



同心同行 共創未來
We are part of the family

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相識

Being Acquainted

人類與動植物享用著地球的資源，要學懂欣賞，我們需要用心感受，融入大自然。

海洋為萬物帶來養份，不同的生命得以繁衍並互相連繫。為著下一代的未來，請為保護地球資源而努力，齊齊建立更美好明天。

We share this planet with wildlife. To better understand and appreciate nature, we need to immerse ourselves.

The ocean first nurtured life; our connections run deep. Working with respect and persistence, let's protect this precious resource for future generations.



理念、宗旨、背景

Vision, Mission and Background



讓保育工作薪火相傳
Conserve and Pass it On

理念

確保野生生態及生物多樣性的持續發展。

宗旨

透過推動研究及教育工作，支持亞洲區內野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

背景

香港海洋公園保育基金是一個獨立的慈善信託基金，肩負著海洋公園的保育使命，自1993年成立以來已撥款過千萬資助近180項有關瀕危或極危物種的研究。除了提供資助，保育基金亦與香港漁農自然護理署合作，研究香港水域擱淺鯨豚個案，為制訂鯨豚保育政策提供基本資料。

保育基金亦極為重視將保育訊息薪火相傳，自1998年起為中小學生舉辦獎勵計劃，鼓勵多參與本地的保育工作，至今已有超過4萬名學生透過計劃參與及學會保育工作。「野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃」則透過給予大學生前線保育工作的經驗，鼓勵他們從事保育行業，讓保育力量不斷壯大。自2004年計劃推出以來，保育基金已贊助57名大學生參與多個遍及亞洲各地的保育項目。

Vision

To ensure the sustainability of wildlife and biodiversity.

Mission

OPCFHK advocates, facilitates and participates in the conservation of Asian wildlife and its habitats through research and education.

Background

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong ("OPCFHK") was established as an independent charity trust in 1993. As Ocean Park's conservation arm, OPCFHK has funded over 180 research projects on endangered or critically endangered species. Moving forward from a research fund provider, OPCFHK now goes into the field by collaborating with Hong Kong's Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department to study the marine mammal stranding cases in order to formulate the conservation plan for dolphins in Hong Kong waters.

OPCFHK endeavours to inspire young people to conserve by organising school programmes for primary and secondary students. Over 40,000 students have been joining, learning and conserving since 1998! The Foundation's University Student Sponsorship Programme allows university students hands-on conservation experience in the field to encourage them to choose a conservation career and strengthen Asia's conservation force. Since 2004, the Foundation has sponsored 57 students to take part in projects throughout Asia.

主席回望 Chair's Retrospection

多謝支持香港海洋公園保育基金，讓我們渡過了豐盛又充實的一年。

為了歡迎盈盈樂樂抵港，保育基金在2007/08年度致力為大熊貓保育工作籌款。在08年5月12日四川大地震後，我們更深切地體會到這些善款的重要性。我們透過1月舉辦的第13屆海洋公園保育週末、復活節期間的慈善獎券義賣，以及與海洋公園、Baleno、Crown Worldwide等企業建立伙伴關係，以及盛智文博士及各位善長的捐款，令善款數字達港幣1,100多萬元，保育基金謹此致以萬分謝意！

5月12日的地震破壞了49個大熊貓保護區以及大熊貓基地，保育基金旋即成立「大熊貓基地震後重建基金」募捐，並於6月將首批救援物資送抵四川。我們會繼續籌募更多的善款，為重建受損保護區提供適切的支援。

海洋公園的鼎力支持，大大加強了我們對亞洲區內科研項目的資助。除了資助16項新增的中華白海豚、伊河豚、儒艮及座頭鯨等鯨豚的研究外，我們亦可進一步保護穿山甲、蘇門答臘象及印支虎等。另一方面，保育基金繼續與漁農自然護理署合作，共同研究在香港水域擱淺的鯨豚個案。

為了讓保育工作薪火相傳，我們投放了更多資源支持大學生贊助計劃，讓27名分別就讀於香港大學、香港科技大學、香港中文大學及香港城市大學的同學參與野外考察。同時，保育基金非常欣然宣佈與香港大學的合作，引進一位專注水生哺乳類動物的教授，進一步增強本港的鯨豚保育研究及保育意識。

在08/09年度，我們再增加撥款以支持更多保育項目，包括增加研究項目至40個、增加物種如鯨鯊、小熊猫及科莫多龍等，並開發及參與更多國內的保育工作，包括與四川省林業廳緊密聯繫，以支持地震後大熊貓保護區的重建工作。

保育事業任重道遠，我們需要您同行！請繼續捐款支持保育基金，奉獻你們的愛心與時間，讓我們的保育工作得以順利開展。您我攜手，保育政策方可發揮效用！

陳晴
基金主席



Thank you for supporting OPCFHK. We have had a busy and hectic year for conservation.

With the advent of Le Le and Ying Ying, we dedicated the year of 07/08 to panda fundraising! Little did we know how critically needed these funds would be after the 12 May 2008 Sichuan earthquake. We were able to raise over HK\$11 million through the 13th Conservation Weekend in January, charity raffle ticket sales during Easter, important partnerships with Ocean Park, Baleno, Crown Worldwide and Dr. Allan Zeman, as well as generous donations from you!

The devastating 12 May earthquake destroyed 49 panda nature reserves and facilities in China. Our initial efforts became the "Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund", allowing us to send relief equipment to Sichuan in June. We continue to raise funds to support and rebuild the damaged reserves.

Ocean Park's contribution also helped us enhance our conservation initiatives in Asia. Our scientists were able to study the Chinese white dolphin, Irrawaddy dolphin, and the dugong and humpback whales in 16 new projects. We extended our efforts to study pangolins, Sumatran elephants and Indochinese tigers. In addition, our staff continues to collaborate with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department to respond to dolphin stranding cases in Hong Kong waters.

To develop our next generation of conservationists, we expanded our University Student Sponsorship Programme by working with four local universities – namely The University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and The City University of Hong Kong to send 27 students into the field. Meanwhile, we are proud to partner with The University of Hong Kong to bring in a professor with an expertise in aquatic mammal to build capacity and raise higher awareness on aquatic mammal conservation in Hong Kong.

Next year, even more resources will be allocated to support 40 conservation projects; to study more species like the whale shark and red pandas, as well as strengthen our efforts in China, especially supporting the Sichuan Forestry Department with rebuilding damaged panda reserves.

With so much to do, we treasure your support and want to ask for your continual donations and volunteer services to help us materialise our conservation commitment. Together, we make a difference!



Judy Chen
Foundation Chair





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相處

Getting Along

氣候轉變和因而引起的惡劣天氣、冰川融化及水平線上升等，實實在在影響著我們的生活。儘管資訊科技加速了各地的溝通交流，但人類往往漠視了地球正受到的傷害。

要和諧共存，人類必須找出與大自然及動植物融洽相處的模式。健康的地球，才能孕育健康的生命。

Climate change and its affects are a reality; more severe weather, melting ice caps, rising sea levels. For all our reliance on IT for communication, we still lose sight of Earth's plights.

Man, beast and nature must live in harmony; we must get along. Life as we know it, depends on a healthy earth.



地動山搖 震不斷人間有情

Even at the Darkest Hour, People Cared

2008年5月12日，四川汶川縣山崩地裂，震碎了無數家園，也令四川、陝西及甘肅省內共49個大熊貓保護區受到嚴重破壞。保護區不單是大熊貓的居所，也是羚牛、金絲猴、雲豹、藏酋猴及小熊貓等瀕危物種的棲息地。儘管現時暫未能就地震對大熊貓及其他野生動物的影響作全面評估，但估計已大大打擊了當地的生態系統。

餘震不斷，保護區或繁育中心不再是安穩的居所，為安全計只好將大熊貓遷移到不同的地方，大部份原居臥龍的大熊貓都被遷移到雅安市的碧峰峽熊貓基地。香港海洋公園保育基金副總監吳守堅於6月時走訪了雅安基地，向當地人員了解震後狀況，並為他們提供協助。



The 12 May Wenchuan earthquake in Sichuan province destroyed many homes, striking a devastating blow to 49 giant panda reserves in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. The nature reserves are not just home for pandas, but also important nurseries for many endangered species including the takin, golden monkey, clouded leopard, Tibetan macaque and red panda. Although a comprehensive assessment of the impact on pandas and other wildlife cannot yet be started, it is anticipated that the ecosystem has been greatly affected.

Aftershocks kept hitting the region. The reserve and breeding centre were no longer safe places for giant pandas, and so they needed to be moved! Most of the Wolong pandas were relocated to the Bifengxia panda base in the Ya'an city. OPCFHK Deputy Director Timothy Ng made a visit in June. During the visit, Timothy was able to learn from local staff the current situation and their needs in order to provide effective support.



臥龍大熊貓基地受損嚴重，大熊貓亦要分批撤離，大部份遷移至雅安碧峰峽基地。

With their living dens destroyed, most of the giant pandas in Wolong were relocated to the Bifengxia panda base in Ya'an city.

© Sichuan Forestry Department



「突如其來的巨變令工作人員與大熊貓受到衝擊，個別大熊貓仍然未能適應新環境。雅安基地現時共有超過六十隻大熊貓，空間與設施都不敷應用，我們擔心到了繁殖季節，情況將更令人關注。」目睹大熊貓身陷困境，吳守堅難過之餘，更是非常欣賞與佩服當地工作人員的無私付出。

「大部份員工的家園頃刻變成廢墟，在面對著餘震威脅的同時，保育人員按捺著悲痛、恐懼與憂慮，緊守崗位奮不顧身拯救大熊貓，守護著牠們，並加倍悉心地照料。」儘管身處頹垣敗瓦，工作人員還是義無反顧、永不放棄地堅守保育大熊貓的工作，著實令人感動。

雖然大熊貓及保育人員暫時得到了安置，但保育基金極希望儘快為他們重建家園。積少成多，每一分的支援同樣重要，有助他們快些踏上回家的路。至於生態環境的修復，就需要更龐大的資源，全面評估生態系統與野生動植物受到的影響，繼而訂定長遠的修復方案。重建巡護監測設施，讓保護區恢復日常運作，則是首要任務。

為此，香港海洋公園保育基金設立了「大熊貓基地震後重建基金」籌募善款，並與四川省林業廳緊密聯繫，按保護區的受損情況提供適切的支援。重建需要長遠的計劃與持續的支援，請即行動，捐款支持香港海洋公園保育基金，齊建大熊貓安樂窩。



保育基金於2008年6月將活動房屋、營具及衛星電話等物資運抵四川，以協助臥龍保育人員儘快恢復日常運作。OPCFHK delivered modular houses, camping equipment and satellite phones to Sichuan in June 2008. This was to help Wolong staff resume their daily operation.



“The earthquake has caused a serious blow to the local staff and the giant pandas,” Timothy explained. “Some pandas were still unable to adapt to their new homes. Moreover, the Ya’an base now houses over 60 giant pandas. The spaces and facilities are too crowded and we could foresee an even more worrying condition during the breeding season.” Although Timothy was sad to see the giant pandas’ plight, he was moved by the selfless devotion of the staff.

“Many of the staffs’ houses were destroyed, and they are still facing threats from aftershocks. Staff might be distressed, frightened or anxious but they had no time for sadness. They continued their duties: they saved the pandas, staying with them all the way and making their best efforts to take care of them.” Destruction was just around the corner, but the staff were so dedicated to give their full heart, it was so touching!

Even as temporary accommodation is being built, OPCFHK works to build a permanent home for the staff and pandas. The recovery of ecosystem and the environment requires greater resources. Every dollar counts to make these hopes a reality. A comprehensive assessment of damages will be undertaken before a long-term recovery programme is developed. Helping the reserves resume their day-to-day operations, the daily monitoring and continuous patrolling, is a high priority.

To make this happen, OPCFHK established the Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund to raise funds for those in need. The Foundation has been working closely with the Sichuan Forestry Department to prioritise the support to be given. We need your support to sustain our efforts. Act now, donate to the “Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund”!

網上捐款: www.opcf.org.hk

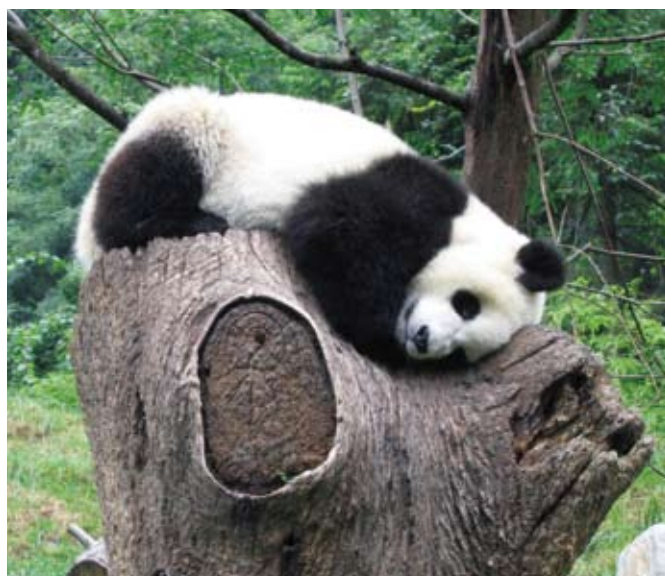
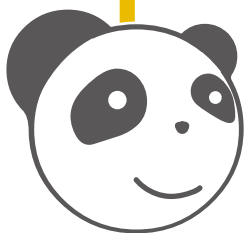
劃線支票，抬頭「香港海洋公園保育基金」

直接存入捐款戶口: 滙豐銀行 (004) 002-5-378-068

Online donation at www.opcf.org.hk

Crossed cheque payable to “Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong”

Direct transfer to OPCFHK’s account: HSBC (004) 002-5-378-068



戒除陋習 愛護野生動物

Responsible Choices Save Wildlife

維持生物多樣性，讓生態平衡，人類才可繼續繁衍。可悲的是，人類發展對大自然的傷害，比天災更為深遠。

全球有大量野生物種被捕獵和買賣，當中以亞洲地區的情況最為猖獗，出口與轉口貿易頻繁，過度捕獵令各式各樣的野生物種陷入絕境。這些買賣大部分不受監管，物種與數量都無從稽考；即使有規條監管，仍然出現大量的非法獵捕。

淡水龜、海馬及穿山甲慣常被大量捕獵，保育基金除了資助科學研究，亦讓香港的大學生跟隨研究員參與並體會前線工作。

Mankind's future relies on the sustainability of the planet's biodiversity and balanced ecosystem. Sadly, the impact of human actions are even more devastating than Nature's fury.

