

**Women's Commission**

**Council for Sustainable Development**

**Public Engagement on  
Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources**

**Purpose**

This paper seeks Members' views on the issues raised in the public engagement document on promotion of sustainable consumption of biological resources.

**Background**

2. Biological resources provide for our daily needs and the society's development. They are the fundamental elements for our clothing, food and feed, shelter, fuel, paper, and medicine, etc.. Only if the consumption rate is maintained at a level that does not exceed the reproduction rate can biological resources be sustained. However, our current overconsumption pattern has various impacts and consequences on the ecosystems and the environment, including species depletion and extinction, and the destruction to habitats, etc.. These impacts in turn will affect the provision of biological resources. A case in point is overfishing. According to an estimate from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, over 70% of the world's fish species are either fully exploited or depleted. The dramatic increase of unsustainable fishing practices worldwide has great impact on marine fauna and their habitats. On land, some wild animals and plants are under the pressure of overharvesting. For instance, overconsumption of paper adds pressure to our natural forests and the wildlife therein.

3. In Hong Kong, despite the population only accounting for about 0.1% of the world's population, its unique position as a major trading hub and a world city famous for its food means that our activities may lead to

potential impacts on some species of plants and animals, at the regional or global level. Using seafood as an example, Hong Kong is the seventh largest per capita seafood consumer in the world. An average resident consumes 71.2 kg of seafood each year, more than three times the global average<sup>1</sup>. This means that the pattern Hong Kong purchases and consumes seafood could have a significant impact on the marine ecosystem.

4. While the consumption of biological resources in our daily lives can entail significant implications on sustainability, public awareness on and knowledge about sustainable consumption is generally low. The Council for Sustainable Development (“SDC”) recognises the urgent need to promote sustainable consumption of biological resources, and believes that only with concerted efforts from all sectors of society can we make a fundamental change. For this reason, SDC has decided to conduct a territory-wide public engagement to arouse public awareness, stimulate public discussion, and explore ways and means to encourage behavioural changes that are conducive to a more sustainable pattern.

### **SDC’s Public Engagement**

5. SDC launched the public engagement on 26 July 2016 which adopts a bottom-up and stakeholder-led approach to provide a platform to facilitate the exchange of views among members of the public and stakeholders on how to map out strategies towards more sustainable consumption.

6. To facilitate public discussion, SDC has issued a public engagement document at **Annex**, which provides background information on why biological resources are important and invites public views on three major aspects:

(a) Facilitating smart choices for consumers –

What information would consumers need in order to choose sustainable products?

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<sup>1</sup> Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. (2013). FAO Yearbook Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics 2011. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Italy.

(b) Promoting best practices among businesses and the public sector –

How could the Government/public sector/private sector take the lead in promoting sustainable consumption of biological resources? What are the drivers for businesses to purchase more sustainable products?

(c) Education and publicity –

What kinds of education and publicity activities should be put forward in promoting sustainable consumption of biological resources?

7. During the public engagement period (which will last till 15 November 2016), SDC will organise five public forums and a series of engagement events to listen to public's views. These events include meetings with different organisations and stakeholders, for example, green groups, chambers of commerce, relevant sectors, non-governmental organisations, district councils and resident organisations. Views and responses collected during the public engagement period will form the basis for SDC to formulate recommendations for the Government's consideration.

8. To promote this public engagement and encourage public participation, SDC has carried out various public education and publicity activities, including producing a TV and Radio Announcement of Public Interest as well as posters and launching a dedicated website<sup>2</sup> to facilitate the public to browse through relevant information and give their views. Roving exhibitions will also be held in various locations and a set of on-line picture cards has been developed to bring out the messages in a more lively and interesting manner. SDC also leverages on the synergy from over 100 supporting organisations to help promote the public engagement and mobilise wider participation among different sectors of the community through their network. Through these activities, SDC hopes to reach community consensus on the next steps towards more sustainable consumption patterns and practices.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.susdev.org.hk>

