

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(3)1294/2025

Ref: CB3/BC/10/25

**Report of the Bills Committee on
Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025**

Purpose

This paper reports on the deliberations of the Bills Committee on Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025 (“Bills Committee”).

Background

2. According to the Administration, as a matter of policy, the Government does not encourage gambling. To address gambling-related problems, the Government adopts a multi-pronged strategy including law enforcement against illegal gambling activities, public education on harms of gambling addiction, provision of counselling and support services to people in need. The Administration has stressed that the only purpose of regulating gambling activities through legislation is to address public demand for certain gambling activities and allow legalized channels to prevent them from turning to illegal operators for placing bets.

3. The Administration has pointed out that in recent years, quite some members of the public have expressed concerns about the problem of illegal basketball gambling in Hong Kong which has grown increasingly popular both in terms of the number of people participating in it and the turnover involved. To combat illegal basketball gambling activities in an effective manner, the Financial Secretary announced in the 2025-2026 Budget that the Government would actively explore regulating basketball betting activities and invite The Hong Kong Jockey Club (“HKJC”) to submit a proposal.

4. Against this background, the Home and Youth Affairs Bureau (“HYAB”), upon reviewing the proposal submitted by HKJC and a range of issues relating to illegal basketball gambling, proposed establishing a

regulatory regime for basketball betting by modelling on the existing regime for football betting.

5. The Administration launched a one-month public consultation on the proposal to regulate basketball betting activities from April to May 2025.¹ According to the Legislative Council Brief (“LegCo Brief”) issued by HYAB in June 2025 (File Ref.: [S/F\(1\) to HYAB/CR 1/17/117](#)), the Administration received a total of 1 063 submissions during the public consultation period. The Government’s proposed regulatory regime on basketball betting activities received overwhelming support from the respondents (accounting for 94% of the total).²

6. The Administration briefed the Panel on Home Affairs, Culture and Sports (“the Panel”) of the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) on the outcome of the public consultation on 9 June 2025, and sought views from the Panel on the proposed amendments to the Betting Duty Ordinance (Cap. 108) (“the Ordinance”). The Panel members in general supported the legislative proposals, and raised concerns about some issues at the meeting.

Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025

7. The Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025 (“the Bill”) was published in the Gazette on 20 June 2025 and received its First Reading at the Council meeting of 2 July 2025. The Bill seeks to amend the Ordinance, the Betting Duty Regulations (Cap. 108A) (“the Regulations”) and the Specification of Public Offices Notice (Cap. 1C) to:

- (a) empower the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs (“SHYA”) to authorize betting on basketball matches;
- (b) charge a duty on the net stake receipts derived from the conduct of authorized betting on basketball matches;

¹ HYAB issued a public consultation document entitled “Regulatory Regime on Basketball Betting” (“the Consultation Document”) on 2 April 2025 (see Annex to LC Paper No. [CB\(3\)465/2025\(04\)](#)).

² Among the submissions received, 94.0% supported the proposal; 3.4% opposed the proposal; the remaining 2.6% did not have clear indications. According to paragraphs 24 and 25 of the LegCo Brief, the vast majority of respondents agreed that the Administration’s proposal could help combat illegal gambling activities effectively. Only a small portion of respondents expressed concerns on the proposal. They were mainly concerned that the proposal might lead to some social problems, such as exacerbating gambling disorder, and might have negative impacts on children and youth.

- (c) allow companies that conduct authorized betting on basketball matches to bet on basketball matches for the purpose of hedging;
- (d) repeal obsolete provisions on guaranteed amount for non-local horse races; and
- (e) make related and textual amendments.

The Bill, if passed, would come into operation on the day on which it is published in the Gazette as an Ordinance.

The Bills Committee

8. At the House Committee (“HC”) meeting on 4 July 2025, Members agreed to form a bills committee to scrutinize the Bill. The membership list of the Bills Committee is in [Appendix 1](#) °.

9. Under the chairmanship of Hon CHAN Chun-ying, the Bills Committee has held two meetings with the Administration and invited members of the public to provide written submissions on the Bill. A list of organizations/individuals which/who have provided submissions to the Bills Committee is in [Appendix 2](#). The Administration has provided a consolidated response to the submissions (LC Paper No. [CB\(3\)1160/2025\(03\)](#)).