Many wildlife species are hunted and traded in large quantities worldwide. Asia, in particular is one of the most important export and transit regions, where the future of many species is in peril. In many instances, the volume of trade and the species involved are unknown and unregulated. Even where regulations do exist, illegal hunting remains a major problem.

Freshwater turtles, seahorses and pangolins are usually exploited in large scale. OPCFHK is supporting conservation projects to study their populations and has Hong Kong students joining the efforts to better understand and act!





淡水龜

Freshwater Turtle



存護狀況

- 列入《世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄》。
- 80%的亞洲淡水龜受威脅，50種屬極危，29種屬易危。
- 部分品種預期將於十年內絕種。

Conservation Status

- IUCN Red List
- 80% of Asian species are threatened: 50 species are critically endangered and 29 are vulnerable
- Extinction of some species will be within the next decade

面對的威脅

捕捉作商業買賣的數目已超越可持續發展的水平。

Threats

Commercial trade exceeds sustainable levels

香港海洋公園保育基金資助的研究

- 資助為期2年的科研項目，收集廣東省瀕臨絕種淡水龜數量、分佈及棲息地條件的數據。
- 研究旨在分析非法買賣活動對於野生動物數量的影響，並就長遠規劃提供建議。

OPCFHK's Project

- A two-year study of the population, distribution, and habitat requirements of endangered freshwater turtles in Guangdong
- Project aims to evaluate the impact of illegal activities on wild populations and to provide recommendations for long-term conservation management

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「據研究員說，因為濫捕和生態受到破壞，野生龜隻的數量已減到很低，他做了野外考察多年，也很難找到野生龜隻。」

「現時在廣州的市場，可以見到大量的本地及外來淡水龜品種作為食用或者寵物發售，甚至包括《瀕危野生動物種國際貿易公約》中禁止發售的品種。而在寵物市場上，更可看到被人為加工而改變外形的龜，飼養環境也十分擠逼惡劣。」

USSP Student Insight

"The researcher said that the wild population has been reduced to an extremely low level as a result of exploitation and habitat destruction. He rarely finds a wild one despite his years of field work."

"Sadly in the Guangzhou market, we could see a lot of local and exotic turtles sold as food or pets. We could even find many trade-forbidden turtles protected under CITES. In the pet market, we even saw turtles with their features modified by man to boost sales. The market was so overcrowded and bad."



© Chan Yuk Wa & Wu Tsz Huan

海馬 Seahorse



存護狀況

- 2002年列入《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄二。
- 2004年起，建議以最低尺寸10厘米限制作為規管海馬漁業的方法。

Conservation Status

- CITES Appendix II (2002)
- In 2004, recommended voluntary minimum size limit of 10 cm

面對的威脅

- 被捕撈作傳統中藥用。
- 天然棲息地受破壞。

Threats

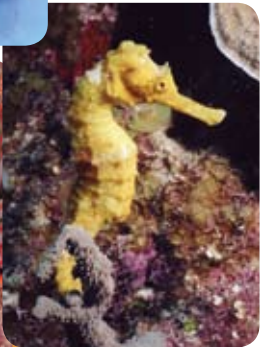
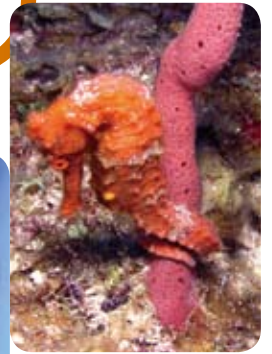
- Over-exploitation for traditional Chinese medicinal use
- Habitat destruction

香港海洋公園保育基金資助的研究

- 資助研究菲律賓中部Danajon Double Barrier Reef的海馬數量及棲息地的修復。
- 強化社區海馬保育計劃。

OPCFHK's Project

- A study of the population in Danajon Barrier Reef, Central Philippines to examine the progress of habitat recovery
- Enhancing community-based conservation initiatives



© Project Seahorse

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「香港是其中一個最大的海馬轉口分銷地，我們身為香港人去到菲律賓的海馬保護區實習，心情非常複雜，一開始都有點戰戰兢兢，但是當地人的熱情打消了我們的疑慮，他們對海洋環境及海馬的由衷愛惜，也讓我們十分感動。」

USSP Student Insight

"We are excited about this trip to the marine reserve but we felt nervous as

Hong Kong is one of the world's largest seahorse transit distribution locations. However, the local people were so kind that our worries were eliminated. They love and cherish the ocean and the seahorse from the bottom of their hearts. This really touched our hearts too."



© Connie Lau Pui Ling & Grace Leung Sin Man



© Project Seahorse



穿山甲 Pangolin



存護狀況

- 列入《世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄》。
- 1975年列入《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄二。
- 2000年全面禁止貿易。
- 7個品種中有4個屬受威脅近危物種：
印度穿山甲 馬來(爪哇)穿山甲
中國穿山甲 南非穿山甲

Conservation Status

- IUCN Red List
- CITES II (1975)
- Zero trade quota (2000)
- 4 of 7 species are at lower risk and near threatened:
Indian Pangolin
Malayan Pangolin
Chinese Pangolin
Cape Pangolin

面對的威脅

- 非法貿易。
- 收容充公後活體穿山甲的救護設施不理想，亦欠缺全面的人員培訓。

Threats

- Illegal trade
- Poor infrastructure and training for rescue centres of confiscated pangolins

香港海洋公園保育基金資助的研究

- 資助越南的保育計劃，針對需要迫切研究的範疇，包括有關被充公穿山甲的營養、棲息地、醫療護理等，以協助制定修復計劃。
- 訂定護理守則，協助減低區內非法販賣而充公的穿山甲死亡率，以便將健康的放回野外。

OPCFHK's Project

- Enabling urgent research required on nutrition, housing, and veterinary care to facilitate rehabilitation in Vietnam
- Reviewing captive management guidelines to reduce the mortality of confiscated pangolins with the hopes to release healthy pangolins back into the wild



© Carnivore and Pangolin Conservation Project

你我的支持

我們與這些野生物種活在同一天空下，總不忍看著牠們步上絕路。若然我們不能解決問題，就一定是麻煩製造者。請勿做「麻煩人」，將知識化為行動，為保育工作出力：

- 減少或避免進食受威脅物種，切勿食用小於10厘米的海馬。
- 如必須購買龜隻或海馬，務必查明來源，以確認牠們是否從《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》的公約國合法捕獲。
- 切勿將非本地品種的龜隻放生，以免影響本地龜隻的數量。
- 與你的朋友分享保育信息。

How You Can Help

The planet interlinks us. It has been said "if we are not part of the solution, we are part of the problem." Let's pitch in and take action:

- Reduce or avoid consumption of threatened species, do not buy seahorses under 10 cm in length.
- If you're buying seahorses or turtles, make informed choices by asking where they come from. Make sure they are from CITES signatory countries with sustainable catches.
- Do not release exotic turtle species into the wild, because this will affect the local turtle population.
- Share this message with your friends.

破壞與建設 全在一念之間

Only Mankind can Make a Difference

細小的物種因商業價值一直被人類過度捕獵，不少都瀕臨絕種邊緣。想不到大型的獸類亦受著糧食短缺、森林四分五裂、甚至家園被毀的威脅。現在已經不是等待動物進化的時候，人類需要立刻減低對大自然的破壞，讓生態再一次取得平衡。

印支虎

印支虎是亞洲最大型肉食動物之一，正面臨重大的生存威脅。除了棲息地流失、獵物種類及數量減少外，印支虎亦因其商業價值被人類大量獵殺。幸而老撾仍然保存了幾個老虎保護區，對區內以至全球的老虎保育工作都舉足輕重。要制定有效的保育政策，減低人虎衝突，必先了解老虎及其獵物的豐度及分佈數據，而香港海洋公園保育基金正贊助這項研究。

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「今次到老撾考察未能碰見野生印支虎，反而體驗到當地的社群生活非常困苦。為了生計，部份人仍然會在保護區內砍伐樹林，捕獵各類野生動物並在市場上販賣。發展與保育向來難以取得平衡，正如我們早前遇到的一位荷蘭女士所言，不同地區的保育工作不能依樣畫葫蘆，我們要尊重當地人與他們的文化，了解他們的難處及需要，才能做出成效。老撾的保育工作只是在起步階段，要改變現況，仍需不斷努力於教育及執法等工作。」





Small animals have long been exploited for their commercial value, and many are moving towards extinction. But now, even large animals are following the same path. Habitats are fragmented or worse destroyed, whilst food sources are in doubt. There is no time for evolution. We must slow the process of change and allow Earth to find us balance once again.

Indochinese Tiger

Indochinese tigers are one of the largest carnivores in Asia. Currently critically endangered, they are facing habitat fragmentation and depletion of natural prey. Direct poaching for trade of their body parts also threatens their survival. Fortunately, Laos still contains several protected tiger conservation habitats of global and regional significance. The Foundation is funding a project to study the abundance and distribution of tigers and their prey species so that stakeholders could develop and implement effective wildlife management and conservation strategies. These strategies must also help to find solutions to the conflicts between humans and tigers.

USSP Student Insight

“We couldn't find any wild tigers in Laos and we are very sad about the hardship of the local people. They have no alternate way of living, and they couldn't help cutting down trees, hunting wildlife and selling them in market, but all those resources are extracted from protected areas! It is never easy to strike a balance between conservation and development. As said by a Dutch lady we met before, we cannot just use one conservation plan and think it works everywhere. We have to respect the locals and their culture, understand their needs

and constraints, and only then can we succeed. Conservation in Laos is still in its early stage and there remains many works to do. Education and law enforcement must be enhanced to improve the current situation.”



© J Wan Pak Ho & Cindy Yuen Pui Yu



亞洲大部份熱帶地區的森林，因為農業發展、採礦以及都市化而被大量砍伐，超過一半的森林區已化為烏有。

Due to clearing for agriculture, mining and urbanisation, over half of the forest in tropical Asia are gone!



市場上除了售賣竹鼠、果子狸及蛇等作食物外，亦有龜殼及由動物的角製成的紀念品。Bamboo rat, common palm civet and snake are sold in market as food, whilst tortoise shell and horns are traded as souvenirs.



透過森林巡邏，減少伐木或捕殺野生動物的非法活動。
Patrol the forest to stop illegal logging and hunting.



蘇門答臘象

亞洲象裡體型最細少的蘇門答臘大象，同樣因為與人類的衝突而面臨生存威脅。牠們在覓食期間或會破壞農作物，因而招致殺身之禍。在過去5年就有超過200隻被困，最少23隻被毒害。保育基金資助了當地的保育組織，推動蘇門答臘象的保育工作，減少大象與人類之間的衝突。

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「在印尼，大片的森林被砍伐，改種棕櫚樹及橡樹等較有經濟利益的植物，嚴重分裂了蘇門答臘象的天然棲息地。大象彷彿被孤立、被隔離，獨自生活在一小塊土地上，難以覓食和尋找配偶。牠們為了走到更廣闊、糧食更充裕的地方，會越過棕櫚田與橡樹園，卻往往被當地社群捕殺。保育團體Fauna and Flora International (FFI) 會聘請當地人擔任大象看護，照顧因人象衝突而遭「搬家」的大象，並且在附近的國家公園巡邏。從阻止伐木及捕獵活動，到充當導遊帶領學童到國家公園講述大象知識，他們都是希望為保育蘇門答臘象出一分力。」





Sumatran Elephant

The Sumatran elephants, the smallest of Asian elephants, are threatened due to human elephant conflict (HEC). HEC incidents increase when elephants destroy farmland and crops, whilst looking for food; triggering retribution killings by humans. Over 200 elephants have been captured in the last five years, and at least 23 elephants were poisoned. In order to alleviate this conflict, OPCFHK supports a local conservation organisation to promote elephant conservation efforts.



USSP Student Insight

“In Indonesia, many primary forests have been cut down by corporations to grow high-value crops like palm trees and rubber trees, causing habitat fragmentation. Elephants were pushed to small and isolated fragments of land, and face difficulties in finding food and partners. These elephants then cross the palm and rubber plantations to find food and space, but in most cases, death awaits them instead of life. Fauna and Flora International has been hiring local people as elephant keepers to take care of the elephants relocated from HEC affected areas. They patrol the nearby national park to stop illegal logging and hunting. They sometimes also act as tour guides and bring school children to national park and talk about elephant conservation.”

增加原居民對保育大象及牠們的生境的意識。
Raising the awareness of locals on the conservation
of elephants and their habitats.



保育源於愛護 知識扭轉局面

Conservation Starts with Caring – Then Comes Knowledge

自然界中每一個生命都有不同的貢獻，互相牽連，就像食物鏈一樣，當中任何一個變化，都會影響整個系統，牽一髮而動全身。道理人人懂得，但人類仍然以各式各樣的行為迅速地破壞著生物多樣性，導致生態逐漸失去平衡。

食猿鵟

食猿鵟是菲律賓的國鳥，又名菲律賓鷹，是當地獨有的珍貴品種，身高超過一米，雙翼張開時達兩米闊。牠們有藍色的眼睛和勾而大的喙，身上長著長冠毛，樣子威風凜凜，主要食糧是果子狸、松鼠及猴子等。曾經在菲律賓到處可見的食猿鵟，因森林急劇被開發而令棲息地減少，加上土著和農民獵殺，現在已經瀕臨絕種，野生的數量只剩百多隻。當地政府設立了野生食猿鵟研究及自然保育中心，研究人工繁殖的技術；並且在呂宋島瑪卓山脈南部設立保護區，希望能拯救這種瀕危的珍禽。

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「當地社群的生活可說一貧如洗，在偏僻的森林裏頭，只有極之簡陋的木屋容身，但他們的生活習慣卻與食猿鵟的存活息息相關：每一個砍伐樹林、捕獵或偷鳥蛋的行為，都可能會直接令食猿鵟絕種。保育團體Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF) 除了講解保育訊息，還會派發自製食物和放映電影，以吸引更多居民。這讓我們深深體會到，教育普及活動一定要瞭解當地人的需要，與他們打成一片，才有更大的效益。」



© Anna Situ

© Amy Lau Ngo Mui & Kenneth Wong Tsz Kin



Every single animal contributes to make Earth healthy. All these lives are interlinked, just like the food chain, so that a slight change affects the whole. Today, various human activities are progressively damaging the planet's biodiversity and ecological balance.

