

立法會
Legislative Council

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From : Clerk to the Legislative Council

To : All Members of the Legislative Council

Council meeting of 16 March 2011

**Proposed amendments to motion on
“Promoting a slow food culture”**

Further to LC Paper No. CB(3) 547/10-11 issued on 4 March 2011, four Members (Hon IP Wai-ming, Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, Hon Fred LI Wah-ming and Hon WONG Yung-kan) have respectively given notice of their intention to move separate amendments to Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun’s motion on “Promoting a slow food culture” scheduled for the Council meeting of 16 March 2011. As directed by the President, the respective proposed amendments will be printed in the terms in which they were handed in on the Agenda of the Council.

2. The President will order a joint debate on the above motion and amendments. To assist Members in debating the motion and amendments, I set out below the procedure to be followed during the debate:

- (a) the President calls upon Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG to speak and move her motion;
- (b) the President proposes the question on Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG’s motion;
- (c) the President calls upon the four Members, who intend to move amendments, to speak in the following order, but no amendment is to be moved at this stage:
 - (i) Hon IP Wai-ming;
 - (ii) Hon Audrey EU;

- (iii) Hon Fred LI; and
- (iv) Hon WONG Yung-kan;
- (d) the President calls upon the designated public officer(s) to speak;
- (e) the President invites other Members to speak;
- (f) the President gives leave to Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG to speak for the second time on the amendments;
- (g) the President calls upon the designated public officer(s) again to speak;
- (h) in accordance with Rule 34(5) of the Rules of Procedure, the President has decided that he will call upon the four Members to move their respective amendments in the order set out in paragraph (c) above. The President invites Hon IP Wai-ming to move his amendment to the motion, and forthwith proposes and puts to vote the question on Hon IP Wai-ming's amendment;
- (i) after Hon IP Wai-ming's amendment has been voted upon, the President deals with the other three amendments; and
- (j) after all amendments have been dealt with, the President calls upon Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG to reply. Thereafter, the President puts to vote the question on Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG's motion, or her motion as amended, as the case may be.

3. For Members' ease of reference, the terms of the original motion and of the motion, if amended, are set out in the **Appendix**.

(Ms Dora WAI)
for Clerk to the Legislative Council

Encl.

(Translation)

**Motion debate on
“Promoting a slow food culture”
to be held at the Legislative Council meeting
of Wednesday, 16 March 2011**

1. Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun’s original motion

That Hong Kong is a culinary capital, but the fast pace of life means that many Hong Kong people can only eat hastily and cannot enjoy food, and health problems have also developed as a result; the slow food culture emerging in Europe in recent years, which emphasizes slowing down the tempo, upholding a green and natural attitude of living, advocating the concepts of responsible consumption and respect for food, encouraging the use of local food materials to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation, and conserving the traditional eating culture, is worth promoting in Hong Kong; as promoting a slow food culture needs to start with food supply, sales and promotion as well as education, this Council urges the Government to adopt the following measures in the three areas of agriculture and fisheries, the economy and education, so as to promote a slow food culture:

Food supply –

- (a) to formulate a comprehensive agriculture and fisheries policy, including formulating a land policy for the New Territories that balances farming, conservation and development, protecting agricultural land and Hong Kong’s water quality, providing support for reforming the relevant industries, and increasing the production of local food materials, with a view to raising the self-sufficiency rate of food provision in Hong Kong;
- (b) to enhance the support for organic farming and encourage agricultural land rehabilitation, so as to provide the local community with fresh and safe organic food;
- (c) to capitalize on the advantages of local natural resources and encourage mariculturists to rear quality fish;

Sales and promotion –

- (d) to assist local industries in applying for certification, promote certification services among the public and in neighbouring places, assist the relevant industries in establishing sales networks and enhance the promotion of quality agricultural and fishery products, so as to enable consumers to easily identify such products and purchase them without any worry, and to build a distinctive and quality image of local food materials;
- (e) to promote the combination of eco-tourism and culinary tourism among the public and overseas visitors, such as organizing tour groups featured by Poon Choi feasts in walled villages, holiday farming and tours of organic produce markets, etc., so as to boost tourism and the catering industry and promote local economic growth;

Education –

- (f) to step up public education and promote the concept and attitude of living of a slow food culture among the public, so that members of the public can, through dietary options, protect the environment, treasure nature and develop sustainable dietary habits;
- (g) to encourage the public to find out the sources, production and quality of food in the context of food supply chain, so that they are more able to relish and select food in the course of eating, and to provide food producers with incentives for producing quality organic food; and
- (h) to promote a slow food culture in primary and secondary schools, teach students to reduce their eating speed during lunch time, advocate the values of responsible consumption and avoiding food wastage, and supply fresh and quality food in schools as an alternative to fast food.