Deliberations of the Bills Committee

Policy objectives of the Bill

10. Referring to the number of Hong Kong bettors participating in illegal basketball gambling and the estimated amount of illegal market turnover for basketball gambling in 2024³ as provided in the Consultation

³ “HKJC reported that around 100 000 to 150 000 Hong Kong bettors bet illegally on basketball in 2023, representing a 68% year-on-year increase. The estimated annual illegal betting turnover recorded ranged from \$32 billion to \$34 billion. That said, with the advancement of technology which has rendered illegal online gambling platforms more accessible to the general public, according to the latest information provided by HKJC, the number of illegal basketball bettors soared by 186% in 2024, with around 430 000 Hong Kong residents having betted illegally on basketball in 2024. The illegal market turnover for basketball betting in 2024 was estimated to be around \$70 billion to \$90 billion, representing a 119% to 165% surge.” (*Paragraph 3.3 of the Consultation Document*)

Document by HKJC,⁴ members have agreed that illegal basketball gambling activities in Hong Kong are rampant, and that illegal online gambling operations are frequently linked to organized crime networks, both local and transnational. The Bills Committee members are in general supportive of the Government's proposal to regulate basketball betting activities through legislation, and are of the view that the Government should regulate basketball betting activities by channelling the existing gambling demand into a safe and regulated environment, thereby combating illegal gambling and reducing the criminals' sources of income. However, individual Members have reservation about the establishment of a regulatory regime for basketball betting, and are concerned about whether the legislative proposals can effectively combat illegal basketball betting. Concerns were also raised that legalizing basketball betting may lower public awareness of the risks of basketball betting, leading to even more intense basketball betting activities.

11. The Administration has stressed that the only purpose of providing legal gambling options is to address public demand for certain gambling activities, so as to prevent them from turning to illegal operators for placing bets. The Government has proposed that, by making reference to the current regime of horse race betting and football betting, a licence for basketball betting be issued to HKJC, so as to avoid leading to competitions among operators and stimulating gambling demand. Moreover, the Government has also proposed a series of licensing conditions and regulatory measures to stringently monitor HKJC's basketball betting operations and ensure the compliance of the entire operations with the Government's policy and requirements, so as to minimize the negative impact of gambling on the public, especially on young people. The Administration has stressed that, apart from regulation of basketball betting activities through legislation, it will continue to adopt the multi-pronged strategy, including law enforcement against illegal gambling activities, public education on harms of gambling addiction, and provision of counselling and support services to people in need. The Government will also continue to step up the related efforts (see paragraphs 13 to 21 below).

12. The Administration has expressed confidence that the proposed regulatory regime for basketball betting will help combat illegal basketball gambling activities by channelling illegal betting demand to the legal channel. The Administration has pointed out that since the Government's regulation of football betting in 2003, it has diverted back to the legal channel over HK\$1,000 billion of turnover, which may have flowed into the

⁴ HKJC commissioned a consultancy (Oxford Economics) in 2024 to conduct a study on the market of illegal gambling in Hong Kong.

unregulated and illegal gambling market without the regulation. The Administration has also pointed out that, according to the past experience, if some legal or regulated betting channels are offered in respect of a certain sports event, the click rate of that event on illegal gambling websites will fall.

Multi-pronged strategy to address gambling-related issues

Law enforcement against illegal basketball gambling activities

13. Members are of the view that law enforcement agencies play an important role in the strategy to combat illegal gambling activities. Members have expressed concerns that illegal bookmaking websites can still be found by accessing search engines at present. The Administration is requested to provide information on the effectiveness of the law enforcement departments' efforts in blocking illegal gambling websites and the relevant figures.

14. The Administration has advised that the technological advancement and relatively low financial costs of creating and migrating illegal gambling websites across servers and domains have rendered website-blocking measures largely ineffective. In addition, the use of micro-transactions facilitated by digital banking and stored-value tools has increased the covert nature of online illegal gambling operations. Further challenges arise from criminals leveraging Virtual Private Networks and cryptocurrencies, which anonymize activities and transactions, and hinder law enforcement tracking. That said, the Hong Kong Police Force ("HKPF") has advised that, it has been closely monitoring the trend of illegal gambling-related crimes and taking appropriate intelligence-led enforcement actions against them. HKPF conducts cyber patrols, gathers intelligence through different channels, investigates illegal gambling websites within and outside Hong Kong and takes law enforcement actions after gathering sufficient evidence.