The Philippine Eagle

The Philippine eagle was first called the monkey-eating eagle. It is now known as the national bird of the Philippines. This unique giant eagle is found nowhere else on Earth. Philippine eagles have an average body length of over one meter and a wingspan of two meters. A beautiful bird, they have blue-grey eyes and large, high-arched bills and long brown feathers. They mainly prey on civets, squirrels and monkeys. Philippine eagles could once be found throughout the Philippines, but are now listed as endangered because their habitats are diminishing owing to deforestation, and hunting by aboriginal tribes and farmers. In fact, the number of wild eagles in the Philippines is now only around 100. To save this endangered bird, a reserve has been developed in Southern Sierra Madre Protected Landscape in Luzon. The local government has also set up a wild eagle study and natural conservation centre to study the eagle's breeding patterns.

USSP Student Insight

"The aboriginal population is living a penniless life in this part of the Philippines. Their shelters are crude huts in remote forests, sharing the same habitat with the Philippine eagle. The lives of human and eagle are so closely intertwined that even a single behaviour of cutting down trees, hunting eagles or picking their eggs will turn the eagle to extinction. Apart from conveying conservation message, the Philippine Eagle Foundation also distributes homemade food and broadcasts movies to attract more audience. From this experience, we have learnt that the effect of education campaigns can only be magnified if we understand the needs of the local community and strive to really connect with them."



今次到野外未能找到食猿鵄巢，但參與了講解食猿鵄的講座，希望推動居民參與保育工作。

We cannot find wild eagle nest during the trip but participated in some talks in the hope to recruit local's support to conserve the Philippine eagle.

© Ho Lok Hin & Jiang He

海龜

污染、偷獵、誤捕、盜蛋……各式各樣的人為破壞為斯里蘭卡的海龜帶來種種生存威脅，把牠們逼上末路。斯里蘭卡保育團體 Turtle Conservation Project (TCP)自1996年開始積極推動海龜保育工作，從遏止捕獵海龜及盜取海龜蛋，到改善棲息地環境，並且提倡及支持當地發展生態旅遊，為當地社群開闢新的收入來源，每一項工作都是由零開始，每一個行動也是從心出發。

Rekawa的社群透過生態旅遊找到了新的生計，捕捉和獵殺海龜以及盜蛋的情況都有所改善。然而在Kalpitiya，每年被誤捕的海龜就多達5,000隻，海龜被誤捕而受傷或死亡亦十分常見。TCP在這裡的主要工作是海上監察及巡邏，希望能減少漁民誤捕海龜的情況。此外，他們也會種植紅樹及保育紅樹林，並向漁民講解紅樹林對增加漁穫的重要性，令漁民主動種植。TCP亦積極在學校推廣保育訊息及邀請學生作義工參與他們的工作，透過教育為保育工作扎根。

參與研究計劃學生的體驗

「身處這個環境問題多多的世代，我們總是慨嘆人類日以繼夜地破壞生態，這個旅程讓我們感到欣慰，原來每天也有不少人在修復和保護生態。記得TCP負責人Thushan 跟我們說過，在2004年的南亞海嘯中，儘管他們在海邊工作，但所有員工都安然無恙，所以他深信當我們保護大自然，大自然也會保護我們。但願更多的朋友們可以多為自然環境出一分力，哪管只是少開一次空調，少用一個膠袋，因為環保意識正正是我們所缺乏的。」



© Turtle Conservation Project



© Turtle Conservation Project



Marine Turtle

Environmental pollution, poaching, by-catch, egg theft... many human activities are threatening the survival of marine turtles in Sri Lanka and tragically pushing them towards extinction. The Turtle Conservation Project of Sri Lanka (TCP) has been advocating marine turtle conservation since 1996. It works to curb marine turtle hunting and the illegal collection of eggs. It also helps to improve the turtles' habitats, and introduce and support ecotourism in order to create new income sources for the community. This important work began with nothing but a heartfelt desire to protect the turtles.

In the community of Rekawa, new income sources from ecotourism means that the hunting and killing of marine turtles and the stealing of turtle eggs are all declining. However, in the community of Kalpitiya, some 5,000 marine turtles are still by-caught by fishermen every year. When this happens, it's common for the marine turtles to be injured and even killed. TCP's work in this district includes monitoring and patrolling the sea to reduce by-catch. It also plants and conserves mangroves. More importantly, it informs fishermen of the importance of mangroves to their catches to encourage fishermen to take the initiative to grow mangroves themselves. TCP likewise promotes conservation in schools and invites students to become volunteers, thus helping to sow the seeds of conservation through education.



© Ng Pun Tung & Chan Sze Man

USSP Student Insight

"Living in this generation with so many environmental problems, we are often saddened to see so many people are destroying the planet's ecology. From this field experience, however, we were also deeply grateful to find there are still many people working very hard every day to restore and protect the ecology. Thushan, the principal investigator of the project told us that no one from TCP was killed in the South Asia tsunami in 2004 even though they were working by the seaside. He fervently believes that if we protect nature, nature will also protect us. We hope that everyone will make an effort to protect the environment, even if it's just by switching off an air-conditioner or reusing a plastic bag. The sense to protect our environment and living a green live is what our society lacks."



© Turtle Conservation Project



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科研項目 Scientific Projects

在2007/2008年度，保育基金共資助49項研究，29個新增項目中包括海馬、蘇門答臘象及印支虎等。保育基金透過提供種子基金支援研究工作，讓亞洲區的野生動物可繼續繁衍，生物多樣性可持續發展。

In 2007/2008, OPCFHK supported 49 projects, of which 20 were ongoing and 29 were new. Its conservation efforts cover more species including seahorses, Sumatran elephants and Indochinese tigers. By providing seed money for these projects, OPCFHK is able to support conservation efforts that protect Asia's wildlife and biodiversity.

中國四川馬邊大風頂自然保護區巡護監測工作

- 資助3年的巡護工作，在保護區境內設置巡護監測路線，記錄野生動物的活動痕跡及其活動區域，從而研究棲息地的破碎化與其種群變化程度的關係。
- 透過連續多年的對比研究，分析種群動態消長情況，為有效保護提供依據。

Monitoring and Patrolling of the Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve, Sichuan, China

- OPCFHK supports a three-year monitoring programme to record the wildlife and the areas of their activities, thus enabling conservationists to study the correlation between habitat fragmentation and population change.
- Successive years' studies will provide a basis for effective conservation.



© Fion Cheung & Tong Hung



- 海洋哺乳類
Marine mammal
- 陸生哺乳類
Terrestrial mammal
- 爬行類
Reptile
- 鳥類及其他
Bird and Others

了解中華白海豚在南中國海的存活狀況

- 資助不同地域的研究，從豐度、分佈、社群結構、行為、季節性遷移等了解白海豚的存活狀況。
- 自2002年資助福爾摩莎鯨保育研究小組於台灣海峽以東進行研究。當地種群受著污染及底拖漁業的威脅，估計數量約100條。研究除了成功讓台灣種群列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的瀕危級別，亦向當地政府倡議推行保育措施。

Studying the Chinese White Dolphin - South China Sea

- OPCFHK funds numerous regional efforts to better understand the abundance, distribution, social structure, behaviour and seasonal movement patterns of the Chinese white dolphin (CWD). Armed with this information, better conservation decisions and plans can be developed.
- Since 2002, the FormosaCetus Research and Conservation Group receives funds to study the dolphin in the Eastern Taiwan Strait (ETS). The estimated population is only around 100 and is threatened by pollution and trawling. The study results enabled the Taiwan population to be listed as "endangered" on the IUCN Red List and were also used to advocate for developing conservation measures.



© Zhou Kaiya

運用基因技術分析日本及中國北部水域的江豚亞種

- 研究員運用形態學及基因技術測試近年發現的江豚亞種sunameri是否新的亞種。
- 亞洲水域居住著數種江豚，但現時未有嚴格的區分，透過針對江豚分類學的研究，有助了解個別江豚的存活狀況，從而制訂相關的保育政策。

Decoding DNA for Finless Porpoise in Japan and Northern China

- A project combining morphological and genetic data has been funded aiming to test the currently recognised sunameri subspecies represent separate taxonomic entities.
- Various species of finless porpoise exists in Asian waters but their taxonomy is not clear. Through understanding taxonomic differences, conservation status and effective management can be developed.

於印尼峇里島倡議可持續發展的觀豚活動

- 紀錄了9類鯨豚出沒，發現飛旋海豚的重要棲息地。
- 研究員正草擬觀豚守則以減低對海豚的騷擾，希望政府採納及業界遵守，長遠於區內建立可持續發展的觀豚網絡。

Advocating on Sustainable Dolphin-Watching Tourism in Bali, Indonesia

- Recorded nine species of cetaceans in Bali, and identified sites that might be important nursing grounds for spinner dolphins.
- Boat operation protocols are being proposed, aiming to develop a network of sustainable dolphin watching operators in the region so that tour operator will not harass the dolphins.



© Ms Putu Liza Kusuma Mustika



保護斯里蘭卡Rekawa地區的海龜繁殖地

- 研究進行期間共保護了557個海龜巢、63,000隻海龜蛋，令52,000隻小海龜重回大海，繼續其生命旅程！
- 透過舉辦教育分享會，讓超過3000人認識怎樣保護海龜繁殖地。

Protecting Important Marine Turtle Nests in Rekawa, Sri Lanka

- The project has successfully protected 557 turtle nests and 63,000 eggs, resulting in about 52,000 hatchlings returning to the sea!
- Through educational talks on the importance of nest protection, over 3,000 villagers better understand how they can help.



© Turtle Conservation Project

- 海洋哺乳類
Marine mammal
- 陸生哺乳類
Terrestrial mammal
- 爬行類
Reptile
- 鳥類及其他
Bird and Others

海洋哺乳類動物：32個項目 Marine mammals: 32 projects



中華白海豚 © Allen To
Chinese white dolphin



座頭鯨 © Jo Marie Acebes
Humpback whale



江豚 © Gao Baoyan
Finless porpoise



伊河豚 © Isabel Beasley
Irrawaddy dolphin

陸生哺乳類動物：6個項目 Terrestrial mammals: 6 projects



大熊貓 © Carnivore and Pangolin Conservation Programme
Giant panda

© Carnivore and Pangolin Conservation Programme



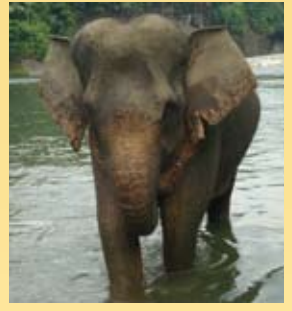
穿山甲
Pangolin



羚牛 © William McShea
Takin



印支虎 © Nam Et-Phou Loey NPA (NEPL NPA) and WCS-Lao Program
Indochinese tiger



蘇門答臘象 © Cheung Wing Yu & Sha Yuen Yu
Sumatran elephant

其他物種：4個項目 Other species: 4 projects



食猿鵟 © Project Seahorse
Philippine eagle



海馬 © Project Seahorse
Seahorse



珊瑚
Coral



馬蹄蟹
Horseshoe crab

爬行類：7個項目 Reptiles: 7 projects



綠海龜 © Turtle Conservation Project
Green sea turtle



鋸緣攝龜 © Asian Turtle Project
Keeled box turtle



班鱉 © Rick Hudson
Yangtze giant soft shell turtle



揚子鱷
Chinese alligator

公共關注及教育活動

Public Awareness and Education Programmes

第四屆野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃

大學生贊助計劃旨在透過給予大學生參與前線保育工作的機會，觸動他們加入保育工作的行列，為亞洲區的野外生態保育工作培育更多有志之士。

保育基金本年度首次與本港四所大學合作，共有27名大學生透過計劃前往不同的野外環境，匯同正接受保育基金贊助的前線科學研究員，分別參與12個進行動物保育及考察項目。

以下是部份學生的體驗和感想，想知道他們更多的經歷和心路歷程？快看看他們的網誌

<http://www.opcf.org.hk/usspblog.asp>

香港大學 The University of Hong Kong

參與印尼喀裡曼丹東部Berau群島鯨豚多樣性及保育情況的研究

參與學生：畢洛威、扶爵芝

研究員：Danielle Kreb 博士

Conservation and biodiversity for whales and dolphins in Berau Archipelago, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Students: William But Lok Wai & Molly Fu Cheuk Chi

Principal Investigator: Dr. Danielle Kreb

旅程體驗

Post trip sharing

我們在旅途中居然見到香港漁船在印尼撈捕珊瑚魚，真的十分詫異。香港社會對魚類的需求與日俱增，在過度捕漁的情況下令魚類數目及種類顯著下降。漁獲減少，漁業卻投放更多資源在漁船及漁具上，甚至到達更遠的地方捕漁。為何人類還要投放這麼多資源破壞環境，而不努力發展可持續方案？

We were amazed to see Hong Kong fishing boats looking for coral fish in Indonesia. The demand for fish in Hong Kong has been growing and over-fishing has decreased both the types of fish available and their numbers. As catches decline nearby, fishermen spend more resources for boats and tools or go even further away. Why are some people spending more efforts to damage the environment and not finding sustainable ways to manage?



