



自有人類歷史以來，在海洋生活的物種已被人用作食物、醫藥、裝飾及其他用途。時至今日，很多海洋物種因棲息地遭破壞及污染而受到滅種威脅，而國際貿易對這些物種的過度利用亦引起很大的關注。為了令這些物種可持續地被利用，有關貿易已受管制，其中如鯨、海龜、蘇眉、海馬、碑磔及珊瑚等，已被《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（《公約》）列為瀕危物種，受到貿易管制。

Marine species have been used for food, medicinal, ornamental and other purposes since the early days of human history. However, many of these marine species are now threatened with extinction because of habitat destruction and pollution. Over-exploitation through international trade is also of great concern. To maintain sustainable use, their trade must be regulated. These species, such as whales, sea turtles, humphead wrasse, seahorses, giant clams and corals, are classified by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as endangered species and are subject to trade regulation.

《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》

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（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。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。

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

[#] 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 It was repealed and replaced by the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance, Cap. 586, in December 2006.

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

* Introduction from this 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 specimens of any scheduled species must be under a licence.

三個附錄列明33,000個瀕危物種，當中有些是海洋物種，例如鯨、海龜、蘇眉、海馬、碑磔及珊瑚。Among the 33,000 endangered species scheduled in the three Appendices, some are marine species, such as whales, sea turtles, humphead wrasse, seahorses, giant clams and corals.

對你有何影響？

How are You Affected?

如你進行的活動涉及附表列明的海洋物種，你須遵守有關該物種的許可證規定。

In case you conduct activities involving a scheduled marine species, you should comply with the licensing requirements in respect of the species.