15. According to the information from the Administration, in the past two and a half years, HKPF has issued more than 300 requests to website operators to remove websites involved in illegal gambling activities. HKPF will continue to closely monitor the illegal gambling trend, take appropriate intelligence-led law enforcement actions and strengthen promotion and education efforts to combat different types of illegal gambling activities.

Public education and provision of counselling/support services and efforts targeting young people

16. Members have noted that the Government established the Ping Wo Fund (“PWF”) in 2003 to fund both preventive and remedial measures to address the gambling-related problems. PWF provides tailored counselling, treatment and other support services to individuals affected by gambling as well as their family members. PWF will also launch targeted public education and publicity campaigns to raise public awareness (particularly among young people) on the harms of gambling addiction, thereby mitigating its associated negative consequences. The four counselling and treatment centres (“counselling centres”) funded by PWF⁵ provide telephone counselling, face-to-face counselling, professional treatment and other support services for people with gambling disorder as well as their family members and friends.

17. Members have raised concerns about whether the service coverage of the four existing counselling centres funded by PWF is adequate for young people, and have suggested that publicity in schools and family education should be strengthened. The Administration has advised that it attaches great importance to preventing gambling-related problems, particularly among the youth. The Administration will review the work of PWF from time to time, including that of the four counselling centres, as well as other public education and publicity work, with a view to enhancing their respective service efficacy through various means. Also, in addition to the existing four funded counselling centres, the Administration will allocate additional resources to establish a new centre dedicated to providing counselling and support services for the youth to guide young people in developing proper understanding of the law and positive values. In particular, public education efforts will be strengthened to raise awareness among young people on the harms of gambling addiction, and to emphasize to young people that participating in illegal gambling, such as betting with an illegal bookmaker, is already an offence.⁶

18. In addition, PWF will strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders to bring the message of preventing and combating gambling

⁵ These include (i) Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Even Centre; (ii) Caritas Addicted Gamblers Counselling Centre; (iii) Zion Social Service Yuk Lai Hin Counselling Centre; and (iv) Sunshine Lutheran Centre of the Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service.

⁶ Under the existing Gambling Ordinance (Cap. 148), any person who participates in illegal gambling is liable to a maximum penalty of a fine of HK\$50,000 and imprisonment for nine months.

activities to different groups in the community. Members have expressed concerns about whether the existing means of publicity (such as television and radio broadcasts) are effective in focusing on young people, and suggested that considerations be given to including additional publicity channels, such as social media, short video platforms and online advertisements. Some members have also suggested that the Administration should make use of real-life cases as examples to enhance awareness of the harms of gambling addiction. Some others members have also expressed concerns that young people may place bets by using their parents' mobile phones, and recommended that the Administration should step up promotion and education efforts such as strengthening parent education.

19. The Administration has advised that it will look into the existing publicity channels to strengthen protection for the juveniles, including giving considerations to enhancing publicity efforts through social media platforms and applications frequently used by young people to remind them of the criminal liabilities associated with illegal gambling; and conveying to HKJC those suggestions regarding the warnings to be delivered in its applications, such as avoiding diminished effectiveness due to prolonged repetition of the same warning messages. In addition, the Administration will consider including real-life cases as its publicity and education resources.

20. The Administration has also advised that it will continue to work closely with the PWF Advisory Committee⁷ to step up publicity and counselling services for young people. The Administration will also request HKJC to increase the donation to PWF for further enhancement of PWF's work.

21. In response to members' enquiries, the Administration has advised that, comparing the data collected from the two studies commissioned by PWF in 2016 and 2021 respectively, the overall rate of participation in gambling activities fell from 61.5% in 2016 to 39.5% in 2021. Regarding the participation rate of secondary school students in gambling activities, it decreased from 21.8% in 2016 to 15.9% in 2021. Separately, over the past 10 years, the proportion of individuals aged 18 or below seeking assistance from the four existing counselling centres has remained consistently at 1% to 2%. According to the Administration, PWF will conduct the latest study in due course.

⁷

The Government established the PWF Advisory Committee in 2003 to offer advice to SHYA on the use and application of PWF.

Measures to prevent excessive betting

22. In addition to promotion and education efforts targeting young people, members are of the view that the Administration should also pay attention to adults addicted to gambling, and have suggested imposing a ceiling on the amounts of bets placed via HKJC's basketball betting system, such that if a user places multiple bets within a short period of time, the system will issue a warning of excessive betting and even trigger an automatic feature of locking the system. The Administration has advised that it will convey to HKJC the suggestions put forward by members. The Administration has also advised that HKJC has put in place some relevant measures, such as imposing limits on the amounts of bets on certain bet types.

