

60,000

近60,000個市民於2008年3月參與「拯救海洋大行動」簽名運動，要求香港實施可持續發展的漁業管理方案，打破了香港歷來的環保請願運動紀錄。

In March 2008, SOS initiated a petition calling for sustainable fisheries management in Hong Kong which was signed by nearly 60,000 people – an unprecedented scale for an environmental petition in Hong Kong.

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根據漁農自然護理署於1998年委託顧問公司進行的研究，在本地漁類17個品種中，有12個被評為「遭過度開發」，其餘的則被評為「遭完全開發」。

According to a consultancy study commissioned by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in 1998: 12 of 17 species (found in Hong Kong waters) that were assessed were “heavily overexploited” and the rest “fully exploited.”



40-70%

研究顯示，於禁止拖網捕魚及在海岸公園禁止商業捕魚後，預計只需約五年時間，體形較大的魚類的數量，例如石斑及黃花魚，會大幅上升40至70%。

It is estimated that five years after the implementation of the trawling ban – provided the government also restricts commercial fishing in marine parks – populations of larger fish, such as groupers and croakers, will have surged by 40 to 70 percent from their current levels.

50-70%

若種種措施(禁止拖網捕魚、控制撈撈船隊和其他漁業管理措施)得以確實執行，估計在25年後，單位漁獲努力量將增加達50至70%。

In 25 years time, it is estimated that there will be between 50-70 percent increase in catch value per unit fishing effort, if measures such as the trawling ban, control of fishing fleet and other fisheries management measures, are correctly implemented.

我們在這裏 Why we are here  
為了阻止自然環境惡化，建立人類與大自然和諧共存的未來。  
To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.  
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WWF · 香港海洋保育的關鍵勝利 Trawl Ban: A Pivotal Moment



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## 展望將來 LOOKING FORWARD: WHAT ELSE NEEDS TO BE DONE?

### 所需的政府行動 GOVERNMENT ACTIONS REQUIRED

世界自然基金會期望政府能繼續努力，並盡快作出以下行動：  
Here are the additional actions WWF hopes the government can take as soon as possible:

促進漁業改革，提供足夠的資源及監管上的支援	Facilitate the reformation of the fishing industry by providing sufficient resources and regulatory support
政策改變：引入其他漁業管理措施，例如為本地漁船進行登記，限制新漁船的加入及成立指定漁業保護區	Policy changes: introduce other fisheries management measures and a registration system for local fishing vessels, limiting the entry of new fishing vessels and also featuring designations of Fisheries Protection Areas (FPA)
加強執法，禁止及打擊在香港水域進行非法捕魚	Greater law enforcement to stop illegal fishing in Hong Kong waters
仔細規劃海岸發展項目並制定嚴格措施，尤其針對牽涉挖泥及填海的工程項目	Careful planning and stringent measures for coastal development projects, in particular, ones involving dredging and reclamation
定期進行漁業監察，評估禁止拖網捕魚的成效，並收集頂尖學術部門就可持續漁業措施所給予的專業意見	Conduct regular fisheries monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the trawl ban and collect professional advice from leading academics on sustainable fisheries practices

### 漁民的其他轉型就業機會 FISHERMEN'S ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

在實施捕魚管制去保護海洋生態的同時，我們亦需兼顧本地漁民的生計。隨著實施禁止拖網捕魚，與海洋相關的新經濟機遇將一一湧現(如渡輪服務、生態旅遊和休閒垂釣等)；新工作可充分利用漁民現有的技術，而這個領域將需作深入探討。社會各界已察覺到改變的需要，而機會將會逐步出現。

政府應繼續收集不同持分者的意見，填補漁民及商界之間於工作轉型上的問題及空隙，以評估發展不同的就業機會所需的資源和政策改變。政府同樣應把資源投放於漁業之上，透過充足的經濟支持及監管，保存這一對文化及環境均具重要性的資產。政府所建議的其他就業機會亦應包括投資於海產養殖和生態旅遊之上。

本會將繼續積極邀請漁業界人士參與，探討可為受影響漁民提供的就業機會，讓漁民可以利用他們的技術和經驗繼續謀生，同時保存此一重要且具歷史價值的漁業文化。

While imposing fishing restrictions and measures to safeguard our marine ecology, the livelihoods of local fishermen should not be compromised. With the trawl ban, new opportunities emerge for Hong Kong to create marine-related economic opportunities (e.g. ferry services, ecotourism, recreational fishing) and new jobs utilizing the existing skills of fishermen, though the possibilities for this have yet to be explored in depth. The community sees the need to change and such opportunities coming.

