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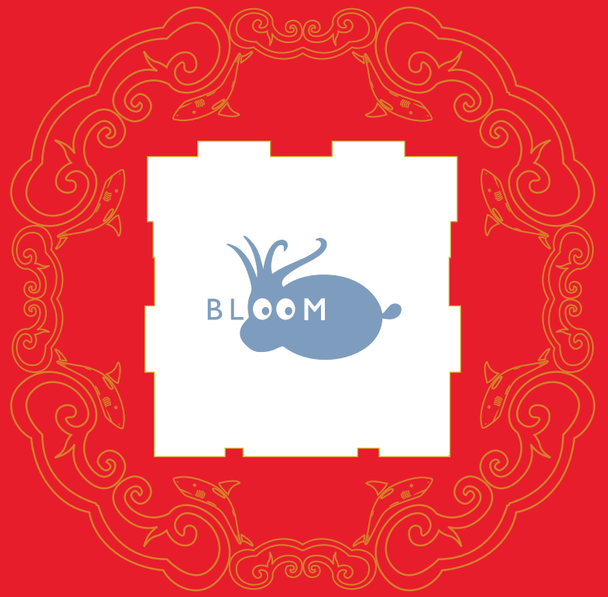


This booklet is endorsed by :

ADMCF · blue resources · Conservation International Hong Kong · Greenpeace 綠色和平 · HK Shark Foundation 香港護鯊會 · Humane Society International · Manta Trust · OPCF Hong Kong · SPCA 愛護動物協會 · The Pew Charitable Trusts · The Nature Conservancy 大自然保護協會 · 野生救援 WILDAID · WWF

Original design by :

TBWA\ · TEQUILA\

「為了香港未來的持續發展，

我們需要改變觀念，在追求經濟

和社會發展的同時，不忘保育環境。」

- 香港特別行政區政府 環境局

"A sustainable future for Hong Kong

would require a change of our mindset

to achieve economic and social development with

conservation of the environment."

- Environment Bureau of the Government
of the Hong Kong SAR

WILDLIFE TRADE 2.0
野生動植物貿易2.0:

STEPS CONNECTING TO THE FUTURE
個連接未來的步驟

至少由1992年開始，香港已經名列全球最繁忙的五大貨櫃港之一，處理全球約50%的魚翅貿易。
我們可以做些甚麼來保護香港以免成為有組織野生動植物貿易的罪惡溫床，
並作出更好的準備以應對規管野生動植物貿易與日俱增的挑戰?

香港每年平均處理約9千公噸魚翅相關製品，作為全球最大的魚翅及其他野生動植物貿易樞紐之一，香港的特殊地位有望帶頭塑造這個貿易的未來發展。在2016年，《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》(《公約》) 新增了4種商業價值高的鯊魚品種，這代表了現時有12種鯊魚的貿易正受規管。雖然這是一個好開始，但卻不足以規管魚翅貿易中所有的瀕危鯊魚品種。現時受保護的鯊魚品種漸多，加上香港在魚翅貿易中的關鍵角色，實在有需要裝備自己，作好準備迎接更大的挑戰，以防止非法買賣魚翅以及其他野生動植物。這代表政府需要撥出更多資源及人手打擊非法貿易商，特別是加強執法的能力。

此文件提及的八大建議，可顯出香港這個世界級的亞洲城市的氣魄。從監管魚翅貿易開始，香港可以循序漸進將監管延伸至超越《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》的要求，同時保護其他未受監管的物種，建立一個絕不容忍罪惡 (包括有組織野生動植物非法貿易罪行) 的國際名聲，並朝著負責任及合法的野生動植物貿易進發。

As one of the world's Top 5 busiest container ports for at least since 1992 and handling approximately 50% of the world's shark fin imports, what can we do to protect Hong Kong from becoming a hub for organized wildlife crime and prepare for the growing challenge of regulating the wildlife trade?

Each year, the Port of Hong Kong handles on average approximately 9,000 metric tons of shark fin and related shark products. As a globally important trade hub for shark fin and many other wildlife products, Hong Kong is in a unique position to take the lead in shaping the future of these trades. In 2016, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) listed four commercially significant shark species on Appendix II. This means that the trade in a total of 12 shark species is now regulated. While this is a good start, it does not fully regulate all endangered species in the fin trade. With the growing number of CITES-listed shark species and the city's central role in the trade, Hong Kong must be prepared to face even greater challenges in efforts to guard against wildlife trafficking. This means allocating more resources and manpower to enhance enforcement.

The eight recommendations made in this document demonstrate how Hong Kong can live up to its reputation as Asia's World City. Using the shark fin trade as an example and taking a stepwise approach to go beyond CITES for all wildlife products, Hong Kong can assert its international reputation as having zero tolerance for criminality, including for organized wildlife crime, while moving towards a future defined by responsible and crime-free wildlife trade.