Proposed regulatory regime on basketball betting

23. Members have noted that the Bill proposes to amend the Ordinance and the Regulations to establish a regulatory regime for basketball betting by modelling on the existing regime for football betting. The Bill seeks to, among others, add a new Division 3B (proposed new sections 6WG to 6WV) to Part 3 of the Ordinance (clause 15) to provide for the proposed regulatory regime on basketball betting. The major legislative amendments include:

- (a) SHYA will be granted the power to issue a licence to a company for conducting betting on basketball matches (which will be HKJC according to the Administration's proposal) (referred to as the "basketball betting conductor" ("Conductor") in the Bill), and to impose licensing conditions (see paragraph 24 below for details) so as to minimize the negative impact of gambling on the public, especially on young people (proposed new section 6WH of the Ordinance);
- (b) the same approach on calculation and collection of betting duty for football betting will be adopted for basketball betting, under which betting duty is proposed to be charged at the rate of 50% of the net stake receipts derived from the conduct of authorized betting (proposed new section 6WI of the Ordinance); and
- (c) the functions of the Betting and Lotteries Commission ("BLC") will be expanded to cover matters relating to the

regulation of basketball betting (proposed amended section 6E of the Ordinance).

24. The licence issued by SHYA to a Conductor for basketball betting activities has a fixed duration set on the licensing period and is subject to specified conditions. The relating licensing conditions will mirror those relating to football betting to protect juveniles and enable the Government to closely monitor HKJC's implementation and operation of basketball betting. The proposed major licensing conditions are as follows:

- (a) regarding the conditions relating to the categories of matches on which betting may be conducted, the Administration proposes that the Conductor must not accept bets on basketball matches involving Hong Kong teams and/or matches that take places in Hong Kong, so as to promote a betting-free and healthy environment for the sport in Hong Kong;
- (b) the Conductor must not accept bets from juveniles (i.e. persons under the age of 18 years);
- (c) the Conductor must not advertise the conduct of betting on basketball matches on television or radio between the hours of 4:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. on any day, and must not, in conducting any advertising or promotional activity, exaggerate the likelihood of winning and so on;
- (d) the Conductor must not accept bets on credit, or accept credit cards as a means of payment for placing bets;
- (e) the Conductor must display notices reminding the public of the seriousness of excessive gambling in premises where the Conductor accepts bets, etc., and provide information on the services available for those with gambling disorders; and
- (f) any other conditions that SHYA considers appropriate to impose (such as the way and form in which bets may be accepted).

25. Members are in general supportive of the Government's proposal to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for basketball betting by modelling on the regulatory regime for football betting to address the problem of illegal basketball gambling, while safeguarding public

interests. Members and the Legal Adviser to the Bill Committee (“the Legal Adviser”) have raised the following major concerns regarding the relevant provisions of the Bill:

Meaning of “basketball”

26. Members has noted that section 1A(1) of the Ordinance provides that “football” does not include American football, Australian Rules Football or rugby. However, the Bill does not provide for a proposed definition of “basketball”. The Legal Adviser has asked the Administration to clarify whether it is the Administration’s legislative intent that “basketball” will also include “3 x 3 basketball” (which is a variation of basketball played by three players on each team in a half-court setup with one backboard) under the Bill. Members have asked the Administration to consider whether a proposed definition of “basketball” should be provided for in the Bill.

27. The Administration has responded that it is the Government’s policy intent to adopt the common and ordinary meaning of “basketball” without providing a specific definition in the Bill. Unlike “football”, which may be used to refer to different types of sports, such as American football, Australian Rules football, and rugby, in different regions, the relatively straightforward term of “basketball” is widely understood as referring to the same type of sports across different regions. It follows that basketball matches simply refer to games played with a basketball under applicable rules. In other words, the term “basketball” does not inherently preclude “3 x 3 basketball”. However, whether betting on such type of matches will be allowed is a matter to be decided by SHYA under her power in the Bill, if passed.

Basketball betting duty payable by basketball betting conductor

28. Under the proposed new section 6WI of the Ordinance, a duty is charged at the rate of 50% on the net stake receipts derived from the conduct of authorized betting on basketball matches by a Conductor for each charging period (the meaning of charging period is set out in the proposed new section 6WL of the Ordinance).⁸ While expressing support for the proposed tax rate, some members have also pointed out that there are different opinions among various sectors of the community about the tax rate. Members have enquired about the mechanism to be put in place by the

⁸ The amount of net stake receipts is calculated and adjusted according to the provisions set out in the proposed new sections 6WJ and 6WK of the Ordinance respectively.

executive authorities and the legislature in future for review and monitoring of the tax rate.

