

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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食物安全及環境衛生事務委員會

立法會秘書處為2013年6月11日會議
擬備的背景資料簡介

檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的政策

目的

本文件旨在綜述食物安全及環境衛生事務委員會(下稱"事務委員會")委員就檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的政策提出的關注。

背景

2. 海魚養殖通常在不當風的沿岸地區進行，以懸於浮排的網箱養殖海魚，自魚苗或幼魚養至可供售賣之體積。香港的海魚養殖受《海魚養殖條例》(第353章)規管。該條例規定所有海魚養殖活動均須領有漁農自然護理署(下稱"漁護署")簽發的牌照，在指定的魚類養殖區內進行。現時，魚類養殖區有26個，佔海域總面積達209公頃，有約1 008名持牌經營者。大多數海魚養殖持牌人經營面積細小、家庭式作業的養魚場，平均面積約280平方米。

3. 由於政府和社會人士關注海魚養殖業的增長會對水質及海洋環境有負面影響，政府當局於1989年委託顧問評估香港海魚養殖對環境的影響。作為過渡措施，當局停止指定新魚類養殖區，但因公共工程而須強制遷置者除外。政府在1990年通過由顧問提出的多項建議，包括：(a)繼續停止指定新魚類養殖區；及(b)對批出新牌照或在現有養殖區擴大魚排面積實施嚴格限制。不過，在過去20年，本港魚類養殖的運作模式及經營環

境已有所改變，有助減少魚類養殖區排放的污染物和改善附近一帶的海洋環境。

4. 2006年12月，政府成立漁業可持續發展委員會(下稱"委員會")，研究本港漁業的長遠發展方向、目標及可持續發展策略。委員會在2010年5月發表的報告中指出，除了協助漁民發展或轉型至現代化和可持續的作業方式外，也應實施進一步措施，例如禁止拖網捕魚等，以控制本港水域的捕撈力量。委員會提出了多項建議，包括檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照等安排，以利便漁民由捕撈漁業轉型至海魚養殖。由於捕撈漁民對漁洋環境及海魚的知識可應用於養殖海魚，海魚養殖是他們另覓生計的可行方法。

5. 正如委員會所建議，政府表明，漁護署已就停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照進行的檢討，以及其他有關促進海魚養殖業發展的建議，與相關的政策局及部門作出跟進。

事務委員會的商議工作

6. 事務委員會曾於2012年7月的會議上討論檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的政策。委員進行的商議工作和關注事項綜述於下文。

停止簽發海魚養殖牌照的政策

7. 大部分委員歡迎政府當局檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的措施。部分委員指出，當局已採取一整套的漁業管理措施，包括禁止拖網捕魚及限制在本港水域漁船數目的增長，以控制本地捕撈漁業的捕撈力量，他們認為海魚養殖會是本地漁業得以可持續發展的可能方案。他們促請政府當局重新簽發新海魚養殖牌照，並檢討現有魚類養殖區的管理。鑒於本地漁業資源有限，部分委員建議政府當局應就擴大魚類養殖區及轉換魚排地點進行研究，以配合海魚養殖的日後發展。

8. 政府當局向委員保證，漁護署會就本地漁業的可持續發展與業界緊密合作。政府當局表示，在漁護署協助下，香港大學最近研發了一套有關香港水環境的電腦資料庫／模擬系統。推出這套新的分析工具，當局可就現有和可能闢設的魚類養殖區對環境的影響能否維持在可接受的程度，為市民提供客觀和科學的評估。初步評估顯示，香港有一些魚類養殖區或許有能力增加養魚量而又不會損害海洋環境。委員獲告知，政府當局

會就停止在有剩餘環境承載力的魚類養殖區簽發新海魚養殖牌照的做法，在現今情況下是否依然適當，向相關決策局／部門、業界及相關持份者徵詢意見；以及考慮推行一項試驗計劃，用以評估任何建議更改方案的優劣。