2. Motion as amended by Hon IP Wai-ming

That, *although* Hong Kong is a culinary capital, ~~but~~ the fast pace of life means that many Hong Kong people can only eat hastily and cannot enjoy food, and health problems have also developed as a result; the slow food culture emerging in Europe in recent years, which emphasizes slowing down the tempo, upholding a green and natural attitude of living, advocating the concepts of responsible consumption and respect for food, encouraging the use of local food materials to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation, and conserving the traditional eating culture, is worth promoting in Hong Kong; as promoting a slow food culture needs to start with food supply, sales and promotion as well

~~as education~~, *education as well as work*, this Council urges the Government to adopt the following measures in the three areas of agriculture and fisheries, the economy and education, so as to promote a slow food culture:

Food supply –

- (a) to formulate a comprehensive agriculture and fisheries policy, including formulating a land policy for the New Territories that balances farming, conservation and development, protecting agricultural land and Hong Kong's water quality, providing support for reforming the relevant industries, and increasing the production of local food materials, with a view to raising the self-sufficiency rate of food provision in Hong Kong;
- (b) to enhance the support for organic farming and encourage agricultural land rehabilitation, so as to provide the local community with fresh and safe organic food;
- (c) to capitalize on the advantages of local natural resources and encourage mariculturists to rear quality fish;

Sales and promotion –

- (d) to assist local industries in applying for certification, promote certification services among the public and in neighbouring places, assist the relevant industries in establishing sales networks and enhance the promotion of quality agricultural and fishery products, so as to enable consumers to easily identify such products and purchase them without any worry, and to build a distinctive and quality image of local food materials;
- (e) to promote the combination of eco-tourism and culinary tourism among the public and overseas visitors, such as organizing tour groups featured by Poon Choi feasts in walled villages, holiday farming and tours of organic produce markets, etc., so as to boost tourism and the catering industry and promote local economic growth;

Education –

- (f) to step up public education and promote the concept and attitude of living of a slow food culture among the public, so that members of the public can, through dietary options, protect the environment, treasure nature and develop sustainable dietary habits;
- (g) to encourage the public to find out the sources, production and quality of food in the context of food supply chain, so that they are more able to

relish and select food in the course of eating, and to provide food producers with incentives for producing quality organic food; and

- (h) to promote a slow food culture in primary and secondary schools, teach students to reduce their eating speed during lunch time, advocate the values of responsible consumption and avoiding food wastage, and supply fresh and quality food in schools as an alternative to fast food;

Work –

- (i) *to establish a measure on ‘paid meal time’ for all employees and encourage employers to provide employees with meal breaks of sufficient duration, so that employees can, after working hard, have an adequate and appropriate amount of time to enjoy food and, at the same time, do not have to eat hastily due to no-pay meal breaks and the need for rushing back to work after taking meals; and*
- (j) *to expeditiously set ‘standard working hours’ to enable all employees in Hong Kong to work, rest and eat according to schedule, so as to rectify the situation of Hong Kong people eating at irregular times and skipping sleep and meals due to work, and to enable people to have more opportunities to eat with their families, with a view to promoting a slow food culture.*

Note: Hon IP Wai-ming’s amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

3. Motion as amended by Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee

~~That Hong Kong is a culinary capital, but the fast pace of life~~ *as the viewpoint of Hong Kong economic development overriding everything prevails, which has given rise to structural problems and the fast pace of life, it* means that many Hong Kong people can only eat hastily and cannot enjoy food, and health problems have also developed as a result; the slow food culture emerging in Europe in recent years, which emphasizes slowing down the tempo, upholding a green and natural attitude of living, advocating the concepts of responsible consumption and respect for food, encouraging the use of local food materials to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation, and conserving the traditional eating culture, is worth promoting in Hong Kong; as promoting a slow food culture needs to start with food supply, sales and promotion as well as education, this Council urges the Government to ~~adopt~~ *study the objective of economic and labour conditions, etc. necessary for building a slow food culture, such as promoting standard working hours and lengthening lunch*

time, before adopting the following measures in the three areas of agriculture and fisheries, the economy and education, so as to promote a slow food culture:

Food supply –

- (a) to formulate a comprehensive agriculture and fisheries policy, including formulating a land policy for the New Territories that balances farming, conservation and development, protecting agricultural land and Hong Kong's water quality, providing support for reforming the relevant industries, and increasing the production of local food materials, with a view to raising the self-sufficiency rate of food provision in Hong Kong;
- (b) to enhance the support for organic farming and encourage agricultural land rehabilitation, so as to provide the local community with fresh and safe organic food;
- (c) to capitalize on the advantages of local natural resources and encourage mariculturists to rear quality fish;

Sales and promotion –

- (d) to assist local industries in applying for certification, promote certification services among the public and in neighbouring places, assist the relevant industries in establishing sales networks and enhance the promotion of quality agricultural and fishery products, so as to enable consumers to easily identify such products and purchase them without any worry, and to build a distinctive and quality image of local food materials;
- (e) to promote the combination of eco-tourism and culinary tourism among the public and overseas visitors, such as organizing tour groups featured by Poon Choi feasts in walled villages, holiday farming and tours of organic produce markets, etc., so as to boost tourism and the catering industry and promote local economic growth;

Education –

- (f) to step up public education and promote the concept and attitude of living of a slow food culture among the public, so that members of the public can, through dietary options, protect the environment, treasure nature and develop sustainable dietary habits;
- (g) to encourage the public to find out the sources, production and quality of food in the context of food supply chain, so that they are more able to

relish and select food in the course of eating, and to provide food producers with incentives for producing quality organic food; and

- (h) to promote a slow food culture in primary and secondary schools, teach students to reduce their eating speed during lunch time, advocate the values of responsible consumption and avoiding food wastage, and supply fresh and quality food in schools as an alternative to fast food.

Note: Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee's amendment is marked in *bold and italic type* or with deletion line.

4. Motion as amended by Hon Fred LI Wah-ming

That, *given that* Hong Kong is a culinary capital, but the fast pace of life means that many Hong Kong people can only eat hastily and cannot enjoy food, and health problems have also developed as a result; the slow food culture *and movement* emerging in Europe in recent years, which ~~emphasizes~~ *emphasize* slowing down the tempo, upholding a green and natural attitude of living, advocating the concepts of responsible consumption and respect for food, encouraging the use of local food materials to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation, *opposing genetically modified food, opposing the use of pesticides, educating the public on the hazards of fast food*, and conserving the traditional eating culture, *is are* worth promoting in Hong Kong; as promoting a slow food culture needs to start with food supply, sales and promotion as well as education, this Council urges the Government to adopt the following measures in the three areas of agriculture and fisheries, the economy and education, so as to promote a slow food culture:

Food supply –

- (a) to formulate a comprehensive agriculture and fisheries policy, including formulating a land policy for the New Territories that balances farming, conservation and development, protecting agricultural land and Hong Kong's water quality, providing support for reforming the relevant industries, and increasing the production of local food materials, with a view to raising the self-sufficiency rate of food provision in Hong Kong;
- (b) to enhance the support for organic farming and encourage agricultural land rehabilitation, so as to provide the local community with fresh and safe organic food;
- (c) to capitalize on the advantages of local natural resources and encourage mariculturists to rear quality fish;

Sales and promotion –

- (d) to assist local industries in ~~applying~~, ***including helping the organic farming and aquaculture industries to apply*** for certification, ***support the food certification industry to develop in this regard, explore how to formulate basic specifications, rules, conformity assessment procedures as well as unified standards and signs for organic food certification to prevent manufacturers from deceiving consumers by passing off the sham as the genuine***, promote certification services among the public and in neighbouring places, assist the relevant industries in establishing sales networks and enhance the promotion of quality agricultural and fishery products, so as to enable consumers to easily identify such products and purchase them without any worry, and to build a distinctive and quality image of local food materials;
- (e) to promote the combination of eco-tourism and culinary tourism among the public and overseas visitors, such as organizing tour groups featured by Poon Choi feasts in walled villages, holiday farming and tours of organic produce markets, etc., so as to boost tourism and the catering industry and promote local economic growth;

