

欲進一步參閱《防止盜用版權條例》的相關資料，
可瀏覽以下網頁：

Further details of the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance
could be viewed at the following website:



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**嚴禁在院內拍攝及錄影
否則會被刑事檢控
最高可被罰款港幣50,000及監禁3個月
奉勸觀眾切勿因一時好奇貪玩
以身試法
一經發現，戲院立即通知香港海關處理**

Filming and recording is prohibited in theatre houses, offenders may be liable to a criminal prosecution and subject to a maximum fine of HK\$50,000 and 3 months' imprisonment.
We advise audiences not to defy the law due to curiosity.
Upon discovery, theatre staff will notify the Hong Kong Customs immediately.



香港特別行政區政府知識產權署
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Intellectual Property Department



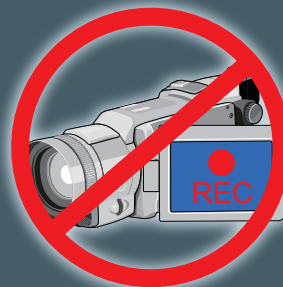
根據《防止盜用版權條例》(香港法例第544章,「法例」)第31C條,任何人未經合法授權或沒有合理辯解而攜帶攝錄器材進入公眾娛樂場所(如:戲院、劇院或音樂廳),即屬犯罪。初犯者最高可被罰款伍仟元,如屬再犯,最高可被罰款伍萬元及監禁三個月。法例第31D條亦賦予場所管理人權力去拒絕攜帶攝錄器材的人士進場。

有關條文之目的是為了遏止不法之徒在公眾娛樂場所盜錄版權作品,例如在戲院放映中的電影。

Under section 31C of the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance (Cap. 544 of the Laws of Hong Kong, the "Ordinance"), a person commits a criminal offence if he or she, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, brings video recording equipment into a place of public entertainment (such as a cinema, theatre or concert hall). On first conviction, the person will be liable to a maximum fine of \$5,000. On a second or subsequent conviction, the maximum penalty will be a fine of \$50,000 and 3 months' imprisonment. Under section 31D, the manager of these places may refuse entry of any person who possesses such equipment.

The purpose of these provisions is to prevent bootlegging of copyright works in places of public entertainment, such as films being shown in cinemas.

為使公眾更了解有關法例,以下列出一些常見問題及其答案。
To facilitate your understanding of the Ordinance, we have set out below some frequently asked questions and answers.



Q 法例是否在所有情況下均禁止市民攜帶攝錄器材進入戲院、劇院或音樂廳?

Does the Ordinance prohibit the public from bringing video recording equipment into cinemas, theatres or concert halls under all circumstances?

A 不是。如已獲得公眾娛樂場所的管理人的授權,市民可攜帶攝錄器材進入該場所。此外,如市民在有合理辯解的情況下,於公眾娛樂場所管有攝錄器材(如:攜帶具備攝錄功能的手提電話僅作通訊用途),亦毋須因此而負上相關法律責任。

No. The bringing of video recording equipment to a place of public entertainment is not prohibited if such act has been authorized by the manager of the venue concerned. Furthermore, a person who is in possession of video recording equipment with reasonable excuse, such as bringing a mobile phone with video recording features solely for communication purpose, is not subject to the relevant legal liabilities.

Q 手提電話是否屬於「攝錄器材」?市面還有哪些常見的「攝錄器材」?

Will a mobile phone be regarded as a "video recording equipment"? What are some other common examples of "video recording equipment"?

A 法例已訂明「攝錄器材」的定義。現時市面上有不少手提電話具備攝錄功能,可符合有關定義。而其他常見的「攝錄器材」包括具備攝錄活動影像的數碼相機及手提攝錄機。

"Video recording equipment" is defined in the Ordinance. A good number of mobile phones that are available in the market have video recording features and may fall within the relevant definition. Meanwhile, other common examples of "video recording equipment" include digital cameras which enable the recording of moving images and portable video recorders.

Q 如學校禮堂、酒店或展覽中心的個別場地被短時間租用作文學、戲劇或音樂表演場所,上述條文是否仍適用?

Will the above provisions still apply to a school auditorium, or a venue in a hotel or an exhibition centre which is hired for short-term use for a literary, dramatic or musical performance?

A 不適用。上述條文只適用於主要用作戲院、劇院或音樂廳的公眾娛樂場所,並不適用於臨時場地或只是間中用作上述用途的場所。

No. The provisions only apply to a place of public entertainment used primarily as a cinema, theatre or concert hall. It does not apply to temporary venues or venues that are used only occasionally for the above purposes.