本地魚類養殖

9. 委員支持發展本地魚類養殖，特別是塘魚養殖及淡水魚養殖。他們促請政府當局制訂發展本地魚類養殖的全面計劃。

10. 部分委員指出，香港的魚塘數目不足以應付本地優質魚類不斷增長的需求，促請政府當局檢討塘魚養殖的現行政策，並物色合適地點作塘魚養殖。

近期發展

11. 梁繼昌議員於2013年1月30日的立法會會議上，就漁業的規管和相關行業的發展提出一項書面質詢。根據政府當局的答覆，政府當局於2012年就停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的政策進行檢討後，現正進行前期準備工作，以便在2013年推出一項試驗計劃，以便在有剩餘環境承載力的魚類養殖區有限度簽發新的海魚養殖牌照。當局亦會探討在養魚區開發貝類及其他海產的養殖法的可行性。有關該項質詢的立法會會議過程正式紀錄的節錄部分載於**附錄I**。

相關文件

12. 立法會網站的相關文件載列於**附錄II**。

立法會秘書處

議會事務部2

2013年6月6日

此外，註冊處可根據條例第21條，對旅行社作出調查，以便審核持牌人是否有違公眾利益而須暫時吊銷或撤銷其牌照。如無需要立即暫時吊銷或撤銷其牌照，註冊處可考慮簽發有效期較短的牌照，並施加更嚴格的監察措施，以促使旅行社改善營運質素。

- (五) 由於旅行社規模和業務範疇不一、經營模式和經營環境各異，單以旅行社負債情況來決定是否給予續牌，並不合適。

如上所述，在2012年8月至2013年1月期間，註冊主任一直嚴密監察星級假期，在維護公眾利益的大前提下，行使《條例》賦予的權力，努力查探並督促星級假期改善其財務狀況。事實上，在向星級假期施加嚴格的牌照條件和有效期較短的牌照之後，該公司的顧客數量由2012年9月初的11 000名逐步下降至2013年1月初約1 900名，大大減低了對公眾的影響。

註冊處不時檢討對旅行社的財務監察機制，以確保有效規管旅行社，我們會積極聽取業者和公眾的意見，以優化現時制度。

漁業的規管和相關行業的發展

18. 梁繼昌議員：主席，有環保團體指出，香港的漁獲產量自1990年後一直下跌，至2009年已下跌了近一半，因此政府應盡快落實促進漁業可持續發展的措施，以及加強對漁業的規管。此外，政府亦應禁止在本港4個海岸公園及1個海岸保護區內捕魚。另一方面，有漁業人士表示，現時香港的海產養殖業採用的技術仍然相當落後和缺乏多元發展，而海洋生態旅遊亦有待發展；他們認為政府應協助這些漁業相關行業的發展，以協助漁民轉型。就漁業的規管和相關行業的發展，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於《2012年漁業保護(修訂)條例》已於2012年6月15日生效，政府會如何落實該條例下、為漁業的可持續發展而訂定的管理措施，包括在香港水域指定某些地區為漁業保護區的計劃的實施時間和詳情；

- (二) 鑒於有環保人士指出，牛尾海和赤門是水質較佳的水域，亦是魚類產卵及育苗場，政府有否計劃將該兩個水域劃為漁業保護區，以禁止在該兩個水域捕魚；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 政府會否參考外國和內地的做法，引入休漁期的措施；若會，何時實施；若否，原因為何；
- (四) 政府有否計劃加強教育漁民使用可持續發展的方法捕魚，以及加強打擊漁民使用違例的方法(例如用有毒物質、炸藥或電力等)捕魚；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；政府會如何加強打擊內地漁船在香港水域非法捕魚；
- (五) 政府會否採用外國的海洋保育政策，包括禁止捕撈體積過小的海洋生物，以及進行海洋放牧(即先圈養魚苗，再放回海洋，待魚苗長大後再捕撈)；若會，何時實施；若否，原因為何；
- (六) 政府提交本會的2013年環境保護政策措施文件中表示，“在2013年，在諮詢有關持份者後，我們會跟進禁止在海岸公園進行商業捕魚的建議”，有關的諮詢和立法工作的時間表和詳情為何；
- (七) 政府會否給予海產養殖業更多技術支援，以協助從事該行業的漁民維持生計；若會，詳情為何，若否，原因為何；
- (八) 鑒於有業界人士指出，香港東部水域的水質十分好，適合養殖貝類及其他海產，政府會否考慮協助海產養殖業在該處水域養殖貝類及其他海產，以促進海產養殖業的多元發展；及
- (九) 政府會如何加強對海洋生態旅遊的發展的支援，以協助漁民轉型？