The government should continue to consult the relevant stakeholders and fill the existing gaps between needs of fishermen and business sectors so as to evaluate the resources and policy changes required to support developing alternative livelihoods. The government should also invest in the fishing industry and view it as an important asset, culturally and environmentally, that needs to be preserved through sufficient financial and regulatory support. Alternatives proposed by the government will need to include investment in mariculture and ecotourism.

WWF will continue to engage the fishing community and explore alternative livelihoods for the affected fishermen so that fishers can continue to utilize their fishing skills and experiences to make a living, while their important and historical fishing culture can also be preserved.

## 下一步..... REMAINING GOALS OF THE SOS CAMPAIGN

在2008年，近60,000個香港市民簽署了「拯救海洋大行動」請願書，可是至目前為止，除禁止拖網捕魚之外，2010年施政報告中建議在海岸公園禁止商業捕魚的政策並未執行，而相關時間表亦未公布。本會相信立例禁止在海岸公園進行商業捕魚，再加上足夠監管和財政援助，配合禁止拖網捕魚條例，可望讓海洋生態恢復。

本會將繼續倡議實施在本港四個海岸公園禁止商業捕魚。除此以外，亦會要求政府為商業捕魚船引入登記制度，進一步限制本地水域作業的漁船數量。

As yet, key demands of the 2008 SOS petition that was signed by nearly 60,000 Hong Kong people have not been achieved. The proposed ban on commercial fishing in Hong Kong's marine parks in the 2010 policy address has not yet been implemented and no solid timetable has been released. WWF-Hong Kong believes that a commercial fishing ban along with sufficient regulatory and financial support to aid affected fishermen over the long term also needs to be integrated into the legislation for Hong Kong's marine environment to fully recover.

WWF-Hong Kong continues to call for a ban on commercial fishing in all four local marine parks in the near future. WWF is also lobbying the Hong Kong government to introduce a registration system for commercial fishing vessels, which can be used subsequently to reduce the numbers of vessels fishing in Hong Kong waters.

禁止拖網捕魚是一個開端，亦是關鍵的時刻，  
為我們追求一個真正健康的海洋環境鋪路。

The legislation for a trawling ban is only the start of our quest for a truly healthy marine environment, but it is a fantastic beginning.



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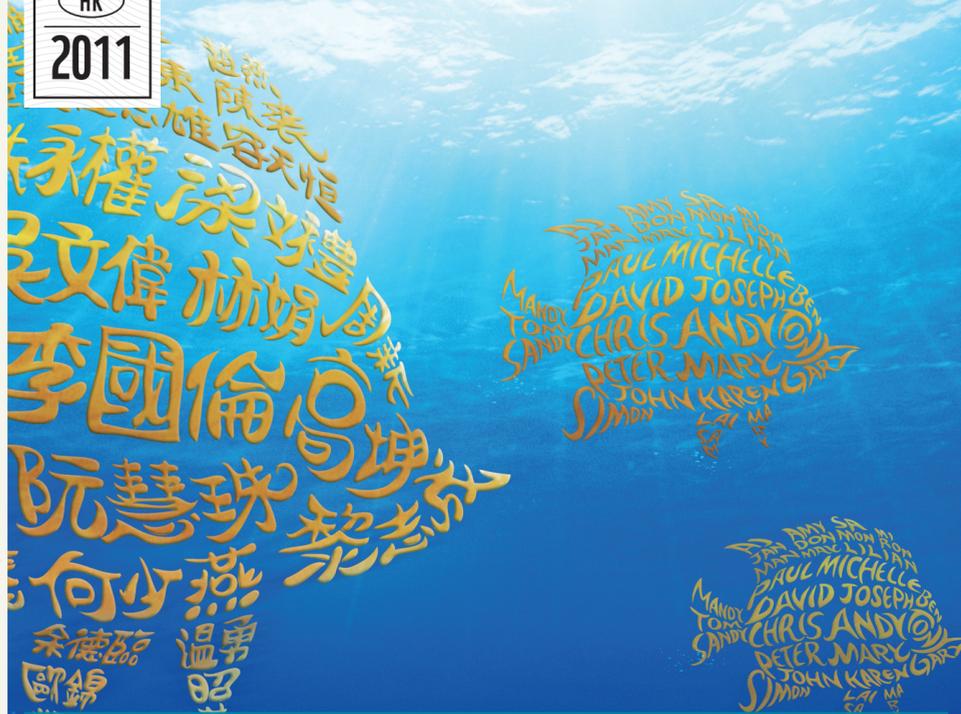
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## 香港海洋保育的關鍵勝利