參與菲律賓巴布延島就座頭鯨進行的科學研究及推行社區保育工作

參與學生：麥少慈、麥芷蕙

研究員：Rasmus Klocker Larsen先生

Science and community-based conservation of humpback whales in Babuyan Islands, the Philippines

Students: Sarah Mak Siu Tze & Ivy Mak Tsz Wai

Principal Investigator: Mr. Rasmus Klocker Larsen



參與老撾北部統計老虎及其獵物的豐度及分佈、以及大型肉食性動物對獵物的選擇

參與學生：溫柏豪、袁佩瑜

研究員：Chanthavy Vongkhamheng先生

Abundance, distribution of tiger and prey, and prey selection by large carnivores in a Montane Tropical Forest of Northern Lao PDR

Students: J Wan Pak Ho & Cindy Yuen Pui Yu

Principal Investigator: Mr. Chanthavy Vongkhamheng



裝設相機利用紅外線拍攝老虎照片

Setting up infrared camera to capture tiger photos

The 4th University Student Sponsorship Programme

OPCFHK's University Student Sponsorship Programme gives students an exciting opportunity to experience real-life conservation fieldwork to encourage participating students to follow careers in conservation.

For the first time in 2007/2008, OPCFHK collaborated with four local universities. In total, 27 students joined the programme and participated in 12 OPCFHK-funded scientific projects. A wide variety of wildlife habitats, including tropical rain forest, coastal intertidal zone and the open ocean were visited.

Would you like to know what projects were joined and hear the participants' experiences in the field, as well as the cultural impact of working in another country? Each student contributed to a blog and the followings are some extracts from the blogs. Go to <http://www.opcf.org.hk/usspblog.asp> to read more.

香港科技大學 Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

參與泰國灣東岸伊河豚的種群數量及保育議題的研究

參與學生：蕭斯曼、袁溢輝
研究員：Ellen Hines 博士

旅程體驗 Post trip sharing



Population and conservation issues on Irrawaddy dolphin along the Eastern Gulf Coast of Thailand

Students: Siu Sze Man & Yuen Yat Fai
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ellen Hines

除了記錄環境數據，我們還要監察及記錄伊河豚的出沒情況，其他研究員更會拍下照片，以便進一步作相片辨認。雖然野外工作環境惡劣並充滿挑戰，但是研究員的團隊精神以及耐力，贏得我們由衷的讚賞。

Apart from collecting environmental data, we also had to monitor and record our sightings of Irrawaddy dolphins, whilst other researchers took photos for identifying the dolphins. Field work is tough and very challenging but the team spirit and endurance of the researchers was admirable.

參與菲律賓巴拉望島巴拉巴克有關樽鼻海豚及飛旋海豚的生態及保育工作

參與學生：李灝、容卓敏、周穆之
研究員：Ma Louella Dolar 博士

Ecology and conservation of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin and spinner dolphin in Balabac, Palawan, the Philippines

Students: Lee Ho, Yung Cheuk Man & Zhou Muzhi
Principal Investigator: Dr. Ma Louella Dolar



© Ma Louella Dolar

參與菲律賓有關食猿鵑的科學研究、教育活動及當地能力建設工作

參與學生：劉傲梅、黃子健、何樂軒、蔣鶴
研究員：Jayson C. Ibanez 先生

Research, education and local capacity building on the Philippine eagle in the Philippines

Students: Amy Lau Ngo Mui, Kenneth Wong Tsz Kin, Ho Lok Hin & Jiang He
Principal Investigator: Mr. Jayson C. Ibanez



研究於印度峇里島開展可持續發展的觀豚

旅遊活動 - 參與學生：鄭焯樺、鄭婉儀

研究員：Putu Liza Kusuma Mustika

Towards sustainable dolphin-watching tourism in Bali, Indonesia

Students: Wellem Cheng Wai Wah & Christina Kwong Yuen Yee

Principal Investigator: Putu Liza Kusuma Mustika

旅程體驗
Post trip sharing

今日見到了很多海豚，還要近得在我們小船旁邊五米內，他們上水的呼吸聲我都能夠清楚聽到。除了海豚之外，還有鯨鯊、以及幾隻鰹鳥在我身旁飛過！這一刻，我真的感覺與其他生命很近……我好肯定的是，即使我們沒有經驗和甚麼設備，我們的心都和世上所有保育人士一樣，都想為人類和大自然找一條出路，找一個和平共存的方法，大家付出的汗水都是有意義的！

We saw a lot of dolphins today and the distance between us was only about five metres, I could even hear their breathes when they came up to the surface. We were lucky to see a whale shark and some boobies also flew past me! At that moment, I really felt I was sharing the same planet..... I am sure that even though we do not have much experience or equipment, our hearts are just the same as those of other conservationists. We all want to find a way for nature and mankind to coexist harmoniously. All these efforts are deeply meaningful!



參與中國廣東省淡水龜的分佈、棲息環境及捕捉情況

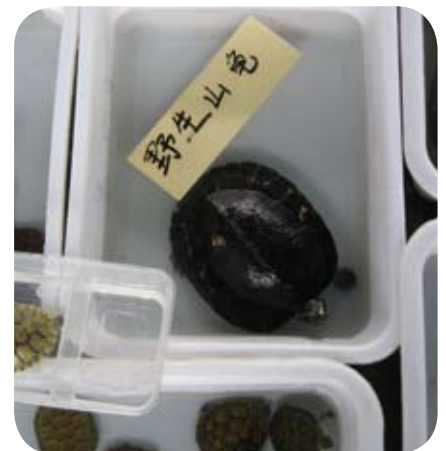
參與學生：胡芷萱、陳玉娃

研究員：周達誠博士

Distribution, natural habitats, and exploitation of freshwater turtles in Guangdong Province, South China

Students: Sharon Wu Tse Huen & Chan Yuk Wa

Principal Investigator: Dr. Alex T. Chow



參與菲律賓Danajon Double Barrier Reef的海馬保育計劃

參與學生：劉佩玲、梁倩文

研究員：Amanda C.J. Vincent 博士

Community-based initiatives for seahorse conservation in Danajon Double Barrier Reef, The Philippines

Students: Connie Lau Pui Ling & Grace Leung Sin Man

Principal Investigator: Dr. Amanda C.J. Vincent





香港城市大學 City University of Hong Kong

參與菲律賓南部棉蘭老島達沃市的儒艮數量及棲息地研究

參與學生：王敏充、方家熙

研究員：Hilconida P. Calumpang 博士

旅程體驗

Post trip sharing



Assessment of dugong population and its habitat in Davao Gulf, southern Mindanao, the Philippines

Students: Wong Man Chung & James Fang Kar Hei

Principal Investigator: Dr. Hilconida P. Calumpang

海牛極度稀有，我們在今次旅程亦未能碰見。海牛吃海草為生，會在海草叢中吃出一條條光禿禿的攝食路徑。研究員透過分析海草的長度和生長狀況，可以得知海草有沒有突然加速生長和分枝，有的話代表它曾經或正受到生存壓力，亦即是海牛進食的證據。

The dugong is very rare. We have not seen one throughout this trip. Since the dugong eats seagrass, it leaves a bald pathway in the seagrass bed after having a meal! By analysing the length and the growth of the seagrass, researchers can know whether it is growing faster or has had offshoots. These findings indicate the presence of dugongs.

參與斯里蘭卡Rekawa社區的海龜繁殖地保育工作及推行外展活動

參與學生：吳潘東、陳思敏

研究員：K.A.D.T.J. Kapurusinghe 先生

Marine turtle community-based nest protection and community outreach programme in Rekawa, Sri Lanka

Students: Ng Pun Tung & Chan Sze Man

Principal Investigator: Mr. K.A.D.T.J. Kapurusinghe



參與印尼的蘇門答臘象保育工作，以緩和人類及大象間的衝突以減低對大象及社區的負面影響

參與學生：張詠愉、沙婉茹

研究員：Wahdi Azmi 博士

Capacity building to mitigate human-elephant conflicts and reduce the negative impact to the Sumatran elephant and to the community

Students: Cheung Wing Yu & Sha Yuen Yu

Principal Investigator: Dr. Wahdi Azmi



參與學生在野外考察歸來後，就香港的生態保育提出下列九項建議：

- 社會發展須顧及可持續發展
- 擴建生態保護區
- 持續進行長遠的保育監測
- 提高業界培訓水準
- 加強政府監控
- 訂定合適的生態旅遊市場發展策略
- 推動科學研究
- 透過教育宣傳提高大眾對野生動物的認知
- 發動全民投入野生動物保育工作

At the end of the trips, the students identified a list of nine ways to enhance wildlife conservation in Hong Kong:

- Undertake ecological sustainability in economy development
- Extend the scale of eco-conservation areas
- Carry out long term conservation monitoring programmes
- Provide proper training to industries
- Enhance government monitoring
- Formulate proper eco-tourism marketing strategy
- Conduct scientific research
- Reach out to the public by education and promotion
- Strengthen community engagement



四川臥龍大熊貓親子遊學之旅 Wolong Giant Panda Family Eco-Tour

2007年的7月及8月，保育基金以保育大使的身份，參與了由翠明遊學舉辦的兩個臥龍遊學團，帶領學生和家長親身接觸大熊貓及瞭解當地的保育情況，當中的部份收益更撥作支持保育基金的大熊貓保育工作。

In July and August 2007, OPCFHK's staff joined two Wolong Giant Panda Family Eco-Tours organised by Charming Study Tours. A group of school students and their parents had a close encounter with giant pandas and learnt more about the local conservation efforts. A portion of the revenue from the trips was donated to the OPCFHK for panda conservation.



除了為大熊貓打掃屋舍，還要負責食物的配製、餵飼大熊貓、搬運和處理竹子。
As voluntary caretakers, the participants were responsible for food preparation, feeding, house cleaning, and the transportation of bamboo.



完成了一天的護理員義工工作後，參加者更獲得臥龍大熊貓俱樂部頒贈證書致謝。
After a day of hard but very meaningful work, the participants received certificates from Wolong Panda Club.



團員參與預備班，學習有關大熊貓的基本知識，並在臥龍為大熊貓設計玩具。
During a preparatory course, the participants learnt more about giant pandas and were able to design toys for them at Wolong.





攜手保育生態獎勵計劃

Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife Award Scheme

保育基金每年舉辦攜手保育生態獎勵計劃，為中、小學生提供一個特別的教育平台。透過參加不同的活動，參加者可體驗野外生態，啟發他們對大自然的欣賞及對生態保育的意識。

同學可透過參與環保論壇及閱讀報告分享對保育及環保議題的看法，亦可親身創作攤位遊戲推廣保育訊息。好動的又可以參與出海觀察海豚之旅，置身海洋聆聽專人講解海豚資料及相關研究工作，甚至登記成為義工身體力行支持保育工作。



Our "Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife" Award Scheme is OPCFHK's annual education programme focusing on primary and secondary students. The Scheme provides an extraordinary educational opportunity to connect students with the wild, so that they could learn to appreciate and conserve nature.

Students share their opinions on conservation and environmental protection by joining a forum and book report project, and help promote conservation by designing environmental game booths. Other students may join dolphin encounter boat trips and learn about dolphin and research from marine specialists, or make a difference by being our volunteers.



兩棲類保育工作

Amphibian Conservation

全球的兩棲動物正以驚人的速度消失，超過三分之一的物種正瀕臨絕種。有鑑於此，「世界自然保育聯盟」(IUCN) 及「世界動物園和水族館協會」(WAZA) 制定了一項名為「兩棲動物方舟」的計劃，以拯救蛙類及蝶螈等，並啟動了一項全球性的「2008愛蛙年」活動。

Amphibians are declining at an alarming rate: over one third of all amphibian species are under threat of extinction. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) established a collaborative programme called the "Amphibian Ark" with the aim to save frogs, salamanders and their relatives. The Amphibian Ark launched a global campaign – 2008 Year of the Frog, to call upon the world to help save the amphibians.



保育基金與嘉道理農場暨植物園、香港濕地公園及海洋公園合辦了一個教師工作坊，指導教師如何應用當日派發的資料套用於教學上，向學生灌輸可持續發展的重要性。

A teacher's workshop was held with the joint efforts of KFBG, Hong Kong Wetland Park, Ocean Park and OPCFHK. A teacher's kit was distributed to empower teachers with the skills coupled with their passion to educate students about sustainable development.



科學工作坊則邀請了中國科學院成都生物研究所的謝峰教授，以及華南瀕危動物研究所的龔世平博士作嘉賓講員，聯同本地的大學及保育團體，探討目前香港和廣東省的兩棲動物保育工作。會上確定了香港蝶螈、盧氏小樹蛙及蛙蛙魚為三大重點保育物種，在繼續進行原棲地保育工作的同時，業界亦急需進行遷地保育項目。

Scientific workshop reviewed the existing conservation efforts on amphibians in Hong Kong and Guangdong province with many concerned scientists. Professor Xie Feng from the Chengdu Institute of Endangered Animals and Dr. Gong Shiping from South China Institute of Endangered Animals shared their expertise. Three regional amphibian species were identified as needing strong *ex-situ* conservation efforts in addition to the *in-situ* work being done. These are the Hong Kong Newt, Romer's tree frog and the giant salamander.



相助

Lending a Hand

面對浩瀚的大自然，人類顯得何其渺小！然而聚沙可以成塔，積土能夠成山，每一顆關愛地球的心，每一分保護物種的力，連結起來，化作行動，為地球增添希望！



Confronted by Nature's vast power and majesty, it's easy to feel insignificant and overwhelmed. When we work together, our small gestures to protect and support wildlife add up to something that make a lasting difference.



籌款活動

Fundraising Programmes

第十三屆海洋公園保育週末

The 13th Ocean Park Conservation Weekend

2008年的保育日更為多元化，並由以往的一天擴展為1月19及20日的「保育週末」，透過攤位及展覽，讓遊人享受了一個愉快而充滿環保保育訊息的週末。保育基金感謝海洋公園將星期日門券收入，超過港幣227萬元撥捐作大熊貓保育用途。

2008 Conservation Day became a Conservation Weekend on 19-20 January. During these two days, families enjoyed the many fun and green elements of our special game booths and exhibitions. Ocean Park generously donated the Sunday's gate revenue of HK\$2.27 million to OPCFHK to support panda conservation efforts.



祝願北京綠色奧運成功！
Wishing for a successful green
Beijing Olympics!