食物及衛生局局長：主席，為使香港水域的漁業資源得以復原，以及促進漁業的可持續發展，我們正實施漁業可持續發展委員會在2010年4月向政府提交的報告所建議的各項漁業管理措施。

有關禁止在本港水域進行拖網捕魚活動的附屬法例已在2011年5月18日獲立法會通過，並在2012年12月31日生效。《2011年漁業保護(修訂)條例草案》在2012年5月9日獲立法會通過，並在同年6月15日刊憲生效。經修訂的條例讓我們得以實施一系列漁業管理措施，以控制香港水域捕撈力量和保護重要的產卵和育苗場。我們已檢討漁業發展貸款基金的機制和貸款條件，務求更切合漁業的需要。此外，就應否在有剩餘承載力的魚類養殖區繼續停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照這個課題，我們已進行檢討，當局現正進行前期準備工作，以便在2013年推行試驗計劃。我們亦有進行適應性的發展研究，以促進本地水產養殖業的生產力和可持續發展。

我們與相關持份者合作，開展了試驗計劃，協助漁民轉而從事生態旅遊行業。為協助漁民增加知識和提升技能，我們一直有為漁民安排各類培訓課程、工作坊及研討會。此外，行政長官在2013年施政報告中宣布設立5億元的“漁業持續發展基金”，為有助漁業可持續發展的計劃及研究提供財政資助。

現就質詢的各部分答覆如下：

(一)及(二)

《2012年漁業保護(修訂)條例》旨在：

- (i) 設立本地漁船登記制度，以限制新漁船加入，並把香港水域的捕撈力量維持在適當水平；
- (ii) 限制使用或借助非漁船類別的船隻進行捕魚活動及禁止使用或借助非本地漁船進行捕魚活動，以便進一步控制香港水域的捕撈力量；及
- (iii) 在香港水域指定某些地區為漁業保護區，以保護重要的產卵及育苗場，促進香港水域的漁業資源的恢復，以及長遠而言推動漁業資源可持續增長。

就本地漁船登記事宜而言，漁農自然護理署(“漁護署”)已在2012年4月至6月期間在各主要船籍港(包括香港仔、筲箕灣、大埔、屯門、西貢及長洲)為漁民舉行簡介會。漁護署除於總部接收申請書外，亦已在各船籍港設立臨時外設辦事處，方便漁民前往遞交申請書。截至2013年1月23日，已接獲的登記申請書約有2 700份。

根據《2012年漁業保護(修訂)條例》，食物及衛生局局長獲賦權指定漁業保護區，以保護在重要的產卵及育苗場裏的魚苗、幼魚和正在繁殖的魚類。

我們備悉在牛尾海和赤門海峽水域設立漁業保護區的建議。我們計劃於2014年就設立漁業保護區(包括漁業保護區內將實施的管理措施)徵詢業界的意見。現正考慮的措施包括限制或禁止使用指明捕魚方法及漁具、限制捕撈特定大小的魚類，在漁業保護區內設立禁捕區，以及在每年某段時間實施休漁期，保護正在繁殖的魚類及魚苗。

- (三) 禁止在本港水域進行拖網捕魚活動的法定措施在2012年12月31日生效，這項措施與同年6月15日已經生效的《2012年漁業保護(修訂)條例》下其他漁業管理措施相互配合。我們相信這些措施有助遏止本港海洋資源進一步耗損的情況，讓海洋生態系統得以加快復原。

