

海洋 萬物 本同根
豐盛 枯竭 由你生

Help the Ocean, Help Yourself!



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香港海洋公園保育基金 2009 至 2010 年報
OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG
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理念與宗旨

Vision and Mission

理念

確保亞洲區內野生生態及生物多樣性的持續發展。

宗旨

保育基金透過推動研究及教育工作，提倡、促進及參與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肩負海洋公園保育使命，自2005年擴展以來已撥款資助近200項研究，研究物種包括鯨豚、大熊貓以及其他物種，資助總額逾港幣二千萬。保育基金亦透過「野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃」，啟迪大學生參與野外研究工作。

2008年四川大地震後，保育基金成立了「大熊貓基地震後重建基金」，向受損保護區捐贈物資，並資助保育研究及生境修復工作，協助受影響地區儘快恢復運作。保育基金作為獨立的慈善信託基金，極需要您的支持以繼續為受損大熊貓保護區送暖。

Vision

To ensure the sustainability of wildlife and biodiversity in Asia.

Mission

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

Background

As Ocean Park's conservation arm, OPCFHK has allocated over \$20 million to fund close to 200 research projects on cetaceans, giant pandas and many other species since its expansion in 2005. We also inspire university students to engage in field work as part of our University Student Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation.

After the 2008 earthquake in Sichuan, OPCFHK established a Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund and donated equipment to the affected nature reserves to help them resume daily operations. Conservation study and habitat restoration efforts were also supported. As an independent charitable trust, we need your support to sustain these efforts.



主席的話 Chair's Message

海洋萬物本同根 豐盛枯竭由你生

Help the Ocean, Help Yourself!

水是我們生活所需，諷刺的是，浪費水資源的情況俯拾皆是，特別在發達國家，人們似乎相信水是取之不竭的... 只要打開水龍頭，水就來了，況且整個海洋都是水，水資源怎麼會有問題？

事實上，人類與水資源息息相關。淡水是生命之源，孕育著人類和大部分的動物，卻只佔全球總水量不足0.5%。這麼珍貴的水資源，我們理應珍而重之，可惜事與願違。全球農業耗水量約佔全球百分之七十，但其中一半以上在農業生產時已被消耗掉。同樣，由於人類不斷污染及破壞水源，至少百分之二十的淡水物種已經絕種或瀕臨絕種邊緣。

種善因得善果，道理顯而易見。人類破壞生態環境，我們、甚至是我們的下一代，最終還是要付出代價。生態系統一旦失衡，所產生的連鎖反應除了影響動物，更會威脅人類的生存。近一百年的過度浪費，水資源越來越短缺，估計在未來的日子，各國極可能因爭逐淡水資源而爆發衝突。

為免情況惡化，保育基金在可口可樂基金會的全力贊助下，推出了「半桶水」救救水行動，接觸了超過9,000位本地學生，向年輕一代撒下保育的種子。下半年活動以水資源保育座談高峰會作結，同學們透過與專家交流，啟發了不少淡水保育的概念，相信對他們有莫大裨益。透過海洋公園內的展覽，「半桶水」救救水行動鼓勵了更多人關注水資源保育，意義深遠。我熱切希望大家今後繼續身體力行，珍惜水，愛護水資源，讓淡水保育訊息更廣為流傳。

在科研層面，我們致力瞭解亞洲區內多個海洋及淡水生態系統的情況，包括資助11項鯨豚以及8項

It's a bitter irony: water is fundamental to life and yet many people waste it. Particularly in the developed world, there's a belief that water is somehow inexhaustible... just turn the tap and there it is. And the oceans are full of water, so what's the problem?

The truth is that mankind has a very precarious relationship with water. Freshwater accounts for less than half a percent of the world's total water supply, yet all mankind and the majority of animals depend on it for survival. Faced with such a precious resource, you might expect mankind to treat it with care. Unfortunately, that's not the case. Agriculture accounts for some 70 percent of water consumption worldwide, but over half that water is wasted. Meanwhile, mankind is also polluting and destroying its freshwater resources so effectively that at least 20 percent of freshwater species are either now extinct or facing extinction.

It's a simple fact that every action has a consequence. When we impact our environment in negative ways, there is always a price to pay, either by ourselves or by our children. As ecosystems begin to struggle and fail, we set in motion a chain of events that slowly erodes our own survival too. In years to come, it's possible that dwindling supplies of freshwater could lead to conflicts, as mankind becomes more and more desperate for a resource that it's spent the last 100 years wasting.

To address this issue, we've planted the seeds of freshwater conservation in 9,000 students through the "Half Bucket" Water Conservation Campaign. Fully sponsored by the Coca-Cola Foundation, this important programme concluded in 2010 with a Summit where students were able to exchange ideas with experts. This unique campaign also played an important role in raising public awareness of water conservation issues thanks to the exhibition inside Ocean Park. Even though this programme has now ended, we invite you to sustain the effort and show your support by saving water at every opportunity.

On the scientific end, we have been working hard to better understand the state of marine and freshwater systems in Asia. This work has included 11 whale and dolphin projects, as well as eight projects on species that rely heavily on water, such as fish, coral, crocodilians and amphibians. In this Annual Report, you can read more about three of these



針對魚類、珊瑚、鱷魚及兩棲動物等水生動物的研究。這份年報揀選了其中三個極度瀕危的淡水物種恆河鱷、中國大鯢（娃娃魚）及安吉小鯢作簡單介紹。

保育基金除了在區內推動瀕危物種的保育研究，亦有推行本土保育工作，我們與漁農自然護理署一直合作無間，保育本地物種。在內地方面，保育基金對重建國內受地震影響的大熊貓保護區，更是不遺餘力，這份年報亦有摘錄部份的工作進展。

全賴各位的捐獻，保育基金才得以順利開展上述工作，我謹此誠意向各位致謝。沒有你們的捐助，斷不會有今日的保育基金；我們尤其感謝海洋公園在財務上的慷慨支援，各位研究員在野外的不懈努力、科研顧問委員會的精闢見解、以及受託委員會諸位受託人的睿智指導。謝謝。

freshwater species including the critically endangered gharial, the Chinese giant salamander, and the Anji salamander.

In addition to learning more about our research and conservation efforts with these endangered species in the region, you will also find updates on our work locally in Hong Kong, including our ongoing collaboration with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. It's also been gratifying to see our progress with rebuilding work in China's earthquake-ravaged panda reserves. You can read more about all these initiatives in the following pages.

I offer my sincere thanks to all our donors for making this work possible. Indeed, without your continued support, we would not be able to accomplish anything. We are particularly indebted to Ocean Park for its generous financial support, as well as the tireless work of our Principal Investigators, the expert feedback of our independent Scientific Advisory Committee and the wise counsel of our Trustees. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

陳晴

陳晴

Judy Chen

Judy Chen





總監報告 Director's Note

海洋生態 互享共賞 Our Ocean, Our Action

水資源保育議題是本年度年報的焦點所在，我們除了分享保育成果，亦會介紹保育河流、湖泊，特別是急速消失的海洋生物多樣性的方法。與此同時，我們亦同樣重視陸生動物的保育工作，繼續支援受四川5·12大地震破壞的大熊貓保護區重建工作，並資助了小熊貓、羚牛、莽山烙鐵頭蛇及兩種鳥類 - 黑鶻鷓及黑嘴端鳳頭燕鷗等物種的研究。然而，潔淨的水源及健康的海洋，對地球及人類的生活質素始終是至關重要。

眾所周知，水是生命之源，但長久以來卻不斷遭受破壞，只是在最近數十年，人們才真正瞭解現實的情況：淡水資源匱乏，海洋不是無底深潭，再也經不起持續的肆虐。所幸的是，保育海洋及淡水資源的意識亦因而日益提高。人類與水資源關係失衡，污染並改變了海洋生態，亦令不少人口稠密的地區出現缺水危機。

這種情況對地球而言絕非吉兆。很多人以為地球上的氧氣來自熱帶雨林，事實上，至少一半的氧氣是來自海洋裏的浮游植物，這些細少的微生浮游植物，有助吸收加速氣候變化的二氧化碳。

This year, our annual report focuses on the aquatic conservation issues, successes and how each of us can contribute to preserving the rapidly disappearing biodiversity found in our rivers, lakes and oceans, especially our oceans. The Foundation also remains equally committed to our terrestrial conservation issues. The Foundation continues to support efforts to rebuild the panda reserves after the devastating 2008 512-earthquake in Sichuan, fund field studies to understand red pandas, takin, pitvipers and two birds - black shama and Chinese crested terns. However, clean water and healthy oceans are critical to our planet's survival and to our quality of life.

Water has always been respected as vital to life but it is only in recent decades that we've really come to realize that freshwater is limited and our oceans are not bottomless dumping grounds. The oceans cannot take any more abuse. With that understanding, there has been an increasing awareness of the many ways we can make a difference despite mankind's historically negative impact on the world's aquatic environments; both freshwater and saltwater. Our dysfunctional relationship with water has created water shortages for the world's most dense populations, which have polluted and changed the ecology of the oceans.

This does not bode well for Planet Earth. Whilst many believe that the oxygen we breathe is derived from the Rainforests, the truth is that at least 50% of our oxygen actually comes from the phytoplankton in our oceans. The tiny, microscopic planktonic plants also help to absorb the damaging CO₂ that is accelerating the climate change we are all experiencing.



那麼，我們如何締造不一樣的明天？

香港城市大學副教授單錦城一直致力培育馬蹄蟹以增加野外種群數量，今年與保育基金及海洋公園合作，讓學生在學校實驗室裡培育馬蹄蟹，以備在2011年將馬蹄蟹放回野外。同學們從中不但學會了課本以外的生態知識，更瞭解到清潔的海洋對我們的重要性。

鯨鯊身價不菲，除了大型的魚鰭，鯨鯊的鰓、皮及肉均有商業價值，過度捕殺令鯨鯊數量大幅減少。王亞民教授在中國沿海地區從事的研究，透過抽取鯨鯊樣本分析基因數據，令我們進一步瞭解太平洋一帶的鯨鯊種群關係；更引發了「I Love Whale Sharks! Please Protect Them!」運動，呼籲公眾停止食用魚翅。

蝶螈及其他兩棲動物可說是淡水生態系統的哨兵，牠們的皮膚對污染物、含氧量低及污濁的環境尤其敏感，對環境改變起了警示作用。過去三十年來，野外的中國大鯢已減少了80%，幸而繁殖中心成功培育了不少數量的個體。保育基金資助了倫敦動物學會的Samuel Turvey博士舉辦國際工作坊，制定保育中國大鯢生境的行動計劃。由於現時已有數以千計的中國大鯢在人工環境生活，展望不久將來野外中國大鯢的數量可以漸漸恢復。我們亦在浙江省數個細少池塘考察安吉小鯢的情況，同樣地，研究員亦有將人工培育的安吉小鯢放回野外生活，擴大野生種群的數量。

So how are we making a difference?

Professor Paul Shin of City University of Hong Kong is raising horseshoe crabs for release. Through a partnership with Ocean Park and the Foundation, school children are raising the horseshoe crabs in their school laboratories, for ultimate release in 2011 and in the process, learning the ecology and importance of a clean ocean in our lives.

Whale sharks were considered the “million dollar shark” due to their large fins and commercial value for their gills, skin and meat. The pressure from fishing was noticeably reducing their numbers. Through Professor Wang Yamin’s research along the Chinese coast, whale shark samples were taken for DNA analysis and nutrient composition. With this knowledge we can better understand the relationship between the various whale shark populations around the Pacific whilst also helping to promote whale shark conservation through the “I Love Whale Sharks! Please Protect Them!” campaign to stop the consumption of shark fin soup.

Salamanders and other amphibians are the sentinels for our freshwater aquatic ecological systems. Their sensitive skin reacts to the pollutants, lack of oxygen and turbidity. Chinese giant salamander wild populations have declined by 80% over the past 30 years but fortunately, aquaculture centres have succeeded to maintain and breed some of these endangered sentinels. The Foundation co-sponsored research scientist Dr. Samuel Turvey of the Zoological Society of London to organise an international workshop for the Chinese giant salamander that would develop action plans to save the salamander’s habitat, thus allowing reintroduction to replenish their numbers. With thousands of Chinese giant salamanders under human care, it shouldn’t be very long before their numbers recover in the wild habitats. Another salamander under investigation is the Anji salamander found in just several small ponds in Zhejiang Province of China. Here too, aquacultured individuals have been released to bolster the waning wild population numbers.



若然只單純將動物放回野外生活，卻妄顧牠們的生存環境，牠們未必可以存活下去，我們需要清潔的水源，希望民眾改變污染的成習。公眾教育向來在保育研究工作中屬不可或缺的一環，彼此相輔相成，才能達致成果，我們期望將社區轉化成保育社群。保育基金另一項工作，是致力提升保護區員工、保育生物學者及環境教育者的能力。我們透過舉辦工作坊，提升保護區員工及教育工作者的技能，從而提高工作水平。我們亦有透過大學生贊助計劃，為本科生及研究生提供體驗的機會，讓同學感受野外研究的困難，亦期望他們對保育研究有更深的體會，觸動他們投身保育事業。

公眾教育是保育基金的核心工作，可以推動更多人身體力行改善生態環境，建設更美好的將來。請在日常生活中實行「4-R」原則-即減少使用、物盡其用、循環再用及代替使用，並由現在開始計算個人的碳足印及水足跡，採用可持續資源，特別是選擇環保海鮮。我並非倡議停止食用海鮮，但為了維護個人及海洋生態健康，大家應選購來自可持續漁業的或水產養殖場的海鮮，消費者的選擇，足以改變周遭的世界，請作出精明的選擇，齊來改變現狀吧!

