

境的瀕危物種在運入香港時, 必須附同出口地《公約》管理 當局簽發的有效《公約》准許證,並 且物品在香港停留期間,一直由獲 授權人員控制。

倘過境物品為活體動物,更須在該 動物預計抵達日期前最少3個工作 天,以書面把所有有關該批付運貨 品的資料通知本署。本署署長可因 應需要,藉在憲報刊登的公告 就某列明物種指明某個數目的工作 天,以代替上述 3 個工作天的規定。

ndangered species in transit must be accompanied by a valid CITES permit issued by the CITES Management Authority of the exporting place at the time of import. During its stay in Hong Kong, it must be under the control of an authorized officer.

In the case of live animals, this Department must be notified in writing the details about the shipment at least 3 working days before the date of the expected arrival of the animal. If required, the Director may, by notice published in the Gazette, specify a number of working days in substitution for the aforesaid 3 working days in respect of a scheduled species.



張許可證按同一批付運貨品或同一存放處所而 發出。申請人須使用指定的表格向本署申領許 可證,申請表格可經傳真、電郵或以郵寄方式遞交, 亦可親自遞交。遞交申請表格時須連同下列文件:

ach licence is issued on the basis of individual shipment or keeping premises. Application for a licence must be made in the specified form to this Department, by fax, email, mail or in person, supported by documents such as:

• 顯示有關標本來自合法來源的文件,如本署發出的進口 或管有許可證副本,或最後出口地簽發的《公約》出口 准許證副本;及

photocopy of import or possession licence issued by this Department or CITES export permit issued by the place of last export showing the legal source of the specimen concerned; and

• 發票或相關交易文件的副本。

photocopy of invoices or related transaction documents.

申請表格可向本署索取,或從本署網頁下載。處理 許可證的申請一般需時兩個工作天 (如進口活體動物 則需時五個工作天)。申請人領取許可證時須繳付訂 明的費用。由於本署不一定發出有關的許可證,故 申請人應在許可證發出後才安排付運或運送。持證 人須遵守附加於許可證的條件。

Application form could be obtained from this Department or downloaded from this Department's website. Normally 2 working days are required for processing an application (or 5 working days in the case of import of live animals). You have to pay a prescribed fee when you collect the licence. The issue of a licence is by no means automatic and shipping or delivery should only be arranged after the relevant licence has been issued. Licensees must comply with the conditions stated on a licence.

有用於食用的

food purpose



以下名單只供參考,如欲知所有受管制物種的詳情,請參考

香港法例第586章。有關法例可在本署網頁下載。 The list below is for reference only. For details of all species under control, please refer to the Ordinance, which can be downloaded from the website of this Department.

學名 Scientific Name	俗稱	Common Name	《公約》附錄 CITES Appendix
Cetacea spp.	鯨魚及海豚	Whales and dolphins	1/11
Ursidae spp.	熊	Bears	1/11
Manis spp.	穿山甲	Pangolins	I
Strigiformes spp.	貓頭鷹	Owls	1/11
大部分的淡水龜,例如: Most freshwater turtles, such as			
Cuora trifasciata Orlitia borneensis Heosemys grandis Siebenrockiella crassicollis Amyda cartilaginea Palea steindachneri	三綫閉殼龜、金錢龜 巨龜 亞洲巨龜 粗頸龜 鱉 山瑞鱉	Three-striped box turtle Malayan giant turtle Giant Asian pond turtle Black marsh turtle Southeast Asian softshell turtle Wattle-necked softshell turtle	
Crocodylia spp.	鱷魚	Crocodiles	1/11
Varanus spp.	巨蜥、五爪金龍	Monitor lizards	1/11
Ptyas mucosus	滑鼠蛇、水律	Common rat snake	II
Naja atra	眼鏡蛇	Chinese cobra	II
Andrias spp.	大鯢、娃娃魚	Giant salamanders	T
Rhincodon typus	鯨鯊	Whale shark	II
Carcharhinus longimanus	長鰭真鯊	Oceanic whitetip shark	II
Cetorhinus maximus	姥鯊	Basking shark	II
Manta spp.	前口蝠	Manta rays	II
Acipenseriformes spp.	鱘魚/魚子醬	Sturgeons/caviar	1/11
Cheilinus undulatus	蘇眉	Humphead wrasse	II
Isostichopus fuscus	暗色刺參(厄瓜多爾)	Brown sea cucumber (Ecuador)	III



序有瀕危物種的貨物在入境時、或在出口或再出口前,須經獲授權人員查驗。為確保清關手續不受 延誤,持證人或其代理最少須在兩個工作天前與本署聯 絡,安排預約杳驗。

■ Il shipments of endangered species have to be inspected by An authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen in Hong Kong, or prior to export or re-export out of Hong Kong. To ensure that clearance is not to be delayed, the importer or his agent should notify this Department at least 2 working days in advance to make an appointment for inspection.