由一所海外大學進行的模擬研究顯示，上述措施實施後，香港水域的漁業資源和以單位捕撈力量計算的漁獲價值將會增加。

我們會密切監察漁業管理措施的成效，在合適的時候會考慮是否需要採取進一步的措施。

- (四) 漁護署多年來一直為漁民提供培訓課程。自2010年開始，漁護署推行特別為漁民而設的培訓計劃，協助漁民轉型至其他可持續發展的漁業及相關行業。有關計劃包括休閒漁業和水產養殖的講座及實習課程，以及非破壞性捕魚作業(例如圍網)的操作示範，以切合漁民的需要。自2010年起，逾920名漁民參加了不同的培訓課程及考察活動。學員高度評價有關的培訓課程。至於養殖場的海魚養殖戶方面，漁護署亦舉辦了工作坊和研討會，介紹和推廣魚苗孵化及育苗技術，並向他們提供意見和技術支援，以鼓勵他們運用這些技術。漁護署會繼續與業界緊密合作，為漁民和海魚養殖戶提供培訓。

《2012年漁業保護(修訂)條例》就禁止非本地漁船進行捕魚活動訂定條文。由2012年6月15日起，任何人違反該條例

的任何規定，即屬違法，可處罰款20萬元及監禁6個月。漁護署一直與相關部門緊密合作，執行該條例，包括不時採取聯合執法行動，遏止違規情況。漁護署計劃透過調配適當資源加強巡邏，以確保有效執法。

- (五) 在1998年進行的香港水域漁業資源及捕撈作業顧問研究提出多項建議，其中包括進行增殖放流，以提升本地的漁業資源。增殖放流涉及把魚苗或其他海洋生物的幼苗放回海洋，以提升漁業資源。

為跟進該項建議，漁護署曾進行數次試驗工作，以搜集所需資料，評估在本港進行增殖放流是否可行。在試驗工作中，漁護署放養了約57 000條魚苗(包括青斑、火點、石蚌及老鼠斑)及100萬條蝦苗。上述試驗工作顯示增殖放流有助提升漁業資源。輔以其他漁業管理措施(例如漁業保護區)，增殖放流的成效則會更為顯著。漁護署計劃進行更大規模的增殖放流試驗工作，以進一步提升本港漁業資源。

- (六) 環境局表示，過往就禁止在海岸公園進行商業捕魚的建議進行諮詢時，立法會議員及漁民團體普遍認為，政府有需要在落實建議措施前繼續諮詢漁民團體，以期減低措施對漁民生計造成的影響。在這方面，漁護署一直與漁民溝通，為漁民提供專門的培訓，並進行試驗計劃，以探討協助他們發展或轉型至漁業生態旅遊的可行性。2012年，環境局就該建議進行了另一輪諮詢，收集了大部分海岸公園捕魚許可證持有人的意見。該局會在2013年整理與漁民溝通的結果，並會就如何跟進禁止在海岸公園進行商業捕魚的建議，進一步諮詢持份者，包括立法會環境事務委員會，以期改善海岸公園的生態系統，以及更好地保護海洋生物。

- (七) 漁護署進行適應性的發展研究，以提高本地水產養殖業的生產力，並促進業界的可持續發展。為了向養魚戶提供更多不同品種以供養殖，以及提升香港養殖業的競爭力，漁護署致力試驗養殖具良好銷售潛力的適當新品種。近年，漁護署向本地海魚養殖業推介了星鱸和龍躉。

為提高飼養技術及本港漁產品的食物安全，漁護署推出“優質養魚場計劃”。在該計劃下，現時共有約70個海魚養殖場登記為“優質養魚場”。優質養魚場必須遵行“良好水產養殖

方法”，內容涵蓋食物安全、一般衛生及環境的可持續發展等方面。優質養魚場可使用該計劃的標誌，並經該計劃的銷售途徑推廣其產品。漁護署亦就技術及魚場管理等事宜為養魚戶提供支援，包括魚類營養、水質監察、紅潮預警和魚類疾病防治。漁護署會繼續為業界提供所需的適當支持。