## TRAWL BAN: A PIVOTAL MOMENT

成功禁止拖網捕魚  
A SUCCESSFUL TRAWL BAN IN HONG KONG WATERS IS A KEY PART OF RESTORING THE MARINE ECOSYSTEM



## 香港海洋保育的關鍵勝利 A PIVOTAL MOMENT FOR MARINE CONSERVATION IN HONG KONG

禁止拖網捕魚標誌著香港海洋保育史上的一個里程碑。

The trawling ban marks a crucial moment in the history of Hong Kong's marine conservation.

在香港水域禁止拖網捕魚——一個曾被視為不可能的目標，在本會六年來不斷的爭取下終於達成。立法會在2011年5月18日通過禁止在本地水域拖網捕魚的條例，禁止所有底層和中層拖網捕魚(包括利用雙拖、單拖、蝦拖及摻網捕魚)，實現行政長官曾蔭權在2010年10月施政報告的承諾。

新條例將於2012年12月31日全面生效，其中包括17.2億港幣(2.19億美元)的漁船回購計劃，向那些受影響的近岸拖網漁船及一般不在香港水域作業的較大型拖網漁船的船主發放特惠津貼；推出自願性的回購計劃，向拖網漁船船主回購其拖網漁船；以及發放一筆過補助金，協助受影響的本地漁工。

禁止拖網捕魚標誌著香港海洋保育史上的一個里程碑，同時代表本會對保護本港瀕臨崩潰的海洋生態的努力。世界自然基金會香港分會歡迎立法會通過條例，認為此舉有助香港在亞洲區內，甚至更遠的地區樹立榜樣，除去這種極具破壞性的捕魚方式，為發展可持續漁業鋪路。

Once considered an impossible goal, a ban on trawling in Hong Kong has been passed. After over six years of tireless campaigning by WWF-Hong Kong, on 18 May 2011, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed subsidiary legislation for the ban of all trawling in local waters. The ban will bring an end to all bottom and mid-water trawling activities, including fishing using pair, stern, shrimp and hang trawlers. The ban was first proposed by Hong Kong's Chief Executive Donald Tsang in his October 2010 policy address.

The new policy, which comes into full effect on 31 December 2012, includes a HK\$1.72 billion (US\$219 million) trawler buyout scheme that provides ex gratia payments for affected inshore trawler owners and larger vessels that generally do not operate in Hong Kong waters. The new rules include a payment for owners who voluntarily surrender their vessels as well as a one-off grant to affected local deckhands.

The trawling ban marks a crucial moment in the history of Hong Kong's marine conservation. It is also a testimony to WWF-Hong Kong's unremitting effort in the preservation of the city's near-collapsed marine ecology. WWF-Hong Kong applauds the ban and sees it as a bold and encouraging step, making the SAR a role model for the region to eradicate such destructive fishing practices and to pave the way for the development of sustainable fisheries in Asia and further afield.