## **Advice Sought**

9. Members are invited to provide comments and views on the issues set out in the public engagement document.

**Secretariat of the Council for Sustainable Development  
Environment Bureau  
August 2016**

# 「推廣可持續使用生物資源」公眾參與

Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources

## 生物資源 識取惜用

Consume Wisely to Conserve our Biological Resources



可持續發展委員會  
Council for  
Sustainable Development

公眾參與過程 Public Engagement period : 26.07.2016 – 15.11.2016

# 公眾參與目的及過程

## Public Engagement – Objectives and Process





# 生物資源的重要性

## The Importance of Biological Resources

- 生物資源可分為**動物資源**、**植物資源**和**微生物資源**。  
Biological resources cover **animal resources**, **plant resources** and **microbial resources**.
- 為人類提供日常生活所需和支持社會發展。  
Provide for our daily needs and support the **society's development**.



# 不可持續的消耗所帶來之影響

## The Impact of Unsustainable Consumption

- 生物資源是生態系統的重要元素。

Biological resources are fundamental elements to the ecosystem.



- 過度開發野生動物和植物資源可能會：

Over-exploitation of wild animals and plant resources may :

- 導致一些**物種枯竭和滅絕**，影響糧食供應；  
lead to the **depletion and extinction of some species**, resulting in unstable food supply;
- 破壞**生物棲息地及生態平衡**，影響人類生存及發展。  
destroy the **natural habitat** and disrupt the **ecological balance**.  
Human survival and development will be affected.



- 要使生物資源得以持續，則我們的消耗不可以超過資源再生的速度。

Biological resources are sustainable only if the consumption rate is maintained at a level that does not exceed the reproduction rate.



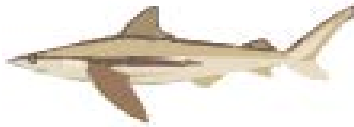


# 不可持續的消耗所帶來之影響

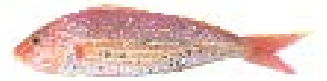
## The Impact of Unsustainable Consumption

### 食材（如海產）

#### Food supplies (e.g. seafood)



- 科學家預測，如現時過度捕魚和破壞棲息地的趨勢持續，**世界漁業資源和海產到了2048年將會耗盡**。
- Scientists predict that **world fisheries and seafood populations will collapse by 2048** if current trends in overfishing and habitat destruction are to continue.



- 香港人經常食用的**紅衫魚**的漁獲量，在**過去十年間已經下降了30%**，部份原因是由於南中國海過度捕魚。
- Partly due to overfishing in South China Sea, the catches of a common fish consumed by Hong Kong people, i.e., **Golden Threadfin Bream, has declined by 30%** over the past 10 years.

### 人類食用魚翅如何影響海洋生態及扇貝養殖業？

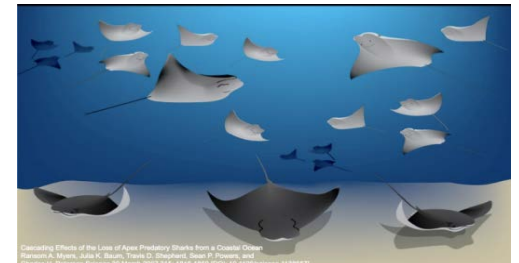
How does the shark fin consumption affects the marine ecology and scallop industry?



鯊魚數量減少  
Number of sharks drops



魔鬼魚數量倍增  
Number of stingray increases substantially



魔鬼魚捕食扇貝類，扇貝業大受影響  
Stingrays prey on scallops and thus affecting the scallop industry

# 不可持續的消耗所帶來之影響

## The Impact of Unsustainable Consumption

餐飲用紙品 ( 如餐巾紙、抹手紙、紙製餐具、食物包裝 )

Catering paper products (e.g. napkins, paper towels, paper tableware, food packaging)



- 由於木材和木製產品的需求龐大，估計**全球每年有70,000平方公里的森林遭到砍伐**，相等於每分鐘有20個足球場大小的森林消失。
- **Globally, an estimated 70,000 km<sup>2</sup> of forests are lost each year** due to the huge demand for timber and wood products, equivalent to the size of 20 football fields every minute.

