



如何申領許可證？ How to Apply for a Licence?

每一張許可證會就同一付運批次或同一存放處所發出。申請人須使用指定的表格向本署申領許可證，遞交表格可經傳真、電郵或以郵寄方式遞交，亦可親自遞交。遞交申請表格時須連同下列文件：

- 顯示有關標本來自合法來源的文件，如本署發出的進口或管有許可證副本，或先前出口地簽發的《公約》出口准許證副本；及
- 發票或相關交易文件的副本。

申請表格可向本署索取，或從本署網頁下載。處理許可證的申請一般需時兩個工作天（如進口活體動物則需時五個工作天）。申請人領取許可證時須繳付訂明的費用。

由於本署未必一定會發出有關的許可證，故申請人應在許可證發出後才安排付運或運送。持證人須遵守附加於許可證的條件，而所有付運批次的瀕危物種均須於進入香港境內時或離開香港前由獲授權人員查驗。

Each licence is issued on the basis of individual shipment or keeping premises. Application for a licence must be made in the specified form to this Department, by fax, email, mail or in person, supported by documents such as:

- photocopy of import or possession licence issued by this Department or previous CITES export permit issued by the place of last export showing the legal source of the specimen concerned; and
- photocopy of invoices or related transaction documents.

Application form could be obtained from this Department or downloaded from this Department's website. Normally 2 working days are required for processing an application (5 working days in the case of import of live animals). You have to pay a prescribed fee when you collect the licence.

The issue of a licence is by no means automatic and shipping or delivery should only be arranged after the relevant licence has been issued. Licensees must comply with the conditions stated on a licence. All shipments have to be inspected by an authorized officer upon import or prior to export or re-export.



上述條例適用於何人？ To Whom does the Ordinance Apply to?

《條例》適用於所有進行牽涉瀕危物種的活動的人士，包括貿易商、旅客及個別人士。

The Ordinance applies to all parties, including traders, tourists and individuals, who conduct activities involving endangered species.



過境 In Transit

過境的瀕危物種在運入香港時，必須附同出口地《公約》管理當局簽發的有效《公約》准許證，並且物品在香港停留期間，一直由獲授權人員控制。

倘過境物品為活體動物，更須在該動物預計抵達日期前最少 3 個工作天，以書面把所有有關該付運批次的資料通知本署。本署署長可因應需要，藉在憲報刊登的公告，就某列明物種指明某個數目的工作天，以代替上述 3 個工作天的規定。

Endangered species in transit must be accompanied by a valid CITES permit issued by the CITES Management Authority of the exporting place at the time of import. During its stay in Hong Kong, it must be under the control of an authorized officer.

In the case of live animals, this Department must be notified in writing the details about the shipment at least 3 working days before the expected arrival date of the animal. If required, the Director may, by notice published in the Gazette, specify a number of working days in substitution for the aforesaid 3 working days requirement in respect of a scheduled species.



個人或家庭財物 Personal or Household Effects

個人或家庭財物，包括某些旅遊紀念品*，若符合特定的條件，可獲豁免許可證的要求。就《條例》而言，下述標本為個人或家庭財物—

Personal or household effects, including certain tourist souvenir items*, are subject to exemption from licensing requirements if they meet specific criteria. For the purposes of the Ordinance, personal or household effects means a specimen which –

- 該標本純粹為非商業目的而個人擁有或管有；及 is personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes only; and
- 標本在進口、出口或再出口時，被穿戴或攜帶或包括在個人行李中，或屬遷居過程的一部分。 is worn or carried by a person, included in a person's personal baggage or forms part of a household move when the specimen is being imported, exported or re-exported.

* 附錄 I 物種除外。
Except specimen of Appendix I species



其他許可證規定 Other Licensing Requirements

持有根據該條例發出的許可證，並不表示已獲豁免遵守其他法例的條文。持證人應確保同時符合其他條例的規定，例如第 139 章《公眾衛生（動物及禽鳥）條例》、第 169 章《防止殘酷對待動物條例》、第 421 章《狂犬病條例》、第 170 章《野生動物保護條例》、第 207 章《植物（進口管制及病蟲害控制）條例》。

Licences issued under the Ordinance do not in any way exempt the licensee from the provisions of other legislation. The licensee should ensure that requirements under other Ordinances, such as the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap. 139), the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (Cap. 169), the Rabies Ordinance (Cap. 421), the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) and the Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance (Cap. 207), are also complied with.



查詢 Enquiries

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1823

請協助保護牠們
PLEASE HELP PROTECT THEM

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，以保護野生動植物免受過度捕捉或採伐，以及令其不致絕種。《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）的進出口均受到管制。自《公約》於1973年簽訂以來，現時有超過180個締約國。

CITES aims to regulate international trade in endangered species to protect wildlife from over exploitation or extinction. It requires control over the import and export of the species listed in its three Appendices, including their readily recognizable parts and derivatives. Since it was signed in 1973, there are currently more than 180 contracting Parties.



《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），均需事先申領漁農自然護理署（本署）發出的許可證。任何人倘違反該條例有關申領許可證的規定，可遭檢控。違者一經定罪，最高可被罰款港幣壹千萬元及監禁十年。

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》有效准許證，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物種的活體標本作商業用途以及出口和再出口所有列明物種都必須領有許可證。

[#] 香港已制定更嚴格的措施，除符合《條例》允許的情況下，禁止所有象牙及其製成品（古董象牙除外）的進出口及商業性管有。

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 stipulates that a licence to be issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (this Department) is required 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 (including medicines). Any person contravening the licensing requirements of the Ordinance will be prosecuted and may be subject to a maximum fine of ten million HK dollars and imprisonment for 10 years on conviction.

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 valid 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 for commercial purposes as well as export or re-export of any scheduled species must be under a licence.

[#] Hong Kong has adopted stricter measures banning the import, re-export, and commercial possession of all elephant ivory and its products, except for antique ivory or certain circumstances in accordance with the Ordinance.

一些列明
物種的例子
Some examples
of scheduled
species

附錄 I
APPENDIX I



龍吐珠魚
Asiatic Bony
Tongue



老虎
Tiger



海龜
Sea Turtles



犀牛
Rhinos



穿山甲
Pangolins



兜蘭
Slipper
Orchids

附錄 II
APPENDIX II



象
Elephants



金錢龜
Three-striped
Box Turtle



鱷魚*
Crocodiles*



珊瑚
Corals



蟒蛇*
Pythons*



豬籠草
Pitcher
Plants*



蘇眉
Humphead
Wrasse



海馬
Seahorses



花旗參
American
Ginseng



熊*
Bears*



蘭花*
Orchids*



鸚鵡*
Parrots*

附錄 III
APPENDIX III



烏龜（中國）
Reeves' Turtle (China)



海椰子（塞舌爾）
Sea Coconut (Seychelles)

* 一些物種同時列於附錄 I。
Some of the species are also
listed in Appendix I.