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## 本會團隊及持分者心聲 RESPONSES FROM WWF AND STAKEHOLDERS

全賴政府的膽量和決心，禁止拖網捕魚條例才能成功通過。在一年內禁止80%捕魚活動實在殊不簡單。倘若海岸公園內的商業捕魚亦能禁止，將會為恢復海洋生態系統鋪路。

The trawling ban has taken real guts and determination by the government to drive through. Removing 80 percent of the fishing in one year is incredible. The marine ecosystem will be well on the road to recovery when commercial fishing is finally banned in marine parks too.

世界自然基金會香港分會環境保護總監鄺力存博士  
Dr. Andy Cornish,  
Director, Conservation, WWF-Hong Kong

禁止拖網捕魚提升了公眾對海洋保育的興趣和承諾。這對整個生態系統都會產生正面影響。禁止拖網是最好的單一行動去協助香港的漁業邁向復甦之路。這顯示政府開始聽取漁民以外持分者的建議。

The ban increases the public's interest in and commitment to the sea. It will have a major positive impact on the whole ecosystem. Banning trawling is the best single action to help Hong Kong's fishery on the road to recovery. It also shows that the government is beginning to listen to stakeholders other than the fishermen.

香港大學生態學及生物多樣性學系薛綺雯教授  
Prof. Yvonne Sadovy,  
Department of Ecology and Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong

新例是讓公眾關注海洋保育的一大進步！市民一般較多關注陸地保育，因為發生甚麼都會立時可見。但作為潛水員，我們知道香港水域的污染情況。

The ban is an absolutely great move! The public usually put much more emphasis on terrestrial conservation rather than marine conservation, as what happens on land is immediately visible. As divers, we know how polluted Hong Kong waters are.

潛水歷險會資深潛水員及培訓總監區紹聖  
Stephen Au,  
professional diver and Course Director of  
Diving Adventure Ltd.

「拯救海洋大行動」(SOS)的成功是全靠市民的支持。條例禁止拖網捕魚後，SOS將集中研究受影響的漁民的日後生計問題。我們希望市民能繼續關心如拖網捕魚等環保議題，並向身邊人傳遞此禁令的重要性。

The success of SOS's trawling ban campaign is primarily a result of the public's support. After the approval of the trawling ban, SOS is going to focus on the alternative livelihoods of the affected fishermen. We hope the public can continue to show concern for issues like trawling, and pass on the message to others of just how important this ban is.

世界自然基金會香港分會高級環境保護主任(海洋) 李美華  
Samantha Lee,  
Senior Conservation Officer, Marine of WWF-Hong Kong

香港大學生態學及生物多樣性學系薛綺雯教授  
Prof. Yvonne Sadovy,  
Department of Ecology and Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong

禁止拖網捕魚無疑是一件好事，因為雖然可供選擇的海鮮種類或許會減少，為漁民和公眾帶來短暫影響，但長遠卻對漁民有利。法例確保[將來]更多魚類出現，讓漁業得以生存。

Banning trawling is certainly a good thing, although it may bring short-term adverse effects to fishermen and the public— as there may be less variety of seafood available. Nevertheless, it is for the benefit of generations of fishermen to come. The ban will ensure more fish species [in the long term], which allows our fisheries industry to continue.

港島民生書院中五學生兼青年海洋大使黃樂童  
Leti Wong,  
Youth Marine Ambassador, form five student from  
Munsang College (Hong Kong Island)

## 拯救海洋大行動 THE SOS “SAVE OUR SEAS” CAMPAIGN

自2004年起，本會的「拯救海洋大行動」致力保護本地海洋的生物多樣性，恢復本港漁業，並為漁民創造符合可持續發展原則的就業機會。在眾多海洋保育議題上，拖網捕魚一直是「拯救海洋大行動」積極解決的問題之一。本會現積極參與協助及正視漁民轉型的問題，並繼續倡議其他保育海洋的措施，令本地漁業邁向可持續發展。

In 2004, WWF-Hong Kong launched the SOS “Save Our Seas” campaign, which has been advocating the protection of local marine biodiversity, the restoration of Hong Kong's fisheries and the creation of new sustainable employment for fishermen. Trawling is among one of the many marine conservation issues SOS has tackled. With the trawl ban successfully in place, the next step for WWF is help address alternative livelihood issues for fishermen. WWF will also lobby the government to introduce more marine conservation measures in order to help develop a sustainable fisheries management in the territory.