Re-introduction of animals into the wild isn't enough. Without community support to clean the water ways and change polluting habits to sustainable actions, reintroduced animals will also fail. For most natural systems, including public education into the conservation research programmes is a critical component to ensure conservation success. Community also means the conservation community. Capacity building for reserve staff, potential conservation biologists and environmental educators is one more way that the Foundation is making a difference. Organising workshops for reserve staff and educators strengthens their skills and continually raises the bar in all that they do. Exposing university undergraduate and graduate students to the Foundation's funded field work helps them understand the challenges facing research scientists but also gives the students an insight into the rewards derived from conservation research and encourages them to pursue a conservation oriented career.

Our public-education campaigns play a central role influencing individuals to take action to improve the situation and help create a better world. Beginning with each of us practicing the "4Rs" on a daily basis, that is Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Replace, now is the time for us to take responsibility for our individual carbon and water footprints by committing to use only sustainable resources, especially sustainable seafood. I'm not advocating that everyone stops eating seafood, but we must take responsibility for the health of the world's marine ecosystems by choosing to eat only seafood from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. Consumers do shape the world around them through their choices. Act wisely and demand change!

明智選擇海鮮 迎接永續的明天 Sustainable Seafood for a Sustainable Future!



© Stan Shea/BLOOM

蘇眉 Humphead wrasse



香港紅斑 Hong Kong Grouper



馬蹄蟹 Horseshoe crab

展望未來一年，我們將繼續亞洲水生及陸生動物的研究，新的研究項目包括暹羅鱷、爪哇懶猴、海南長臂猿及靛冠噪鶇。我們更會加大力度將保育工作推廣到社區層面，包括支援社區為本的項目及資助教育工作坊。只有當地社群認識保育議題、參與制訂保育方法並身體力行時，保育工作方可帶來真正而持久的改變。

我衷心感謝在野外工作的研究員、科研委員會成員及各位善長，研究團隊面對著惡劣的環境，仍然努力不懈、科研委員會成員撥出寶貴時間審核研究計劃書，以及各位善長慷慨捐款，讓我們能實踐保育行動。只要各界攜手，我們可以協助維持豐富的生物多樣性，締造不一樣的明天。

謝謝!

蔣素珊

蔣素珊

Looking forward, we will continue to support crucial field studies with our aquatic and terrestrial habitats of Asia as our focus. New species include the Siamese crocodile, the Javan slow loris, the Hainan gibbon and the blue-crowned laughing thrush. We will redouble our efforts to promote community-based conservation by supporting community-based projects and sponsoring educational workshops. When communities understand the issues, develop their solutions and carry out the work, then we will have lasting change for a better planet.

None of what we do would be possible without our researchers in the field, our scientific advisors and our generous donors. Thank you for working under difficult conditions, volunteering your time and giving the funds that allow the real conservation work to happen. Working together, we will make a better future and preserve precious biodiversity.

Thank you,

Suzanne Gendron

Suzanne Gendron

保育研究

Conservation Projects

我們致力保育香港及亞洲區的物種，從下頁地圖可見我們在亞洲區資助的保育研究範圍之廣。保育基金特意挑選了三個淡水物種，讓大家多點了解牠們面對的挑戰。

During the year, we worked diligently to protect a wide range of species in Hong Kong and across Asia. The following map provides an overview of how far flung across Asia our work is spread. To help you better understand the challenges facing freshwater species in the region, three projects are also explained in greater detail.

在複雜而微妙的地球生態系統中，每一物種都佔一重要席位。任何物種的消失，後果均難以估計，因此，尊重生態、保育物種就是最佳的對策。

“Every species has a role to play in the world’s complicated yet delicate ecosystems. We can’t predict the outcome of losing even a single species, so the best strategy is to respect and conserve.”

單錦城 Paul Shin

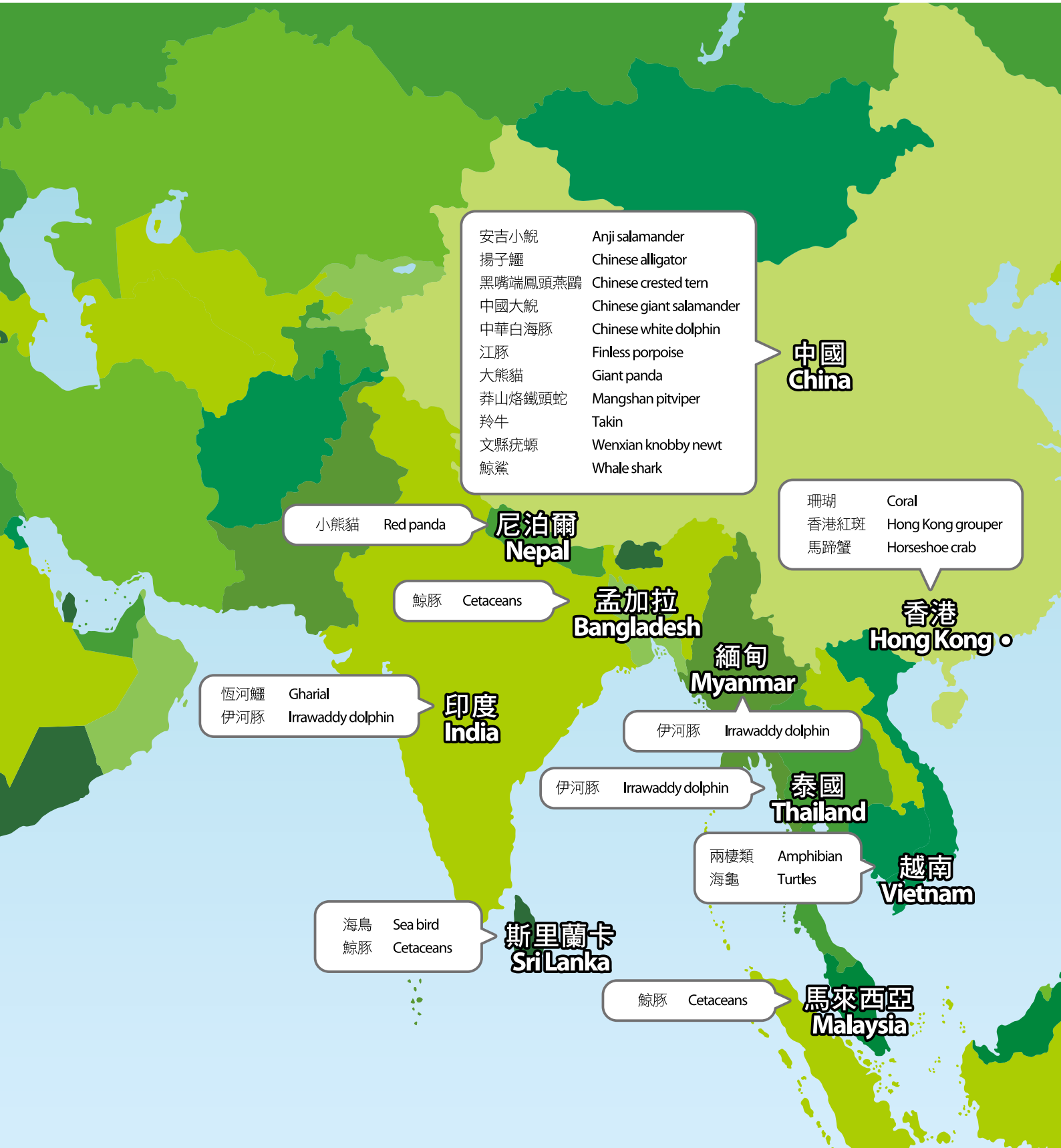
香港城市大學副教授
致力改進本地馬蹄蟹的人工繁殖技術

Associate Professor of City University of Hong Kong,
who refined an artificial breeding technique for horseshoe crabs
in Hong Kong



研究物種

Conservation by Species





俄羅斯
Russia

西部灰鯨 Western gray whale

台灣
Taiwan

中華白海豚 Chinese white dolphin

菲律賓
Philippines

黑鵝鴟 Black shama
伊河豚 Irrawaddy dolphin
菲律賓鱷 Philippine crocodile
食猿鵟 Philippine eagle
海馬 Seahorses

印尼
Indonesia

儒艮 Dugong
科莫多龍 Komodo dragon



© Edward Lau & Derek Mak/USSP

恆河鱷

Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)

保育狀況:	極度瀕危
主要威脅:	生境受損及流失，包括河流乾涸
野外數量:	不足1,500條
分佈情況:	個別種群散居於印度及尼泊爾四條河流中
Conservation status:	Critically Endangered
Major threats:	Habitat destruction and loss, including rivers drying out
Population in the wild:	Less than 1,500
Distribution:	Isolated populations in four rivers in India and Nepal

印度國家級昌巴爾河保護區內，孕育著全球最大的恆河鱷種群。這項研究利用無線電追蹤野生恆河鱷，協助發展一個更有效的保育恆河鱷計劃。這項研究實在是刻不容緩，因為在2007年的冬季，保護區內曾有超過100條恆河鱷死亡，死亡原因估計是異常的嚴寒天氣，加上接觸到有毒物質所致。

By radio-tracking wild gharials in India's National Chambal Sanctuary – home to the largest remaining population in the world – this study helps conservationists develop a more effective conservation plan. This work is urgent: the winter of 2007 saw a mass die-off of more than 100 gharials in Chambal, presumably due to the effects of exposure to toxins, exacerbated by the unusually cold weather.



© Madras Crocodile Bank Trust



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當地保育團體與政府部門合作進行季節性數量普查，更有效地評估恆河鱷對生境的需求以及分佈情況。

The Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, in association with the government department, conducts seasonal surveys to better assess the gharial's habitat requirements and how these affect its distribution.

雌恆河鱷在深水的水域歇息，並在沙堤上築巢。

Females stay in areas of deep water and nest on sand banks.



© Jeff Lang

幼恆河鱷伏在雄恆河鱷頭上

Gharial hatchlings bask on the head of a male.



© Laurel Converse



© Ocean Park

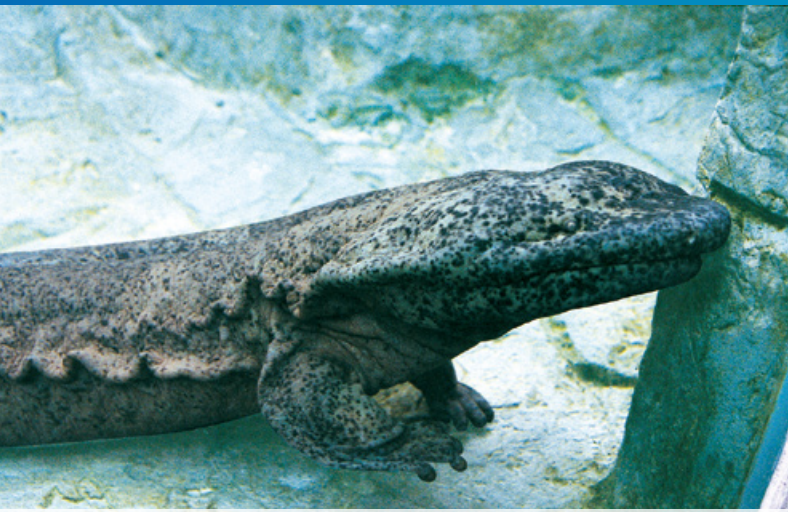
中國大鯢（娃娃魚）

Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*)

保育狀況:	極度瀕危
主要威脅:	過度捕殺、生境因河流修建水壩遭受破壞
野外數量:	不詳
分佈情況:	約12個種群零散分佈中國境內
Conservation status:	Critically Endangered
Major threats:	Over-exploitation and habitat destruction due to damming of rivers
Population in the wild:	Unknown
Distribution:	Around 12 fragmented populations in China

野外的中國大鯢數量在過去三十年已經驟減了百分之八十，訂定保育行動計劃已是刻不容緩，因此，我們贊助了一個在國內舉辦的國際性工作坊，與會者擬定的保育行動計劃，為重點分佈地區的中國大鯢保育工作定下了長遠的發展路向。

Wild populations of this species have declined by 80% over the last 30 years and an immediate conservation plan is now needed. To accelerate this process, we co-sponsored an international workshop in China. During the event, Conservation Action Plan recommendations were developed to set future directions for the protection of this species in key locations across its range.



© Ocean Park

中國大鯢是世界上體型最大的兩棲動物，身長可達1.8米。
The Chinese giant salamander is the world's largest amphibian, measuring up to 1.8m in length.