# 不可持續的消耗所帶來之影響

## The Impact of Unsustainable Consumption

煮食用的棕櫚油，含有棕櫚油的清潔用品

Palm oil for cooking, Cleaning supplies containing palm oil



- 1990年至2010年間，印尼、馬來西亞和巴布亞新幾內亞共有約**35,000平方公里的雨林**因開發棕櫚油種植園而消失，導致許多瀕危物種，例如：犀牛、大象、老虎和猩猩的自然棲息地被破壞。
- **About 35,000 km<sup>2</sup> of rainforests** in Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea **were lost for oil palm plantations** between 1990 and 2010, causing destruction of natural habitats which were homes for many endangered species, such as rhinos, elephants, tigers and orangutans.

# 甚麼是可持續使用？

## What is Sustainable Consumption?

- 可持續使用並不是避免使用生物資源。

**Sustainable consumption** is **NOT** about avoiding the use of biological resources.



善用資源  
Wise Use of Resources

讓資源得以再生以供子孫後  
代使用

Allow Resources to  
Replenish for Future Use



明智選擇  
Smart Choice

尊重環境

Respect the Environment



# 香港的現行措施 – 政府 / 公營機構

## Current Efforts in Hong Kong – Government / Public Sectors

一些例子 Some examples:



公務酬酢活動中  
採用符合可持續發展概念  
的環保菜單

Sustainability-conscious  
Menus at Government  
Entertainment Functions

高等教育界的可持續採購框架  
Sustainable Purchasing for the  
Higher Education Sector



政府自2012年起禁止在本港水  
域內進行拖網捕撈

Trawling was banned in Hong Kong  
waters in 2012 to protect marine  
resources and ecosystem



截至2015年5月，政府已  
就150種產品，制訂及採  
用環保採購指引。

As of May 2015, the  
Government has developed  
and adopted green  
procurement guidelines  
for 150 items



# 香港的現行措施 – 私人機構

## Current Efforts in Hong Kong – Private Sectors

一些例子 Some examples:



### 大型酒店集團 A large hotel group

- 自2012年起，**停止供應魚翅**及**不再提供瀕危品種的食材**。  
**Group-wide ban on shark fin** since 2012, and **endangered species are removed** from food and beverages offerings.
- 推出獲國際認證的鱈魚養殖場出產的**可持續發展的鱈魚子醬**。  
Offered **sustainable sturgeon caviar** that produced from internationally certified caviar farm.
- 目標在2017年前，集團旗下所有業務只能購買獲得森林管理委員會（FSC）等機構認證的**可持續發展來源的紙製品**。  
**Paper products to come from certified sustainable sources** such as FSC by 2017.



### 主題公園 Theme Park

- 以世界自然基金會 (WWF)海鮮選擇指引作參考，成為**亞洲第一個**於其餐廳及麵包店**只採購環保海鮮的主題公園**。  
Became **Asia's first theme park to use only sustainably sourced seafood** in the restaurants and bakery it operates.
- **使用獲MSC認證的的海鮮製作魚蛋**。  
**Use MSC-certified seafood to produce fish ball.**



# 香港的現行措施 – 非政府機構

## Current Efforts in Hong Kong – NGOs

一些例子 Some examples:



香港餐飲業環保採購指引

Hong Kong Green Purchasing Guidelines for Food and Beverage (F&B) Sector

### 可持續海鮮行動

#### Sustainable Seafood Movement

- 世界自然基金會 (WWF) 在2007年推出了全港首套**海鮮選擇指引**，並在2014年推出更新版本。

WWF produced Hong Kong's first **Seafood Guide** in 2007 and released an updated version in 2014.

- 指引羅列了**70種**香港常見的海鮮品種。  
Covering **70** popular seafood species.



### 環保採購 Green Purchasing

- 由可持續發展基金資助，**香港餐飲聯業協會**和**環保促進會**將制訂「**香港餐飲業環保採購指引**」，預計於2016年年內完成制訂工作。

Supported by Sustainable Development Fund, the **HKFORT** and **Green Council** planned to establish the “**Hong Kong Green Purchasing Guidelines for Food and Beverage Sector**” by end of 2016.

- 提供**涵蓋五方面**的環保採購指引：
  - 餐飲食材、餐廳設備、清潔用品、包裝/餐具、廚餘管理

Guidelines on **five areas**: Food supplies, Restaurant equipment, Cleaning supplies, Packaging/utensils, Kitchen waste management.