■ 有根據該條例發出的許可證,並不表示已獲豁免遵 **1** 守其他法例的條文。持證人應確保同時符合其他法 例的規定,例如: 第139章《公眾衞生(動物及禽鳥)條 例》、第 169 章《防止殘酷對待動物條例》、第 421 章《狂 犬病條例》、第 170 章《野生動物保護條例》。

icences issued under the Ordinance do not in any way exempt Lathe licensee from the provisions of other legislation. The licensee should also ensure compliance with the requirements under other legislation, such as the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap. 139), the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (Cap. 169), the Rabies Ordinance (Cap. 421) and the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).



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政府物流服務署印

什麼是《瀕危野生 動植物種國際 貿易公約》? What is CITES?

加利福尼亞灣 石首魚鰾 Totoaba Swim Bladder

■ 古時代,人類捕獵野生動物作 CITES= → 為主要食物,時至今日,人們 還吃野生動物,大多只是因為他們認 為野味滋補養生,又或者是為了滿足 一時好奇。這些遭人食用的動物包括 陸生的動物、雀鳥以至海洋生物,有 些被活生販賣,例如貓頭鷹、淡水龜 及蘇眉,有些則只取動物的某部分, 例如魚子醬、鯊魚的魚翅,以及鯨 魚、鱷魚、蜥蜴及蛇的肉。由於有些

動物在國際市場上被過度利用,引起

極大關注,因此涉及這些動物的貿易

現已受《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易

■■ Ild animals have been used for

YY food since the early days of human

fin of sharks, and meat of whales, crocodiles,

lizards and snake. The over-exploitation of

some of these animals to meet international

market is of great concern and their trade

is now regulated under the Convention on

International Trade in Endangered Species

of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

公約》(《公約》)的規管。

// **MR** 危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》(《公 ()) 旨在規管瀕危物種的國際貿易, 以保護野生生物免受過度捕捉或採伐。《公 約》規定其三個附錄所列物種(包括其可辨認 部分和衍生物)的進口、從公海引進、出口及 再出口均須受到管制。自《公約》於1973年首 次簽訂以來,現時有超過 180 個締約國。

history. Nowadays, however, most people ITES aims to regulate international trade in eat them for their alleged tonic quality, as endangered species to protect wildlife from delicacy or simply out of curiosity. These over-exploitation. It requires control over the import, animals include terrestrial animals, birds introduction from the sea, export and re-export of as well as freshwater and marine species. the species listed in its three Appendices, including Some animals are traded in live form, such their readily recognizable parts and derivatives. Since as owls, freshwater turtles and humphead it was first signed in 1973, there are currently more wrasse, while others are consumed for their than 180 contracting Parties. specific parts, such as caviar of sturgeons,



載有超過 1,000 種瀕臨絕種而現 正或可能受貿易影響的物種。 Over 1,000 species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade.



載有超過34,000種動植物,這 些物種目前雖未瀕臨絕種,但如 對其貿易不嚴加管理,以禁止不 利其生存的使用方式,就可能會 有絕種的危險。

Over 34,000 species which, although not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.



任何《公約》締約國認為應在其 管轄範圍進行管理以防止或限制 捕捉或採伐,而需要其他締約國 合作控制貿易的物種

Species which any Party to CITES identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.

頻危野生動植物和 引除貿易公約 在香港如何害施? **How is CITES** Hong Kong?

Humphead Wrass

本 港已制定香港法例第 586 章《保護瀕危 動植物物種條例》("該條例"),履行 《公約》的規定。該條例規定,凡進口、從公 海引進*、出口、再出口或管有列明物種的標 本,不論屬活體的、死體的、其部分或衍生 物,均須事先申領漁農自然護理署(本署)發 出的許可證。

香港的管制制度大致上參照《公約》的規定。 野生的附錄 | 物種的商業貿易已被禁止。這 些物種的貿易只在符合《公約》的某些情況下 准予進行,並且必須領有許可證。至於附錄 Ⅱ及Ⅲ物種,其進□不需要許可證(源自野 生的附録 || 物種的活體標本除外), 但須出示 《公約》准許證,並須於標本進入香港境內時 經獲授權人員查驗。管有源自野牛的附錄॥ 物種的活體標本以及出口和再出口所有列明 物種,都必須領有許可證。

* 從公海引進指直接從不屬任何國家管轄的海 洋環境運入香港或安排從該環境運入香港。

Introduction from the sea means to bring, or cause to be brought, into Hong Kong directly from a marine environment that is not under the jurisdiction of any state.