保育週末以香港首屆啦啦隊公開賽揭開序幕，12隊本地參賽隊伍把保育訊息融合在表演中，以嶄新的演繹為保育野生動物打氣。三隊來自日本的世界級啦啦隊擔任表演嘉賓，精湛演出讓在場人士讚不絕口。

The weekend began with the first open cheerleading competition in Hong Kong. In total, 12 local cheerleading teams cheered their support for wildlife conservation. Three Japanese teams demonstrated their professional cheerleading skills. The energy, creativity and camaraderie of cheerleading was the perfect way to help spread a positive message about wildlife conservation!



本地參賽隊伍落力演出
Performance of local cheerleading team



日本隊伍的精湛演出
Exciting performance of the Japanese team



香港啦啦隊總會代表與保育基金受託人擔任評審團
Judging panels from the Cheerleading Federation of Hong Kong and OPCFHK



在週日，民政事務總署及保育基金共同舉辦了「齊保育·愛環保」奧運200日倒數典禮，以期許北京綠色奧運舉辦成功，並宣揚保育及環保訊息。同場亦有保育日典禮，海洋公園主席及行政總裁向保育基金頒贈捐款支票，由保育基金贊助人唐英年司長、主席及總監代表接收。

To highlight the Green Beijing Olympics and the importance of conservation and environmental protection, the Home Affairs Department and OPCFHK organised a 200-day Olympic countdown ceremony on Sunday with the theme "Be Green and Conserve" in conjunction with the Conservation Day Ceremony. Ocean Park's Chairman and Chief Executive presented a cheque to OPCFHK's Patron Mr. Henry Tang, GBS, JP, Foundation Chair and Director to signify Ocean Park's support of OPCFHK.



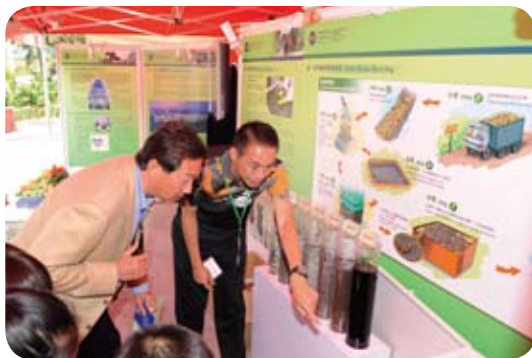
盛智文博士及陳晴女士落力呼籲為保育工作打氣
Dr. Allan Zeman and Ms Judy Chen advocating for wildlife conservation



海洋公園主席及行政總裁向保育基金贊助人、主席及總監頒贈捐款支票
Ocean Park's Chairman and Chief Executive presented the donation cheque to OPCFHK's Patron, Chair and Director

來自六間參與2007/2008年度「攜手保育生態」獎勵計劃的中小學同學，親自設計及設置攤位遊戲供遊客參與。港九潮州公會馬松深中學摘取了最受歡迎攤位獎，而最具環保創意的攤位則由中華基督教會譚李麗芬紀念中學獲得。

As in past years, primary and secondary schools from our "Hand-in-Hand, Conserve the Wildlife" Award Scheme 2007/2008 designed and produced six game booths. The winner of the "Most Popular Booth" was HK & KLN CCPA Ma Chung Sum Secondary School, whilst CCC Tam Lee Lai Fun Memorial Secondary School won the prize for the "Most Environmental-friendly Booth".



香港賽馬會利用蚯蚓將馬房廢料轉化為有機肥料
Hong Kong Jockey Club recycles wastes from stables to fertilisers through earth worms



環保署有關綠色生活的展覽
Exhibition on green living by the Environmental Protection Department



基金主席頒發證書以示鼓勵
Foundation Chair presenting certificates of appreciation

海洋公園—保育基金的最大支持者

Ocean Park – the greatest supporter of OPCFHK

海洋公園除了將每年保育日全日門券收入捐贈保育基金外，亦在每天的營運收入中撥捐部份作保育用途。只要購票收場、購買大熊貓紀念品、或參與「豚聚一刻」或「與大熊貓共晉早餐」等活動，就間接支持了保育基金的運作，在2007/2008年度的捐款總額達港幣820萬元。此外，海洋公園亦為保育基金提供大量的行政支援，捐助額值港幣100萬元，保育基金謹此向海洋公園致以萬分謝意！

In addition to donating the full day's gate revenue each year on every Conservation Day, a portion of Ocean Park's operating revenue also goes to conservation. When you buy admission tickets, purchase giant panda souvenirs or join animal interactive programmes like Dolphin Encounter or Breakfast with Giant Pandas, you are supporting conservation. In the fiscal year 2007/2008, Ocean Park's cash donations amounted to HK\$8.2 million, and its administrative support was valued at HK\$1 million. We would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to Ocean Park for this generous support.



2008「保育大自然」慈善獎券義賣

“Conserve our Nature” Raffle Ticket Charity Sales

第五屆的「保育大自然」慈善獎券籌款活動成功籌募超過港幣32萬5千元，資助國內的大熊貓保育工作。

The fifth year of our raffle ticket campaign raised over HK\$325,000 for panda conservation efforts in China.





捐助機構 Corporate donors



盛智文博士
Allan Zeman

感謝您對野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃的捐助以及一直以來的指導。

Thank you for supporting our University Student Sponsorship Programme and the many guidance throughout the years.

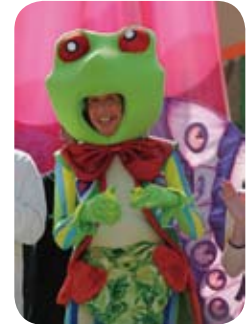
保育基金謹向各捐助機構致敬，他們的慷慨捐助，可以改變亞洲野生動物的命運，並為下一代創造更美好的將來。

The Foundation would like to express its deepest gratitude for the generous support of the donors and sponsors listed below. Their contributions have made a difference to Asian wildlife, which in turn creates a better world for future generations.

Action Asia

謝謝您們於2007年11月舉辦了籌款歷險之旅。

Thank you for organising a fundraising adventure in November 2007.



Baleno及劉德華
Baleno and Andy Lau

感激您們設計及生產「Inspired by Andy Lau」及以熊貓為主題的T恤作義賣。

Thank you for producing the special "Inspired Andy Lau" and giant panda t-shirt for charity sale.

Crown Worldwide HK Ltd.

多謝您們成為保育基金的科研項目捐助機構，確保中國大熊貓保育項目能夠獲得持續的支援。

Thank you for joining as our scientific research donor, ensuring a longer commitment could be made to our panda conservation projects in China.



香港郵政
Hong Kong Post

謝謝您們印製全新系列的大熊貓珍藏紀念郵品，以及在2008/2009年度大力支持「大熊貓基地震後重建基金」。

Thank you for producing a new series of giant panda stamps and stamp packs, and making a huge contribution to our giant panda base rebuilding fund in 2008/2009.

UA娛藝院線
UA cinema

感謝您們舉辦慈善首映及海洋保育攝影展。

Thank you for organising a charity premiere and the exciting exhibition.



網上捐款 Online Donation

開展科研及教育工作需要龐大經費，我們十分需要你的支持和參與。網上捐款手續簡便，只需幾分鐘，便可以為區內的野生動物與生態出一分力。請即登入基金網址<http://www.opcf.org.hk>，捐款直接推動保育工作。

It takes money to fund research and education projects which are vital for the conservation of Asian wildlife and their habitats. To meet this challenge, we need your support and participation. Online donations are easy and convenient. Please take just a couple of minutes to help save Asian wildlife and ecosystems. Please visit our website <http://www.opcf.org.hk> to donate and give a much-needed boost to our conservation work.



相約

Taking the Pledge

讓珍愛大自然的訊息四周散播，讓野外生態保育的工作滲透每一角落，無需海誓山盟，只要一句「我願意」！

The commitment to love and to cherish Nature requires no official ceremony, only the promise "I do!"





08/09年保育更多物種！

Pledging to Conserve More Species in 2008/2009!

中國大陸地大物博，生物多樣性極其豐富。可是，在經濟高速發展的同時，野生動物卻因著棲息地破壞與分裂等原因而面對各種生存威脅，因此進行多元化、跨區域保育研究計劃的迫切性亦大大提高。在這前提下，保育基金於2008/2009年度40個已批核項目當中，有22個研究是於中國進行的。

中國是重要的保育基地，保育基金在來年將更積極支持國內的科研項目。我們會繼續鯨豚的研究，進行8項就其數量、季節性遷移與棲息地喜好等研究，並包括研究珠江河口中華白海豚的微量元素水平、以及潮汕沿岸水域之鯨豚多樣性等。而大熊貓保育工作，則包括陝西省珍稀野生動物野外救護能力建設、王朗自然保護區偷獵及反非法採集項目、了解竹筴採集對大熊貓可食用竹品種的生長及再生之影響。

除了鯨豚、大熊貓外，保育基金亦資助了鳥類研究，在沿岸區域進行水鳥數量統計，以及保護極度瀕危的黑嘴端鳳頭燕鷗。其他研究物種還包括廣東南嶺的莽山洛鐵頭蛇、四川羚牛、香港及北海的馬蹄蟹、鯨鯊研究等。

In view of China's rich biodiversity and the pressing threats from the nation's rapid development, OPCFHK approved funding to 40 scientific projects of which 22 are in China.

OPCFHK is taking a more active role to support various projects in China. We continue funding eight projects on Chinese white dolphin on a regional scale, broadening our focus to also evaluate trace elements of the dolphin in the Pearl River Estuary as well as monitor their populations, seasonal movements and habitat preferences. Five panda-related projects will also be carried out, including capacity building for wildlife rescue in Shaanxi, patrolling programme in Wanglang Nature Reserve to stop poaching and illegal collection as well as research on the impacts of bamboo shoots collection on the growth and renewal of giant pandas' edible bamboo species.

Apart from giant pandas, OPCFHK is also supporting water bird census in coastal area and the conservation of the critically endangered Chinese crested tern. Other species include the Mangshan pitviper in Nanling Mountain, Guandong, takin in Sichuan, horseshoe crab in Hong Kong and Beihai as well as whale shark.

三大重點保育區

Three major conservation areas

中國	
中華白海豚	馬蹄蟹
江豚	大熊貓
鯨鯊	小熊猫
紅斑	羚牛
淡水龜	黑嘴端鳳頭燕鷗
揚子鱷	水鳥
莽山洛鐵頭蛇	
菲律賓	
伊河豚	食猿鵝
座頭鯨	海馬
菲律賓鱷	
印尼	
儒艮	科莫多龍

China	
Chinese white dolphin	horseshoe crab
finless porpoise	giant panda
whale shark	red panda
Hong Kong grouper	takin
freshwater turtle	Chinese crested tern
Chinese alligator	water bird
Mangshan pitviper	
The Philippines	
Irrawaddy dolphin	Philippine eagle
humpback whale	seahorse
Philippine crocodile	
Indonesia	
dugong	Komodo dragon



新增研究物種 New Species to be Studied

©Lan Jingchao



小熊猫

- 列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的瀕危級別，正面對棲息地破壞及非法捕獵等的威脅。
- 身長約50至64厘米，體重約3至6公斤，在國內的棲息地包括雲南、四川及西藏的森林。
- 研究目標：於喜馬拉雅山東部評估小熊猫數量及分佈，並發掘可進行長期監測的地點。

Red Panda

- Listed as “endangered” on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, currently under threat from habitat destruction and illegal hunting
- Head and body length of 50-64 cm at a weight of 3-6 kg, with its mainland population inhabiting the forests of Yunnan, Sichuan and Tibet
- Project aim: assess the distribution and size of the red panda population in the Eastern Himalayan region, and identify a host of permanent sites for long-term population monitoring

黑嘴端鳳頭燕鷗

- 被列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的極危級別，估計總數少於50隻。
- 面對的威脅主要來自人為因素，包括捕食成鳥及鳥蛋、水域油污及海口污染等，以及繁殖季節受颱風影響。
- 研究目標：提昇公眾對黑嘴端鳳頭燕鷗存活狀況的關注及了解保育工作的迫切性，並進行必要的研究與監測。



©Fujian Bird Watching Society/Jiang Kehong

Chinese Crested Tern

- Listed as “critically endangered” on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, with estimated total population less than 50
- Under threat from human disturbance, oil pollution and estuarine contamination. Hunted for food, poaching of eggs, with typhoon further disturbing its breeding activities
- Project aim: raise awareness of its status and the need for conservation, as well as undertake vital surveys and monitoring



©Fujian Bird Watching Society/Chen Lin



菲律賓鱷

- 列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的極危級別，與揚子鱷同列世界上最瀕危鱷魚，總數量只有約100條。
- 屬菲律賓獨有品種，正面對棲息地破壞、非法捕獵、水質污染及糧食不足等威脅，棲息地已縮減至棉蘭老島、內格羅斯島及呂宋島。
- 研究目標：運用無線電追蹤器監察野生及野放的菲律賓鱷，以確定其棲息地選擇及保護區的面積需求。



Philippine Crocodile

- Listed as “critically endangered” on the IUCN Red List, and co-listed as the most endangered crocodilian in the world with the Chinese alligator
- Endemic to the Philippines, under threat from habitat destruction, commercial exploitations, water pollution and depletion of food sources. Distribution reduced to highly fragmented populations in the islands of Mindanao, Negros and Luzon
- Project aim: determine the home range and the minimum size needed for an effective sanctuary by intensively monitoring wild and reintroduced radio-tagged Philippine crocodiles



©Mabuwaya Foundation/Merlijn van Weerd



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科莫多龍

- 列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的易危級別，正面對棲息地減少及主要獵物鬣鹿因人類捕獵而數量減少的威脅。
- 全世界最大的蜥蜴類動物，體重最高達165公斤，身長超過3米。
- 其唾液含有超過50種不同的細菌，只咬一口亦足以令其獵物受感染而死亡。
- 研究目標：整合環境生態及基因資料以監察科莫多龍種群數量，以及主要的獵物選擇，資料將用作制定原棲地保育管理計劃。



© Achmad Arefiandy

Komodo Dragon

- Listed as “vulnerable” on the IUCN Red List, under threat from habitat loss and prey depletion due to the poaching of Timor deers
- The largest lizard in the world, reaching up to 165 kg and more than three metres in length
- Saliva contains more than 50 different strains of bacteria, which can result in the death of prey from infection even after just one bite
- Project aim: integrate field ecology and genetics to monitor the demography of four island populations of Komodo Dragon and their key prey species to aid the development of *in-situ* management plans



