/2017 07:36:42	YES!	Aria Campbell	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	BECAUSE WE ARE KILLING ANIMALS THAT HAVE BEEN ON OUR EARTH LONGER THAN WE HAVE, WE CAME TO EARTH AND WE ARE NOW KILLING IT. THIS NEEDS TO STOP OTHERWISE EVERYONE WILL DIE BECAUSE THE ECOSYSTEM IS FAILING.

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:37:09	YES!	Harsh Nigam	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	IT IS ILLEGAL!!!!
02/06/2017 07:37:10	YES!	Eily Wolhardt	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 07:37:17	YES!	Eunji Ee	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:37:21	YES!	Emma O'Reilly	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	its like really bad
02/06/2017 07:37:41	YES!	Emerson, Fox	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:38:26	YES!	Benjamin Ting	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		Honestly, I just think that after all this work it would be a waste to keep contributing to the harm of animals. After all, animals do feel pain.

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02/06/2017 07:38:28	YES!	Erika, Hornmark	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:39:14	YES!	Andrea Hanson	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:39:33	YES!	Amy Zou	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:40:02	YES!	Dylan Dodds	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	After this generation all elephants will be extinct if we don't do something

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:40:11	YES!	Sofia Berman Rodriguez	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	Because many people will rely on HK to get the ivory and HK is buying it for other countries and the elephants could be extinct.
02/06/2017 07:41:27	YES!	Kylie, Holm	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	Ivory trading in HK is making the population of elephants decline and if it isn't banned the population will become extinct.



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				<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its</p>		<p>I am a South African and the white rhinos are almost extinct because Ivory trade. This is a Essay I wrote in 2015 "Ivory Trade Should Be Banned. By:Jonathan Andersson Think of a world with no ivory trade,how great would it be if elephants and rhinos are no longer going extinct.</p> <p>One reason ivory trade should be banned is that it is hurting the elephants and rhinos.For example,there are not many elephants and rhinos left in the wild. Also elephants and rhinos are be poached (hunted) in gang reserve.An example is when I went to the a in South Africa gang reserve about a week be for I got there the rhion that sterted the gang reserve was poached and one other rhion almost (named temper) got poached.</p> <p>Another reason ivory trade should be banned is because Ivory harms a lot of animals.People who hunt want ivory put poison in rivers and lakes but,the poison does not only kill rhinos and elephants.It kills all the animals that trink out of it.Also in the catechism of the catholic church (2418) it is stated that "it is contrary humans dignity to cause animals to suffer or die needlessly" I think that it is not good and not true. All so I think Ivory is useless some people may say "but,what about dimods and gems thay are useless" but, you find them in caves and they don't harm anything to get it.But ivory you need to kill elephants and rhinos to get ivory.</p> <p>My final reason ivory trade should be banned is because most ivory is illegal.One factory owner privately acknowledged that 330 pounds of ivory only lasts one month.The rest,he said, is from the black market.One of the biggest hall in Hong Kong was in January 2013 was nearly 3,000 pound of ivory that is worth about \$1.4 million,hidden under rocks in a shipping container that came from Kenya through malaysia.In Puzhai, residents still talk about the raid of April 2011. when a routine inspection yielded one of China's largest seizures ever:707 tusks,32 ivory bracelets and a rhino horn.All hidden in side boxes in the back of a truck.</p> <p>So in conclusion me and many others people and I hope you too will aggerly that ivory trade should be banned.Ivory Trade Should Be Banned. By:Jonathan Andersson Think of a world with no ivory trade,how great would it be if elephants and rhinos are no longer going extinct.</p> <p>One reason ivory trade should be banned is that it is hurting the elephants and rhinos.For example,there are not many elephants and rhinos left in the wild. Also elephants and rhinos are be poached (hunted) in gang reserve.An example is when I went to the a in South Africa gang reserve about a week be for I got there the rhino that started the gang reserve was poached and one other rhion almost (named temper) got poached.</p> <p>Another reason ivory trade should be banned is because Ivory harms a lot of animals.People who hunt want ivory put poison in rivers and lakes but,the poison does not only kill rhinos and elephants.It kills all the animals that trink out of it.Also in the catechism of the catholic church (2418) it is stated that "it is contrary humans dignity to cause animals to suffer or die needlessly" I think that it is not good and not true. All so I think Ivory is useless some people may say "but,what about diamonds and gems they are useless" but, you find them in caves and they don't harm anything to get it.But ivory you need to kill elephants and rhinos to get ivory.</p> <p>My final reason ivory trade should be banned is because most ivory is illegal.One factory owner privately acknowledged that 330 pounds of ivory only lasts one month.The rest,he said, is from the black market.One of the biggest hall in Hong Kong was in January 2013 was nearly 3,000 pound of ivory that is worth about \$1.4 million,hidden under rocks in a shipping container that came from Kenya through malaysia.In Puzhai, residents still talk about the raid of April 2011. when a routine inspection yielded one</p>