© Ocean Park

由於國內市場對食用及藥用中國大鯢的需求，因此養殖場數目大增。若管理不善，有機會將病毒傳給野外種群，進一步威脅牠們的存活。

The demand for salamander meat for both food and medicine has led to the growth of breeding farms, which could introduce new diseases to wild populations if not carefully conducted.



© Zoological Society of London

由倫敦動物學會及陝西師範大學舉辦的國際工作坊，匯聚了研究人員、保育人士及其他持份者，共同制定中國大鯢保育計劃。

Organised by the Zoological Society of London and the Shaanxi Normal University, the workshop brought together researchers, conservationists and other stakeholders to develop a sustainable conservation plan in China.



© Winnie Man/USSP



© Prof. Lu Yuyan

安吉小鯢

Anji salamander (*Hynobius amjiensis*)

保育狀況:	極度瀕危
主要威脅:	池塘乾涸導致棲息地流失
野外數量:	不詳、相信成年雌性數目約為250-300
分佈情況:	在中國浙江省的數個細小池塘
Conservation status:	Critically Endangered
Major threats:	Loss of habitat due to water ponds evaporation
Population in the wild:	Unknown, believed to have only 250-300 breeding females
Distribution:	A few small ponds in Zhejiang Province, China

這個研究透過了解安吉小鯢的數量及分佈，訂定合適地點將人工繁殖幼體放回野外，項目並包括教育活動，提升當地居民的保育意識。

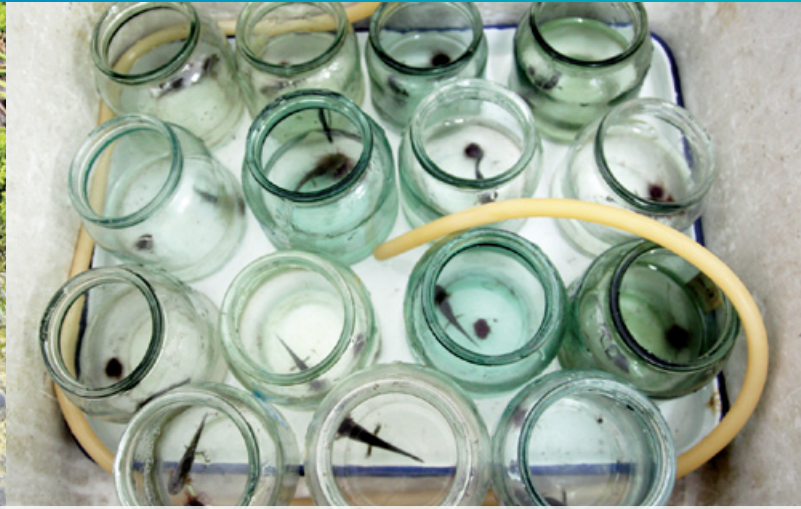
This project involved research to better understand the populations and distribution of Anji salamanders, as well as to identify sites for introducing captive-bred juveniles. An educational component was also included to raise local awareness of the need for conservation.



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

體積最大的安吉小鯢僅長10厘米，在中國浙江省龍王山自然保護區的細小池塘生活，最大的池塘面積亦只是大概一平方米。

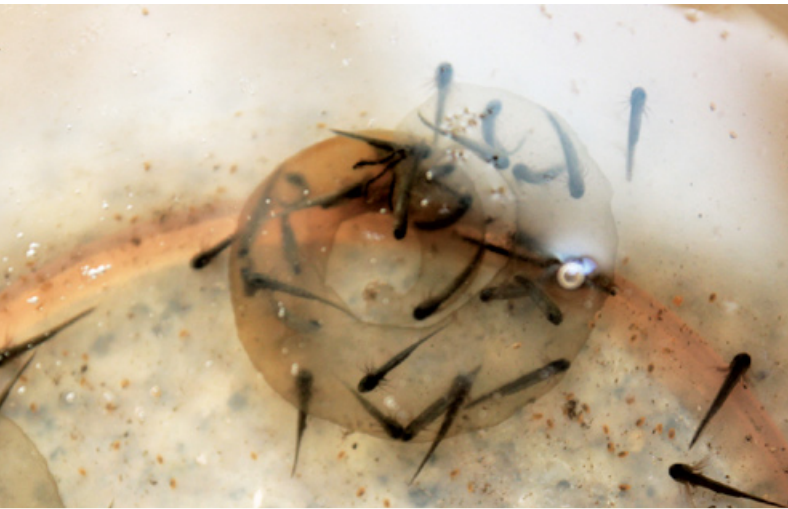
Reaching a maximum of 10cm in length, the Anji salamanders are found only in small water ponds (the largest is only 1m²) in the Longwangshan Nature Reserve in Zhejiang Province, China.



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

瀋陽師範大學的研究人員以獨立容器養育安吉小鯢，避免牠們互相捕食。

Shenyang Normal University breeds juveniles in separate containers to prevent them from eating one another.



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

安吉小鯢的卵帶
Egg mass of the Anji salamander



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

在2010年6月5日的世界環境日，研究員及保育基金贊助同學將四十條安吉小鯢放回野外。

To celebrate World Environment Day on 5 June 2010, the researchers and our sponsored students released 40 captive-bred Anji salamanders into the wild.



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

本土保育工作

Local Hong Kong Projects



Marine mammal stranding response

In 2009-2010, we continued to collaborate with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to respond to dolphin strandings in Hong Kong. The average number of cases has ranged from 20 to 40 per annum over the years.

What you can do if you find a stranded dolphin

Call 1823 and provide your name, contact number and the following information:

1. Date and time of discovery and the location
2. Status of stranded animal (alive, slightly or heavily decomposed, etc.)
3. Length of stranded animal and characteristics (e.g. any dorsal fins / obvious beak, etc.)

What we do

1. If the carcass is fresh, Ocean Park veterinarians will help conduct a full necropsy for further analysis, including identification of parasites and bacterial infections or injury to determine the cause of death.
2. In other cases, we collect samples for testing (liver for heavy metals, teeth for age, skin for understanding the genetic relationship between populations, blubber for organic pollutants and stomach contents for food items).

跟進擱淺鯨豚個案

在2009至2010年度，我們繼續與漁農自然護理署合作，處理在香港水域內擱淺的海豚，近幾年每年約有20至40宗海豚擱淺事件。

當你發現有海豚擱淺時：

請即致電熱線1823，提供你的姓名、聯絡電話及以下資料：

1. 發現的日期、時間及地點
2. 擱淺鯨豚的情況（存活、輕微或嚴重腐爛等）
3. 擱淺鯨豚的體長及特徵（如是否有背鰭、嘴喙是否明顯等）

保育基金的行動：

1. 若屍體情況許可，海洋公園獸醫會進行解剖，了解鯨豚有否受到寄生蟲或細菌感染或其他創傷，以判斷致死原因。
2. 其他情況下，我們會收集樣本進行化驗（肝臟樣本研究重金屬含量；牙齒樣本以鑑定鯨豚的年歲；皮膚用作研究及了解種群的基因關係；皮下脂肪以檢驗體內的有機污染物，以及胃部內含物了解食物的選擇）。



Code 1
Live stranding
活體擱淺



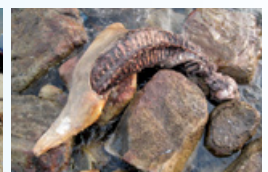
Code 2
Fresh
屍體



Code 3
Moderately decomposed
部分腐爛



Code 4
Badly decomposed
嚴重腐爛



Code 5
Mummified
骸骨

野猴絕育計劃

雖然保育基金本年度的工作重點是水生生物，我們亦有跟漁農自然護理署及海洋公園獸醫建立合作伙伴關係，為金山、獅子山及城門郊野公園的猴子施行絕育手術。建基於早期計劃的成功，我們引入了永久性的絕育手術，並建立可靠的參考數據，以評估計劃的成效。內窺鏡微創手術，大大減少了手術的時間，較小的傷口亦能令猴子更快復原。



按時餵飼野猴有助減低牠們對捕獸籠的警覺性
Routine feedings helped desensitize the monkeys to the trapping cage.



檢查猴子牙齒數量，估算牠們的年歲。
By checking the number of teeth, we can estimate the monkey's age.



剛接受手術的猴子
Monkeys after their operations

Monkey contraceptive programme

Although our principal focus in 2009-2010 was aquatic wildlife, we also worked with the AFCD and Ocean Park veterinarians to administer contraceptives to wild monkeys in Kam Shan, Lion Rock and Shing Mun Country Parks. Building on the success of earlier monkey-control programmes, this project introduced permanent surgical sterilization, and established a reliable frame of reference for evaluating the efficacy of the contraceptive programme. The introduction of endoscopic tubectomy was found to greatly reduce the time needed for the procedure, and the smaller wound also enabled quicker healing.



內窺鏡微創絕育手術
Endoscopic tubectomy



項目經理 Karthi Krishnasamy 獸醫
Project Manager Dr. Karthi Krishnasamy

啟迪下一代

Inspiring a New Generation



保育工作的重點是可持續性，否則一切都流於短暫，只屬權宜之計，問題終歸未能完滿解決。因此我們盡力尋求項目的可持續性，包括協助當地社群發展支持保育的項目，更向下一代的年輕人招手，邀請他們一同接受愛護地球、維持生物多樣性的挑戰。

Sustainability is central to long-term conservation. Without it, we can only make temporary progress, but ultimately the problem will not be resolved. That's why we are committed to long-term sustainability in everything we do, not just by helping communities create sustainable projects in support of conservation, but also by reaching out and inviting a new generation of youngsters to take up the challenge of protecting our world and its biodiversity.

「保育不只是一個名詞、一個課程、或一些環保團體的工作，而是一種生活方式，一種生活態度。」

“Conservation is not just a noun, a course, or something to be done by green groups. It's a lifestyle and attitude.”

朱艷玲 Beatrice Chu

香港城市大學學生
曾參與菲律賓的海馬保育項目

Student of City University of Hong Kong
who participated in a seahorse conservation project in the Philippines



野外生態保育大學生贊助計劃

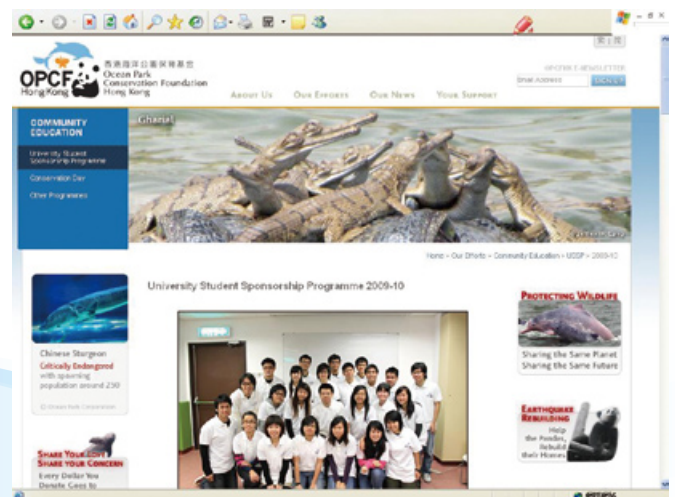
University Student Sponsorship Programme in Wildlife Conservation

在2009至2010年度，我們共贊助了27位來自香港四間大學的同學參與12個野外考察項目。這項計劃由盛智文博士資助，除了支援了野外研究工作，亦有助鞏固同學們從事保育行業的決心，以下是同學們參與的其中三個項目。

In 2009-2010, we sponsored 27 students from four local universities to participate in 12 field trips. Funded by Dr. Allan Zeman, this important programme provided valuable support for field studies whilst also helped to inspire participants to pursue a career in conservation field. Three of these projects are highlighted here.

歡迎大家瀏覽各位同學的網誌 (<http://www.opcf.org.hk/tc/ussp-0910.php>)，分享他們的難忘經歷及感受！

Visit the blogs of the 12 groups to share their excitement and passion: <http://www.opcf.org.hk/en/ussp-0910.php>



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模擬及進行海馬數量調查

Practising and conducting seahorse survey



© Sylvia Choi & Calton Law/USSP

香港大學： 中國寧德市中華白海豚 研究項目

寧德孕育著一個為數大約10至20條的中華白海豚種群，相信是在中國最北端的分佈，估計是一個孤立的種群。當地大規模的養魚場，既與海豚競爭生存空間，亦為普查工作增加了難度。蔡泳兒及羅瑞懷除了參與這項研究，亦有支持保育基金在香港的鯨豚擱淺個案跟進工作，忍受著腐爛海豚屍體的氣味採集樣本化驗，為保育工作出力。

The University of Hong Kong: Chinese white dolphin project in Ningde City, China

This isolated population of 10-to-20 Chinese white dolphins is believed to be the northern-most in China. An extensive area of mariculture is competing with the dolphins for space and creates significant difficulties for conservation surveys. Whilst joining this field study, Sylvia and Calton also supported conservation efforts through our marine mammal stranding programme, and faced the difficulty of collecting samples from decomposed dolphin carcasses for further testing.