(八) 自1990年起，當局基於環境考慮因素，停止簽發新的海魚養殖牌照、禁止在現有魚類養殖區擴大魚排面積，以及不再指定新魚類養殖區。我們在2012年檢討上述安排後，現正準備在2013年內推行試驗計劃，在有剩餘環境承載力的魚類養殖區有限度簽發新的海魚養殖牌照。我們亦會研究在養魚區開發貝類及其他海產的養殖法是否可行。

(九) 2010年，漁護署與相關持份者合作，在西貢及新界東北部推行漁業生態旅遊試驗計劃，協助漁民轉而從事生態旅遊行業。該項計劃推出以海洋為基礎的導賞團，介紹香港漁民文化及漁業運作模式，以及生態環境和地質面貌的特色。至今超過300名漁民已在試驗計劃接受培訓。由於試驗計劃反應良好，漁護署已在2011-2012年度把計劃伸延至南丫島，並在2012-2013年度伸延至西面水域。

旅遊事務署表示，海洋生態旅遊並非廣受來港旅客歡迎的活動。然而，香港旅遊發展局會繼續向旅客推介香港的優美海岸，例如位於大嶼南的貝澳泳灘和長沙泳灘，以及位於港島的淺水灣和石澳等。

青年宿舍計劃

19. 陳克勤議員：主席，民政事務局在提交本會的文件中表示，“政府計劃全數資助非政府機構興建青年宿舍的建設費用。該計劃的概念是為了滿足部分在職青年對擁有自己居住空間的渴望，並提供機會讓青年人為日後發展作儲蓄”。該份文件又指出，政府會以先導性質落實兩項條件較成熟的項目，再檢討成效。較早前，民政事務局局長表示，該計劃的目標是提供約3 000個住宿單位，而為了確保住宿單位流轉運用，總租住期會定於不超過5年，並以35歲作為申請者的年齡上限。然而，有青年人向本人表示擔心上述宿舍的申請資格嚴格及手

January 2013. The impact on the general public was greatly minimized.

The TAR reviews its financial monitoring mechanism from time to time to ensure effective regulation of travel agents. We will actively listen to the views of the trade and the public to enhance the existing system.

Regulation of Fisheries Industry and Development of Related Industries

18. **MR KENNETH LEUNG** (in Chinese): *President, some green groups have pointed out that the catch of fish in Hong Kong has been decreasing since 1990 and by 2009, it has decreased by nearly 50%. Therefore, the Government should expeditiously implement measures to promote sustainable development and step up regulation of the fisheries industry. In addition, the Government should also ban fishing in the four marine parks and the marine reserve in Hong Kong. On the other hand, some members of the fisheries industry have indicated that the techniques currently used by the aquaculture industry in Hong Kong are still very backward and lack diversified development, and the marine ecotourism industry has yet to be developed. They consider that the Government should assist the development of these fisheries-related industries, so as to help fishermen switching to related industries. Regarding the regulation of the fisheries industry and development of related industries, will the Government inform this Council:*

- (a) *as the Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 has come into operation since 15 June 2012, how the Government will implement the management measures for sustainable development of the fisheries industry under the Ordinance, including the implementation date and details of the plan to designate certain areas in Hong Kong waters as Fisheries Protection Areas (FPAs);*
- (b) *given that some green group members have pointed out that the water quality at Port Shelter and Tolo Channel are relatively good, and the waters are also fish spawning and nursing grounds, whether the Government has plans to designate these two areas as FPAs, so as to ban fishing in such waters; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;*