Photo by Stan Shea

2015 年，香港是全球第五大貨櫃港，緊隨上海、新加坡、深圳及寧波舟山港 。同年，香港的浮泡及碇泊處合共處理了 130 萬個標準貨櫃及 2,590 萬公噸的散裝貨物。

In 2015, Hong Kong's ports were ranked the world's 5th busiest container ports in the world, following only Shanghai, Singapore, Shenzhen and Ningbo-Zhoushan.

In the same year, Hong Kong's buoys and anchorages were documented to have handled a total of 1.3 million TEUs of containers and 25.9 million tonnes of non-containerised cargoes.

1. 設立特定港口就野生動植物貨品進行檢查

一如所有空運貨物進入香港時必須經由香港國際機場入口一樣，所有經海運的野生動植物製品抵達香港時，無論進口或過境都可以統一集中於特定地點處理，方便進行貨物檢查。

香港的對外貿易有 17.7% 是經海運，這個數字當中包含香港魚翅進口的每年平均數 85% (每年 7,100 多公噸)。結合葵青貨櫃碼頭及其他港口的統計，香港的港口於 2015 年共處理逾 2,000 萬個標準貨櫃。 除了主要的葵青貨櫃碼頭外，香港還有最少6個公衆貨物裝卸區 (PCWAs)，及多不勝數的泊位、碼頭、碇泊處及浮泡，於 2015 年合共處理了 26,753 艘抵港貨船中的過半數。

鑑於香港的港口數量衆多又繁忙，令監控及檢查工作變得更形困難，致使非法入境的貨運很容易在不被察覺的情況下穿越香港邊界。

設立指定港口以統一檢查所有野生動植物製品(包括魚翅)，既為業界提供一個清晰而合法的進出口途徑，亦可簡化跟進非經由指定港口個案的檢控程序，有助集中檢查力度及加強監控。美國就採用了這個措施，就所有進口及出口的野生動植物部分及製品設定 18 個特定港口。

好處:

- ✔ 可集中在部份港口部署定期檢查。
- ✔ 有助集中力量抽查是否有非法進出口貨物混入合法進出口的貨物中。
- ✔ 凡於非指定港口進出的野生動植物製品可一概清楚界定為走私貨物。

1. Introducing Designated Wildlife Ports

Just as all air cargo arriving in Hong Kong must pass through the Hong Kong International Airport, all cargo carrying wildlife products by sea could be centralized at designated locations for landing or transiting, to facilitate cargo inspection.

In 2015, up to 17.7% of all of Hong Kong's external trades were transported by sea, including ≈ 85% of Hong Kong's shark fin imports in that year. Combining statistics from the Kwai Tsing Container Terminal and other local ports, over 20 million container ships (TEUs) of goods were handled by Hong Kong's ports in the same year. Outside of the relatively centralized Kwai Tsing Container Terminal, there are at least six additional public cargo working areas (PCWAs), and countless other berths, wharves, anchorages and buoys which handled over 50% of Hong Kong's 26,753 cargo vessel arrivals recorded in 2015.

With numerous and busy ports, monitoring and inspection is challenging, allowing illegal shipments a wide margin to pass through Hong Kong's borders unnoticed.

Establishing designated ports for all wildlife products, including shark fins, facilitates inspection efforts and thus the potential for prosecution, by providing traders with clear legal options and simplifying prosecution to all wildlife products passing through non-designated ports. This approach has already been adopted by other countries, such as the USA, where only 18 ports are designated for all wildlife parts and products imported into and exported out of the country.

Benefits:

- ✔ Centralizing scheduled inspections to limited ports
- ✔ Facilitating random inspections
- ✔ Allow smuggling to be more readily detected, if goods are traded through non-designated ports

Photo by Stan Shea

比較非商業目的之非法買賣最高刑罰：受《公約》規管的物種與其他商品的差別 (截至 2016 年 11 月)
COMPARISON: Maximum penalties for illegal and non-commercial trades of CITES scheduled species and other commodity (as of Nov. 2016)

	最高罰款 (港幣 $) Maximum fine (HKD $)	最高監禁刑期 Maximum imprisonment
附錄 I 物種 Appendix I species	100,000	1 年 (1 year)
附錄 II 及 III 物種 Appendix II and III species	50,000	6 個月 (6 months)
配方奶粉 Milk powder formula	500,000	2 年 (2 years)

In 2013, the value of all cargoes carrying endangered and regulated species without authorized permits, and intercepted by Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department, is estimated to be worth over HKD$36 million.