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02/06/2017 07:42:11	YES!	Kate Maddux	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:43:01	YES!	Matthew Lee	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:44:04	YES!	Ellie, Ko	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:44:22	YES!	Allyson, Shick	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:44:51	YES!	Claire, Liu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 07:44:52	YES!	Tim Alexander Meyerhoff	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	None.
02/06/2017 07:45:35	YES!	Taira Blakely	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	It is really bad
02/06/2017 07:45:42	YES!	Kezia Leung	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	Killing elephants for ivory is wrong and I think the people should not be allowed to do this act. Soon elephants would be extinct because of us.
02/06/2017 07:45:51	YES!	Shloka Bahuguna	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
02/06/2017 07:46:10	YES!	Nicole Lee	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 07:46:24	YES!	Braden,Kearney	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		dont kill elephants
02/06/2017 07:46:35	YES!	Eda Hong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:46:40	YES!	Subin, Shetty	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 07:46:41	YES!	Katie Jones	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 07:46:52	YES!	Hannah, Chen	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	It is unfair to the elephants, and it is illegal.
02/06/2017 07:47:00	YES!	Hunter, LaRont	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	RIP Elephants

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02/06/2017 07:47:31	YES!	Miriam Gordon	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:47:42	YES!	Aujin, Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:47:47	YES!	Lucy Howell	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:47:57	YES!	Charlotte, Loomis	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 07:48:03	YES!	Ashley Yue	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 07:48:16	YES!	Aliyah He	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 07:48:26	YES!	Sophia, Lee	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically., not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:49:06	YES!	Zan Thompson	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
02/06/2017 07:49:11	YES!	Scotia Edwards	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically., not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		I like ELEPHANTS
02/06/2017 07:49:21	YES!	Mihika, Iyer	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically., not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:49:24	YES!	Lauren Chong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	Because we shouldn't kill animals just to get decoration for our homes.
02/06/2017 07:49:41	YES!	Lana, Labelle	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically., not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	

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02/06/2017 07:50:23	YES!	Rohan Kaman	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	The animals are suffering
02/06/2017 07:50:23	YES!	Luiz Simone	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	is bad
02/06/2017 07:50:32	YES!	Smith, William	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:50:52	YES!	Thomas, Quinnild	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Save our elephants
02/06/2017 07:51:06	YES!	Kiefer Ko	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:51:09	YES!	Natasha, Leong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Ivory trade might lead to the extinction of elephants. I believe that poaching is unethical and horribly immoral.

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02/06/2017 07:51:15	YES!	Taylor Holcombe	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:51:20	YES!	Jaime Glinoga	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Nobody wants to see Elephants being killed and becoming extinct. Please sign.
02/06/2017 07:52:00	YES!	Phoebe, Medeiros	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:52:17	YES!	Riley Smith	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



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02/06/2017 07:52:30	YES!	Beatrice Chan	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Elephants are so cute. Don't kill them
02/06/2017 07:52:50	YES!	Eduardo Castillo	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		The animals
02/06/2017 07:53:03	YES!	Evan You	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:53:10	YES!	Olivia Keenan	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 07:54:06	YES!	Grace, Giddings	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	Elephants play a big part in many ecosystems, and killing them off will only do harm to other animals. In addition to this, poachers only use the tusks of the elephant, therefore, the rest of the body is not used, and simply left to rot in the harsh savannah sun.
02/06/2017 07:54:09	YES!	Christopher Tung	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Hong Kong is great because Hong Kong is good.

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02/06/2017 07:54:17	YES!	Nicole Tan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	getting Ivory hurts elephants as we have to kill them
02/06/2017 07:54:31	YES!	Stanley Sau	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:54:41	YES!	Thomas Andersson	HKIS Middle School Student		This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	all of the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct
02/06/2017 07:54:56	YES!	Emma Pang	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	The Ivory Trade should be banned in Hong Kong due to the unfair slaughter of several elephants. There are several petitions circling the internet that I feel don't really have an impact, but if this petition supports the Environmental Agency, then maybe the Hong Kong Government might finally put a stop to Ivory (or at least slow it down a little bit) and impose a ban.
02/06/2017 07:55:00	YES!	Madeline, Vanica	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 07:55:16	YES!	Ronli Chow	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	The ivory trade is killing so many elephants that can and will make them go extinct and this is disgusting, illegal, and wrong.

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02/06/2017 07:55:19	YES!	Sanaya Parekh	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	Because then poachers would make less money and stop killing the elephants because they need a new job
02/06/2017 07:56:07	YES!	John, Sulger	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	none
02/06/2017 07:56:28	YES!	Yoonjung Choi	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because you have to then kill the elephants to take the ivory.
02/06/2017 07:56:51	YES!	Aneesh Seethepalli	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	no
02/06/2017 07:57:04	YES!	Marcus, Fong	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
02/06/2017 07:57:16	YES!	Claire Li	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	

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02/06/2017 07:57:17	YES!	Clara, Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	IT KILLS ELEPHANTS
02/06/2017 07:57:21	YES!	Skrzynski, Daniel	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:57:28	YES!	Jack Dingemans	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:57:37	YES!	Katherine (Ashley) Chen	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:57:38	YES!	Mehdee Naqvi	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	ELEPHANTS!!!!!!

