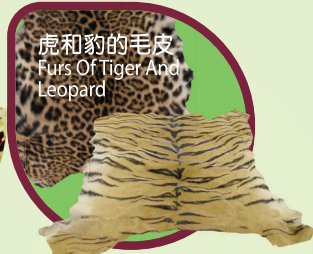


屬瀕危物種的旅遊紀念品常見例子

Examples of commonly seen tourist souvenir items of endangered species

附錄 I
APPENDIX



附錄 II
APPENDIX

附錄 III
APPENDIX



其他：綠鬣蜥、蟒蛇*及巨蜥*的皮製品、熊膽*、麝香*、天麻、鱷魚肉*
Other: Iguana, Products made from the skin of pythons*, monitor lizards*, Bear gall bladder*, Musk*, Gastrodia, Crocodile meat*

* 一些物種列入附錄 I。
Some of the species are listed in Appendix I

如何申領許可證？

How to Apply for a Licence?



每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：

Each 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 can 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.

請緊記下列各點並祝旅途愉快

Tips for a Nice Trip



- 一些以往常見的動植物，現在可能是瀕危物種。
Some of the once familiar animals and plants could be endangered species now.
- 若某瀕危物種受許可證制度管制，則你將有關物種帶離或帶回本港前，必須預先取得所需的《公約》許可證或准許證。
If an endangered species is subject to licensing control, you must obtain the required CITES licence or permit prior to leaving or returning to Hong Kong with it.
- 若你未能取得所需文件，你可能會被檢控，而你所購買的物品也會被充公。
If you fail to have the required documents, you risk losing your purchase and may be liable to prosecution.
- 請勿忘記領取其他法例指定的許可證/證明書，並須符合有關規定，例如：
Do not forget to obtain licences / certificates or to comply with the requirements under other Ordinances, such as:

- * 第 139 章《公眾衛生（動物及禽鳥）條例》；
Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance, Cap. 139;
- * 第 169 章《防止殘酷對待動物條例》；
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance, Cap. 169;
- * 第 421 章《狂犬病條例》；
Rabies Ordinance, Cap. 421;
- * 第 170 章《野生動物保護條例》；及
Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, Cap. 170; and
- * 第 207 章《植物（進口管制及病蟲害控制）條例》。
Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance, Cap. 207.

查詢

Enquiries

瀕危物種保護科

Endangered Species Protection Division

地址 Address 九龍長沙灣道 303 號
長沙灣政府合署 5 樓
5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices,
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon

傳真號碼 Fax 2376 3749

電郵 E-mail hk_cites@afcd.gov.hk

網頁 Website www.cites.hk

熱線電話 Hotline 1823

政府物流服務署印



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department



保護
瀕危
物種



Personal
Items and
Souvenirs
個人物品
及紀念品



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請協助保護牠們
PLEASE HELP PROTECT THEM



屬個人物品的
瀕危物種是
受管制的
Personal Effects
of Endangered
Species are
Controlled

一些動植物因被過度利用而面臨絕種的威脅，這些物種的貿易，受到《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（《公約》）所規管。管制亦涵蓋個人自用的物品、所飼養的寵物，或在境外旅遊時買回的紀念品，如象牙、鸚鵡、陸龜、鱷魚皮製品、石珊瑚骨骼、蘭花及仙人掌。

Some animals and plants are threatened with extinction because of over-exploitation. The trade in these species is regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The control also covers items which are used for personal purposes, kept as pets, or bought as souvenirs on a trip abroad, such as ivory, parrots, tortoises, crocodile skin products, stony coral skeleton, orchids and cacti.

什麼是《瀕危野生
動植物種國際
貿易公約》？
What is
CITES?



CITES=
Convention on
International
Trade in
Endangered
Species of Wild
Fauna and Flora

《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（《公約》）旨在規管瀕危物種的國際貿易，以保護野生動植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。

CITES aims to regulate international trade in endangered species to protect wildlife from over-exploitation. It requires control over the import and export of the species listed in its three Appendices, including their readily recognizable parts and derivatives. Since it was first signed in 1973, there are currently more than 180 contracting Parties.