29. The Administration has advised that pursuant to the proposed new section 6WI(3) of the Ordinance, LegCo could by resolution amend the rate of basketball betting duty (i.e. subject to the positive vetting procedure of LegCo under section 35 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap. 1)). Upon the passage of the Bill, HKJC will be requested to regularly submit financial reports and the reports on sports matches. The Administration will review HKJC's compliance with its licensing conditions, including whether adjustments are needed to the rate of the basketball betting duty, through these reports and discussions with BLC. The Administration has advised that HYAB will continue to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the new regulatory regime. When operation of the new regulatory regime has matured, HYAB will report to LegCo in a timely manner.

Proposed new offences (clauses 15 and 23 of the Bill)

30. According to the Legal Adviser's observation, the Bill proposes to introduce the following four new offences which do not expressly require the proof of *mentes reae* (i.e. the mental elements) (and among which, the offence mentioned in subparagraph (c) is not provided with a statutory defence):

- (a) a Conductor failing to make a provisional payment to the Collector of Stamp Revenue ("Collector") as required under the proposed new section 6WM(1) of the Ordinance without reasonable excuse (the offence under the proposed new section 6WM(5) of the Ordinance);
- (b) a Conductor failing to submit a calculation sheet regarding the provisional payment in the specified form to the Collector as required under the proposed new section 6WM(3) of the Ordinance without reasonable excuse (the offence under the proposed new section 6WM(5) of the Ordinance);
- (c) a person who is not a Conductor or who is not so acting on behalf of a Conductor, makes, prints, issues, sells or offers to sell a basketball betting ticket (the offence under the proposed new section 6WV(2) of the Ordinance); and

- (d) a Conductor failing to submit to the Collector a return in respect of the conduct of authorized betting on basketball matches in the specified form as required under the proposed new regulation 3B(1) of the Regulations without reasonable excuse (the offence under the proposed new regulation 3B(4) of the Regulations).

31. In response to the Legal Adviser's enquiries, the Administration has advised that since the new offences created under the proposed new section 6WM(5) of the Ordinance and proposed new regulation 3B of the Regulations are regulatory in nature, and given their low level of penalty, HYAB's policy intent is that it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove the existence of *mens rea*. However, the Conductor is given the defence of "reasonable excuse". The Administration has further explained that the common law defence of "honest and reasonable mistaken belief" is not available to a person charged with these proposed new offences because the term "reasonable excuse" has a scope wider than that of "honest and reasonable mistaken belief".

32. The Administration has also advised that by allowing the Conductor to raise "reasonable excuse", it is provided with sufficient safeguards under the proposed offence provisions. The intention is that prosecution is not to be instituted by the Collector under the proposed new section 6WM(5) of the Ordinance and proposed new regulation 3B(4) of the Regulations unless both of the following elements are present:

- (a) the Conductor fails to comply with the relevant provisions (e.g. failure to make provisional payment, submit a calculation sheet regarding the provisional payment or submit return); and
- (b) there is a lack of reasonable excuse for the Conductor for doing so.

33. In other words, if the Conductor provides a reasonable excuse with supporting evidence in respect of its failure to comply with the relevant requirement, the Collector will not institute prosecution against the Conductor. If the excuse is considered not reasonable or if the supporting evidence of the excuse is considered insufficient in raising a reasonable doubt, the Collector may institute prosecution against the Conductor. In that case, the Collector has to prove beyond reasonable doubt of the Conductor's failure in complying with the relevant obligation and the absence of reasonable excuse for such non-compliance.

34. Members and the Legal Adviser have raised concerns about the reasons for not expressly providing in the Bill that a Conductor seeking to invoke reasonable excuse as a defence is subject to an evidential burden of proof only, given that this is the Administration's legislative intent. The Administration has explained that the proposed new offences are modelled on similar offences under the existing Ordinance relating to betting on horse races and football matches. Since the current legislation governing betting on horse races and football matches has been implemented smoothly without controversy, it is therefore proposed that the same drafting be adopted to ensure consistency in the legal provisions.