「兩地海豚面對的威脅大同小異，牠們同樣要與人類競爭食物及生存空間，不同的是，寧德的居民普遍不知道這珍貴物種的存在，亦缺乏資源推行保育工作。我們希望今次研究能取得更多資料，協助制訂長期的保育計劃。香港市民對白海豚的認識較多，資源亦較為充裕，我們期望港人能多出力，保護珍貴的白海豚。」

“Dolphins face different threats in Ningde and Hong Kong – for instance, in Ningde, the local villagers are not aware of this precious species, and they lack the resources to implement conservation projects – and yet dolphin populations in both places also face the same issues, namely competing with humans for food and space. We hope the Ningde project can generate enough information for long-term conservation. Given the public awareness and resources we have in Hong Kong, we also hope our work can inspire people in Hong Kong to do more to protect this species.”



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訪問漁民了解海豚出沒資料
Interviewing fisherman to understand
more on dolphin presence

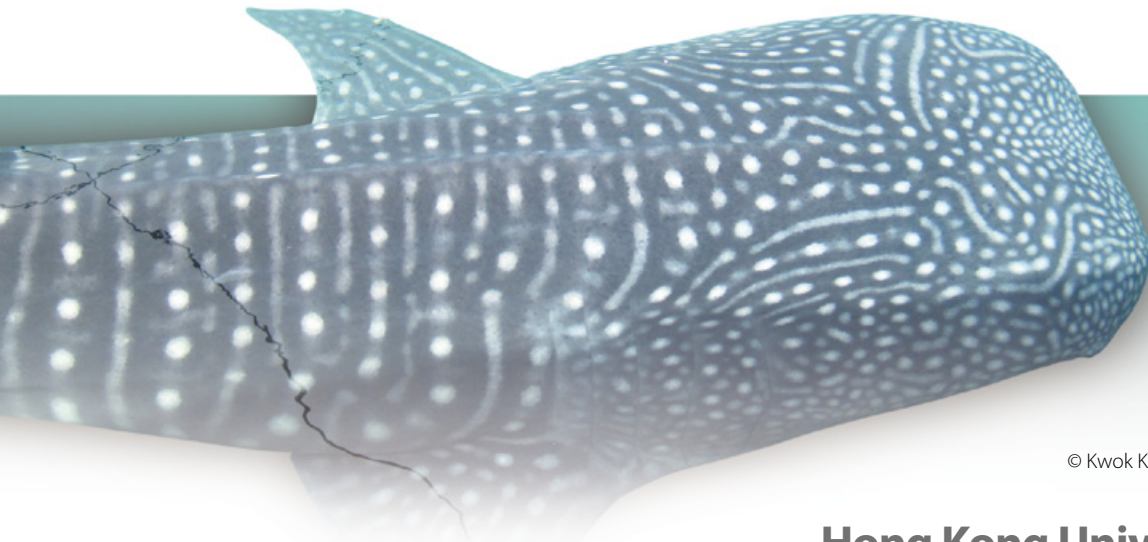


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養魚場與海豚競爭生存空間
Aquaculture competing with dolphins for space



© Sylvia Choi & Calton Law/USSP



© Kwok Ka Ki, Winnie Man & Joe Pang/USSP

香港科技大學： 中國沿海地區的鯨鯊項目

三位香港科技大學學生在中國16個沿海城市採集鯨鯊樣本，以分析牠們的基因及營養成份，並推廣鯨鯊保育訊息。這個旅程大大啟發了郭嘉琪、文穎妍及潘漢文對保護鯨鯊的決心，他們回港後立刻在社交網站 Facebook上開設群組，呼籲公眾承諾不再食用魚翅。這個名為「I Love Whale Shark! Please protect them!」群組的成立實在饒有意義，因為香港是全球最大的魚翅市場，單單在2008年就進口了一萬公噸魚翅，供內銷及轉口之用，儘管實際上，魚翅幾乎沒有任何營養價值。

Hong Kong University of Science and Technology:

Whale shark project along China's coast

The students visited 16 Chinese coastal cities to collect whale shark samples for analysis of their DNA and nutrient composition. Whilst promoting whale shark conservation messages in China, Kaki, Winnie and Joe opened a Facebook group in Hong Kong calling for public pledges not to consume shark fin soup ever again. The group "I Love Whale Shark! Please protect them!!" is an important initiative as Hong Kong is currently the world's largest market for shark fins, importing some 10,000 tonnes for domestic consumption and re-export in 2008 alone, despite the fact it has almost no nutritional value.

「以往在海味店見到鯊魚鰭時，我只會想到魚翅，但當我們親眼看見鯨鯊在面前游弋，這種活生生的聯繫，讓我們即時立下決心，為了拯救牠們，我們再也不會吃魚翅了！」

"When we saw shark fins in the shops, we just saw them as fins. But when we saw the whale shark swimming in front of us, we felt so connected to it, we immediately pledged to save them by not consuming shark fin soup!"



© Kwok Ka Ki, Winnie Man & Joe Pang/USSP

向居民派發鯨鯊保育單張

Distributing whale shark conservation leaflet to local communities



© Kwok Ka Ki, Winnie Man & Joe Pang/USSP

鯨鯊鰭

Whale shark fins



© Kwok Ka Ki, Winnie Man & Joe Pang/USSP



© Woo Ming Chuan & Chow Ming Him/USSP

香港中文大學： 菲律賓宿霧黑鵲鶇項目

全球黑鵲鶇數量不足2,500隻，只有持續性的保育計劃，方能確保牠們的存活。香港中文大學的胡明川和周鳴謙到訪黑鵲鶇的惟一棲息地宿霧進行野外考察，為黑鵲鶇套上記錄環，並拍攝了多張相片，為這種當地特有物種提供了珍貴的參考資料。兩位同學並協助栽種了屬當地原生物種的玉桂樹樹苗，這些工作都是為協助修復黑鵲鶇的自然生境，以防其進一步遭受人為干擾。

Chinese University of Hong Kong:

Black shama project in Cebu, Philippines

There are now less than 2,500 black shamas and it's vital that a sustainable conservation programme is implemented for their long-term survival. During this field study in Cebu, Black shama's only habitat, Chuan and Chickee attached record rings to black shamas and were able to take a number of photographs that will provide a valuable future reference for this endemic species. Chuan and Chickee also helped to plant cinnamon seedlings, a native species of tree. This reforestation and other efforts are helping to restore the black shama's natural habitat whilst also addressing human disturbances to the Cebu forest in recent years.

「我們很榮幸能參與栽種樹苗的工作，當地林務員及同學們對恢復森林生境的熱誠，令我們深受感動，更令我們明白本土的支持對延續保育工作的重要性。唯有結合本地人士的支持，加上國際保育組織的專業支援，保育工作才能有所突破。」

"We felt so honoured to plant tree seedlings, and we were touched by the forest wardens and students who are so dedicated to restoring the forest habitat. We now understand the importance of local support in sustaining conservation efforts. By combining local support with the expertise of international organisations, conservation efforts can be taken to a whole new level."



© Woo Ming Chuan & Chow Ming Him/USSP

植樹協助恢復原生樹林面貌
Planting tree seedlings of native species to restore the forest



© Woo Ming Chuan & Chow Ming Him/USSP

量度資料作記錄
Taking measurement for record



© Woo Ming Chuan & Chow Ming Him/USSP



「半桶水」救救水行動

“Half Bucket” Water Conservation Campaign

在2008-2009年度，可口可樂基金會誠意贊助「半桶水」救救水行動，讓超過9,000名學生及50萬海洋公園遊客了解保育淡水資源的重要性，有助提升公眾意識。我們在2009至2010年度舉辦了兩次教師工作坊，檢討活動的成效，並討論如何將活動更適當地溶入學校的課程內。

水資源保育座談高峰會已於2009年10月4日完滿舉行，當日座無虛席，超過300位師生及家長出席參與。大會邀請了前天文台長林超英先生、生態教育及資源中心創辦人及總監程詩灝先生、世界自然(香港)基金會代表梁士倫博士、可口可樂中國有限公司香港及澳門總經理蘇薇女士，聯同保育基金副總監吳守堅先生作座談分享，內容充實。會上，林超英先生講解了氣候變化對水資源及人類的影響，同學們反應熱烈，其他講者均齊聲呼籲大家身體力行，珍惜用水。

珍惜點滴！請登入www.waterfootprint.org 網址計算水足跡，了解更多節省用水的方法。

In 2008-2009, the Coca-Cola Foundation sponsored the Water Conservation Campaign which played an important role in raising awareness of fresh water conservation by reaching over 9,000 students and 500,000 Ocean Park visitors. In 2009-2010, we continued the campaign by organising two teachers' workshops to evaluate the programme and discuss how it could be tailored to better fit their syllabus.

We also organised a Water Conservation Summit on 4 October 2009, which was attended by over 300 students, teachers and parents. The event featured a presentation by Mr. C. Y. Lam, former Director of the Hong Kong Observatory, on how climate change affects fresh water resources and humans. This was followed by an informative panel discussion between Mr. Lam, Mr. Ken Ching, Director and Founder of Eco-Education & Resources Centre, Dr. Alan Leung of WWF, Ms Karen So, General Manager, Hong Kong and Macau Region of Coca-Cola China Limited, and our Deputy Director Mr. Timothy Ng. They appealed to the participants to take action to protect our water resources.

Measure your water footprint at www.waterfootprint.org, and treasure every drop of water you use!



嘉賓就水資源保育進行交流(由左至右)
可口可樂中國有限公司香港及澳門總經理蘇薇女士、
生態教育及資源中心創辦人及總監程詩灝先生、
前天文台長林超英先生、世界自然(香港)基金會梁士倫博士，
以及保育基金副總監吳守堅先生。

學生的畫作於海洋公園內展覽，以喚起公眾對水資源保育的關注。

Students' drawings displayed at Ocean Park to arouse public awareness on water conservation

Panel discussion with guest speakers on water conservation issues (from left to right)
Ms Karen So, General Manager, Hong Kong and Macau Region of Coca-Cola China Limited;
Mr. Ken Ching, Director and Founder of Eco-Education & Resources Centre;
Mr. C.Y. Lam, Former Director of Hong Kong Observatory;
Dr. Alan Leung of WWF Hong Kong and Mr. Timothy Ng, Deputy Director of OPCFHK



與教師進行工作坊檢討活動成效
Evaluating the programme with teachers in workshop

超過300名師生及家長參與水資源座談高峰會，林超英先生講解了氣候變化對水資源及人類的影響。

Mr. C. Y. Lam presented to 300 students, teachers and parents on how climate change affects fresh water resources and humans.



同學們看到展示於海洋公園展覽板上的畫後，均笑逐顏開。
Students are so glad to see their drawings at Ocean Park.



在高峰會上倡議淡水保育工作
Advocating freshwater conservation during the Summit



共享知識 延展希望

Sharing Knowledge, Spreading Hope

撥款資助保育研究是保育基金的重點工作，在2009至2010年度，我們資助的研究及保育活動，亦有著重提升公眾保育意識，推廣不同保育議題，以下是其中四個項目：

Sponsoring field work is a big part of what we do. In 2009-2010, we sponsored a wide range of projects and initiatives, which also helped raise awareness of conservation issues and educate members of the public on specific conservation challenges. Four of these projects are highlighted here.

廣東省昆蟲研究所 莽山烙鐵頭蛇研究

莽山烙鐵頭蛇是華南地區的特有物種，但最近在廣東南嶺國家級自然保護區和粵北華南虎省級自然保護區的多次野外調查中，卻未有發現該蛇的蹤跡。項目的首席研究員、來自廣東省昆蟲研究所的龔世平教授，已向國際自然保護聯盟提出建議，將莽山烙鐵頭蛇由易危提升至極危級別。



研究員龔世平教授
Researcher Dr. Gong Shiping

在2009至2010年度，保育基金贊助龔世平教授進行研究，除了重點野外普查外，亦推行一系列外展活動，包括訪問保護區周邊的一百多個家庭，又向五百多位同學、村民及保護區工作人員派發野生動物保護手冊。項目獲得多家媒體的廣泛報道；當地學生志願者協助完成了一百五十多份問卷，以深入瞭解當地人士對保育野生動物，尤其是兩棲類及爬行類動物的態度，結果顯示當地人士保育意識匱乏，再一次確定公眾教育是有有效保育行動的基礎。

Guangdong Entomological Institute's study of the Mangshan Pitviper

The Mangshan Pitviper is endemic to South China, but in recent surveys in two nature reserves (Guangdong Nanling National Nature Reserve and South China Tiger Nature Reserve) not a single Mangshan Pitviper snake was found. Principal Investigator Dr. Gong Shiping of the Guangdong Entomological Institute then made a recommendation to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) that the species' status be changed from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered.

In 2009-2010, we sponsored a field project led by Dr. Gong Shiping. In addition to important field surveys, this programme was able to interview more than 100 families living near the nature reserves. Over 500 local students, villagers and nature reserve staff also received educational booklets on wildlife protection, and the whole programme received extensive publicity in various media channels. With the help of student volunteers, a further 150 questionnaires were completed to better understand people's attitudes towards wildlife conservation, particularly in terms of amphibians and reptiles. The results of these public surveys confirmed that many people's knowledge of conservation is low and community education is important to conservation success.



