

國立高雄海洋科技大學 104 學年度碩博士班考試入學
漁業生產與管理系碩士班—專業英文試題

一、請將下列專有名詞翻譯成英文(50%)

1. 生態系(10%)
2. 生物多樣性(10%)
3. 漁業管理(10%)
4. 最大生物永續生產量(10%)
5. 總容許漁獲量(10%)

二、請將下列英文文章翻成中文(50%)

The role of CITES in the conservation of marine fishes subject to international trade

Abstract

All possible tools need to be marshalled for marine fish conservation. Yet controversy has swirled around what role, if any, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) should play for marine fishes. This paper analyses the relevance and applicability of CITES as a complementary tool for fisheries management. CITES currently regulates the international trade of very few marine fish species, by listing them in its Appendices. After the first meeting of the Parties (member countries) in 1976, no new marine fish taxa were added to the CITES Appendices until 2002, when Parties agreed to act to ensure sustainable and legal international trade in seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.) and two species of sharks. Progress has continued haltingly, adding only one more shark, humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*) and sawfishes by 2012. Parties voice concerns that may include inadequate data, applicability of CITES listing criteria, roles of national fisheries agencies, enforcement challenges, CITES' lack of experience with marine fishes, and/or identification and by-catch problems. A common query is the relationship between CITES and other international agreements. Yet all these arguments can be countered, revealing CITES to be a relevant and appropriate instrument for promoting sound marine fisheries management. In reality, Parties that cannot implement CITES effectively for marine fishes will also need help to manage their fisheries sustainably. CITES action complements and supports other international fisheries management measures. As CITES engages with more marine fish listings, there will be greater scope to analyse its effectiveness in supporting different taxa in different contexts.

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