- 從**原材料供應、生產、包裝、運送 / 儲存、消耗 / 使用、到棄置**的過程，都要考慮對環境所構成的各種影響。
- Take into account the environmental impact: **raw material extraction, production, packaging, transport/storage, consumption/usage, disposal**

# 我們需要加強行動

## More Action is Needed

1

促進消費者作明智的選擇

Facilitating Smart Choices for Consumers

2

推動企業和公營機構採取最佳實踐

Promoting Best Practices Among  
Businesses and the Public Sector

3

教育及宣傳

Education and Publicity

# 1

## 促進消費者作明智的選擇

Facilitating Smart Choices for Consumers



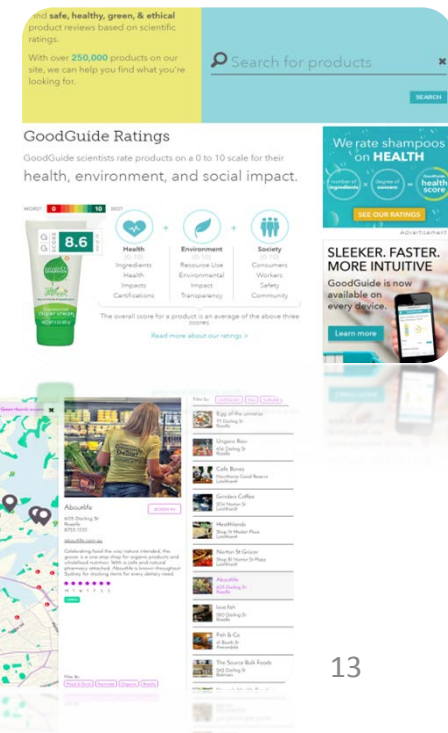
環保標籤  
Eco-labels



- 有甚麼資訊可協助您選擇可持續產品？  
What information would consumers need in order to choose sustainable products?

可持續來源和可持續產品的消費者信息平台

Information Platforms on Sustainable Sources and Sustainable Products for Consumers



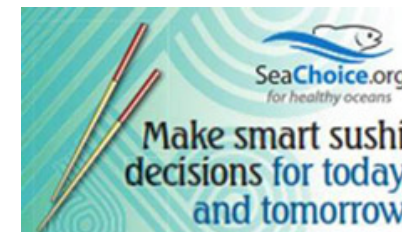
## 澳洲的可持續海鮮選擇指南 Australia's Sustainable Seafood Guide

- 澳洲海洋保育協會針對**野生捕撈**和**水產養殖**的可持續性訂下準則。  
AMCS developed criteria against which to assess the sustainability of **wild capture fisheries** and **farmed seafood**.
- 協會也推出了一個免費的**智能手機應用程式**，以便消費者作出負責任的海產選擇。  
**A mobile app** has been developed which enables consumers to make responsible choices more easily.



## 加拿大的可持續壽司選擇指南 Canada Sustainable Sushi Guide

- 加拿大國家海產計畫 SeaChoice 推出壽司選擇指南，建議市民避免進食瀕危魚種，以保護海洋生態。  
The SeaChoice programme of Canada has rolled out the sustainable sushi guide, suggesting people to avoid endangered fish species in order to protect the marine ecosystem.



## 2

# 推動企業和公營機構採取最佳實踐

Promoting Best Practices Among Businesses and the Public Sector

## 環保採購指引 Green Procurement Guidelines



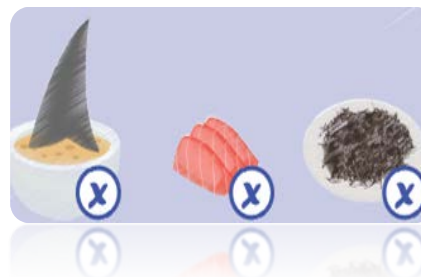
## 獎勵計劃 Award Schemes



- 政府 / 公營機構 / 商界可如何帶頭推動可持續使用生物資源？  
How could the Government/public sector/private sector take the lead in promoting sustainable consumption of biological resources?
- 有甚麼誘因可促使商界購買更多可持續產品？  
What are the drivers for businesses to purchase more sustainable products?