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莽山烙鐵頭蛇
Mangshan Pitviper



訪問村民
Interviewing villagers



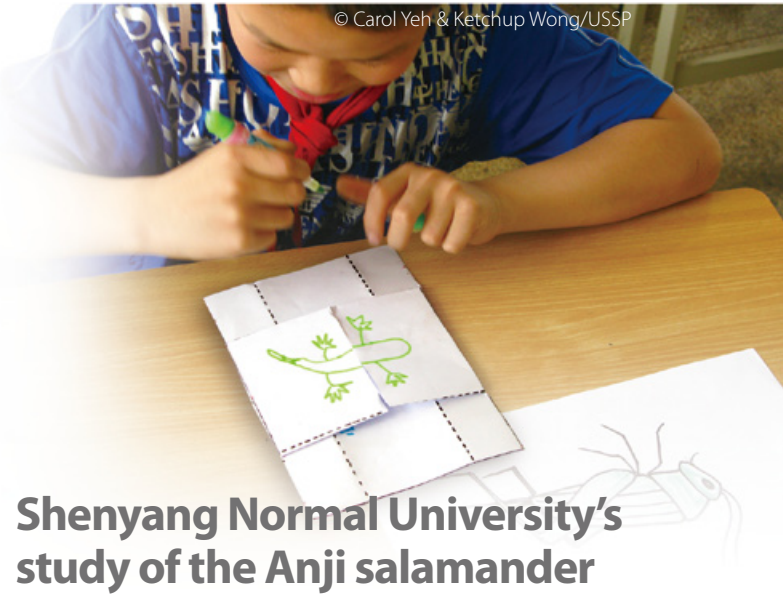


研究員陸宇燕教授（左三）
Researcher Prof. Lu Yuyan (Third from left)

瀋陽師範大學 安吉小鯢研究

這項研究由陸宇燕教授負責，內容包括野外普查以及在鄰近學校推行教育講座。正如陸教授所說，安吉小鯢的生活環境比例狹窄，幾個小小的水坑已是牠們的天地。通過對民眾的宣傳，對孩子的啟迪，希望能令當地人有更強的保護意識。事實上，這個項目感動了參與的大學生，讓他們寫下了觸動人心的詞句：

牠們雖然沒有哺乳類動物可愛的外表
珍稀程度卻與大熊貓、華南虎一樣
最重要的是
牠們其實與我們一樣 都有著一樣珍貴的生命
和我們一樣的 每天努力地活著
我們卻為了一時的方便
威脅著牠們的生命 忽略了牠們對環境污染的敏感
你要告訴我們的下一代 一個怎樣的故事
一個關於人類不斷污染環境 不斷奪走無辜生命的故事
還是我們懂得 愛護環境 珍惜生命
與大自然和平共處的故事？
- 香港中文大學學生葉帝含及黃智健



Shenyang Normal University's study of the Anji salamander

Led by Professor Lu Yuyan, this project conducted numerous field surveys as well as educational presentations in local schools to Anji salamander populations. As Professor Lu explained, "The Anji salamander's world is just a few shallow water pools. By educating our children, we hope that people can gain a stronger awareness of their protection." The inspirational nature of this programme prompted our USSP participants to express their intimate feelings for the Anji salamander:

They are not as affectionate as mammals, but they are as precious as the giant panda and the South China tiger.

They have the same precious life as humans do, and they struggle every day for survival.

Now humans threaten their lives with pollution, not understanding their sensitivity to environmental change.

What legacy will we leave for future generations?

A sad story of pollution and death,

Or a world where we respect our environment and care for animals?

- Carol Yeh and Ketchup Wong - students from Chinese University of Hong Kong



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP



© Prof. Lu Yuyan



© Carol Yeh & Ketchup Wong/USSP

通過對民眾的宣傳，對孩子的啟迪，希望能令當地人有更強的保護意識。

By educating our children, we hope that people can gain a stronger awareness of their protection.



© Mabel Chau & Jaco Tang/USSP

Red Panda Network 野外研究及能力提升項目

小熊貓是喜瑪拉雅山東部闊葉及針葉林的標誌物種，但有關小熊貓種群的資料不多，保育基金資助Brian Williams推行這個項目，估算當地小熊貓的分佈及數量，同時培訓當地社群成為「森林守護使」，積極參與及延續保育小熊貓及其棲息地的工作，包括為森林看守員提供訓練、向當地居民推廣保育小熊貓的資訊等。

Red Panda Network's field studies and capacity building

The red panda serves as an indicator species for the broadleaf and coniferous region of the Eastern Himalaya, yet very little is known about this population. With our financial support, this project aimed to assess the distribution and size of the red panda population in Nepal. Led by Mr. Brian Williams, the programme also focused on empowering local communities to become active stewards in the conservation of red pandas and their habitat. By training forest guardians and promoting red panda conservation among local villagers, it's hoped that conservation efforts will be long lasting.



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森林守護使
Dedicated local forest guardians



研究員Brian Williams先生
Researcher Mr. Brian Williams



© Sarawak Dolphin Project

向學生灌輸海豚保育訊息
Reaching out to schools on dolphin conservation issues



© Sarawak Dolphin Project

馬來西亞沙撈越大學 沿岸海豚研究

研究員透過與當地社區及政府部門合作，教導學生進行海豚普查的方法，並向學校及社區作專題演講，提高海豚保育的意識。

「保育工作不一定與大額資助及先進器材掛鉤。」項目首席研究員Gianna Minton表示，「當地社群與海豚共享資源，生活息息相關，要保護海豚及牠們的棲息地，必須與居民通力合作，方能事半功倍。我們其中兩個重點研究地區正進行急促的沿海發展，因此與政府部門及持份者分享研究成果，並提出相關建議變得尤為重要。」

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak's study of coastal dolphins

Working with the local communities and relevant government agencies, this much-needed field study provides training for local students on the procedures for conducting dolphin surveys, and also makes presentations to schools and communities to help raise awareness of dolphin conservation issues.

"Conservation is not always about big funding and fancy equipment," said Principal Investigator Gianna Minton. "Working closely with the communities who share their livelihoods and resources with the dolphins is essential if we hope to protect the dolphins and their habitat. Sharing research results and making conservation recommendations to relevant government bodies and stakeholders is becoming increasingly important in the face of rapid coastal development that may affect cetacean conservation efforts in two of our key study areas."



© Cindy Peter

沙撈越地區的伊河豚經常在漁民收網時出現，圖為古晉地區的伊河豚與漁民。

Irrawaddy dolphin with fishermen in the Kuching area. Irrawaddy dolphins in Sarawak are often observed in close association with fishermen as they haul in their nets.



© Sarawak Dolphin Project

研究員 Gianna Minton(圖左) 與她的團隊。
Researcher Gianna Minton (left) with her team

推廣教育 提升意識

Promoting Education and Awareness

為鼓勵教育工作者及公眾瞭解更多不同保育議題，我們在2009至2010年度主力透過贊助第二屆亞洲動物園教育者研討會和支持海洋保育展覽，向公眾推廣有關訊息。

To encourage a broader understanding of conservation issues among educators and members of the public, we engaged in two key initiatives in 2009-2010, namely sponsoring the 2nd Asian Zoo Educators Conference and supporting a marine conservation exhibition.



© Ocean Park

第二屆亞洲動物園教育者研討會

保育基金贊助了六位動物園教育工作者參加第二屆亞洲動物園教育者研討會，該研討會由海洋公園舉辦，主題為「以有限資源激發無限創意面對全球暖化危機」，為60位來自亞洲區的動物園代表提供交流平台，讓大家就氣候變化的教育作深入討論。

這個研討會讓參加者獲益良多，印度環境教育中心代表 Meena Nareshwa 表示：「資金不足，不足以成為開展創新項目的障礙。只要有新的意念，加上開展創意工作的決心，我們是可以締造奇跡的。」

2nd Asian Zoo Educators Conference

We sponsored six zoo educators to join the 2nd Asian Zoo Educators Conference hosted by Ocean Park, Hong Kong. Held under the thought-provoking theme of "Saving the melting earth with limited resources but immense ideas", the event brought together 60 zoo educators from across Asia. In addition to providing a stimulating environment in which participants could exchange ideas, the conference also focused on zoo and aquarium's role in climate education.

Many participants reported that the event had been a valuable experience. "Lack of funds are not always to be viewed as constraints and limitations for programmes," said Meena Nareshwar of the Centre for Environment Education, India. "If we have ideas and the will to do something creative and innovative, we can accomplish wonders."



© Ocean Park



© Ocean Park



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海洋保育展覽

在去年聖誕節期間，新都城中心商場舉辦了「聖誕海底奇妙世界」，並以保育基金為受惠慈善團體。保育基金協助籌辦海洋保育展覽，透過展出標本、錄像及展板增加公眾對保育工作的認識。是次活動獲得新都城中心商場的全力襄助及各界踴躍捐款，我們謹此致謝。

Marine Conservation Exhibition in Shopping Centre

During Christmas 2009, Metro City Plaza organised the "Marine Wonderland" promotion with OPCFHK as the beneficiary. We also supported a marine conservation exhibition with specimens, videos and information boards to enhance visitors' conservation knowledge. We would like to thank Metro City Plaza for donating its resources for this initiative.

動物爸爸手記

在2009至2010年度，我們在明報刊登專欄，以生動的手法，與家長及小朋友分享有關不同物種的資訊，包括保育狀況、面對的威脅，並介紹大家如何協助保育瀕危的野生動物。

Reaching out with Animal Pa Pa

During the year, we published Animal Pa Pa in the Chinese-language Ming Pao newspaper. Designed to target parents and children, the articles shared news and insights on various animal species, including their conservation status, the threats they face, and what each of us can do to help.



除了「動物爸爸手記」專欄，我們繼續透過 Facebook (www.facebook.com/opcfhk) 及 YouTube 頻道(www.youtube.com/OPCFHongKong) 與公眾溝通連繫，讓大家在平日24小時都可以獲得保育資訊。

In addition to Animal Pa Pa, look for us on our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/opcfhk) and YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/OPCFHongKong), both of which provide convenient, 24-hour access to conservation news and insights.

熊貓保護區地震重建工作

Earthquake Rebuilding for Panda Reserves

2008年5月12日，中國西部地區發生的嚴重地震，災情舉世觸目，但較少受關注的是，災區多個自然保護區亦在地震中受損，這些保護區是碩果僅存的國寶大熊貓的棲身之所，為牠們提供了食物來源。地震發生後，我們一直與受影響保護區緊密聯繫，按需要提供電腦設備或野外裝備等資助。至今我們已籌得港幣640萬元的捐款，並已落實作重建用途。

On 12 May 2008, a devastating earthquake hit large areas of western China. The impact of this catastrophic event made headlines around the world. Less well-publicised was the destruction of numerous nature reserves that provided shelter and food for China's few remaining wild panda populations. Since the day of the earthquake, we have been working closely with these reserves to identify their needs, rebuild vital infrastructure and strengthen their fieldwork resources. Since May 2008, we have received HK\$6.4 million in donations, which was committed to rebuilding efforts.

「地震重建是一項長期的承擔。
您的支持，讓我們的工作得以
延續下去。」

“Rebuilding is a long-term
commitment. We need your
support to sustain our efforts.”

吳守堅 Timothy Ng

香港海洋公園保育基金副總監
代表海洋公園出任香港政府發展局臥龍重建工作
之榮譽技術顧問

Deputy Director of OPCFHK
who also represented Ocean Park as the Hong Kong SAR Development
Bureau's Honorary Technical Consultant for the Rebuilding of Wolong
Nature Reserve

地震重建工作

Earthquake Rebuilding Efforts

保育基金的地震重建工作範圍廣泛，針對災區在日常運作及科研項目方面的需要，提供器材贊助、生境恢復及科研項目等的經費。

Our rebuilding work in China covers a large area and addresses a wide range of logistical, operational and scientific needs. This includes equipment sponsorship, habitat restoration, and ongoing habitat studies.

資助物資

Equipment sponsorship



© Sichuan Forestry Department

保育研究

Conservation in action



© Baishuijiang Nature Reserve

監察大熊貓生境
Monitoring panda habitats



© Mabel Chau & Jaco Tang/USSP

野生小熊猫
Wild red panda

修復大熊貓生境

Restoring panda habitats



© Wolong Nature Reserve

栽種竹樹苗
Planting bamboo seedlings



© Wang Fang

考察大熊貓棲息地
Surveying panda habitat

© Wolong Nature Reserve

資助物資

Equipment Sponsorship

本年度保育基金向甘肅及陝西省15個保護區及三個行政機關撥款，添置野外考察裝備及電腦設備，協助保護區回復正常運作。

During the year, we sponsored equipment at 15 nature reserves and three management offices in Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces. This much-needed sponsorship helped recipients purchase important field and office equipment, allowing them to resume normal operations.