- (c) *whether the Government will, by making reference to the practices in overseas countries and the Mainland, introduce the measure of fishing moratorium; if it will, of the implementation time; if not, the reasons for that;*
- (d) *whether the Government has plans to step up education for fishermen on the use of fishing methods conducive to sustainable development and step up efforts to combat the use of illegal fishing methods (such as the use of toxic substances, explosive or electricity, and so on) by fishermen; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; how the Government will step up efforts to combat illegal fishing activities in Hong Kong waters carried out by Mainland fishing vessels;*
- (e) *whether the Government will adopt the marine conservation policies of foreign countries, including banning the capture of marine lives which are too small in size and carrying out ocean ranching (that is, captive breeding fry before releasing them back into the sea, and capturing them after they have grown up); if it will, of the implementation time; if not, the reasons for that;*
- (f) *as the Government has advised in a paper on environmental protection policy initiatives submitted to this Council in 2013 that "[i]n 2013, in consultation with stakeholders, we will take forward the proposal to ban commercial fishing in marine parks", of the timetable for carrying out the consultation and legislative work as well as the details thereof;*
- (g) *whether the Government will provide more technical support to the aquaculture industry so as to help fishermen engaged in this industry to maintain their livelihood; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;*
- (h) *given that some members of the industry have pointed out that the water quality of areas east of Hong Kong is excellent and suitable for aquaculture of shellfish and other marine produce, whether the Government will consider assisting the aquaculture industry in farming shellfish and other marine produce in that area, so as to promote diversified development of the aquaculture industry; and*

- (i) *how the Government will enhance support for the development of the marine ecotourism industry, so as to assist fishermen in switching to other related industries?*

SECRETARY FOR FOOD AND HEALTH (in Chinese): President, to help restore the fisheries resources in Hong Kong waters and promote the sustainable development of the fisheries industry, we have been pursuing various fisheries management measures as recommended by the Committee on Sustainable Fisheries in its report submitted to the Government in April 2010.

The subsidiary legislation to ban trawling activities in Hong Kong waters was passed by the Legislative Council on 18 May 2011 and came into operation on 31 December 2012. The Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Bill 2011 was passed by the Legislative Council on 9 May 2012 and gazetted on 15 June 2012. The amended Ordinance clears the way for us to introduce a series of fisheries management measures to control the fishing effort in Hong Kong waters and protect important spawning and nursery grounds. We have reviewed the mechanism and terms of the Fisheries Development Loan Fund, with a view to better meeting the requirements of the fisheries sector. We have also reviewed the moratorium on issue of new licences for mariculture operations in fish culture zones (FCZs) with surplus carrying capacity, and are laying the ground work for rolling out a pilot scheme within 2013. We conduct adaptive development studies to enhance productivity and sustainability of the local aquaculture industry.

In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, we have launched a pilot scheme to help fishermen venture into ecotourism. To assist fishermen to upgrade their knowledge and skills, we have been arranging various training courses, workshops and seminars for fishermen. The Chief Executive announced in his 2013 Policy Address the setting up of a Sustainable Fisheries Development Fund of \$500 million to provide for financial assistance for projects and researches conducive to the sustainable development of the fisheries industry.

My reply to the various parts of the question is as follows:

- (a) and (b)

The Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 seeks to:

- (i) introduce a registration system for local fishing vessels, with a view to limiting the entry of new fishing vessels and maintaining an appropriate level of fishing effort in Hong Kong waters;
- (ii) restrict fishing activities with the use or aid of non-fishing vessels, and prohibit fishing activities with the use or aid of non-local fishing vessels, with a view to further controlling the fishing effort in Hong Kong waters; and
- (iii) designate certain areas in Hong Kong waters as FPAs to protect important spawning and nursery grounds, thereby helping to restore local fisheries resources, and promote their sustainable growth in the long run.

On the registration of local fishing vessels, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has conducted briefing sessions for fishermen in major home ports, including Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan, Tai Po, Tuen Mun, Sai Kung and Cheung Chau, from April to June 2012. In addition to receiving applications at its Headquarters, the AFCD has also set up temporary outstations at various home ports to facilitate fishermen to submit their applications there. As at 23 January 2013, about 2 700 applications for registration have been received.