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02/06/2017 07:57:48	YES!	Chiara celadon	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:57:49	YES!	Juliana, Meneghetti	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:57:50	YES!	Darius Alu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because who would want elephants extinct and that would probably corrupt the animal kingdom in some way.
02/06/2017 07:58:06	YES!	Henrietta, Ko	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	

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02/06/2017 07:58:10	YES!	Justin, Suo	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:58:12	YES!	Chanakya, Grover	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I like elephants
02/06/2017 07:58:15	YES!	Jonathan Cheng	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:58:18	YES!	Mark Ma	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because you are killing elephants thats why
02/06/2017 07:58:18	YES!	james, grinnan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	i like elephants
02/06/2017 07:58:55	YES!	Aaditya, Bhasker	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.		
02/06/2017 07:59:17	YES!	Cara Doud	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	If we don't ban this, soon enough our unique elephants will be gone! These ivory traders are only supporting the very soon extinction of them.
02/06/2017 07:59:21	YES!	Mark, To	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 07:59:22	YES!	Marcus Olsson	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 07:59:35	YES!	Joseph Belman	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 07:59:35	YES!	Laura, Na	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	Ivory trade can either be banned, or stop because all the elephants in Africa are extinct

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02/06/2017 07:59:36	YES!	Darcy Lin	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Ivory trade is a disgrace to the trading market. Although ivory may represent good luck and fortune, what's lucky and fortunate about a 6,000 kilo beautiful, graceful, harmless mammal on the floor, leaking blood and it's family helplessly standing by? If we don't ban this soon, elephants WILL go extinct.
02/06/2017 07:59:39	YES!	Lachlan Bailey	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	None
02/06/2017 07:59:43	YES!	Emi Blakely	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	The killing of elephants are bad! Aren't live creatures more important than the selfish wants of people who want ivory?



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02/06/2017 07:59:52	YES!	Emily Yates	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Ivory trade is disgusting and is a disgrace to the world. There is not point in killing them just for their horns.
02/06/2017 08:00:33	YES!	Derek Zhang	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	I think they are hurting animals and that is bad
02/06/2017 08:01:27	YES!	Mia Mariano	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 08:02:32	YES!	Louis, Gabison	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:02:34	YES!	Arthur Hsu	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	/
02/06/2017 08:02:44	YES!	Yuto Lam	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 08:03:02	YES!	Nicholas, Lam	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	

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02/06/2017 08:05:23	YES!	Jenai, Bryant	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:05:40	YES!	Alex, Cheh	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:07:08	YES!	Seb Bisgaard	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 08:07:50	YES!	Luc Baldwin	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Save The Elephants!!!!
02/06/2017 08:09:04	YES!	Maika Kogawara	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 08:09:24	YES!	Nelson Max	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:09:54	YES!	Isabel, Baker	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		
02/06/2017 08:12:45	YES!	Yaerin Wallenberger	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:13:08	YES!	Bryan Deng	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:13:24	YES!	Meredith.DeLashmutt	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 08:13:53	YES!	Jaiden, Poon	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	This is not aloud!!
02/06/2017 08:14:00	YES!	Autumn McCareins	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:14:05	YES!	Marco Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:14:08	YES!	parker boyle	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 08:14:10	YES!	Kelley Choi	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:14:30	YES!	Jengus Ercil	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:14:38	YES!	Sowoon Choi	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
02/06/2017 08:14:41	YES!	Chester Chan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I would ask the traders if elephants killed you just for your eyes or teeth, what will happen to your children? This is the same with elephants, if you kill them for ivory then their child will die.

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02/06/2017 08:14:59	YES!	Spencer Kra	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because we shouldn't be accosted with us.
02/06/2017 08:15:29	YES!	Andrea Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	It's killing elephants.
02/06/2017 08:15:31	YES!	Sheena Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	These are adorable and loving creatures and it sickens me that people will just kill them just for their tusks.
02/06/2017 08:15:38	YES!	Nathalie Fung	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Elephants have done nothing wrong to deserve this.

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02/06/2017 08:15:47	YES!	Nova Northman	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Ivory trade must be banned! Elephants are amazing animals and they do not deserve to be treated this way, this must be stop otherwise they will be extinct during our lifetime!
02/06/2017 08:16:02	YES!	Abby Richard	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	N/A
02/06/2017 08:16:04	YES!	Gavin Greaton	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:16:06	YES!	Samuel Faiola	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	Poaching is killing elephants and now elephants could be extinct in the next century
02/06/2017 08:16:15	YES!	Evan Chu	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:17:40	YES!	Hugh, Sherriff	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 08:18:27	YES!	Boris Clemente	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I feel that ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong because it is illegal to send ivory. If they stop trading ivory, then we are helping reduce the killing of the elephants.
02/06/2017 08:20:45	YES!	Chloe, Koh	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:22:23	YES!	Varun, Donde	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:23:21	YES!	Chloe, Fagan	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 08:23:30	YES!	Ben Hsu	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:24:33	YES!	Sadie Heinzelman	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:24:39	YES!	Cathal O'Connor	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	It is bad
02/06/2017 08:25:01	YES!	TErrence i wuz forced	HKIS Middle School Student			because killing elephant no good but school dont force us sign petitions pls