© Claudio Ciofi





© WWF/Andy Cornish

紅斑

- 列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的瀕危級別，正面對濫捕、捕捉魚苗作養殖及棲息地遭破壞的威脅。
- 身長可達53厘米，體重接近2.5公斤。
- 紅斑的性別可隨著環境因素而改變。雄性死亡會產生化學物，令一條處於領袖地位的雌性變為雄性。
- 研究目標：了解紅斑存活情況，並制定可持續發展的漁業、管理及保育的指引。

Hong Kong Grouper

- Listed as “endangered” on the IUCN Red List, under threat from over-fishing, wild caught of fry for mariculture and habitat destruction
- Reaching up to 53 cm in length and 2.5 kg in weight
- A special species whose sex is environmentally determined: if a male dies, bio-chemicals will trigger a change in sex in the dominant female
- Project aim: develop a better understanding of its status and provide guidelines for sustainable fisheries, management and conservation

鯨鯊

- 列入世界自然保護聯盟《瀕危物種紅色名錄》的易危級別，正面對棲息地破壞、濫捕及於市場買賣等人為威脅。
- 口中長有約3,000隻細小的牙齒，但以浮游生物為食糧。身長可達20米，重34噸。
- 研究目標：就中國水域的鯨鯊進行初步統計，作為制定科研及長期監測計劃的根基。

Whale Shark

- Listed as “vulnerable” on the IUCN Red List, under threat from habitat destruction, human disturbance, trade and exploitation
- Despite its 3,000 tiny teeth, it feeds only on planktonic and nektonic prey. It can reach up to 20 metres and weigh 34 tonnes
- Project aim: establish preliminary distribution data of whale sharks in China to develop a scientific survey and long-term monitoring programme



© MCSS/Chris Goodwin

總監展望

Director's Note



目前，有兩項保育議題最令我關注，而這兩方面都是我們每一個人也有能力參與改善的。在此我先談及第二個議題，就是全球過度捕魚的問題。我並非倡議完全戒除食用海鮮，但是我相信我們必須懂得選擇以可持續發展的方法捕獲的海鮮，而各國政府亦必須跨越國界，擴大捕魚業的管理至全球性的規模。「科學期刊」曾刊登著名科學家們的預告，指出倘若我們不作出任何改變，「全球的魚類及海鮮將於2048年被我們耗盡。」這個困境其實是可以避免的。香港海洋公園保育基金將聯同世界自然基金會香港分會積極推動監察海鮮來源計劃，讓市民在店舖及食肆選購海鮮時能知道海鮮的來源；而政府為更有效管理本地捕魚業而推出的各項措施，我們亦會大力支持。

至於另一個更重要的議題，就是持續排放溫室氣體而導致的全球氣候變化，氣溫不斷上升及極端天氣的情況。這些轉變不單破壞了生態平衡，威脅著多種動物的棲息地，更影響了保育工作的成效。而由於冰川融化及輻射熱導致海平面、溫度、含鹽量及水流改變，更可能令海水變酸，令甲殼類水產及珊瑚難以甚至不能吸收到鈣質。

香港行政長官在2008-2009年度的施政報告內提出將改善空氣質素及減低溫室氣體排放列為政府的首其中兩項首要工作，我非常歡迎此決定。特首曾蔭權先生並承諾透過及早準備以及發展「低碳經濟」來應對「氣候變化所帶來的影響及挑戰」。低碳經濟旨在減少碳，特別是二氧化碳的排放，需要以科技來盡量減少溫室氣體排放到環境中，這包括了減少廢物及增加循環再用。「碳足跡」即「耗碳用量」，是計算我們使用了多少能源及排放了多少二氧化碳的度量單位。曾先生已撥出預算支持企業審計他們的「碳足跡」，並資助實施有助節約能源及減低二氧化碳排放的措施。

節約與減排不是與我們的保育工作殊途同歸嗎？我們都是在保育天然資源，開發清潔的能源以減低污染，令地球先生更健康，讓人類及動植物可繼續繁衍。



無論你認為氣候轉變只是自然現象，又或者相信是人類的行為促成了這現象，我們都可以作出改變，並且發揮協同效應。如果我們減少駕駛並且找到清潔能源技術，我們便可以減少排放一氧化碳，減少空氣污染；減少空氣中的一氧化碳和二氧化碳能減低海洋吸收這些氣體的機會，避免海水變酸導致珊瑚及甲殼類水產中的碳被溶解。

那麼，香港海洋公園保育基金會怎樣參與減排與節約降低「碳足跡」呢？其中一個方法是植樹，讓樹林吸納碳從而減少排放到大氣中。我們透過修復香港沿岸的紅樹林以及四川省境內受地震破壞的竹林，有望為保育基金及其他人作出「碳補償」。此外，我們會透過教育，鼓勵市民採取回收再造、循環再用及減少製造不必要廢物的生活態度，並且積極參與減低污染的行動，以減少排放溫室氣體。

只有減緩氣溫上升及好好保育天然資源，才能夠改善地球先生的健康，生物多樣性才得以維持！

蔣素珊

蔣素珊
基金總監



© Ng Pun Tung & Chan Sze Man

Today, two conservation issues concern me deeply and both are within our ability as individuals to mitigate. Let me quickly discuss the second concern first and that is the over-exploitation of our global fisheries. Whilst I do not advocate abstaining from the consumption of seafood, I do believe we must choose wisely only sustainably caught seafood to consume and that governments must manage fisheries on a global scale rather than at the mere country level. In the journal Science, eminent scientists predicted that if we continue as we are, "the world's fish and seafood populations will collapse by 2048". This is highly disturbing and can be avoided. Partnering with WWFHK, OPCFHK will advocate in our community for the adoption of the Seafood Watch programme that allows informed choices when purchasing seafood in shops and restaurants, as well support Government initiatives to better manage our fisheries at home.

The first concern is of great importance; it is climate change and the escalating increases in temperatures and extreme weather throughout the world caused by the continual addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. These changes will affect every conservation action we take by upsetting finely balanced eco-system relationships, such as where predators and prey live, changing sea levels, temperatures, salinity and currents due to glacier melt and radiant heat, and likely cause the acidification of the oceans, making calcium uptake for shell fish and corals more difficult or impossible.



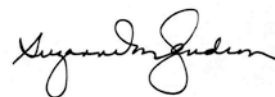
So it was very welcome to hear the Chief Executive of Hong Kong pledge the improvement of air quality and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as two of the Government's top priorities in the 2008-2009 Policy Address. The Honourable Mr. Tsang also committed to "meet the challenge of climate change" through early preparations and developing a "low carbon economy". An economy that is based on reduced carbon emissions, especially CO₂ seeks technology that minimises greenhouse gases going into the environment and includes reducing waste and increasing recycling. The measure of how much energy we use and CO₂ we contribute is often referred to as our "carbon footprint." He has set money aside to support companies to audit their carbon footprints and also money to support the mitigation measures initiated to reduce the energy use and CO₂ contribution.

Doesn't mitigation and reduction sound similar to our efforts to conserve our natural resources and find clean energy sources to decrease pollution, thus making the earth a healthier place for mankind and animals?

Whether you believe that climate change is only a natural phenomenon, or, that our actions are accelerating a natural phenomenon, we can unite in the "effect" that altering our behaviours will have. If we reduce our driving and find clean energy solutions, we will emit less CO into the atmosphere and help to reduce air pollution; less CO and CO₂ in the air will result in less available to absorb into the oceans where it would lower the pH of the ocean (acidify the ocean) causing carbon in corals and shellfish to dissolve!

So how can Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong make a difference? In the coming year, we will look at reducing our "carbon footprint" through reduction of the contribution and by mitigation. One means to mitigate carbon emissions is to trap the carbon in growing trees. Through mangrove restoration along Hong Kong shores and restoration of bamboo groves in earthquake torn Sichuan province, the Foundation can help offset the carbon we and others add to the atmosphere. Lastly, through education, we can encourage our community to reduce their contribution of greenhouse gases through recycling, reducing and reusing whilst increasing their participation in mitigation measures.

Because a slower temperature rise and the wise conservation of our natural resources means a healthier Earth where biodiversity can be preserved!



Suzanne M. Gendron
Foundation Director



受託人報告 TRUSTEES' REPORT

受託人同寅謹將截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度報告連同經已審核之財務報表呈覽。

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2008.

主要活動

Principal activities

香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）根據一份《受託契約》於一九九五年三月廿二日成立，本基金主要透過研究和教育途徑提倡、推動和參與亞洲地區的野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") was established by a Trust Deed on 22nd March 1995. The principal activity of the Foundation is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, with an emphasis on Asia, through research and education.

業績及分配

Results and appropriation

本基金本年度之業績列於55頁之損益表內。

The results of the Foundation for the year are set out in the income and expenditure account on page 55.

受託人

Trustees

本年度內至報告所載日之基金受託人成員如下：

The Trustees of the Foundation in office during the year and up to the date of this report are:

陳 晴女士（主席）

Ms. Judy Chen (Chairperson)

陳淑玲女士

Ms. Shirley Chan

詹志勇教授 JP

Prof. Jim Chi-yung, JP

紀文鳳女士 JP

Ms. Leonie Ki, JP

譚鳳儀教授

Prof. Nora Tam, JP

尤曾嘉麗女士 JP（於二零零七年七月一日委任）

Mrs. Carrie Yau, JP (appointed on 1st July 2007)

盛智文博士 GBS, JP

Dr. Allan Zeman, GBS, JP

苗樂文先生

Mr. Tom Mehrmann

李繩宗先生

Mr. Matthias Li

各受託人均為義務性質，在任期內並無領取酬金。各成員於任期內或於任期末時對基金管理項目上任何重要合約均無實際利益。

Trustees act in an entirely honorary capacity and received no emoluments during the period. No Trustee had, during or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the projects managed by the Foundation.

陳 晴女士

主席，

代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人

Ms Judy Chen

Chairperson,

for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees

香港，二零零八年九月廿五日

Hong Kong, 25th September 2008

獨立核數師報告

致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

本核數師（以下簡稱「我們」）已審核載於第54頁至67頁香港海洋公園保育基金（「貴基金」）的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零零八年六月三十日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的損益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

受託人就財務報表須承擔的責任

受託人須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》編製及真實而公平地列報該等財務報表。這責任包括設計、實施及維護與編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以使財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述；選擇和應用適當的會計政策；及按情況下作出合理的會計估計。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表作出意見，並按照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》的規定僅向受託委員會報告，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，其規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審核涉及執程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該公司編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對基金的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價受託委員會所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港財務報告準則真實而公平地反映貴基金於二零零八年六月三十日的事務狀況及截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量，並已按照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》妥為編製。

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港，二零零八年九月廿五日

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

We have audited the financial statements of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") set out on pages 54 to 67, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30th June 2008, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in capital fund and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Trustees' responsibility for the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you in accordance with the provisions of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Foundation's affairs as at 30th June 2008 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 25th September 2008

資產負債表

二零零八年六月三十日

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2008

		附註 Note	2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
設備	Equipment	5	109,539	52,704
			<u>109,539</u>	<u>52,704</u>
流動資產	Current assets			
應收捐款	Donations receivable		294	135,500
其他應收款	Other receivables	6	364,131	219,229
存貨	Inventories		59,217	114,968
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	7	641,326	133,677
債務證券	Debt securities	8	9,062,650	6,464,350
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	9	15,413,646	12,761,591
			<u>25,541,264</u>	<u>19,829,315</u>
流動負債	Current liabilities			
貿易及其他應付款	Trade and other payables		1,604,726	1,183,406
			<u>1,604,726</u>	<u>1,183,406</u>
流動資產淨值	Net current assets		<u>23,936,538</u>	<u>18,645,909</u>
資產淨值	Net assets		<u>24,046,077</u>	<u>18,698,613</u>
資金來源：	Financed by:			
資本基金	Capital funds			
	Donations received prior to establishment of the			
基金成立前捐款所得	Foundation		433,717	433,717
累積基金	Accumulated fund		23,612,360	18,264,896
			<u>24,046,077</u>	<u>18,698,613</u>

陳 晴女士

主席，

代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人

Ms Judy Chen

Chairperson,

for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees

第58至67頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 67 are an integral part of these financial statements.

損益表

截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2008

		附註 Note	2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
收入	Income			
捐款	Donations	10	11,786,875	9,893,040
利息收入	Interest income		843,753	619,406
債務證券已變現及 未變現收益	Realised and unrealised gain on debt securities		<u>57,496</u>	<u>12,659</u>
總收入	Total income		<u>12,688,124</u>	<u>10,525,105</u>
開支	Expenditure			
支持地震後重建開支	Earthquake rebuilding efforts	11	1,146,943	-
捐款活動開支	Direct costs of donation		1,295,258	1,767,566
科研項目開支	Project expenses		3,191,678	2,495,585
員工開支	Staff costs		955,145	863,194
公眾關注活動開支	Public awareness expenses		491,701	733,341
法律開支	Legal fees		163,995	50,000
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		74,775	124,409
折舊	Depreciation		<u>21,165</u>	<u>13,407</u>
總支出	Total expenditure		<u>7,340,660</u>	<u>6,047,502</u>
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year		<u><u>5,347,464</u></u>	<u><u>4,477,603</u></u>

第58至67頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 67 are an integral part of these financial statements.

