

瀕危植物 Endangered Plants

很多植物因為具有園藝價值而成為人們追求的珍品，以致在國際貿易活動中遭過度開發而有絕種之虞，現時約有25,000種這些植物受到《瀕危野生動植物國際貿易公約》（以下簡稱《公約》）的保護。這份小冊子就這些瀕危植物的貿易及管有事宜，提供有關法律管制的資料。

Many species of plants are highly prized for their horticultural value and are threatened with extinction due to over-exploitation for international trade. Some 25,000 plant species are now protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This leaflet provides information about the legislative control on the trade and the keeping of these endangered plants.

《瀕危野生動植物國際貿易公約》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。

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 requires a licence to be issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (this Department) 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.

[#] 香港自1976年起已制定法例第187章《動植物（瀕危物種保護）條例》，實施《公約》的規定。該條例在2006年12月被廢除，並由法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》取代。

[#] CITES has been implemented in Hong Kong since 1976 through the enactment of the Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance, Cap. 187. It was repealed and replaced by the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance, Cap. 586, in December 2006.



香港的管制制度大致上參照《公約》的規定。野生的附錄I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，其進口不須要許可證（源自野生的附錄II物種的活體標本除外），但須出示《公約》准許證，並須於進口時經獲授權人員查驗。管有源自野生的附錄II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。

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 permit 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.

違例罰則 Penalties for Non-compliance

任何人倘違反該條例有關申請許可證的規定，可遭檢控。違者一經定罪，最高可被判罰款港幣五百萬元及監禁兩年。

Any person contravening the licensing requirements of the Ordinance will be prosecuted and is liable to a fine of 5 million dollars and to imprisonment for 2 years on conviction.

本地市場較常見的瀕危植物 Endangered Plants in Local Market

《公約》附錄CITES Appendix	俗稱Common Name	學名Scientific Name
I	小花龍舌蘭Santa Cruz striped agave	<i>Agave parviflora</i>
II	雪滴花Snowdrops	<i>Galanthus</i> spp.
II	黃花石蒜Daffodils	<i>Sternbergia</i> spp.
I/II	神柱樹、象鼻、非洲霸王樹Elephant's trunks	<i>Pachypodium</i> spp.
II	某些老人鬚、空氣草Certain airplants	Certain <i>Tillandsia</i> spp.
I/II	仙人掌Cacti	CACTACEAE spp.
II	樹蕨、砂椏、蚌殼蕨Tree ferns	<i>Cyathea</i> spp.
		<i>Dicksonia</i> spp.*
I/II	蘇鐵、蕁米Cycads	CYCADACEAE spp.
		ZAMIACEAE spp.
II	捕蠅草、酒神菜Venus flytrap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
I/II	肉質大戟 Succulent euphorbias, spurges	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
I/II	蘆薈Aloes (不包括翠葉蘆薈excludes <i>Aloe vera</i>)	<i>Aloe</i> spp.
I/II	豬籠草、瓶子草Pitcher plants	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp.
		<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.
I/II	蘭花Orchids	ORCHIDACEAE spp.
II	兔仔花、仙客來、一品冠Cyclamens	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
II	三角槓椰Feather palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>

* 僅美洲種群。
Only the populations of the Americas.