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02/06/2017 08:25:30	YES!	Bobby, Li	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:26:12	YES!	Lily Wright	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	Killing elephants not right, it's inhumane
02/06/2017 08:29:16	YES!	Zachary Seehafer	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.		Elephants are cool.
02/06/2017 08:33:10	YES!	Nadia Miller	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	I think that Ivory trade should be banned because if we continue doing this, the next generation wont be able to see these amazing animals
02/06/2017 08:36:17	YES!	Asha, Gill	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 08:36:34	YES!	Arjun, Singh	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:38:26	YES!	Leon Hoerdahl	HKIS Middle School Student	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	It's going to kill all the elephants
02/06/2017 08:38:54	YES!	Elliot Ave-Lallemant	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 08:41:11	YES!	Noble Nikkel	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		
02/06/2017 08:42:26	YES!	Thomas Belman	HKIS Middle School Student			Because I do not want Elephants to die out.
02/06/2017 08:44:05	YES!	Athina, Lesca	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:49:29	YES!	Jay Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 08:55:20	YES!	Will, Stork	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:58:40	YES!	Ava Tan	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 08:59:30	YES!	Tree kiki Madden	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:02:47	YES!	Sarah, Massey	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:09:33	YES!	Connor Smith	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	You Cant Just go around killing wildlife. You are ruining the experience for later generations. Poachers only do it for money. This is the same problem we have with global warming. company's produce so much pollution but they don't even care and say "Whatever, as long as I am making tons of money".

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02/06/2017 09:11:33	YES!	Blythe Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:17:05	YES!	Lukas Yau	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 09:18:14	YES!	Lukas yau	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 09:18:47	YES!	Lukas yau	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 09:29:36	YES!	Nicole, Lee	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:29:51	YES!	Schwarzwalder, Sofia	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	

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02/06/2017 09:34:44	YES!	Bailey Heinzelman	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:52:27	YES!	Claire Barry	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 09:53:39	YES!	Jake Woolldridge	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 09:54:03	YES!	Jeffrey Kang	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:07:36	YES!	Joshua Gabbay	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:10:25	YES!	Lily, Webb	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 10:14:21	YES!	Chiara, Jeong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:18:45	YES!	Zachary, Berkenkotter	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:21:02	YES!	Erro, Alma	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 10:25:00	YES!	Brian, Donohugh	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:27:02	YES!	Jack W. Satterfield	HKIS Middle School Student			

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02/06/2017 10:28:01	YES!	Erika Sohn	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:28:02	YES!	Didi Butler	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		
02/06/2017 10:28:20	YES!	Turner Jackson	HKIS Middle School Student	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 10:29:04	YES!	Amaeya Awasthy	HKIS Middle School Student	There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	I feel really sad ad want kill the human who have done this
02/06/2017 10:29:10	YES!	Joshua S. Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 10:29:17	YES!	Joshua Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	If ivory trade goes on, what will happen to the elephants?!
02/06/2017 10:29:39	YES!	Myra Watanabe	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:30:14	YES!	Tyler, Kuo	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	I don't like ivory trading
02/06/2017 10:30:22	YES!	Ethan Chung	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I feel that it is cruel poaching elephants for ivory, it's not like they need ivory, it is a greedy deed to sell and poach ivory from endangered animals. Soon elephants could be extinct only because of us humans. I feel we should stop this cruel horrible act and to do something more to help stop ivory trade.

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02/06/2017 10:30:31	YES!	Angie Wah	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	They should stop because we want elephants on this world for the future generations. We can just make fake ivory, it won't really make a difference. Or we can use another material altogether such as Jade because it is just intricate designs that consumers want, it is actually better to make it out of Jade because it is very pretty.
02/06/2017 10:30:32	YES!	Karina Lau	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	I don't want elephants to be extinct, why can't people just stop?
02/06/2017 10:31:24	YES!	Katelyn, Holm	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because innocent elephants have to die for illegal purposes. It is not even beneficial to the environment. Soon, elephants will be just another extinction we didn't stop.
02/06/2017 10:31:41	YES!	Akash Khanna	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 10:32:01	YES!	Andre Chen	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
02/06/2017 10:32:38	YES!	Ryan Dutta	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	To be honest we have made this earth unhealthy and we are also killing animals and remember this is not only our world it's the elephant's world. We need more empathy and we need to make this world mre healthy



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02/06/2017 10:34:07	YES!	Alex Li	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	Killing elephants is very bad. It ruins the ecosystem and the environment.
02/06/2017 10:34:53	YES!	Nathan, Lau	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:45:39	YES!	Ismael Benmoussa	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 10:49:21	YES!	Marguerite, Lonergan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:52:43	YES!	Grace, Doherty	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 10:53:48	YES!	Camilla, Lu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
02/06/2017 10:56:38	YES!	Max, Cernosia	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 11:03:51	YES!	Trevor Cheh	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Its just not right to kill animals for jewellery
02/06/2017 11:05:13	YES!	Nick Sparrow	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:06:19	YES!	Andrew, Lenk	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	

