

上古時代，人類捕獵野生動物作為主要食物，時至今日，人們還吃野生動物，大多只是因為他們認為野味滋補養生，又或者是為了滿足一時好奇。這些遭人食用的動物包括陸生的動物、雀鳥以至淡水及海洋生物，有些被活生販賣，例如貓頭鷹、淡水龜及蘇眉，有些則只取動物的某部分，例如魚子醬、鯊魚的魚翅，以及鯨魚、鱷魚、蜥蜴及蛇的肉。由於有些動物在國際市場上被過度利用，引起國際關注，因此涉及這些動物的貿易現已受《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（《公約》）的規管。

Wild animals have been used for food since the early days of human history. Nowadays, however, most people eat them for their alleged tonic quality, as delicacy or simply out of curiosity. These animals include terrestrial animals, birds as well as freshwater and marine species. Some animals are traded in live form, such as owls, freshwater turtles and humphead wrasse, while others are consumed for their specific parts, such as caviar of sturgeons, fin of sharks, and meat of whales, crocodiles, lizards and snake. The over-exploitation of some of these animals to meet international market is of concern and their trade is now 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172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 172 contracting Parties.

附錄I：載有超過800種瀕臨絕種而現正或可能受貿易影響的物種。

Appendix I of CITES lists over 800 species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade.

附錄II：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。

Appendix II of CITES lists 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.

附錄III：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。

Appendix III of CITES contains 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.



《保護瀕危動植物種條例》 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance

本港已制定香港法例第586章《保護瀕危動植物種條例》（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.

* 從公海引進指直接從不屬任何國家管轄的海洋環境運入香港或安排從該環境運入香港。

* Introduction from the sea means to bring, or cause to be brought, into Hong Kong directly from a marine environment that is not under the jurisdiction of any state.

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.