受資助保護區

甘肅省

白水江
裕河
博裕河
尖山
阿夏
多兒
插崗梁

陝西省

青木川
桑園
屋梁山
摩天嶺
牛尾河
黃柏塬
觀音山
老縣城

Supported Nature Reserves

Gansu Province

Baishuijiang
Yuhe
Boyuhe
Jianshan
Axia
Duoer
Chagangliang

Shaanxi Province

Qingmochuan
Sangyuan
Wuliangshan
Motianling
Niuweihe
Huangboyuan
Guanyinshan
Laoxiancheng



保育研究

Conservation in Action

監測大熊貓生境

在2009至2010年度，保育基金資助一項研究，了解5.12大地震對甘肅省大熊貓生境選擇的影響，研究結果將有助調整保育策略，為災後大熊貓棲地重建提供重要資料。

研究進展：

- 在四個保護區內完成了82次大熊貓樣線調查，發現大熊貓痕跡點39處。
- 主持大熊貓保護對策研討會，並對三個保護站的人員進行培訓。
- 訪問當地社群。



© Baishuijiang Nature Reserve

Monitoring panda habitats

In 2009-2010, we supported a project to monitor the effects of the May 2008 earthquake on pandas' habitat selection in Gansu province. The results of the study will be used to refine conservation strategies and more effectively rebuild destroyed habitats.

This project achieved the following milestones:

- Completed 82 transects in four nature reserves, of which 39 were found to show traces of panda presence
- Facilitated a forum on giant panda conservation and conducted staff training at three field stations
- Interviewed local communities



© Baishuijiang Nature Reserve



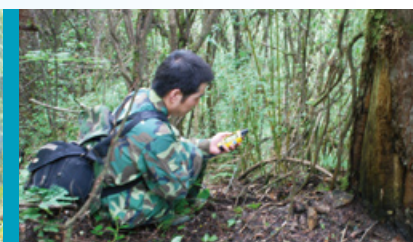
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小熊猫种群调查

保育基金根據2009年的野外考察，選點在四川省涼山州冶勒自然保護區進行這個調查。根據全國第三次大熊貓調查，冶勒保護區共有九隻野生大熊貓，以及為數不少的小熊貓種群。可是，現時尚未有該小熊貓種群的生態研究，亦未有其他大熊貓伴生動物自然歷史的資料。

小熊貓是大熊貓的伴生動物，即分享同一生境的物種，是國家二級受保護動物。

保育人員利用紅外線相機技術，配合定期樣線調查，了解保護區內小熊貓的分佈情況以及生存威脅。這個調查標誌著冶勒保護區的首次同類研究，所收集的基線資料將有助制定保育及管理計劃，有望協助四川各地的森林生境獲得更妥善的管理，令保護區內的所有物種得益。

Red panda survey

We selected this project in Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan, following a fieldtrip to Yele Nature Reserve in 2009. According to China's third national survey, there is a population of nine wild giant pandas living in the reserve, and there is a known dense population of red panda, but no scientific studies have been conducted to understand the red pandas' ecology or other co-habitant animal species' natural history.

The red panda is an associated species of the giant panda and is currently listed as Grade II on China's Key Protected Animal List.

By using infra-red camera trapping and line transect surveys, this study aims to investigate the distribution of red pandas in the reserve and identify threats to their survival. This is the first study of its kind in this reserve, which will generate valuable baseline data for conservation and management plans. Ultimately this will result in more effective management of all Sichuan forest habitats, which will ultimately benefit all species sharing forest habitats.



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紅外線相機拍攝到同屬國家二級的紅腹角雉

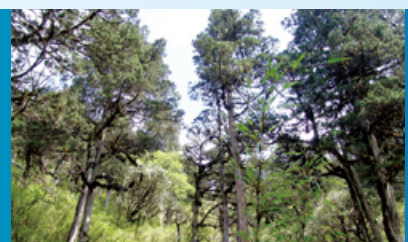
Temminck's tragopan, a Grade II protected species in China, captured by the infra-red camera



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© Sichuan Forestry Department

修復大熊貓生境

Restoring Panda Habitats

修復大熊貓生態走廊

人類活動令大熊貓棲息地破碎化，引致種群分隔，基因多樣性受損。建立竹子走廊，重新串連不同的大熊貓孤立種群變得尤為重要。竹子走廊連接著被分割的棲息地，讓不同種群的大熊貓在保護區活動。這項研究透過評估秦嶺及平武兩地大熊貓種群分隔的情況，檢視生態走廊能否解決這個問題，並找出造成種群隔離的原因。

研究進展：

- 為五個自然保護區的員工提供培訓，教導學員進行樣線調查、設立相機樣點、監測及設計野外普查的技巧。
- 定期進行調查，透過紅外線相機記錄大熊貓活動情況，並已找出適當位置建立新的大熊貓生態走廊，以連接兩個大熊貓保護區。



© Wang Fang

Restoring bamboo corridors for giant panda

Giant pandas are threatened by habitat fragmentation from human activities. To address this threat and limit the loss of panda genetic diversity, it has become necessary to link isolated populations by constructing bamboo corridors. A bamboo corridor is a habitat that allows pandas to move easily between reserves. This important study evaluated the extent of habitat fragmentation in Qinling and Pingwu, and examined whether the creation of new corridors could address these issues. In the process, it also sought to identify the key factors causing population isolation.

This study accomplished the following:

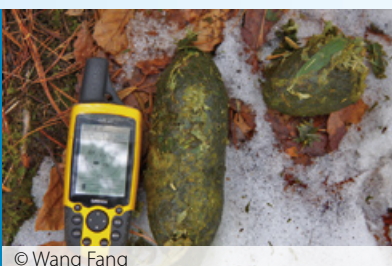
- Organised training for staff from five nature reserves, in which participants learnt techniques on panda line transects, camera trapping, monitoring, and designing field surveys
- Identified a new bamboo corridor linking two nature reserves, and implemented regular surveys with camera trapping to monitor panda activity in this area



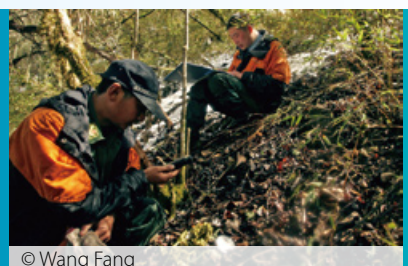
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栽種竹樹苗

2008年5月地震令520平方公里的大熊貓棲息地受損，可是竹林的自然恢復過程非常緩慢，嚴重威脅大熊貓的生存。

在2009至2010年度，保育基金向臥龍自然保護區批出撥款，在三江保護站周邊地區推行生境重建計劃，種植16萬棵竹子幼苗。該地區未有納入香港特區政府對臥龍重建的財政支援當中。

根據全國第三次大熊貓調查，該地區約有86隻野生大熊貓，2008年的大地震將大熊貓的生境分隔，亦影響了牠們的食物來源。栽種竹林的計劃將加速生態系統的復原，擴大大熊貓的生境亦可望增加大熊貓在保護區的活動範圍，有助維持區內大熊貓的基因多樣性。

當造林工作在2010至2011年度完成時，保護區的工作人員會進行定期巡查，搜集有關竹苗的生長速率及人工植林成效的資料，有助為未來的造林工作釐定對策。

Planting bamboo seedlings

During the May 2008 earthquake, some 520km² of giant panda habitats was damaged. Unfortunately, the natural recovery of bamboo forests is very slow, which leaves giant panda populations extremely vulnerable.

In 2009-2010, we approved funding to the Wolong Nature Reserve to plant 160,000 bamboo seedlings in the Sanjiang area, reconstruction of which is not included in the Hong Kong Government's extensive financial support of Wolong.

According to China's third national survey, there is a population of 86 wild giant pandas in Sanjiang. The earthquake in 2008 severely fragmented their natural habitat and limited their food source. This planting programme will accelerate recovery of the ecosystem. By enlarging the pandas' habitat, it's also hoped that the project will increase movement of giant pandas in the reserve, which will help maintain the genetic diversity of pandas in the area.

After planting has been completed in 2010-2011, staff at the reserve will monitor and patrol the sites regularly. This will provide valuable insights in the growth rate and effectiveness of artificial planting. It will also help create an effective strategy for future bamboo reforestation efforts.



© Wolong Nature Reserve



© Wolong Nature Reserve



© Wolong Nature Reserve



© Michelle Luk & Tang Chin Cheung/USSP

伸出援手

Lending a Hand



我們的工作全賴各善長及義工的慷慨支持，我們希望在下頁向各企業及社會人士致謝，沒有他們的支持，我們不可能取得今天的成果。

We couldn't do anything without the generous support of our donors and volunteers. On the following pages, we offer our thanks to the many corporations and individuals who helped us make a difference.



關愛源於教育，在野外觀察動物帶來的啟迪，讓你更了解、更懂得欣賞野生動物及生態環境。

“ Everything starts with education. By seeing it for yourself in the wild, you start to understand and appreciate wildlife and ecology by so much more.”

林奇慧女士 Lianne Lam

保育基金捐款人
曾參與尼泊爾小熊猫項目

A donor who participated in a red panda project in Nepal



保育周末 Conservation Weekend

保育周末是我們全年活動的高潮，我們今年與本港五個保育團體及政府部門攜手合作，透過遊戲攤位及活動，加強參加者對保育議題的意識，我們更榮幸邀請到中國剪紙藝術協會的剪紙藝家李雲俠女士，為我們主持了連串以海洋保育為題的剪紙工作坊。我們更要感謝海洋公園捐出當日的門券收入予保育基金，以示對野生動物保育工作的支持。

The Conservation Weekend is a highlight of the annual calendar. This year, we joined hands with five local conservation groups and government departments to enhance awareness of conservation issues through interactive game booths and other activities. We were also honoured to invite Ms Li Yunxia, the famous paper-cutting artist from The Chinese Arts Paper Cutting Association, to run a series of workshops inspired by marine wildlife conservation. Thanks also go to Ocean Park, which donated the entire day's admission revenue.



剪紙工作坊參加者興奮展示他們的作品
Workshop participants display their handiwork.



剪紙工藝需要極大耐性
Paper-cutting takes real concentration.



充滿趣味的親子活動
The workshops offered fun for all ages.



工作坊參加者眾，座無虛設。
Attendance was excellent.



遊戲攤位推廣保育訊息
Informative booths...



展板內容趣味及教育性兼備
...and eye-catching panels added educational value.



活動為大家提供學習新知識的機會
The event was an opportunity to learn something new.



從小加入保育行列
It's never too early to care about conservation.



海洋公園慷慨捐出當日門券收入
Ocean Park kindly donated the entire day's admission revenue.



李垂誼先生與鋼琴家王匡慧女士精彩合奏

Cello virtuoso and Asian Conservation Ambassador, Mr. Trey Lee, performed with pianist Ms Nicolette Wong.

慈善夜 Charity Night

我們在2010年1月舉辦的慈善夜，共為四川、陝西及甘肅省的大熊貓保護區重建工作籌得一百七十萬元。當晚節目豐富，除了以大熊貓為主題的慈善拍賣環節外，亦有保育基金亞洲保育大使、國際知名大提琴家李垂誼先生出席演奏助慶。

We organised a charity event in January 2010 which raised over HK\$1.7 million to support rebuilding efforts in panda reserves in China's Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces. This fun-filled night featured a lively auction of panda-themed items, as well as a performance by our Asian Conservation Ambassador, the world-renowned cellist Mr. Trey Lee.



霍震霆先生及霍啟山先生與保育基金主席陳晴女士攜手支持大熊貓保育行動

Mr. Timothy Fok, GBS, JP and Mr. Eric Fok, with Foundation Chair Ms Judy Chen



嘉賓細賞以大熊貓為主題的拍賣品

Guests previewed the panda-themed auction items.



大會贊助商、莎莎國際控股公司主席兼行政總裁郭少明博士與保育基金受託委員會成員陳淑玲女士(左)及紀文鳳女士(右)

Dr. Simon Kwok, Chairman and CEO of event sponsor Sa Sa International Holdings Ltd, with our Trustees Ms Shirley Chan (left) and Ms Leonie Ki (right)



晚會節目豐富，來賓盡興而返。

It was an evening of wonderful entertainment.



曾志偉先生及李麗蕊女士主持慈善拍賣，來賓熱烈競投大熊貓主題拍賣品。

Mr. Eric Tsang and Ms Sara Lee hosted a charity auction.



保育基金以既環保又特別的紀念品 - 一張以大熊貓糞便及竹子纖維製作的感謝狀 - 答謝贊助商及善長

Sponsors and donors received a certificate made from panda waste and bamboo fibres!

保育基金向各贊助商、捐款者、海洋公園董事會成員及受託委員會成員致謝

The event was an opportunity to thank our sponsors, donors, Ocean Park board members and our Trustees.



主禮嘉賓發展局局長林鄭月娥女士及中聯辦副主任王志民先生

Officiating guests Mrs. Carrie Lam, Secretary for Development and Mr. Wang Zhi Min, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR



保育基金主席陳晴女士粉墨登場表演少林武術 Foundation Chair Ms Judy Chen joined a performance of Shaolin martial arts.



壓軸上場的「魔幻冰上匯演」，海洋公園主席盛智文博士與各花式溜冰高手同場獻技。

The grand finale featured Dr. Allan Zeman, GBS, JP, performing in Ocean Park's Spellbound On Ice.



各主禮嘉賓向中國大熊貓送暖

Our guests of honour sent their best wishes to the giant pandas in China.