附錄 I
APPENDIX

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。《公約》嚴禁任何人為商業目的進行涉及附錄 I 所列物種的國際貿易。這些物種只在某些指定情況下才可進出口或再出口。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 I 動物，以及為商業目的而人工培植的附錄 I 植物，一概被視為附錄 II 物種，其管制與野生的附錄 II 物種相同。Over 1,000 species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. International trade in Appendix I species for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited. Import, export and re-export of these species are only permitted in certain circumstances. Appendix I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes from CITES registered farms and Appendix I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes are treated as Appendix II species and therefore subject to the same control as Appendix II species of wild origin.

附錄 II
APPENDIX

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.

附錄 III
APPENDIX

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.

《瀕危野生動植物
種國際貿易公約》
在香港如何實施？
How is CITES
implemented in
Hong Kong?



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，均須事先申請漁農自然護理署（本署）發出的許可證。該條例亦指明在某些情況下准予進行附錄 II 及 III 物種的交易，而無需申領許可證。至於個人或家庭財物的標本，包括某些旅遊紀念品，若符合特定的條件，也可獲豁免。

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 derivatives. The Ordinance also specifies the circumstances under which no licence is required for trade in certain Appendices II and III species, as well as exemptions for specimens of personal or household effects, including certain tourist souvenir items, if they meet specific criteria.

違例罰則
Penalties for
Non-compliance



任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，可被判罰款港幣壹千萬元及監禁十年。

Any 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.**

個人或
家庭財物
Personal or
Household
Effects



根據該條例，有關標本如符合下述規定，即視為個人或家庭財物的一部分：

Under the Ordinance, a specimen shall be treated as part of the "personal or household effects" of a person if the specimen is:

- 該標本純粹為非商業目的而個人擁有或管有；及 personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes only; and
- 標本在進口、出口或再出口時，被人穿戴或攜帶或包括在個人行李中，或屬遷居過程的一部分。 worn or carried by the person, included in his personal baggage or forms part of his household move when the specimen is being imported, exported or re-exported.

個人或家庭財物如符合特定的條件，可獲豁免申領許可證，例如：

Exemption from licensing requirement is provided for personal or household effects if they meet specific criteria, such as:

- 進口、出口及再出口合法獲得的個人或家庭財物（活生動物除外）。但這項豁免並不包括大熊貓和犀牛。 import, export and re-export of personal or household effects which were legally acquired, except live animals. No exemption is provided for giant panda and rhinos.
- 管有個人或家庭財物，惟並不包括大熊貓和犀牛。至於活生動植物，則必須是合法獲得的。 possession of personal or household effects except giant panda and rhinos. In the case of live animals and plants, they must also be legally acquired.

旅遊紀念品
Tourist Souvenir
Items



在其慣常居住地方以外獲得的屬個人財物的旅遊紀念品，亦可享有如“個人或家庭財物”般的豁免，但這些物品必須是合法獲得的個人或家庭財物，並且是：

- 附錄 III 物種（活生動物除外）；或
- 附錄 II 物種的死體、部分或衍生物，而它們不是：
 - * 受到某些國家進口、出口或再出口所管制，而這些國家已通知了《公約》秘書處有關管制（例如歐盟國家及印尼已宣佈他們不會對旅遊紀念品提供豁免，換言之進口及出口這些物品必須出示許可證。中國亦已通知在中國內地進出口這些物品必須領有許可證）；及
 - * （若受數量限制）超過特定的數量（例如每人四件鱷魚標本，每人三件大鳳螺標本）。

Personal effects of tourist souvenir items which were acquired outside the person's usual place of residence are provided with similar exemption from licensing requirements as that of "personal or household effects", if the items are legally acquired and are either:

- Appendix III species (other than live animals); or
- dead specimens or parts or derivatives of Appendix II species that are NOT:
 - * subject to import, export or re-export control by a certain country as notified by it to CITES Secretariat (e.g. European Union countries and Indonesia have advised that they are not providing exemption for tourist souvenir items, meaning that a permit is required for their import and export. It is noted that China has also notified that a permit is required in mainland China); and
 - * exceeding the specified limit when subject to quantitative limits (e.g. 4 crocodile specimens per person, 3 queen conch specimens per person).

進口、出口或再出口不符合上述豁免條件的旅遊紀念品必須申領許可證。欲知詳情，請參閱該條例的兩項豁免令。

Import, export or re-export of souvenir items not meeting the above criteria for exemption must fulfill the licensing requirements. For details, please refer to the two Exemption Orders of the Ordinance.