Education –

- (f) to step up public education and promote the concept and attitude of living of a slow food culture among the public, so that members of the public can, through dietary options, protect the environment, treasure nature and develop sustainable dietary habits;
- (g) to encourage the public to find out the sources, production and quality of food in the context of food supply chain, so that they are more able to relish and select food in the course of eating, and to provide food producers with incentives for producing quality organic food; and
- (h) to promote a slow food culture in primary and secondary schools, teach students to reduce their eating speed during lunch time, advocate the values of responsible consumption and avoiding food wastage, and supply fresh and quality food in schools as an alternative to fast food.

Note: Hon Fred LI Wah-ming's amendment is marked in ***bold and italic type*** or with deletion line.

5. Motion as amended by Hon WONG Yung-kan

That, *although* Hong Kong is *hailed as* a culinary capital, ~~but~~ the fast pace of life means that many Hong Kong people can only eat hastily and cannot enjoy food, and health problems have also developed as a result; the slow food culture emerging in Europe in recent years, which emphasizes slowing down the tempo, upholding a green and natural attitude of living, advocating the concepts of responsible consumption and respect for food, encouraging the use of local food materials to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation, and conserving the traditional eating culture, is worth promoting in Hong Kong; as promoting a slow food culture needs to start with food supply, sales and promotion as well as education, this Council urges the Government to adopt the following measures in the three areas of agriculture and fisheries, the economy and education, so as to promote a slow food culture:

Food supply –

- (a) to formulate a comprehensive agriculture and fisheries policy, including formulating a land policy for the New Territories that balances farming, conservation and development, protecting agricultural land and Hong Kong's water quality, providing support for reforming the relevant industries, and increasing the production of local food materials, with a view to raising the self-sufficiency rate of food provision in Hong Kong;
- (b) to enhance the support for organic farming and encourage agricultural land rehabilitation, so as to provide the local community with fresh and safe organic food;
- (c) *to actively explore, on the premise of complying with modern management and public hygiene requirements, expanding the production scale of the local poultry and livestock industries;*
- ~~(d)~~(d) to capitalize on the advantages of local natural resources and encourage mariculturists to rear quality fish *and organic fish and marine produce such as shellfish, and to create favourable conditions for preserving traditional capture fisheries;*

Sales and promotion –

- ~~(d)~~(e) to assist local industries in applying for certification, promote certification services among the public and in neighbouring places, assist the relevant industries in establishing sales networks and enhance the promotion of quality agricultural and fishery products, so as to enable consumers to easily identify such products and purchase them

without any worry, and to build a distinctive and quality image of local food materials;

- ~~(e)~~(f) to ***actively promote the development of leisure agriculture and fishery industries, and*** promote the combination of eco-tourism and culinary tourism among the public and overseas visitors, such as organizing tour groups featured by Poon Choi feasts in walled villages, holiday farming ~~and~~, tours of organic produce markets ***and fishing activities***, etc., so as to boost tourism and the catering industry ~~and~~, promote local economic growth ***and assist the local agriculture and fisheries industries in their transformation***;

Education –

- ~~(f)~~(g) to step up public education and promote the concept and attitude of living of a slow food culture among the public, so that members of the public can, through dietary options, protect the environment, treasure nature and develop sustainable dietary habits;
- ~~(g)~~(h) to encourage the public to find out the sources, production and quality of food in the context of food supply chain, so that they are more able to relish and select food in the course of eating, and to provide food producers with incentives for producing quality organic food; and
- ~~(h)~~(i) to promote a slow food culture in primary and secondary schools, teach students to reduce their eating speed during lunch time, advocate the values of responsible consumption and avoiding food wastage, and supply fresh and quality food in schools as an alternative to fast food.

Note: Hon WONG Yung-kan's amendment is marked in ***bold and italic type*** or with deletion line.