

屬瀕危物種的寵物常見例子

Examples of commonly seen pets of endangered animals

學名 Scientific Name	俗稱	Common Name	《公約》附錄 CITES Appendix
PSITTACIFORMES species*, such as:	鸚鵡, 例如:	Parrots, such as:	I/II
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡	Lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo	I
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	灰鸚鵡	Grey parrot	II
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	鶯哥	Hill myna	II
<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	畫眉	Hwamei	II
Emydidae species, such as:	淡水龜, 例如:	Freshwater turtles, such as:	I/II
<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	三線閉殼龜、 金錢龜	Three-lined box turtle	II
<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	黃喉鬚水龜	Yellow pond turtle	II
Testudinidae species, such as:	陸龜, 例如:	Tortoises, such as:	I/II
<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	輻紋陸龜	Radiated tortoise	I
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	印度星龜	Indian star tortoise	II
<i>Chamaeleo spp.</i>	變色龍	Chameleons	II
<i>Iguana spp.</i>	綠鬣蜥	Iguanas	II
Pythonidae spp.	蟒蛇	Pythons	I/II
<i>Sclerophages formosus</i>	龍吐珠	Asiatic bony tongue	I
<i>Hippocampus spp.</i>	海馬	Seahorses	II
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	蘇眉	Humphead wrasse	II
Tridacnidae spp.	巨蚌、碑螺	Giant clams	II
SCLERACTINIA spp.	石珊瑚	Stony corals	II

* 不包括桃面愛情鳥、虎皮鸚鵡及羅尾鸚鵡。
Exclude *Agapornis roseicollis*, *Melopsittacus undulatus* and *Nymphicus hollandicus*.

要清楚分辨哪些寵物或水族物種屬瀕危物種並受法例管制, 有時並不容易。如有疑問, 請在購買前查明。

It is not always easy to know which pet animal or aquarium species is endangered and controlled by law. If you are in doubt, please check before you buy.



過境

In Transit

過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《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。

Endangered species in transit must be accompanied by a 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.

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。

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.

如何申領許可證?

How to Apply for a Licence?

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(或電子表格)向本署申領許可證, 申請表格可經傳真或以郵寄方式遞交, 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 e-form, fax, 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
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
- 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。

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.

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遞送。持證人須遵守附加於許可證的條件。

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.