資本基金變動表

截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2008

		基金成立前 捐款所得 Donation received prior to establishment of the Foundation 港元 HK\$	一般儲備 General Reserves 港元 HK\$	熊貓項目 儲備 Panda Reserve 港元 HK\$	鳥類項目 儲備 Bird Reserve 港元 HK\$	總額 Total 港元 HK\$
二零零六年七月一日結餘	Balance at 1st July 2006	433,717	10,514,780	3,132,250	140,263	14,221,010
年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	4,114,165	363,438	-	4,477,603
二零零七年六月三十日結餘	Balance at 30th June 2007	<u>433,717</u>	<u>14,628,945</u>	<u>3,495,688</u>	<u>140,263</u>	<u>18,698,613</u>
二零零七年七月一日結餘	Balance at 1st July 2007	433,717	14,628,945	3,495,688	140,263	18,698,613
年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	1,630,086	3,807,965	(90,587)	5,347,464
二零零八年六月三十日結餘	Balance at 30th June 2008	<u>433,717</u>	<u>16,259,031</u>	<u>7,303,653</u>	<u>49,676</u>	<u>24,046,077</u>

第58至67頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 67 are an integral part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2008

	附註 Note	2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
營運活動的現金流量			
營運產生的現金			
本年度盈餘		5,347,464	4,477,603
調整項目：			
- 折舊		21,165	13,407
- 利息收入		(843,753)	(619,406)
- 債務證券未變現虧損 / (收益)		(58,700)	16,401
- 出售債務證券 已變現收益		-	(29,060)
營運資金變動前的經營盈餘		4,466,176	3,858,945
營運資金變動			
應收捐款減少		135,206	176,188
存貨及其他流動資產減少		65,061	12,645
貿易及其他應付款增加		421,320	297,336
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項 減少 / (增加)		(507,649)	70,728
營運活動淨現金		4,580,114	4,415,842
投資活動的現金流量			
已收利息		689,541	511,040
購入物業、機器及設備		(78,000)	(38,410)
出售債務證券所得款項		-	2,000,000
購入債務證券		(2,539,600)	(6,502,950)
提取 / (存入) 超過三個月 到期的銀行定期存款		862,614	(494,063)
投資活動使用的淨現金		(1,065,445)	(4,524,383)
現金及現金等價物增加 / (減少)		3,514,669	(108,541)
年初現金及現金等價物		1,240,396	1,345,678
現金及現金等價物匯兌收益		-	3,259
年終現金及現金等價物	9	4,755,065	1,240,396

第58至67頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 58 to 67 are an integral part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註

1 一般資料

香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）於一九九五年三月廿二日在香港註冊成立為獨立慈善信託基金，通訊地址為香港香港仔海洋公園公司。

本基金由受託委員會管理，並由基金總監統籌行政工作。本基金主要透過研究及教育途徑提倡、推動和參與亞洲地區的野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

除非另有說明，財務報表以港幣列報。財務報表已經由受託委員會在二零零八年九月二十五日批准刊發。

2 重要會計政策摘要

編製本財務報表所採用的主要會計政策載於下文。除另有說明外，此等政策在所呈報的所有年度內貫徹應用。

2.1 編製基準

本財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則（「財務準則」，此詞語統稱包括香港會計準則（「會計準則」）及註釋（「會計準則註釋」））以及香港海洋公園保育基金受託契約的規定編製。財務報表已按照歷史成本法編製，並就金融工具的重估按公平值列賬予以修訂。

編製符合財務準則的財務報表需要使用若干關鍵會計估算。這亦需要管理層在應用本基金的會計政策過程中行使其判斷。估算和判斷會被持續評估，並根據過往經驗和其他因素進行評價，包括在有關情況下相信對未來事件的合理預測。

(a) 採納新訂/經修訂財務準則

採納新訂或經修訂的準則和詮釋對本基金的政策並無任何影響。

截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度，本基金採用財務準則第7號「金融工具：披露」，引入了有關金融工具的新披露規定，惟對本基金金融工具的分類和估值並無任何影響。

(b) 有關仍未生效而本基金亦無提早採納的準則、修訂及詮釋

本基金並無選擇提早採納下列於二零零八年六月三十日止已頒佈但尚未生效之新準則、修訂或詮釋：

香港會計準則第1號（修訂本） 「財務報表之呈報」

本基金相信於未來期間採納此等新準則、修訂及詮釋將不會令本基金的會計政策出現重大變動。

2.2 功能和列賬貨幣

本基金財務報表所列項目均以實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣計量（「功能貨幣」）。財務報表以港幣呈報，港幣為本基金的功能及列賬貨幣。



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") was registered as a charitable trust in Hong Kong on 22nd March 1995, with correspondence address at Ocean Park Corporation, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.

Managed by a Board of Trustees and administered by the Foundation Director, the Foundation's principal activity is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of wildlife and habitats, with an emphasis on Asia, through research and education.

The financial statements are presented in units of HK dollars (HK\$), unless otherwise stated. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Trustees on 25th September 2008.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS", which term collectively includes Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the requirements of the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. The financial statements have been prepared under historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments, which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Adoption of new/revised HKFRS

The adoption of new or amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact to the Foundation's policies.

For the year ended 30th June 2008, the Foundation adopted HKFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures which introduces new disclosures relating to financial instruments but does not have an impact on the classification or valuation of the Foundation's financial instruments.

(b) Standard, amendment and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Foundation.

The Foundation has not elected to early adopt the following relevant new standards, amendment or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as at 30th June 2008.

HKAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements
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The Foundation believes the adoption of the above new standards, amendment and interpretations will not result in substantial changes to the Foundation's accounting policies.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Foundation's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Foundation's functional and presentation currency.

財務報表附註

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

2.3 設備

設備按成本減累計折舊和減值虧損列賬。

設備的折舊採用以下的估計可使用年期將成本分攤計算:

傢俬及裝置	五年
電腦器材	五年

資產的剩餘價值及可使用年期在每個結算日進行檢討，及按適當作出調整。

若資產的賬面值高於其估計可收回價值，其賬面值即時撇減至可收回金額。

2.4 以公平價值記入損益表的債務證券

本基金將投資分類為以公平價值記入損益表的債務證券。此分類視乎購入財務資產之目的而定。管理層在初步確認時釐定其財務資產的分類，並於每個報告日期重新評估有關指定。

財務資產若在購入時主要用作在短期內出售或由管理層如此指定，則分類為債務證券。在此類別的資產若為持作買賣或預期將於結算日後12個月內變現，則分類為流動資產。

債務證券的定期購入及出售在交易日確認 — 交易日指本基金承諾購入或出售該資產之日。此類債務證券初步按公平價值確認，交易成本錄入損益表。當從投資收取現金流量的權利經已到期或經已轉讓，而本基金已將擁有權的所有風險和回報實際轉讓時，債務證券即終止確認。

因債務證券公平價值變動而產生的盈虧，包括利息和股息收入，列入產生期間的損益表內作為投資收入。

有報價財務資產的公平值根據當時的買盤價計算。對於沒有活躍市場的非上市證券，本基金利用估值技術設定公平值，這些技術包括利用近期的公平原則交易和參考大致相同的其他資訊。

2.5 存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者的較低者列賬。成本利用先進先出法釐定，可變現淨值為在通常業務過程中的估計銷售價，減適用的變動銷售費用。

2.6 應收捐款

應入捐款初步以公平價值確認，其後利用實際利息法按攤銷成本扣除減值撥備計量。當有客觀證據證明本基金將無法按應收捐款的原有條款收回所有款項時，即設定減值撥備。撥備金額為資產賬面值與按實際利率貼現的估計未來現金流量的現值兩者的差額，並在損益表中確認。

2.7 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括現金、銀行通知存款、以及原到期日為三個月或以下的其他短期高流動性投資。



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3 Equipment

Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation of equipment is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.4 Debt securities at fair value through the income and expenditure account

The Foundation classifies its investments as debt securities at fair value through the income and expenditure account. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

A financial asset is classified as a debt security if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Regular purchases and sales of debt securities are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Foundation commits to purchase or sell the asset. Such debt securities are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income and expenditure account. Debt securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Foundation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of debt securities, including interest and dividend income, are presented in the income and expenditure account as investment income, in the period in which they arise.

The fair values of quoted financial assets are based on current bid prices. For unlisted securities without an active market, the Foundation establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other information that are substantially the same.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.6 Donations receivable

Donations receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Foundation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

財務報表附註

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

2.8 撥備

當本基金因已發生的事件而產生現有的法律或推定責任；較有可能需要有資源流出以償付該等責任；有關金額已經可靠估計，則本基金須確認撥備。

2.9 收入確認

收入是在經濟效益可能會流入本基金，以及能夠可靠地計算收入和成本（如適用）時，根據下列方法在損益表內確認：

- (a) 捐款
已收取及應收捐款於損益表列賬。
- (b) 利息收入
銀行存款和證券的利息收入以時間比例為基準，按尚欠本金及適用利率計算。

2.10 稅項

根據香港《稅務條例》第88條的規定，本基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。

3 財務風險管理

3.1 財務風險因素

本基金的活動承受市場風險（包括公平值利率風險）及流動資金風險。本基金的整體風險管理計劃專注於財務市場的難預測性，並尋求儘量減低對本基金財務表現的潛在不利影響。

風險管理由本基金按照受託委員會批准的政策執行。

- (a) 市場風險 - 公平值利率風險
本基金的利率風險來自債務證券。在二零零八年六月三十日，假若以港幣為單位的債務證券的利率上升 / 下跌10個點子，而所有其他因素維持不變，因為按公平值透過損益表的定息財務資產公平值的減少 / 增加，令年度盈餘應減少 / 高出港幣二萬一千四百零一元（二零零七年：港幣一萬五千八百零三元）。
- (b) 流動資金風險
本基金的流動資金風險管理政策是只會在有足夠流動資金額度的情況下才轉移資金。由於所有基金已被投資而其債務只屬輕微，故本基金並不承受明顯的流動資金風險。

3.2 公平值估量

在活躍市場買賣的債務證券之公平值根據結算日的市場報價列賬。本基金持有的財務資產的市場報價為當時買盤價。沒有在活躍市場買賣的債務證券的公平值利用參考大致相同的其他工具的近期公平原則交易而釐定。

應收捐款、貿易及其他應付款的賬面值扣除減值撥備後的數額假設跟其公平值相若。

4 關鍵會計估算及判斷

估算和判斷會被持續評估，並根據過往經驗和其他因素進行評價，包括在有關情況下相信對未來事件的合理預測。

本基金在會計政策的應用過程中，並無涉及關鍵會計估算。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.9 Revenue recognition

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Foundation and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income and expenditure account as follows:

- (a) Donations
Donations are accounted for in the income and expenditure account when received and receivable.
- (b) Interest income
Interest income from bank deposits and securities is accrued on a time-apportioned basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the rate applicable.

2.10 Taxation

The Foundation is exempt from Hong Kong taxation under Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Foundation's activities expose it to market risk (including fair value interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Foundation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Foundation's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Foundation under policies approved by the Trustee.

- (a) Market risk - Fair value interest rate risk
The Foundation's interest-rate risk arises from its debt securities. At 30th June 2008, if interest rates on HK dollar-denominated debt securities had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been HK\$21,401 (2007: HK\$15,803) lower/higher as a result of a decrease/increase in the fair value of fixed rate financial assets classified at fair value through the income and expenditure account.
- (b) Liquidity risk
The policy of the Foundation is to provide donations only when the Foundation has sufficient liquidity. The Foundation is not subject to significant liquidity risk as all funds remain invested and its liabilities are minimal.

3.2 Fair value measurement

The fair value of debt securities traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Foundation is the current bid price. The fair value of debt securities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using recent arm's length transactions with reference to other information that are substantially the same.

The nominal value less impairment provision of donations and other receivables, trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There are no critical estimates in applying the foundation's accounting principles.

5 設備

Equipment

		傢俬及裝置 Furniture and fixtures 港元 HK\$	電腦器材 Computer equipment 港元 HK\$	總額 Total 港元 HK\$
截至二零零七年六月三十日止年度	Year ended 30th June 2007			
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	-	27,701	27,701
增置	Additions	22,500	15,910	38,410
折舊	Depreciation	(4,222)	(9,185)	(13,407)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	<u>18,278</u>	<u>34,426</u>	<u>52,704</u>
於二零零七年六月三十日	At 30th June 2007			
成本	Cost	22,500	76,792	99,292
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(4,222)	(42,366)	(46,588)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	<u>18,278</u>	<u>34,426</u>	<u>52,704</u>
截至二零零八年六月三十日止年度	Year ended 30th June 2008			
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	18,278	34,426	52,704
增置	Additions	78,000	-	78,000
折舊	Depreciation	(11,428)	(9,737)	(21,165)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	<u>84,850</u>	<u>24,689</u>	<u>109,539</u>
於二零零八年六月三十日	At 30th June 2008			
成本	Cost	100,500	48,686	149,186
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(15,650)	(23,997)	(39,647)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	<u>84,850</u>	<u>24,689</u>	<u>109,539</u>

6 其他應收款

Other receivables

		2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
應收利息	Interest receivable	364,131	209,919
預繳款項	Prepayment	-	9,310
其他應收款	Other receivables	<u>364,131</u>	<u>219,229</u>

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 與海洋公園公司的往來賬款

Current account with Ocean Park Corporation

		2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	133,677	204,405
來自海洋公園公司之捐款	Donation from Ocean Park Corporation	9,214,447	7,205,917
海洋公園公司 代售郵票收入	Stamp sales by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	152,859	49,006
海洋公園公司 代本基金支付的開支	Expenses paid by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	(1,613,695)	(740,616)
年內付款	Payments made during the year	<u>(7,245,962)</u>	<u>(6,585,035)</u>
年末結餘	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>641,326</u>	<u>133,677</u>

8 債務證券

Debt securities

		2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
債務證券	Debt securities		
- 非上市	- Unlisted	7,551,100	4,963,900
- 香港境外上市	- Listed outside Hong Kong	<u>1,511,550</u>	<u>1,500,450</u>
		<u>9,062,650</u>	<u>6,464,350</u>

9 銀行結餘及現金

Bank balances and cash

		2008 港元 HK\$	2007 港元 HK\$
少於三個月到期的 銀行定期存款	Fixed deposit with banks with maturity less than 3 months	3,039,741	-
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,715,324</u>	<u>1,240,396</u>
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	4,755,065	1,240,396
超過三個月到期的 銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits with banks with maturity over three months	<u>10,658,581</u>	<u>11,521,195</u>
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	<u>15,413,646</u>	<u>12,761,591</u>

財務報表附註

10 捐款

來自海洋公園公司的捐款總額共港幣八佰二十一萬一仟五百二十九元（二零零七年：六佰三十七萬七仟五十元），當中包括海洋公園保育日當日出售入場門券收益、從每人入場費收入捐出港幣1元、銷售熊貓商品和動物全接觸活動的部份收入。

此外，捐款收入和捐款活動開支包括由海洋公園公司提供的若干行政支援服務，值港幣一佰萬二仟九百一十八元（二零零七年：八十二萬八仟八佰六十七元）。

11 支持地震後重建

自五月四川發生地震後，本基金已撥出一佰萬人民幣（港幣一佰一十四萬六仟九百四十三元）至大熊貓基地震後重建基金，響應抗震救災工作。截至2008年6月30日，本基金已購置應急設備及交付現金共值港幣七十一萬五千四百八十九元。

12 承擔

本基金與獨立機構簽訂保育研究的合同。於二零零八年六月三十日未支付而又未在財務報表內提撥準備的承擔如下：

	2008 港幣千元	2007 港幣千元
已訂約但未撥備	<u>5,485</u>	<u>1,075</u>

13 關聯方交易

如果有某一方人士有能力直接或間接控制本基金或對本基金的財務或經營決策發揮重大影響力，此等人士即視為本基金的關聯方。本基金在本年度並沒有關聯方交易。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Donations

Donations include HK\$8,211,529 (2007: HK\$6,377,050) received from Ocean Park Corporation. These represent admission fees received on Conservation Day, HK\$1 per paid admission income, contributions from panda merchandise items and animal interactive programmes.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation activities include an amount of HK\$1,002,918 (2007: HK\$828,867) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

11 Earthquake rebuilding efforts

Following the Sichuan earthquake in May 2008, the Foundation allocated RMB1 million (HK\$1,146,943) to its Sichuan Earthquake Relief - Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund. As of 30th June 2008, the Foundation had delivered the equipment and had paid HK\$715,489 of this amount.

