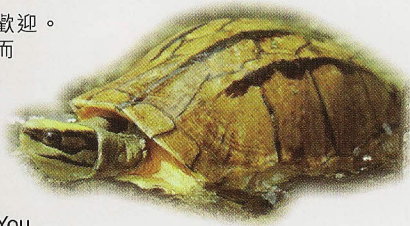


## 屬瀕危物種的寵物也在管制之列 Pets of Endangered Animals are Controlled

一些寵物及水族物種因其獨特的外貌或因罕有而備受歡迎。你可能不知道這些動物當中，有些由於遭人過度捕捉而面臨絕種的威脅，例如鸚鵡、陸龜、某些淡水龜、某類蜥蜴、龍吐珠魚、石珊瑚及巨蚌。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》)的規管。



Some unusual pets and aquarium species are sought for its unique and extraordinary appearance or its rarity. You may not be aware that some of these animals, such as parrots, tortoises, certain freshwater turtles, some lizards, Asiatic bony tongue, stony corals and giant clams, are in danger of 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).

## 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、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170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, export and re-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 170 contracting Parties.

<b>附錄 I Appendix I</b>	載有超過800種瀕臨絕種而現正或可能受貿易影響的物種。 over 800 species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade.
<b>附錄 II Appendix II</b>	載有超過32,000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 32,000 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.
<b>附錄 III Appendix III</b>	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?

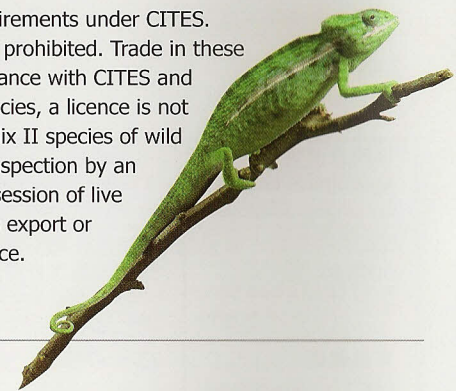
本港已制定香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》(“該條例”)，履行《公約》的規定\*。該條例規定，凡進口、從公海引進、出口、再出口或管有列明物種的標本，不論屬活體的、死體的、其部分或衍生物，均須事先申領漁農自然護理署(本署)發出的許可證。

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，其進口不需要許可證(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，並須於入境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領許可證的規定，可遭檢控。**違者一經定罪，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 imprisonment for 2 years on conviction.**