Under the Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2012, the Secretary for Food and Health is empowered to designate FPAs, with a view to protecting fish fry, juvenile and spawning fish in important spawning and nursery grounds.

We have taken note of the suggestion to designate waters in Port Shelter and Tolo Channel as FPAs. We plan to consult the trade in 2014 on the designation of FPAs, including the management measures that are to be implemented within the FPAs. Measures that are under consideration include restricting or prohibiting the use of specified methods and gear; restricting the capture of species of certain size; designation of "no-take" zone in FPAs; and implementation of "closed season" to protect spawning fish and fry from fishing during certain periods of a year.

- (c) The statutory ban on trawling activities in the waters of Hong Kong has come into operation since 31 December 2012. This is complemented by other fisheries management measures in the Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2012, which has come into operation since 15 June 2012. We believe that these will help curb further depletion of the marine resources in Hong Kong and enable the marine ecosystem to rehabilitate at a faster rate than would otherwise be possible.

A simulation study conducted by an overseas university has portrayed that fisheries resources and the catch value per unit of fishing effort in Hong Kong waters will rise following implementation of the above measures.

We will closely monitor the effectiveness of the fisheries management measures and consider the need for further measures as and when appropriate.

- (d) The AFCD has been providing training courses for fishermen for many years. Since 2010, the AFCD has implemented a tailor-made fishermen training programme to assist fishermen to switch to sustainable fisheries and related operations. The programme includes lectures and practical sessions on recreational fishing and aquaculture, as well as demonstration of non-destructive fishing operations (such as purse seining) with a view to suiting the needs of the fishermen. Over 920 fishermen have joined the various training courses and tour programmes since 2010 and the relevant training courses are rated highly by the participants. For mariculturists at FCZs, the AFCD has also organized workshops and seminars to introduce and promote fish hatchery and nursery techniques, and provide them with advice and technical support, with a view to encouraging them to make use of such techniques. The AFCD will continue to work closely with the trade to provide training for fishermen and mariculturists.

The Fisheries Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 provides for the prohibition of fishing activities by non-local fishing vessels. Since 15 June 2012, any person who contravenes any provision of the Ordinance commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$200,000

and imprisonment for six months. The AFCD has been working closely with relevant departments to enforce the Ordinance, including conducting joint enforcement operations from time to time to deter irregularities. The AFCD plans to strengthen patrol through deploying appropriate resources to ensure effective enforcement of the law.

- (e) A consultancy study on Fisheries Resources and Fishing Operations in Hong Kong Waters conducted in 1998 recommended, among other things, restocking to enhance local fisheries resources. Restocking involves the release of fish fry or juveniles of other marine animals into the wild to enhance fisheries resources.

To follow up the recommendation, the AFCD has conducted several trials to collect the necessary information for assessing the feasibility of restocking in Hong Kong. Under the trials, the AFCD has released some 57 000 fish fry (including Green Groupers, Russell's Snappers, Star Snappers and High-finned Groupers) and 1 million shrimp seedlings. Experience from the above trials showed that restocking may help enhance fisheries resources. However, its effectiveness would be more pronounced if it is complemented by other fisheries management measures (for example, FPAs). The AFCD plans to conduct larger scale restocking trials to further enhance local fisheries resources.

- (f) According to the Environment Bureau, in its previous consultation on the proposal to ban commercial fishing in marine parks, the Legislative Council Members and fishermen groups were generally of the view that the Government should continue to liaise with the fishermen groups with a view to reducing the impact on fishermen's livelihood before taking forward the proposal. In this connection, the AFCD has been working with the fishermen concerned and running specialized training for fishermen and pilot schemes to look into the possibility of assisting fishermen to develop or switch to fisheries-related eco-tourism businesses. In 2012, the Environment Bureau conducted another round of consultation with the majority of the fishing permit holders in marine parks. In 2013, the Environment Bureau would consolidate the discussions with fishermen and further consult stakeholders, including the Legislative

Council Panel on Environmental Affairs, on how to take forward the proposal to ban commercial fishing in marine parks, with a view to improving ecosystems in marine parks and offering better protection for marine organisms.

