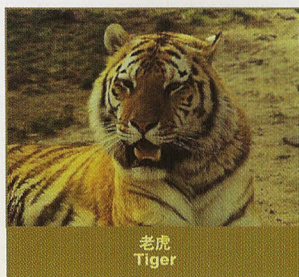


傳統中藥歷史源遠流長，主要是以天然動植物入藥。然而，這些動植物中，許多因生態環境被破壞或遭過度採捕而導致瀕臨絕種。老虎及犀牛便是兩個廣為人知的例子。其實，還有許多較少人知的物種，也正面對數量急劇下降的危機。

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has been widely used in China for thousands of years with remedies mainly obtained from nature. Over the years, many of the animals and plants found in TCM prescriptions have become endangered due to habitat destruction or over-exploitation. Tiger and rhino are the best known examples in this plight, but many other less well-known species are also facing a drastic decrease in number.



### 《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》

#### Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance

為了確保珍貴的自然資源可被持續使用，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《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（《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（包括藥物），均須事先申請漁農自然護理署（本署）發出的許可證。

To ensure the sustainable use of precious natural resources, the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance), Cap. 586, the local legislation which gives effect to CITES in Hong Kong, has been implemented#. 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, parts or derivatives (including medicines).

#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 It was repealed and replaced by the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance, Cap. 586, in December 2006.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物種的商業性貿易已被禁止。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，並須於標本進入香港境內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 specimens 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 five million dollars and to imprisonment for 2 years on conviction.

### 對你有何影響？

#### How are You Affected?

若你進行牽涉瀕危物種（包括藥材及含瀕危物種成分的藥物）的活動，則必須遵守有關物種的許可證規定。

In case you conduct activities involving endangered species as herbal medicines or proprietary medicines containing such ingredients, you should comply with the licensing requirements in respect of the species.

### 附錄I物種

#### Appendix I Species

- 進口、出口、再出口或管有野生的附錄I物種所製成的藥材或藥物（例如虎骨及犀牛角），必須事先申請本署發出的許可證，但這些物種的商業貿易已被禁止，而本署亦不會發出許可證。

- The import, export, re-export or possession of herbal medicines or proprietary medicines derived from Appendix I species of wild origin (e.g. tiger bone and rhino horn) requires a licence issued in advance by this Department. However, the commercial trade in these species is banned and this Department will not issue a licence.



老虎藥物 Tiger medicines (App I)

- 至於附錄I為商業目的而圈養繁殖或人工培植的物種所製成的藥材或藥物（例如雲木香），如能證明為圈養繁殖或人工培植，則視為附錄II的物種所製成的物品處理。

- Herbal medicines or proprietary medicines derived from artificially propagated or captive bred Appendix I plant and animal species (such as costus root) for commercial purposes are treated as things made from Appendix II species if there is evidence showing that the species are artificially propagated or bred in captivity.

- 某些物種同時列入附錄I及附錄II。這些物種所製成的藥材或藥物（例如麝香及熊膽）必須證明不屬附錄I所列的物種（例如如同《公約》出口准許證，證上標明為附錄II），才可當作附錄II的物品處理，否則視為附錄I的物品。

- Some species are listed in both Appendices I & II. Herbal medicines or proprietary medicines derived from these species (such as musk or bear gall bladder) are deemed as Appendix I products unless there is evidence showing that they are not originated from Appendix I species (e.g. the medicines are accompanied with CITES export permit showing that the species therein are listed in Appendix II).



麝香囊及粉末  
Musk pod and grain (App I/II)



熊膽 Bear gall bladder (App I/II)