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02/06/2017 11:06:27	YES!	David Prado	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:07:45	YES!	Ray, Doud	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I feel that the whole global ivory trade is morally wrong and should not even exist. Innocent elephants should not be killed for the sake of jewellery, sculptures and other unnecessary things. By banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong, we can decrease the demand in Asia so there is at least a little less ivory being traded in Asia where it's sold the most. It may not make a big difference, but were still doing what's right.
02/06/2017 11:26:29	YES!	Nadia, Ho	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
02/06/2017 11:27:18	YES!	Ellie, Reidenbach	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:29:50	YES!	Alex Ciccarelli	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:32:52	YES!	Daryn Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

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02/06/2017 11:33:59	YES!	Jonathan Chin	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
02/06/2017 11:34:08	YES!	Hannah French	HKIS Middle School Student	There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Its killing animals
02/06/2017 11:36:26	YES!	Zachary Rusli	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	N/A
02/06/2017 11:36:54	YES!	Noah Livingston	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Bad
02/06/2017 11:38:33	YES!	Blake Prado	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	Because killing animals for there tusks, horns and everything but to eat is wrong.
02/06/2017 11:40:47	YES!	Kaitlyn Wang	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	Elephants suffer through ivory trade, it is just like shark fins. I don not want elephants to become extinct in the future.
02/06/2017 11:44:13	YES!	Zachary Pope	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

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02/06/2017 12:13:21	YES!	Jessica Berman	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:34:03	YES!	Jacqui, Sparrow	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 12:35:54	YES!	Wimbush Zack	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	Stop killing elephants
02/06/2017 12:42:15	YES!	meredith loomis	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	if people continue to do this some people will not even know what an elephant is
02/06/2017 12:43:21	YES!	Charlotte Lin	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021), Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:44:53	YES!	Sophia, Shields	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021), No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:54:23	YES!	L, Lo	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 12:57:05	YES!	Nikki Yuen	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 12:57:37	YES!	Brian, Kwak	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 12:57:41	YES!	Alys Lindsay	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:58:02	YES!	Erik, Robertsson	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Save the phants
02/06/2017 12:58:11	YES!	Caroline Gong	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	N/A
02/06/2017 13:05:21	YES!	George Wan	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 13:06:34	YES!	Alyssa Fan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	I believe ivory poaching is just pure cruel and inhumane. It makes me sad that some don't feel anything when they're killing sentient, amazing lives.
02/06/2017 13:12:02	YES!	Aru Inukai	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 13:13:40	YES!	Maya Xu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	We have to save the elephants from extinction! It could disrupt the whole ecosystem they live in. Plus, it's cruel to take their lives for only their tusks - it's cruel to take their lives anyway.
02/06/2017 13:21:40	YES!	Alexandra Seghin	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	Elephants are being harmed and killed. As a kid I always read stories about the amazing beautiful creatures that all mammals looked up to. Now I see that Hong kong, The place that i live in, the place where I thought everyone was safe, is a place where Ivory is more important then then wiping out the entire population of these mammal kings.
02/06/2017 13:35:24	YES!	Sophia Peterson	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	Elephants are being harmed for their precious tusks. If we destroyed all the elephants since after we get their tusks we leave them out to die.

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02/06/2017 13:44:54	YES!	Kate Lai	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 14:11:10	YES!	Aude PIMONT ZIBELL	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 14:16:31	YES!	Marvin Wong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 14:19:47	YES!	Christopher, Wang	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



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02/06/2017 14:21:02	YES!	Zane Chan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Elephants are beautiful animals that have been on Earth for a very long time. Us humans have already been the cause of multiple extinctions. It would be sad and terrible to know that we caused the extinction of the beautiful, large and majestic wild elephant.
02/06/2017 14:47:49	YES!	Lana, Sidi Said	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 14:53:31	YES!	Hebe Yu	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 14:54:17	YES!	Aubrey Cantrell	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 15:56:25	YES!	Victoria, Gong	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	This is quite ridiculous. Want to sell elephant tusks? Might as well pluck out all your teeth and make your profit there instead. Only for elephants, it is much worse, because they are usually left for dead after they are shot by the poachers.
02/06/2017 16:07:18	YES!	Romain, Ting	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	I feel that ivory trade should be banned as you are taking lives of elephants for the sake of decorations

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02/06/2017 16:21:58	YES!	Amy Wu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 16:39:56	YES!	Kaia Chinappi	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		Elephants are being killed just for their ivory, and its wrong and disgusting. Animals have feelings just like humans do, and they should be treated with respect and kindness.
02/06/2017 16:42:27	YES!	Rysa Tahiramani	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 17:30:53	YES!	Claire, Fu	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	I don't understand why innocent elephants have to be killed just for their tusks. They are gentle creatures that give us nothing but beauty. Humans are selfish. Without elephants, the ecosystem that they live in could die. These majestic animals' lives are sacrificed simply for decoration, which is unacceptable.
02/06/2017 17:36:12	YES!	Chloe Tse	HKIS Middle School Student			
02/06/2017 17:57:18	YES!	Lenny Luo	HKIS Middle School Student	The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 18:22:27	YES!	Pearl, Ding	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 19:04:50	YES!	Akika, Altman-Chandler	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Animal cruelty and killing is a terrible thing that should be stopped immediately.
02/06/2017 20:40:55	YES!	Austin Chan	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 21:26:05	YES!	Audrey Chen	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 22:01:40	YES!	Quynh, Harris	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	