The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance), Cap. 586, is the local legislation which gives effect to CITES in Hong Kong. The Ordinance stipulates that a licence to be issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (this Department) is required for the import, introduction from the sea*, export, re-export or possession of specimens of a scheduled species, whether alive, dead, its parts or

The control regime in Hong Kong follows closely the requirements under CITES. For Appendix I species of wild origin, commercial trade is prohibited. Trade in these species is allowed only in certain circumstances in accordance with CITES and must be under a licence. As for Appendices II and III species, a licence is not required for their import except live specimens of Appendix II species of wild origin, subject to the production of a CITES export permit issued by the exporting place and inspection by an authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen. Possession of live specimens of Appendix II species of wild origin as well as export or re-export of any scheduled species must be under a licence.

derivatives.

1 何人倘違反該條例有關申領許可證的 規定,可遭檢控。違者一經定罪,可 被判罰款港幣賣千萬元及監禁十年。

 ∧ ny person contravening the licensing requirements of the Ordinance will be prosecuted and is liable to a fine of ten million HK dollars and imprisonment for 10 years on conviction.



₩■你進行的活動涉及附表列明的瀕危物 **X** 種,你須遵守有關該物種的許可證規 定。

In case you conduct activities involving a scheduled endangered species, you should comply with the licensing requirements in respect of the species.

附錄 APPENDIX 物種 SPECIES

- 附録 | 物種,須預先領有由本署發出的許 可證。
- 野生的附錄 | 物種的商業貿易已被禁止, 而本署亦不會發出許可證。
- 許可證只會在符合《公約》的某些情況 發出,例如展覽及科研,而每張許可證 只限用於同一時間的同一批貨物,或同 一存放地點的貨物。
- 來自已在《公約》 秘書處登記的養殖場為 商業目的而圈養繁殖的附錄 | 動物,一概 被視為附錄 || 物種,其管制與野生的附 録Ⅱ物種相同。

- 進□、從公海引進、出□、再出□或管有 The import, introduction from the sea, export, re-export or possession of Appendix I species requires a licence issued in advance by this Department.
 - Commercial trade in Appendix I species of wild origin is prohibited and this Department will not issue a licence.
 - A licence will be issued only under certain circumstances in accordance with CITES, e.g. exhibitions or scientific research. Each licence is valid for one shipment at one time and in one lot or for one keeping
 - Appendix I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes from CITES registered farms are treated as Appendix II specimens and therefore subject to the same control as Appendix II specimens of wild origin.

附錄 APPENDIX 物種 SPECIES

- 進口附錄 || 物種(野生的活體標本除 The import of an Appendix || species (other than a live 外),必須出示出口地簽發的有效《公 約》出口准許證,而標本於入境時須經獲 授權人員查驗
- 進口野生的活體標本或從公海引進附錄 || 物種的標本,則必須預先領有由本署發 出的許可證,每張許可證只限用於同一 時間的同一批貨物。
- 出□及再出□附録 II 物種的標本,須向 本署預先申領許可證,每張許可證只限 • The export or re-export of a specimen of an Appendix 用於同一時間的同一批貨物。
- 管有這些物種的野生活體標本, 必須領 有許可證,而每張許可證按存放地點發

有效《公約》出□准許證或產地來源證

• 出口及再出口須預先領有由本署發出的

而物品入境時須經獲授權人員查驗。

許可證。

- specimen of wild origin) is subject to the production of a valid CITES export permit issued by the exporting place and inspection by an authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen in Hong Kong.
- For import of a live specimen of wild origin or introduction from the sea of a specimen of an Appendix II species, a licence issued in advance by this Department is also required. Each licence is valid for one shipment at one time and in one lot.
- Il species requires a licence issued in advance by this Department. Each licence is valid for one shipment at one time and in one lot.
- The possession of a live specimen of wild origin of these species requires a licence, which is issued for each keeping premises.

附錄 APPENDIX 物種 SPECIES

- 進口附録 III 物種,須出示出□地簽發的 The import of Appendix III species is subject to the production of a valid CITES export permit or a certificate of origin issued by the exporting place and inspection by an authorized officer upon its landing in Hong Kong.
 - The export or re-export of the species requires a licence issued in advance by this Department.