## 約章和自願承諾 Charters and Voluntary Commitments



## 環保宴會及餐飲指引 Green Banquets and Dining Guidelines



## 英國可持續棕櫚油約章 UK Statement on Sustainable Palm Oil

- 於2012年發起，簽署團體包括政府、石油加工和分銷商、食品和飲料製造商、零售商、動物飼料生產商。

Initiated in 2012. Signed parties include **the government, petroleum process and distributors, food and beverage manufacturers, retailers, animal feed producers.**

- 承諾所有政府部門在採購食物貨品時，其所含的棕櫚油需來自可持續來源。  
Committed that all palm oil used for cooking and as an ingredient in food for all government departments must be sustainably produced.



## 美國沃爾瑪 Walmart U.S.

- 在採購棕櫚油和海產方面 Procurement of **palm oil** and **seafood** products :
  - 現時，在沃爾瑪獨有品牌產品中使用的棕櫚油，有**27%**是來自可持續來源。  
To date, **27%** of palm oil used in the private-label products globally is sustainably sourced.
  - 在沃爾瑪品牌的養殖和野生海產，**超過90%**已獲海洋管理委員會認證(MSC)、最佳水產養殖模範(BAP)認證或有參與漁業改善計劃。  
More than **90%** of Walmart's farmed and wild seafood has gained Marine Stewardship Certification (MSC) or Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) Certification, or is engaged in a Fishery Improvement Project.





## 3

## 教育及宣傳

## Education and Publicity



- 應舉辦甚麼教育及宣傳活動來推廣可持續使用生物資源？

**What kinds of education and publicity activities should be put forward in promoting sustainable consumption of biological resources?**

## 南韓綠卡 South Korea – Green Card

- 推廣可持續的生活方式。  
Encourage the adoption of **sustainable lifestyle**.
- 參與綠卡的产品必須有生態標籤、碳足跡標籤或生態友好農業認證。  
Green card products must carry **eco-label, carbon footprint label or eco-friendly agriculture certification**.
- 超過450萬綠卡持有人。  
Over 4.5 million Koreans being card-holders.



### 賺取綠點 Earn eco-points

- 購買低碳及生態友好產品  
Buy low carbon and eco-friendly products
- 減少能源使用，如電力、水及煤氣  
Reduce energy use, e.g. electricity, water and gas



### 使用綠點 Use eco-points

- 現金 Cash
- 購買環保產品  
Buy green products
- 用作公共交通車資  
Public transport fare

## 中國內地的綠色可持續消費宣傳周

### Sustainable Consumption Week in the Mainland

- 推廣「綠色生活 智慧消費」。  
Promote the concept of “**Green Life, Consume with Wisdom**”.
- 超過600家零售連鎖門店參與了「**2015年綠色可持續消費宣傳周**」。  
Over 600 chain stores participated in the Sustainable Consumption Week in 2015.



# 公眾參與活動

## Public Engagement Activities

### 地區討論坊 Regional Forums

日期及時間 Date and Time	地點 Venue
19.09.2016 (Mon) 19:00-22:00	禮頓山社區會堂 Leighton Hill Community Hall
24.09.2016 (Sat) 14:30-17:30	朗屏社區會堂 Long Ping Community Hall
27.09.2016 (Tue) 19:00-22:00	太和鄰里社區中心 Tai Wo Neighbourhood Community Centre
21.10.2016 (Fri) 19:00-22:00	黃大仙社區中心 Wong Tai Sin Community Centre
23.10.2016 (Sun) 14:30-17:30	麗閣社區會堂 Lai Kok Community Hall



網上報名 Online Registration : <https://www.susdev.org.hk/tc/events.php>

電話報名 Registration by phone : **3917-4763 / 2219-4763**

# 分享您的意見

## Share Your Views



電郵 Email

[comments@susdev.org.hk](mailto:comments@susdev.org.hk)



傳真 Fax

3150-8168



郵寄 Mail

香港灣仔告士打道5號稅務大樓46樓可持續發展委員會  
Council for Sustainable Development,  
46/F, Revenue Tower, 5 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong



網頁 Web Address

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2219-4763

**歡迎您提出意見**  
**Your Views Are Welcome**