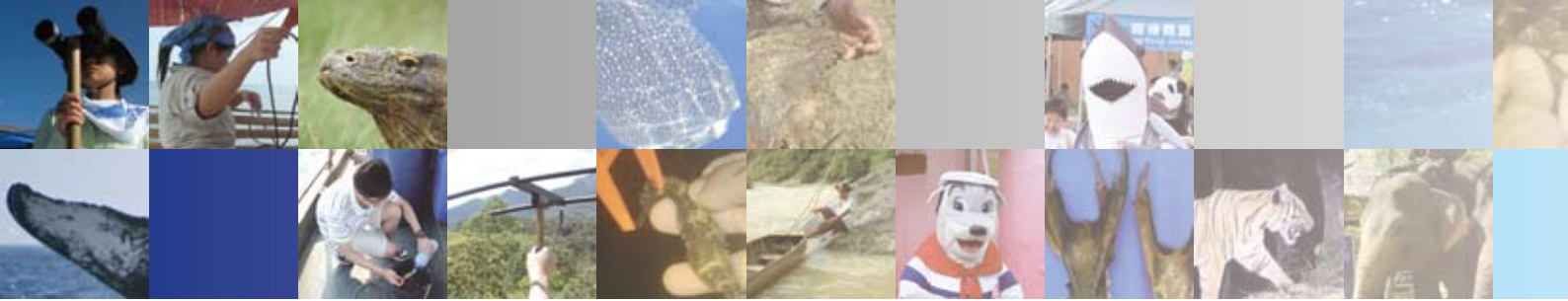
12 Commitments

The Foundation has entered into agreements with third party organisations for conservation projects. The outstanding commitments as at 30th June 2008 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2008 HK\$' 000	2007 HK\$' 000
Contracted but not provided for	<u>5,485</u>	<u>1,075</u>

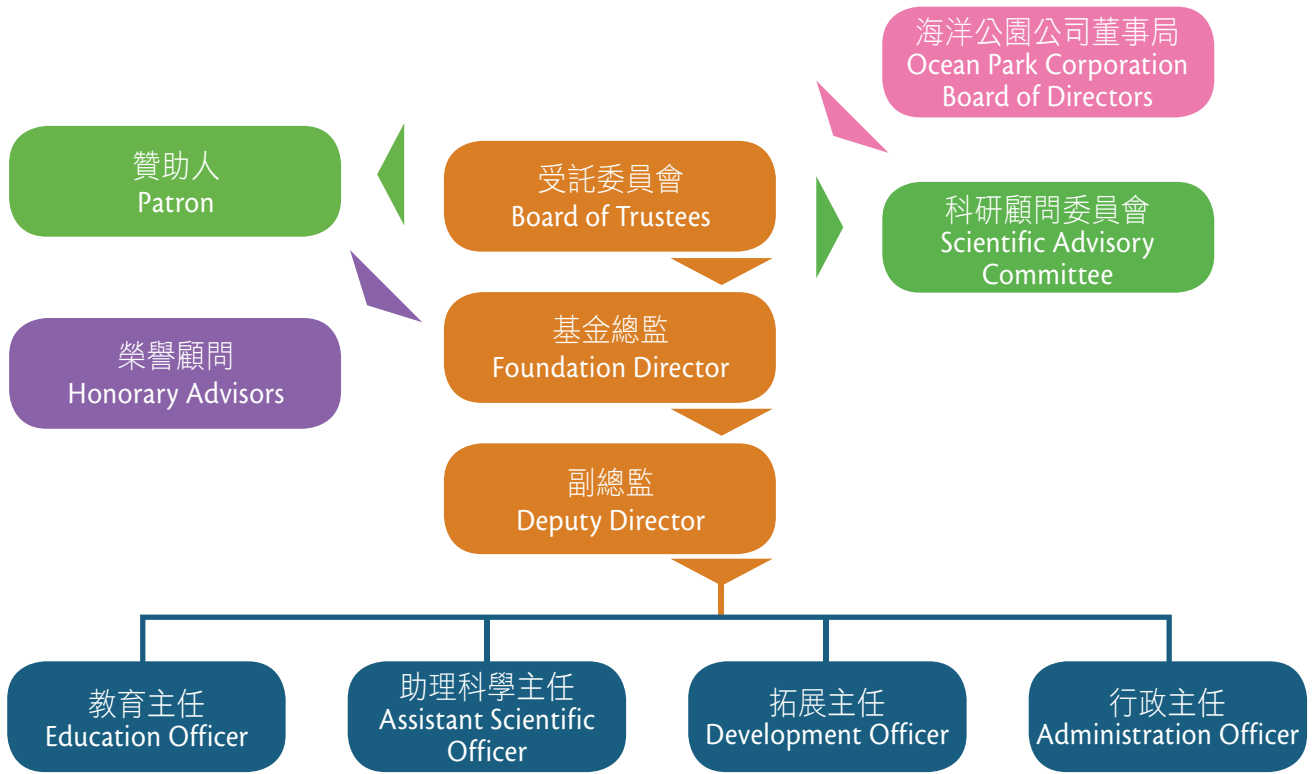
13 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related to the Foundation if the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Foundation or exercise significant influence over the Foundation in making financial or operational decisions. The Foundation had no related party transactions during the year.



{ 組織架構 }

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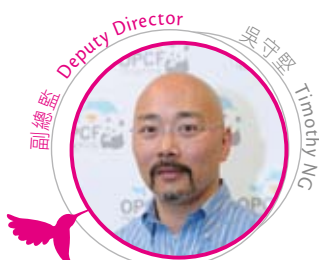
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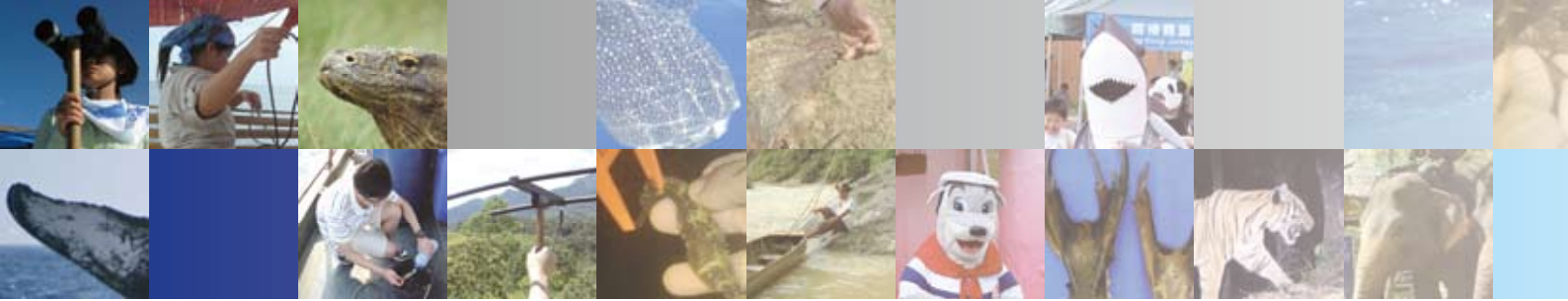
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Acknowledgements

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保育基金承蒙羅兵咸永道會計師事務所提供義務審計工作，在此致以萬分謝意。

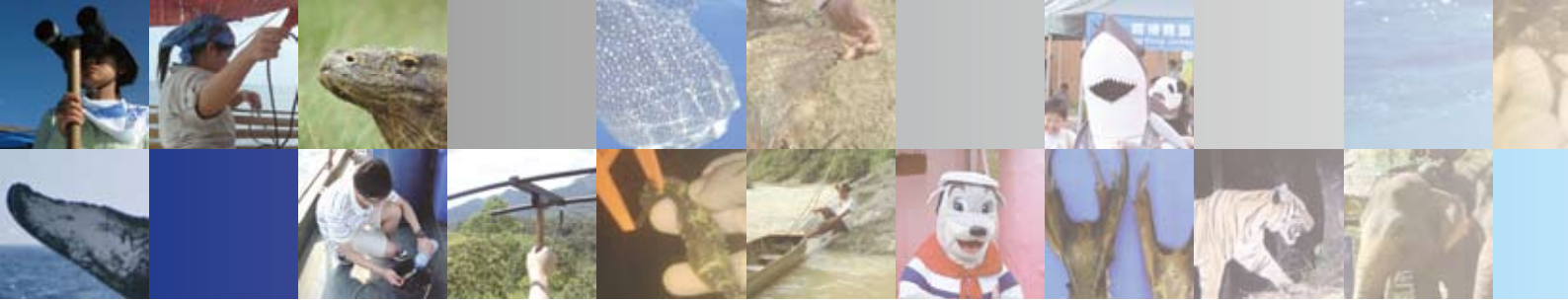
The Foundation is much obliged to PricewaterhouseCoopers for their honorary service.

首席研究員 Principal Investigators

站在生態保育工作的最前線，野外考察研究員面對著無數挑戰，讓他們堅持下去的正是那份對天地萬物的關愛，保育基金謹向各位研究員致敬。

As frontline ecological conservationists, researchers face countless challenges in their field work. Their perseverance comes from their love and care for all lives. The Foundation salutes Principal Investigators for their tireless efforts.

Principal Investigator	Institute	Focus of studies
Dr. Guido J. PARRA	The University of Queensland	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin
Dr. John Y. WANG	FormosaCetus Research and Conservation Group	
Prof. Kaiya ZHOU	Nanjing Normal University	
Ms Shih-Chu YANG	FormosaCetus Research and Conservation Group	
Prof. PAN Wenshi	Peking University Chongzuo Biodiversity Research Institute	
Dr. Ma Louella DOLAR	Tropical Marine Research for Conservation, LLC	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin and spinner dolphin
Mr. Ravi COREA	Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society	Dugong
Dr. Hilconida CALUMPONG	Silliman University – Institute of Marine and Environmental Sciences	
Dr. Timothy R. FRASIER	Trent University	Finless porpoise
Dr. Samuel TURVEY	Zoological Society of London	Yangtze freshwater cetacean
Dr. Ellen HINES	San Francisco State University	Irrawaddy dolphin
Mr. Rasmus Klocker LARSEN & Dr. Jo Marie V. ACEBES	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Humpback whale
Dr. Danielle KREB	Yayasan Konservasi RASI	Marine cetacean
Dr. ZHANG Xianfeng	Institute of Hydrobiology, The Chinese Academy of Sciences	Captive cetacean
Ms Putu Liza Kusuma MUSTIKA	James Cook University	Sustainably dolphin-watching
Dr. James TRUE	The University of Hong Kong	Coral reef
Dr. Amanda J. VINCENT	Project Seahorse Foundation for Marine Conservation	Seahorse
Mr. K.A.D.T.J. KAPURUSINGHE	Turtle Conservation Project	Marine turtle
Mr. Syed Ali HASNAIN	WWF-Pakistan	
Dr. Alex T. CHOW	South China University of Technology	Freshwater turtle
Mr. Timothy MCCORMACK	Cleveland Zoological Society	Keeled box turtle
Dr. John THORBJARNARSON	Wildlife Conservation Society	Chinese alligator
Mr. Nguyen van THAI & Dr. Leanne CLARK	Carnivore and Pangolin Conservation Program	Asian pangolin
Mr. Jayson C. IBANEZ	Philippine Eagle Foundation	Philippine eagle
Dr. Wahdi AZMI	Fauna & Flora International	Asian elephant
Mr. Chanthavy VONGKHAMHENG	The Wildlife Conservation Society – Lao Programme	Indochinese tiger
Mr. SHUA RI Luo Bo	Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve	Reserve patrol and monitoring



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生態保育工作是浩大而長久的工程，需要連續不斷的支持，保育基金衷心感謝海洋公園公司及蘭桂芳控股有限公司一直以來的捐助與支援，讓我們的保育工作得以持續發展。

Ecological conservation is a huge and long-term project and needs continuous support. The Foundation deeply appreciates the wholehearted support from Ocean Park Corporation and Lan Kwai Fong Holdings Limited.



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蘭桂坊控股有限公司

在2007/2008年度，保育基金得到以下各善長及贊助機構的支持，以致保育項目的物種與地域均得以擴展。您的熱心捐輸，對維護生物多樣性及生態平衡十分重要，保育基金謹此致謝。

In 2007/2008, we are able to expand the number of species and districts in our scientific projects with the support from the below listed donors and sponsors. Your donation is essential to biodiversity and the balance of our ecology. The Foundation is grateful to you for your generosity.

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Lianne LAM Ki Wai

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