捐款及贊助 Donations & Sponsorships

海洋公園一直全力支持保育基金的工作，在2009至2010年度，海洋公園共捐出港幣720萬元，包括保育日的門券收入、以及全年入場門票、熊貓商品及動物全接觸活動的部份收入。

海洋公園對我們的長期支持，將繼續對亞洲、野生動物及人類帶來更美好的將來。

同樣地，我們亦向以下機構致以深切的謝意，感謝他們全力支持野外生態的保育工作。

Ocean Park plays a key role in supporting our work. In 2009-2010, Ocean Park contributed over HK\$7.20 million, representing all admission revenue received on Conservation Day, as well as a portion of the admission revenue, panda merchandise sales proceeds and revenue from animal encounter programmes.

Ocean Park's long-term support continues to ensure a brighter future for Asia, its wildlife and its human inhabitants.

We also offer our sincere thanks to the following donors and sponsors which supported the conservation of animals in the wild.



海洋公園
Ocean Park



可口可樂基金會
Coca-Cola Foundation



法國工商總會
French Chamber of Commerce and Industries



新都城中心商場
Metro City Plaza

您的支持

What You Can Do

保育基金歡迎各大中小企業透過企業贊助，以身作則，履行企業社會責任推動可持續發展。

各界人士亦可透過不同方式支持我們的工作，歡迎大家透過信用卡、支票或八達通捐款。參觀海洋公園亦可間接支持保育工作，因為海洋公園會將保育日全日入場門票，以及全年入場門票、熊貓商品及動物全接觸活動的部份收入撥捐保育基金。

請登入保育基金網址www.opcf.org.hk作網上捐款，或填妥隨年報附上之捐款表，寄回保育基金。

For businesses and corporations of all sizes, sponsoring the Foundation is a unique way of showing that your company is taking a leadership role in ethical, sustainable business practices.

Individuals also have many ways to show their support. We accept donations by credit card, cheque and Octopus Card. Whenever you visit Ocean Park, you're also supporting us, because part of all ticket proceeds goes to the Foundation. You likewise support our conservation efforts by purchasing panda merchandise and joining the animal encounter programmes.

Make a difference today by donating online at www.opcf.org.hk or using the enclosed donation form!



捐款紀錄

Donors

Foundation Donors (over \$7,000,000)



Foundation Donors (over \$400,000)



LAN KWAI FONG
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核數師報告及財務報表
Auditor's Report & Financial Statements

核數師報告及財務報表

Auditor's Report & Financial Statements



受託人報告

TRUSTEES' REPORT

受託人同寅謹將截至二零一零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 2010.

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第57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 57.

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)
陳娜嘉女士	(於二零一零年九月廿九日委任)	Ms Rainy Chan	(Appointed on 29 September 2010)
陳淑玲女士		Ms Shirley Chan	
詹志勇教授 JP		Professor Jim Chi Yung, JP	
紀文鳳女士 SBS, JP		Ms. Leonie Ki, SBS, JP	
薛綺雯教授		Professor Yvonne Sadovy	
尤曾家麗女士 JP	(於二零一零年一月廿四日離任)	Mrs. Carrie Yau, JP	(Retired on 24 January 2010)
曾立基先生	(於二零一零年九月廿九日委任)	Mr. Richard Tsang	(Appointed on 29 September 2010)
楊立門先生 JP	(於二零一零年一月廿五日委任)	Mr. Raymond Young, JP	(Appointed on 25 January 2010)
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，二零一零年十月廿七日

Hong Kong, 27th October 2010

致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人 獨立核數師報告

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第56至69頁香港海洋公園保育基金(「該基金」)的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零一零年六月三十日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的損益表、資本基金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》的規定僅向受託人報告，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，並規劃及執行審核，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，但並非為對公司的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價受託人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該基金於二零一零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，二零一零年十月廿七日

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 56 to 69, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30th June 2010, 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 2010 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, 27th October 2010

資產負債表

二零一零年六月三十日

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2010

		附註 Note	2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
設備	Equipment	5	<u>194,824</u>	<u>124,014</u>
流動資產	Current assets			
應收捐款	Donations receivable		417,721	310,687
其他應收款	Other receivables	6	229,743	273,769
存貨	Inventories		49,744	75,228
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	7	231,372	158,197
債務證券	Debt securities	8	2,066,400	4,622,600
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	9	<u>26,841,200</u>	<u>22,551,943</u>
			<u>29,836,180</u>	<u>27,992,424</u>
流動負債	Current liabilities			
貿易及其他應付款	Trade and other payables		<u>2,183,868</u>	<u>3,176,570</u>
流動資產淨值	Net current assets		<u>27,652,312</u>	<u>24,815,854</u>
資產淨值	Net assets		<u>27,847,136</u>	<u>24,939,868</u>
資金來源：	Financed by:			
資本基金	Capital funds			
基金成立前捐款所得	Donations received prior to establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
累積基金	Accumulated fund		<u>27,413,419</u>	<u>24,506,151</u>
			<u>27,847,136</u>	<u>24,939,868</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60至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 60 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

損益表

截至二零一零年六月三十日止年度

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2010

		附註 Note	2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
收入	Income			
捐款	Donations	10	11,545,798	10,772,025
活動收入	Programme income		1,319,321	853,758
利息收入	Interest income		309,994	681,854
債務證券已變現及 未變現虧損	Realised and unrealised loss on debt securities		<u>(53,120)</u>	<u>(3,033)</u>
總收入	Total income		<u>13,121,993</u>	<u>12,304,604</u>
支出	Expenditure			
籌款活動開支	Direct costs of donations		2,058,159	1,504,997
活動收入開支	Direct costs of programme income		785,501	671,933
科研項目開支	Project expenses		3,905,557	4,249,692
支持地震後重建開支	Earthquake rebuilding efforts	11	1,682,779	2,997,089
員工開支	Staff costs		1,039,876	994,038
公眾關注活動開支	Public awareness expenses		631,721	785,678
法律開支	Legal fees		714	100,216
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		65,128	74,900
折舊	Depreciation		<u>45,290</u>	<u>32,270</u>
總支出	Total expenditure		<u>10,214,725</u>	<u>11,410,813</u>
本年度盈餘淨額	Net surplus for the year		<u>2,907,268</u>	<u>893,791</u>

本年度盈餘淨額等同於本年度總綜合收益，因此沒有呈報綜合收益表。

Total comprehensive income is the same as net surplus for the year. Accordingly, statement of comprehensive income is not presented.

第60至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 60 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

資本基金變動表

截至二零一零年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2010

	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\$
二零零八年七月一日結餘 Balance at 1st July 2008	433,717	16,259,031	7,303,653	49,676	24,046,077
年度盈餘/(虧損)淨額及總綜合收益 Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income for the year	-	160,816	782,651	(49,676)	893,791
二零零九年六月三十日結餘 Balance at 30th June 2009	<u>433,717</u>	<u>16,419,847</u>	<u>8,086,304</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,939,868</u>
二零零九年七月一日結餘 Balance at 1st July 2009	433,717	16,419,847	8,086,304	-	24,939,868
年度盈餘/(虧損)淨額及總綜合收益 Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,348,811	(441,543)	-	2,907,268
二零一零年六月三十日結餘 Balance at 30th June 2010	<u>433,717</u>	<u>19,768,658</u>	<u>7,644,761</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,847,136</u>

第60至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 60 to 69 are an integral part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

截至二零一零年六月三十日止年度

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2010

	附註 Note	2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
營運活動的現金流量			
營運產生的現金			
本年度盈餘		2,907,268	893,791
調整項目：			
- 折舊		45,290	32,270
- 利息收入		(309,994)	(681,854)
- 債務證券未變現虧損		13,520	5,183
- 出售債務證券已變現虧損/ (收益)		39,600	(2,150)
營運資金變動前的經營盈餘		2,695,684	247,240
營運資金變動			
應收捐款增加		(107,034)	(310,393)
存貨及其他應收款增加		(39,115)	(32,253)
貿易及其他應付款(減少)/增加		(992,702)	1,571,844
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項 (增加)/減少		(73,175)	483,129
營運活動產生的淨現金		1,483,658	1,959,567
投資活動的現金流量			
已收利益		418,619	788,457
購入設備		(116,100)	(46,745)
出售債務證券所得款項		2,500,000	6,505,100
購入債務證券		-	(2,063,750)
存入超過三個月到期的 銀行定期存款		(5,218,497)	(5,452,464)
投資活動使用的淨現金		(2,415,978)	(269,402)
現金及現金等價物淨(減少)/增加		(932,320)	1,690,165
年初現金及現金等價物		3,401,157	1,715,324
現金及現金等價物匯兌收益/(虧損)		3,080	(4,332)
年終現金及現金等價物	9	2,471,917	3,401,157

第60至69頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on page 60 to 69 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二零一零年十月廿七日批准刊發。

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」）及詮釋（「會計準則詮釋」））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。

本基金已於二零零九年七月一日採納下列之相關經修訂會計準則：

香港會計準則第1號（經修訂）	財務報表之呈報
香港財務報告準則第7號（經修訂）	金融工具

經修訂的香港會計準則1對財務報表的呈報引入了多項修訂，包括呈列綜合收益表，當中包括利潤表和其他綜合收益。

經修訂的香港財務報告準則7要求增加有關本基金金融工具的披露，包括按公允價值的計量架構披露財務資產和負債。

本基金並無選擇提早採納下列於二零一零年六月三十日止已頒佈但尚未生效之相關新準則和修訂：

二零一零年五月頒佈的財務準則年度改進		下列日期或之後開始的會計期間生效
香港財務報告準則 7	金融工具：披露	二零一一年七月一日
香港會計準則 1	財務報表之呈報	二零一一年七月一日
香港財務報告準則 9	金融工具	二零一三年七月一日

本基金受託人相信採納此等新準則和修訂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和列賬貨幣。

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 the 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 27th October 2010.

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.

The Foundation has adopted the following relevant revised accounting standards as of 1st July 2009:

HKAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of financial statements
HKFRS 7 (Revised)	Financial Instruments

The revised HKAS 1 has introduced a number of changes to the presentation of the financial statements, including the presentation of a statement of comprehensive income which include the income statement and other comprehensive income.

The revised HKFRS 7 requires additional disclosure in respect of the Foundation's financial instruments, including disclosure of financial assets and liabilities according to a fair value measurement hierarchy.

The Foundation has not elected to early adopt the following relevant new standard and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective as at 30th June 2010.

<u>Annual improvement to HKFRS published in May 2010</u>		<u>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</u>
HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments : Disclosure	1st July 2011
HKAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1st July 2011
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1st July 2013

The Trustees believe the adoption of the above new standard and amendments 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債務證券的分類，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。

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

應收捐款初步以公平值確認，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。

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。

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.

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 and 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 is 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 on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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 rate applicable.

財務報表附註

2 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

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。本基金持有的債務證券以固定利率計息，以致本基金需承受公平值利率風險。基於現時的低息環境，受託人認為利率變動對盈餘的影響不大。
- (b) 信用風險
本基金有關財務資產的最高信用風險相當於銀行現金存款、債務證券、應收捐款、其他應收款及與海洋公園公司的往來賬款的賬面值。現金和銀行結餘均存放在香港的銀行，受香港特別行政區政府全額保障。金融工具指具有良好信貸評級的非上市債務證券，以減低信用風險。至於應收捐款、其他應收款及與海洋公園公司的往來賬款，本基金會評估個別債項的可收回金額，確保已作出足夠撥備。本基金並無持有任何抵押品作為質押。
- (c) 流動資金風險
本基金的流動資金風險管理政策只會在有足夠流動資金額度的情況下才提供捐款。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。

貿易及其他應付款均在12個月內到期。

3.2 公允價值估計

由二零零九年七月一日起，本基金採納香港財務報告準則7有關金融工具在資產負債表按公允價值計量的修改，其規定按下列公允價值計量架構披露公允價值計量：

- 相同資產或負債在活躍市場的報價(未經調整)(第1層)。
- 除了第1層所包括的報價外，該資產和負債的可觀察輸入數據，可為直接(即例如價格)或間接(即源自價格)的數據(第2層)。
- 資產和負債並非依據可觀察市場數據的輸入(即非可觀察輸入)(第3層)。

本基金的債務證券按二零一零年六月三十日計量的公允價值為港幣二百零六萬六千四百元，並屬於公允價值計量架構的第1層。

在活躍市場買賣的金融工具的公允價值根據資產負債表日的市場報價列賬。當報價可即時和定期從證券交易所、交易商、經紀、業內人士、定價服務者及監管代理獲得，而該等報價代表按公平交易基準進行的實際和常規市場交易時，該市場被視為活躍。本基金持有的財務資產的市場報價為當時買方報價。此等工具包括在第1層。在第1層的工具包括債務證券。

4 關鍵會計估算及判斷

估算會被持續評估，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。

設備的可使用年期

根據會計準則16，本基金估計設備的可使用年期，以釐定所紀錄的折舊開支數額。在購入資產時，本基金會根據過往經驗、資產的預期使用率、損耗和市場需求改變或資產服務產出而引致的技術過時，估計資產的可使用年期。本基金亦就可使用年期的假設是否仍然有效，進行年度檢討。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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 Trustees.