35. As for the new offence under the proposed new section 6WV(2) of the Ordinance (relating to restrictions concerning basketball betting tickets), the Legal Adviser has asked whether, according to the Administration's legislative intent, such new offence will be an absolute liability offence, and if so, the Administration is requested to provide the justification(s) for making it an absolute liability. The Administration has advised that taking into account the regulatory nature of the new offence under the proposed new section 6WV(2) of the Ordinance and the level of penalty which is not at the severe end (as it involves fines only and no imprisonment), it is the Government's policy intent that the common law defence of "honest and reasonable mistaken belief" will be available to the defendant charged with the offence, i.e. the prosecution need not prove *mens rea* but the accused had a good defence if he could prove, on balance of probabilities, that he acted in the honest and reasonable belief that the circumstances or likely consequences of his conduct were such that, if true, he would not be guilty of the offence.

36. The Administration has added that considering that betting is subject to heavy regulation in Hong Kong, the proposed offence is regulatory in nature in that it directly serves the legitimate aim of preventing non-authorized parties from making, printing, issuing, selling or offering to sell a basketball betting ticket, and that the defendant would be in the best position to provide any mistaken belief he held with regard to his alleged action charged under section 6WV(1), the Administration believes that imposing a persuasive burden on the defendant strikes an appropriate balance between effective regulation and the rights of the defendant.

37. The Legal Adviser has further asked about the reason(s) for not providing a statutory reasonable excuse defence for a person charged with the offence under the proposed new section 6WV(2) of the Ordinance. The Administration has explained that a statutory reasonable excuse defence is not added in the section since the Administration does not see a straight-forward and readily available reasonable excuse to justify the commission of

this offence. Since the existing section 6GQ (restrictions relating to horse race betting tickets), section 6W (restrictions relating to football betting tickets), and section 6Z (restrictions relating to lottery tickets) of the Ordinance are similar in terms of writing style, the Administration has adopted similar drafting for the new offence.

Enquiries raised by the Legal Adviser to the Bills Committee on the contents of the Bill and the Administration's responses

38. The Legal Adviser has made written enquiries with the Administration on the legal and drafting aspects of the Bill, to which the Administration has provided its responses. The Legal Adviser's enquiries and the Administration's responses are set out in LC Paper Nos. [CB\(3\)1111/2025\(01\)](#) and [CB\(3\)1160/2025\(04\)](#) respectively. Members have taken note of the contents of the above papers.

Resumption of Second Reading debate on the Bill

39. The Bills Committee has completed scrutiny of the Bill. The Administration has indicated its intention to resume the Second Reading debate on the Bill at the Council meeting of 10 September 2025. The Bills Committee has raised no objection.

Amendments

40. Neither the Bills Committee nor the Administration has proposed any amendment to the Bill.

Consultation with the House Committee

41. The Bills Committee reported its deliberations to HC on 29 August 2025.

Appendix 1

Bills Committee on Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025

Membership list

Chairman Hon CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP

Members Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, SBS, JP
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan, JP
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH, JP
Dr Hon Johnny NG Kit-chong, MH, JP
Prof Hon CHOW Man-kong, JP
Hon Nixie LAM Lam
Hon Edward LEUNG Hei
Ir Hon CHAN Siu-hung, BBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hoi-yan
Revd Canon Hon Peter Douglas KOON Ho-ming, SBS, JP
Hon TANG Ka-piu, BBS, JP
Hon Kenneth FOK Kai-kong, BBS, JP
Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun, JP

(Total: 15 members)

Clerk Ms Joanne MAK

Legal Adviser Ms Clara WONG

《2025年博彩稅(修訂)條例草案》委員會
Bills Committee on Betting Duty (Amendment) Bill 2025

曾向法案委員會提交意見書的團體/個別人士名單
List of organizations/individuals which/who have
provided submissions to the Bills Committee

名稱	Name
1. 紫荊社有限公司	Bauhinia Association Limited
2. 藍星行動	Blue Planet Action
3. 香港體育社團聯會有限公司	Federation of Hong Kong Sports Organisations Limited
4. 中國香港棍網球總會	Hong Kong, China Lacrosse Association
5. 自由黨	Liberal Party
6. 沙田體育會有限公司	Sha Tin Sports Association Limited
7. 香港灣仔區各界協會	The Hong Kong Wan Chai District Association Ltd.
8. 香港菁英會	The Y.Elites Association
9. 林澤輝先生	林澤輝先生
10. 劉珮珊女士	劉珮珊女士