## 禁止拖網捕魚所帶來的好處 BENEFITS BROUGHT BY THE TRAWL BAN



### 對漁業界 FOR THE FISHERIES SECTOR

若種種措施(禁止拖網捕魚、控制捕撈船隊和其他漁業管理措施)得以確實執行，估計在25年後，漁獲量將增加達50至70%。

In 25 years time, it is estimated that there will be between 50-70 percent increase in catch value for the same amount of fishing, if measures such as the trawling ban, control of fishing fleet and other fisheries management measures, are correctly implemented.

魚類資源的恢復能令從事小規模捕魚活動(如刺網、圍網)、潛水和休閒垂釣的漁民及社群獲益。The recovery of fish stock will also greatly benefit the remaining small-scale fishermen (e.g. gill-netting, purse seine), diving and recreational fishing sectors.

海洋的生物多樣性和海洋生態系統將得以恢復。  
Diversity of marine life and marine ecosystem will start to recover.



### 對海洋環境 FOR THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

漁業專家的研究顯示，於禁止拖網捕魚及在海岸公園禁止商業捕魚後，預計只需約五年時間，魷魚和墨魚的數量將增加35%，而珊瑚魚數量亦可增加20%。體形較大的魚類的數量，例如石斑及黃花魚，亦會大幅上升40至70%。

According to fisheries scientists, it is estimated that five years after the implementation of the trawling ban – provided the government also restricts commercial fishing in marine parks – populations of squid and cuttlefish will have increased by 35 percent, while the number of reef fish will have grown by 20 percent. Meanwhile, populations of larger fish, such as groupers and croakers, will have surged by 40 to 70 percent from their current levels.

增加海鮮的穩定供應和提高質素。  
Increased stability of supply and improved quality of seafood.



### 對公眾 FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

普羅大眾能享受更健康的海洋環境。  
The public at large will be able to enjoy the healthier seas and marine environment.

## 在香港以外地區禁止拖網捕魚 TRAWLING BANS OUTSIDE HONG KONG

印尼、南中國、澳洲、巴西、  
加拿大、馬來西亞和貝里斯.....  
INDONESIA, SOUTH CHINA, AUSTRALIA,  
BRAZIL, CANADA, MALAYSIA AND BELIZE.....



© adam minu

雖然拖網捕魚被視為是其中一種最具破壞力的捕魚方式，迄今只有少數國家實施禁止拖網捕魚。在華南海岸，中國政府在水深低於40米的水域全年禁止拖網捕魚，並於五月至八月期間全面停止所有拖網捕魚、圍網及定置刺網活動。印尼於1980年全國禁止拖網捕魚。廢除拖網為從事小規模捕魚的漁民創造新機會，收入亦因而增加。澳洲、巴西、加拿大和馬來西亞等國家已在近海水域設置禁捕區以保護海洋資源。而自2010年底，中美洲國家貝里斯已禁止其水域內所有形式的拖網捕魚活動。有證據顯示在較早時一些實施禁止拖網捕魚的地區，其海洋生態及漁民均得到裨益。

Although trawling is deemed one of the most destructive methods of fishing, only a handful of nations have imposed trawling ban to date. In the South China Sea, the Chinese government prohibits trawling all year round in water less than 40 meters and extends this with a May to August moratorium on all trawling, purse-seining and stake-netting activities. In Indonesia, trawling ban was made effective in 1980 for the entire country. The elimination of trawlers opened up new opportunities for small-scale fishermen, who were able to earn a higher income. Countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada and Malaysia have established no-trawl zones in inshore waters to protect marine resources. All forms of trawling in Belize in Central America have already been banned in the country's waters since late 2010. For regions that implemented the ban at an earlier time in a more comprehensive manner, there are evident positive impacts brought to their marine ecology and fishermen.