- (g) The AFCD conducts adaptive development studies to improve productivity and enhance the sustainability of the local aquaculture industry. To provide a greater variety of species for culture and to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong fish farmers, continuous efforts are being made to identify suitable new species with good market potential. The AFCD has introduced Red Drum and Giant Grouper to the local mariculture industry in recent years.

To improve husbandry techniques and enhance the food safety of local aquaculture produce, the AFCD has launched the Accredited Fish Farm Scheme (AFFS), under which some 70 marine fish farms are currently accredited. Accredited farms must follow a set of "Good Aquaculture Practices" which includes aspects on food safety, general hygiene and environmental sustainability. Accredited fish farms can use the AFFS logo and market their products via the AFFS marketing channels. The AFCD also provides support to fish farmers on technical and farm management issues including fish nutrition, water quality monitoring, red tide alerts and fish disease prevention. The AFCD will continue to provide appropriate support needed by the industry.

- (h) There has been a general moratorium since 1990 on the issue of new marine fish culture licences, raft area extensions in existing FCZs and the designation of new FCZs because of environmental considerations. Having reviewed the moratorium in 2012, we are laying the ground work for launching a trial scheme within 2013, with a view to issuing limited new marine fish culture licences in FCZs with surplus carrying capacity. We will also explore the feasibility of developing culture methods for shellfish and other seafood in FCZs.
- (i) In 2010, the AFCD launched, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, a pilot scheme in Sai Kung and north-eastern New Territories to help fishermen venture into ecotourism. The scheme

provides marine-based guided tours which cover the culture and practices of fisherman communities as well as the ecological and geological features of Hong Kong. Over 300 fishermen have received training under the pilot scheme. Drawing on the positive response to the pilot scheme, the AFCD has extended the scheme to Lamma Island in 2011-2012 and to the western waters in 2012-2013.

As advised by the Tourism Commission, marine ecotourism is not one of the popular activities for tourists visiting Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the Hong Kong Tourism Board will continue to promote the coastal beauty of Hong Kong to tourists, such as the Pui O Beach and Cheung Sha Beach on South Lantau, Repulse Bay and Shek O on Hong Kong Islands, and so on.

Youth Hostel Scheme

19. **MR CHAN HAK-KAN** (in Chinese): *President, in a paper submitted to this Council, the Home Affairs Bureau stated that "[t]he Government plans to support non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the full capital costs of building youth hostels. The concept of Youth Hostel Scheme (the Scheme) is for meeting the aspirations of some working youths in having their own living space and giving these youths an opportunity to accumulate savings to meet their aspirations". The paper has also pointed out that the Government will start with the two more-mature projects on a pilot basis and review the results. Earlier, the Secretary for Home Affairs has indicated that the Scheme aims to supply around 3 000 hostel units and, in order to ensure rotation of use of hostel units, the total tenancy period will be set at not exceeding five years and the upper age limit of applicants at 35. However, some young people have expressed to me their concerns that given the stringent eligibility criteria and complicated formalities of the aforesaid hostels, the Scheme may not be able to relieve their pressure from housing problems. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:*

- (a) *of the NGOs that have indicated to the authorities their interest in building youth hostels so far; the details of the two more-mature projects mentioned above, including the names of the NGOs, the locations of the sites for building youth hostels and the respective estimated numbers of hostel units that may be provided; the expected*

檢討停止簽發新海魚養殖牌照的政策的相关文件

委員會	會議日期	文件
食物安全及環境衛生事務委員會	2012年7月11日 (項目III)	議程 會議紀要
立法會	2013年1月30日	會議過程正式紀錄 (第十八項質詢)

立法會秘書處
議會事務部2
2013年6月6日