- (a) **Market risk - Fair value interest rate risk**
The Foundation's interest-rate risk arises from debt securities. The Foundation's debt securities were issued at fixed rates and expose the Foundation to fair value interest rate risk. Based on the current low interest rate environment, the Trustees consider that the impact to the surplus of a shift in the interest rate is considered minimal.
- (b) **Credit risk**
The carrying amounts of cash deposits at banks, debt securities, donation receivables, other receivables and current account with Ocean Park Corporation represent the Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risks in relation to the financial assets. Cash and bank balances were placed with banks in Hong Kong and were fully guaranteed by the Hong Kong SAR Government. Financial instruments represent unlisted debt securities purchased with sound credit ratings to mitigate the risk. For donation receivables, other receivables and current account with Ocean Park Corporation, the Foundation reviews the recoverable amount of each debtor to ensure that adequate provision is made for irrecoverable amounts. The Foundation does not hold any collateral as security.
- (c) **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.

Trade and other payables are due within 12 months.

3.2 Fair value measurement

Effective 1st July 2009, the Foundation adopted the amendment to HKFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the balance sheet at fair value. This requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

At 30th June 2010, debt securities of HK\$2,066,400 which are measured at fair value are included in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Foundation is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise debt securities.

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.

Useful lives of equipment

In accordance with HKAS 16, the Foundation estimates the useful lives of equipment in order to determine the amount of depreciation expenses to be recorded. The useful lives are estimated at the time the asset is acquired based on historical experiences, the expected usage, wear and tear of the assets, as well as technical obsolescence arising from changes in the market demands or service output of the assets. The Foundation also performs annual reviews on whether the assumptions made on useful lives continue to be valid.

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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\$
截至二零零九年六月三十日止年度	Year ended 30th June 2009			
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	84,850	24,689	109,539
增置	Additions	38,000	8,745	46,745
折舊	Depreciation	(21,366)	(10,904)	(32,270)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	<u>101,484</u>	<u>22,530</u>	<u>124,014</u>
於二零零九年六月三十日	At 30th June 2009			
成本	Cost	138,500	57,431	195,931
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(37,016)	(34,901)	(71,917)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	<u>101,484</u>	<u>22,530</u>	<u>124,014</u>
截至二零一零年六月三十日止年度	Year ended 30th June 2010			
期初賬面淨值	Opening net book amount	101,484	22,530	124,014
增置	Additions	116,100	-	116,100
折舊	Depreciation	(33,805)	(11,485)	(45,290)
期終賬面淨值	Closing net book amount	<u>183,779</u>	<u>11,045</u>	<u>194,824</u>
於二零一零年六月三十日	At 30th June 2010			
成本	Cost	254,600	57,431	312,031
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(70,821)	(46,386)	(117,207)
賬面淨值	Net book amount	<u>183,779</u>	<u>11,045</u>	<u>194,824</u>

6 其他應收款

Other receivables

		2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
應收利息	Interest receivable	148,903	257,527
預繳款項	Prepayment	<u>80,840</u>	<u>16,242</u>
其他應收款	Other receivables	<u>229,743</u>	<u>273,769</u>

本基金其他應收款的賬面值以港元單位。

The carrying amounts of the Foundation's other receivables are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

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

		2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance as at the start of the year	158,197	641,326
來自海洋公園公司之捐款	Donation from Ocean Park Corporation	8,231,170	7,477,416
海洋公園公司代售郵票收入	Stamp sales by the Park on behalf of the Foundation	31,810	97,046
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	(2,749,616)	(2,212,440)
年內付款	Payments made during the year	<u>(5,440,189)</u>	<u>(5,845,151)</u>
年末結餘	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>231,372</u>	<u>158,197</u>

8 債務證券

Debt securities

		2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
債務證券 - 非上市	Debt securities, unlisted	<u>2,066,400</u>	<u>4,622,600</u>

9 銀行結餘及現金

Bank balances and cash

		2010 港元 HK\$	2009 港元 HK\$
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents		
- 銀行存款及現金	- Cash at bank and in hand	2,471,917	3,401,157
超過三個月到期的銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits with banks with maturity over three months	<u>24,369,283</u>	<u>19,150,786</u>
銀行結餘及現金	Bank balances and cash	<u>26,841,200</u>	<u>22,551,943</u>

銀行結餘及現金按以下貨幣為單位：

Bank balances and cash are denominated in the following currencies:

		2010	2009
港元	Hong Kong dollars	26,171,808	21,866,353
美元	United States dollars	<u>669,392</u>	<u>685,590</u>
		<u>26,841,200</u>	<u>22,551,943</u>

財務報表附註

10 捐款

捐款包括來自海洋公園公司的捐款，總額共港幣七佰一十九萬五千九百九十二元（二零零九年：六佰四十六萬零四十三元），總額當中包括海洋公園保育日當日出售入場門券全部收益、全年撇除保育日外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，值港幣一佰零三萬五千七百七十八元（二零零九年：港幣一佰零一萬七千三百七十三元）。

11 支持地震後重建

本財政年度，本基金已撥出港幣一佰六十八萬二千七百七十九元（二零零九年：港幣二百九十九萬七千零八十九元）至大熊貓基地震後重建基金。截至二零一零年六月三十日，本基金已為重建工作匯出港幣六十四萬二千五百八十七元（二零零九年：購置等值港幣一佰五十萬二千零八十九元），餘額一佰零四萬一千九百九十二元於二零一零年七月十四日匯出。

12 承擔

本基金與獨立機構簽訂保育研究的合同。於二零一零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：

	2010 港幣千元	2009 港幣千元
已訂約但未撥備	<u>5,810</u>	<u>5,535</u>

13 關聯方交易

如果有某一方人士或本基金有能力直接或間接控制對方或對對方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。除了在本財務報表所披露的關聯方交易外，本基金在本年度並沒有其他關聯方交易。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Donations

Donations include a total of HK\$7,195,392 (2009: HK\$6,460,043) received from Ocean Park Corporation. This total represents all admission fees received on Conservation Day, HK\$1 per paid admission income on the remainder of the year, contributions from panda merchandise items and animal interactive programmes.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation activities include an amount of HK\$1,035,778 (2009: HK\$1,017,373) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

11 Earthquake rebuilding efforts

The Foundation has allocated HK\$1,682,779 (2009: HK\$2,997,089) to its Sichuan Earthquake Relief - Giant Panda Base Rebuilding Fund during the financial year. As of 30th June 2010, the Foundation had remitted HK\$642,587 in cash (2009: HK\$1,502,089 worth of equipment) on rebuilding. The remaining balance of HK\$1,040,192 was remitted on 14th July 2010.

12 Commitments

The Foundation has entered into agreements with third party organisations for conservation projects. The outstanding commitments as at 30th June 2010 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows :

	2010 HK\$' 000	2009 HK\$' 000
Contracted but not provided for	<u>5,810</u>	<u>5,535</u>

13 Related party transactions

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

保育基金團隊 The Team

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Ms. Judy CHEN
主席
Chair

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Since October 2004



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自2007年3月起
Since March 2007



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Since March 2007



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Prof. Yvonne SADOVY

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Since January 2010



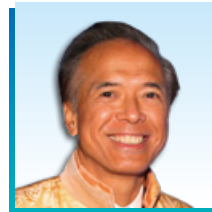
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Dr. Allan ZEMAN, GBS, JP

自2005年8月起
Since August 2005



苗樂文先生
Mr. Tom MEHRMANN

自2004年3月起
Since March 2004



李繩宗先生
Mr. Matthias LI

自1995年11月起
Since November 1995

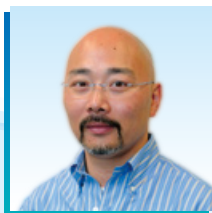
職員

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Suzanne GENDRON

基金總監
Foundation Director



吳守堅
Timothy NG

副總監
Deputy Director



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Bobo FONG (Left)

助理拓展經理
Assistant
Development Manager



梁淑萍
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高級行政主任
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Administration Officer



張可怡
Joe CHEUNG

教育主任
Education Officer



冼映彤
Shadow SIN

科學主任
Scientific Officer



羅頌翹
Annika LAW

行政助理
Administrative Assistant

鳴謝 Acknowledgements

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保育大使
Conservation
Ambassador



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Ms Charlie YOUNG

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Education
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費樂思博士	Dr. John FELLOWES	Consultant, China Programme, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, Hong Kong
侯智恆博士	Dr. Billy HAU	Assistant Professor, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Hong Kong
	Dr. Michael HUTCHINS	Executive Director/CEO, The Wildlife Society, USA
賈建生先生	Mr. JIA Jiansheng	Vice General Director, Department of Wildlife & Forest Plant Protection, Ministry of Forestry, China
賈力誠先生	Dr. Leszek KARCZMARSKI	Associate Professor, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Hong Kong
劉惠寧博士	Dr. Michael LAU	Senior Conservation Officer, Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, Hong Kong
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	Dr. Susan MAINKA	Senior Co-ordinator, Global Programme for IUCN
	Prof. Helene MARSH	Professor, Environmental Science, James Cook University
馬伯樂獸醫博士	Dr. Paolo MARTELLI	Chief Veterinarian, Ocean Park Hong Kong
	Dr. Jim McBAIN	Consultant Veterinarian, Sea World San Diego
孟 沙先生	Mr. MENG Sha	Deputy Director-General, CITES Management Authority of China
	Dr. Daniel K. ODELL	Former Senior Research Biologist, Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute
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	Dr. William F. PERRIN	Senior Scientist (Supervisory Fishery Biologist-Research), NOAA/NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Centre
	Dr. Randall R. REEVES	Chairman, IUCN/SSC Cetacean Specialist Group
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	Dr. David E. WILDT	Senior Scientist, Conservation & Research Center, National Zoological Park Smithsonian Institution
楊天明先生	Mr. YANG Tianmin	Director, Wildlife Conservation Division of Sichuan Forestry Department, China
張和民教授	Prof. ZHANG Hemin	Director, Wolong Nature Reserve Administration, China
周開亞教授	Prof. ZHOU Kaiya	Professor of Zoology, Department of Biology, College of Life Sciences, Nanjing Normal University, China

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
陳加林先生 Mr. CHEN Jialin	The Pearl River Estuary Chinese White Dolphin National Nature Reserve	Chinese white dolphin
劉文華教授 Prof. LIU Wenhua	Marine Biology Institute, Shantou University	Chinese white dolphin
王愈超博士 Dr. John Y. WANG	<i>FormosaCetus</i> Research and Conservation Group	Chinese white dolphin
吳玉萍教授 Prof. WU Yuping	Sun Yat-sen University	Chinese white dolphin
楊光教授 Prof. YANG Guang	Nanjing Normal University	Chinese white dolphin
周開亞教授 Prof. ZHOU Kaiya	Nanjing Normal University	Chinese white dolphin
Dr. Thomas A. JEFFERSON	Southwest Fisheries Science Center	Chinese white dolphin and finless porpoise
Mr. Brian D. SMITH	Wildlife Conservation Society	Irrawaddy dolphin
Ms Dipani Nitin SUTARIA	James Cook University	Irrawaddy dolphin
Dr. Alexander M. BURDIN	Far East Whale Research	Western gray whale
Dr. Gianna MINTON	Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation	Dolphin
施曉剛先生 Mr. SHI Xiaogang	Wolong Nature Reserve Administration, China	Giant panda
王昊博士 Dr. WANG Hao	Peking University	Giant panda
楊文贊先生 Mr. YANG Minyun	Baishuijiang Nature Reserve Administration, Gansu Province, China	Giant panda
胡康先生 Mr. HU Kan	Yele Nature Reserve, Sichuan Province, China	Red panda
Mr. Brian WILLIAMS	Red Panda Network	Red panda
Mr. Romulus E. WHITAKER	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust	Gharial
Dr. John THORBJARNARSON* & Dr. LU Shunqing	Wildlife Conservation Society	Chinese alligator
黃華梨先生 Mr. HUANG Huali	Baishuijiang Nature Reserve Administration, Gansu Province, China	Wenxian knobby newt
Dr. Samuel T. Turvey	Zoological Society of London	Chinese giant salamander
陸宇燕教授 Prof. LU Yuyan	Shenyang Normal University	Salamander
王亞民博士 Dr. WANG Yamin	Shandong University at Weihai	Whale shark
Dr. Nathalie GOODKIN	The University of Hong Kong	Massive corals
單錦城博士 Dr. Paul SHIN	City University of Hong Kong	Horseshoe crab
Mr. Philip Godfrey C. JAKOSALEM	Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc	Black shama

* 保育基金接獲國際野生生物保護學會高級科學家John Thorbjarnarson博士離世的消息，感到非常惋惜。保育基金謹代表揚子鱷及其他野外的鱷魚向Thorbjarnarson博士致意。

* OPCFHK was informed of the sad demise of Dr. John Thorbjarnarson, Senior Scientist of Wildlife Conservation Society. The Chinese alligators and many other crocodylians will miss his support.

香港海洋公園保育基金

香港 香港仔 海洋公園

OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

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