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02/06/2017 22:31:10	YES!	elizabeth livingston	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	there are many other ways to do business which do not harm animals - Ivory is unnecessary
02/06/2017 23:13:34	YES!	Rohan Kapir	HKIS Middle School Student	There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 10:00:39	YES!	Whitney, Gourgel	HKIS Middle School Student	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
03/06/2017 10:23:43	YES!	Dexter Wan	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	None.
03/06/2017 11:40:51	YES!	Joshua, Wooldridge	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 12:57:10	YES!	Michael Chung	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		

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03/06/2017 13:05:33	YES!	Wlfred,Bergqvist	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 14:06:16	YES!	Grace Clayton	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
03/06/2017 16:43:11	YES!	Elaine Tsou	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 19:11:24	YES!	Leah, Gillette	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

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03/06/2017 23:12:10	YES!	Jason Wu	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 10:16:44	YES!	Brianna Wirakusumah	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
04/06/2017 10:40:20	YES!	Sarrah Petladwala	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	If the ban takes place in 2021, then that might be too late for the elephants. If the trades are banned in HK, then the poachers could be discouraged and they will stop poaching and killing the elephants because there aren't many places which they can trade ivory with. Most traders have another source of income as well, so they could use that instead of killing elephants.
04/06/2017 11:48:27	YES!	Daniel Yue	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
04/06/2017 13:29:06	YES!	Adriana D'Costa	HKIS Middle School Student	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
04/06/2017 14:29:29	YES!	Mika Livne	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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04/06/2017 16:37:12	YES!	May Chui	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 16:53:36	YES!	Arthur Lo	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 20:17:29	YES!	Hayden, Bailey	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 21:42:55	YES!	Anna Grace Richard	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.	
05/06/2017 08:33:40	YES!	Chelsea Hwang	HKIS Middle School Student	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
05/06/2017 08:44:50	YES!	Sean Kim	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
05/06/2017 10:18:19	YES!	Laura Park	HKIS Middle School Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:35:16	YES!	Miki, Davis	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	N/A
02/06/2017 07:42:45	YES!	Mary Johnson	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 07:52:23	YES!	Anna Hoerdahl	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



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02/06/2017 08:19:14	YES!	Peter Hoerdahl	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:40:12	YES!	Engee Chen	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Humans share the world with wildlife. Humans have a responsibility to develop sustainably and protect the planet's life forms from our own destructive behaviours.
02/06/2017 09:23:50	YES!	Rohit Kamat	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 09:44:52	YES!	Hamilton Tang	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	<p>It is a disgrace that Hong Kong, self-proclaimed "Asia's World City" should stand at the forefront of illegal elephant poaching ... then again the same can be said for Hong Kong's role in supporting the shark fin trade and therefore the extinction of sharks globally. It is high time we Hong Kong'ers stand up and do the right thing! If we want to be a "World City", let's start acting like one and have the morale backbone to protect these magnificent species from destruction for our children and theirs ... against the selfish, outdated and myopic interests of the few in the ivory trade.</p>
02/06/2017 09:47:52	YES!	Wingyee Leung	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 09:48:46	YES!	Claudia Doherty	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 09:51:06	YES!	Bing zhan	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	

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02/06/2017 10:27:02	YES!	Lachlan campbell	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:36:32	YES!	Allan Warburg	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:04:23	YES!	Keiko, Hioki Greenberg	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:06:45	YES!	kathryn kwok	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 11:19:06	YES!	Liz Prado	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 11:21:51	YES!	Mihyun Lee	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:23:42	YES!	Selma benmoussa	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 11:33:17	YES!	Matthew Brady	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:41:45	YES!	Jessica Han	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 12:00:43	YES!	Priya Iyer	HKIS Parent	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:16:54	YES!	Yolanda Choy	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:28:42	YES!	Shirley Hung	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:37:35	YES!	Robert LENK	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Would add the request that, in addition to the aforementioned ban, our HK government actually ENFORCE said ban, unlike so many other rules and bans put into law, but for which the enforcement of such is largely ignored by our government.

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02/06/2017 12:43:57	YES!	Lynn Chou	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Animal / living being Cruelty
02/06/2017 12:44:42	YES!	Manpreet Chawla	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 13:21:13	YES!	Charles Cernosia	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 13:54:13	YES!	Sunny Ji	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.	
02/06/2017 14:01:08	YES!	Lyn Fox	HKIS Parent	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 14:02:27	YES!	Alan Fu	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	

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02/06/2017 14:42:12	YES!	jenny brown	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 15:53:16	YES!	Patricia, Tung	HKIS Parent	<p>Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 16:24:43	YES!	Cynthia Shek	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 16:46:01	YES!	Suzanne Chu	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 16:53:38	YES!	Pernilla, Bergqvist	HKIS Parent	<p>Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 17:07:34	YES!	Jill Nielsen	HKIS Parent	<p>Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.</p>	<p>Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 17:07:35	YES!	Susanne, Ballard	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	



Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 17:24:55	YES!	Kathryn Baxter	HKIS Parent	<p>Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 17:35:41	YES!	Bel Quan	HKIS Parent	<p>Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 17:40:29	YES!	Lynda Murray	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 18:22:33	YES!	Janelle Ciccarelli	HKIS Parent	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	

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02/06/2017 19:20:36	YES!	Amie Moriarty	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 20:01:29	YES!	Christina Guo	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 20:09:21	YES!	Donald Shoni	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 20:22:38	YES!	Andrew Gordon	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 20:32:56	YES!	Cecilia Yen	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
02/06/2017 20:59:23	YES!	Kyoung, Paik	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 21:49:17	YES!	Victoria Street	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 22:03:25	YES!	Oanh, Ha	HKIS Parent	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
02/06/2017 22:03:41	YES!	Scott, Harris	HKIS Parent	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	

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02/06/2017 22:55:51	YES!	Christina Chew	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 23:17:18	YES!	Bei Fu	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
03/06/2017 07:09:51	YES!	Myla Ma	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 10:04:11	YES!	Isabel, Gourgel	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 10:49:29	YES!	Jenifer Manghelli	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 13:16:32	YES!	Sonya Savkar	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
03/06/2017 13:47:32	YES!	Amy Clayton	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 17:29:13	YES!	Devika, Virmani	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 18:19:17	YES!	Oisín Murray	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 20:07:31	YES!	Stephanie Pan	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 21:39:35	YES!	Carmel Li	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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03/06/2017 23:54:29	YES!	Joanna Kuan	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 10:20:38	YES!	Trini Tambu	HKIS Parent	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 11:07:59	YES!	Petladwala Sakina	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 11:10:21	YES!	Petladwala Huzefa	HKIS Parent	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
04/06/2017 11:32:39	YES!	Adriane vardanega	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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04/06/2017 11:41:33	YES!	Chen Liu	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 14:33:41	YES!	Noriko Livne	HKIS Parent			
04/06/2017 15:35:55	YES!	Geoffrey Davis	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 16:08:41	YES!	Peter Kuo	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 18:06:04	YES!	Ann Lin	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources.. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force.. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income.. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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04/06/2017 18:26:28	YES!	Paul Andersson	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 19:36:32	YES!	J Baldwin	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 20:09:07	YES!	Christine Boyle	HKIS Parent	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
04/06/2017 22:14:31	YES!	Wendy Smith	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 10:28:25	YES!	Gavin Butler	HKIS Primary Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		
02/06/2017 11:44:57	YES!	Noah Livingston	HKIS Primary Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 22:03:07	YES!	Khai, Harris	HKIS Primary Student	The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	elephants are cute
02/06/2017 07:53:04	YES!	Joe Nolasco	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 07:53:17	YES!	Gaurika Pant	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.		
02/06/2017 07:53:56	YES!	Lauren Trimble	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
02/06/2017 07:56:50	YES!	Kevin Krembs	HKIS Teacher / Staff	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 08:02:59	YES!	Skylie Bear	HKIS Teacher / Staff	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	
02/06/2017 08:13:39	YES!	Kirsten Rendell	HKIS Teacher / Staff	<p>Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.</p>	<p>The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.</p>	<p>Elephants are amazing creatures which should not be slaughtered for their tusks. We need to take action now to stop the slaughter. The government of the HKSAR is a unique position to stand up and let the message be heard that ivory sales are no longer acceptable.</p>

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02/06/2017 08:15:38	YES!	Joel Bourque	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Hong Kong doesn't belong in the ranks of other leading world cities if we continue to allow this atrocity that is the ivory trade.
02/06/2017 08:21:25	YES!	Ian Wylie	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 08:52:50	YES!	fsantos	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 09:09:10	YES!	Jordan Davis	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 09:35:50	YES!	Weda Bory	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 09:56:55	YES!	Steve Batchelor	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:27:30	YES!	Jessica Wible	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:22:05	YES!	Maria Moore	HKIS Teacher / Staff	There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 12:52:30	YES!	Lino Santos	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 13:16:23	YES!	Geoffrey Ballard	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 14:34:43	YES!	Maureen McCann	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 14:36:49	YES!	Tyler Beatty	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 15:45:02	YES!	Greg Ladner	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Hong Kong MUST play it's part in stopping the slaughtering of Elephants

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02/06/2017 15:47:47	YES!	Clare Dickie	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	Last month, as noted by the SCMP, nearly "one third of all Hong Kong's licensed ivory retailers have actively encouraged buyers to smuggle ivory out of the city without an export permit, which is illegal under the city's laws." The only way to stop the poaching of elephants is to stop the demand. Any semi-legal trade in ivory only legitimizes the poaching. I want my children, my children's children, and my children's children's children to see these magnificent creatures. We must act to protect these intelligent creatures.
02/06/2017 16:23:35	YES!	Geoff Moulton	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 09:29:12	YES!	Mason Gordon	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
04/06/2017 16:49:06	YES!	Karen Chan	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
04/06/2017 19:40:21	YES!	Melita Shillington	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
05/06/2017 07:46:58	YES!	Jason Tibbits	HKIS Teacher / Staff	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
01/06/2017 22:38:41	YES!	Krishna, Aditya	Hong Kong Community Member	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 09:00:00	YES!	Lyndsey Wylie	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 10:01:03	YES!	Nastasia Flores	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Please watch "The Ivory Game"

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02/06/2017 10:07:31	YES!	Tessa De Nicola	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021).	
02/06/2017 10:09:59	YES!	Beatrix Malan	Hong Kong Community Member	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 10:12:41	YES!	Felicity Pettigrew	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 10:21:50	YES!	Berangere Billois	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	



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02/06/2017 10:26:36	YES!	Mayumi Yoshinaga	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 11:10:12	YES!	Emily Meadows	Hong Kong Community Member			
02/06/2017 11:53:17	YES!	Chonoa Robertson	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching.	
02/06/2017 12:28:40	YES!	Himeshika Samaradvakara	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 14:07:20	YES!	Cyrl Azur	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	It's inhumane.
02/06/2017 14:31:27	YES!	Joahna Lee	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 16:00:14	YES!	ZING Isabelle	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 16:37:56	YES!	Jai Nagarajan	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 17:01:42	YES!	Alan Salcedo	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
02/06/2017 20:52:07	YES!	John Smith	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 21:35:21	YES!	Diana Tse	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory. Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching. The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources. Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime. The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually. There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force. Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income. People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021). No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year. Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching. This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching. Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 22:52:54	YES!	Charmaine Claire M. Sharma	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	Animal rights equals to human rights

Timestamp	Do you support a bill that would ban the trade and sale of ivory in Hong Kong?	First Name, Last name	Are you a student, parent, teacher, or community member?	Why do you support banning the ivory trade in Hong Kong?	The issue of compensation for ivory traders has the potential to derail a bill banning ivory trading. What are some of the reasons that you oppose giving compensation to ivory traders?	Please add any additional comments about why you feel the ivory trade should be banned in Hong Kong.
03/06/2017 00:12:53	YES!	Wendy, Fan	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 00:52:05	YES!	Bipin Bishwokarma	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	Because they belong to its natural destination, the animals.
03/06/2017 02:23:03	YES!	Deena Thinakaran	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
03/06/2017 08:36:57	YES!	Artemis Locklin	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021)., No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 13:59:20	YES!	Fiona Fu	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching.	
04/06/2017 11:00:20	YES!	Heather Woodland	Hong Kong Community Member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year.	
04/06/2017 14:54:14	YES!	Amber Le Scelle	Hong Kong Community Member	Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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04/06/2017 20:25:46	YES!	Janice Tsang	Hong Kong Community Member	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
02/06/2017 15:11:06	YES!	Esther LUK	Hong Kong Student	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
03/06/2017 01:39:53	YES!	Alexis Pakit	Student from a local university	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	
05/06/2017 04:16:21	YES!	Andrew Clayton	Uncle of HKIS students.	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Most traders do not rely on just ivory for their income., People who have speculated and stored ivory, can sell this ivory now, they do not need to be compensated (the proposed ban was announced 15 months ago and is not envisaged to be fully in place until December 2021),. No other country has provided compensation and China will not do so when their ban comes into force at the end of this year., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fuelling poaching., This will also immediately send a signal to the illegal ivory trade that there is a finite period between the legislation passing and coming in to force, where they can poach ivory to supply the Hong Kong trade - thus again fuelling poaching., Public funds, should not be made available to any industries or trades which are adversely affected by changes in economic or commercial circumstances when they have been repeatedly forewarned over decades.	

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02/06/2017 14:18:05	YES!	Karol Francd	University	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been administered through a licensing system that has provided a front for laundering illegal ivory., Traders have been found to replenish old ivory stocks with newly poached ivory. Without expensive scientific analysis its impossible to distinguish 'legal' Pre-Convention ivory from 'illegal' ivory from poaching., The majority of stock registered with the government in the 1990s (85%) was from illegal sources., Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime., The illegal ivory trade impacts wildlife tourism economically, not to mention the tragic deaths of park rangers annually., There is no deterrent sentencing in Hong Kong with respect to wildlife crime and penalties are minimal.		
04/06/2017 22:20:45	YES!	Williams, Lisa	World community member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
04/06/2017 22:27:56	YES!	Williams, Lisa	World community member	Today, ivory poaching has reached unprecedented levels driven by demand in Asia. If nothing is done, the African elephant populations in the wild will become extinct in our lifetime.	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period once the legislation comes into force., Compensation can motivate dishonest traders in Hong Kong to increase their ivory stock in the short term from illegal sources, before the ban becomes effective. Thus increasing future compensation payments and having a perverse impact i.e. fueling poaching.	
05/06/2017 11:06:53	YES!	Shetty Subin	HKIS Middle School Student			
05/06/2017 11:21:18	YES!	Daniel Tagliere	HKIS Parent	Hong Kong's 'legal' trade in pre-Convention ivory has been admir	The ivory traders have been forewarned for 27 years to prepare and sell their ivory and they have an additional 5 year grace period on	