2. 提高刑罰加強阻嚇非法買賣野生動植物

「本港已制訂香港法例第 586 章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》，以履行《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》的規定。該條例規定，無論進口、從公海引進、出口、再出口或管有列明的瀕危動植物，不論活生、已死、其任何部分或衍生物 (包括藥物)，都必須事先領有漁農自然護理署簽發的許可證。」

- 香港特別行政區政府 漁農自然護理署

香港法例第 586 章的罰則早於 20 年前訂定，未能反映現時野生動植物非法貿易的嚴重性或其與有組織罪行的聯繫。現時，干犯以商業目的非法買賣《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄一物種的罪行，可處最高罰款港幣 5 百萬元 (約 64,000 美元) 及監禁2年。全球野生動植物 (包括魚翅製品) 的非法貿易額估計每年高達 50 億至 200 億美元。在 1998 年至 2014 年間，香港的進口魚翅價值平均為每年港幣 20 億元 (2 億 6700 萬美元) 。干犯野生動植物非法貿易的最高刑罰，與其潛在收益相比只是微不足道的，令這個商業作業變得低風險而利潤高。加重罰則有助阻嚇非法貿易行為，並重次肯定香港對於犯罪活動是絕不容忍的。

2017 年 6 月，香港政府向立法會提交有關第 586 章的修訂條例草案，旨在加重干犯《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》規管物種非法貿易的罰則。立法會議員對此修訂條例草案的支持是極為重要的。只有在修訂條例草案通過後，香港政府方可進一步檢討相關法例，特別是將《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》的範圍擴展至涵蓋與野生動植物相關的罪行，以彰顯相關罪行的嚴重性。

好處:

- ✔ 令市民正視走私野生動植物的問題，包括令人知道這是嚴重罪行，亦要加強執法力度。
- ✔ 讓各國知道香港政府已準備好打擊野生動植物非法貿易。

香港海關 2013 年截獲未領有許可證但受監管的瀕危物種，估計總價高逾港幣 3600 萬。

2. Increase deterrence for wildlife trafficking offences

"The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants 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 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)."

- Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department of the Hong Kong SAR

Current penalties to the violation of Cap. 586 were established 20 years ago. They do not reflect the severity of illegal wildlife trade activities or its links with organized crime. Presently, violators are liable to a maximum fine of HKD$ 5,000,000 (≈USD 64,000) and imprisonment for two years (relating to commercial trades of Appendix I species). The global illegal wildlife trade, including the shark fin trade, is high value and is estimated to be worth between USD$ 5 billion to $ 20 billion each year. Between 1998 and 2014, Hong Kong's shark fin imports were valued at an average of HKD$ 2 billion (USD$ 267 million) per annum.

The maximum penalty for illegal trade amounts to only a fraction of the profit that businesses potentially make, resulting in a high profit low risk business profile. Increasing the maximum penalty for wildlife trade crimes would deter illegal trade and reaffirm Hong Kong's zero tolerance for criminal activity.

In June 2017, the Hong Kong government submitted to the Legislative Council a bill amending to Cap. 586 including higher penalties for CITES-related offences. **Support from Legislative Council members on this Bill is crucial**. Only after the Bill's success can the Hong Kong government progress to the next step, to further review the related laws; in particular, to extend the Organized and Serious Crime Ordinance (OSCO) to cover wildlife trade offences, in line with the severity of such crimes.

Benefits:

- ✔ Raise profile of wildlife trafficking as a severe and punishable crime in Hong Kong and enhancing enforcement
- ✔ Showing the world that Hong Kong is ready to combat illegal wildlife trade

Photo by Mike & Val Fraser www.manandshark.com

Identification tools and training workshops offered for the 2013 listings are also being offered for the 2016 listings.

2013 年部分鯊魚列入《公約》的規管範圍時，已有保育團體提供鯊魚品種辨認指引及訓練課程，同樣地，對於 2016 年的新增品種，亦可提供相關的指引及課程。

In the past 16 years, Hong Kong is recorded to have received shark fin from over 130 countries/ territories around the world - almost anywhere that has a coastline (see page 26 for graphics).

過去 16 年，香港的魚翅入口國家/地區已記錄到 130 個，這差不多包括所有擁有海岸線的地方 (見第 26 頁的圖解)。

3. 將魚翅辨認課程加到海關人員的恒常訓練中

檢查魚翅製品並就此進行檢控的其中一個挑戰，就是要於港口辨認製品是否屬於受保護物種。

鯊魚已知品種有 500 多個，現時只有 12 種列入《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄II。要按《公約》規定執法以打擊非法貿易，關鍵在於是否能夠從未受規管物種的鯊魚鰭中辨認出此 12 個品種的鯊魚鰭。

2014 及 2015 年，保育團體與漁護署合作，為漁護署及香港海關前線執法人員舉行了訓練課程，分享如何從一眾已曬乾的鯊魚鰭中從外觀辨認出受《公約》規管的鯊魚品種。香港政府自 2014 年開始規管商業價值高的五個鯊魚品種的貿易，加上執法人員的努力，共於香港境內充公了 3 公噸受《公約》保護品種的非法買賣魚翅。

將鯊魚鰭辨認訓練加入海關訓練學校的課程中，可有效為準執法人員在執勤面對每年數以千公噸計的魚翅進口香港前，作好準備打好根基。這亦可有助引入有關其他同樣受非法貿易犯罪行為威脅的野生物種的辨認課程，如蘇眉及海參。

好處:

- ✔ 在港口進行高效的檢查 — 從魚翅外觀辨認可讓前線海關人員快速找出懷疑屬受保護物種的魚翅，再進一步提交作基因測試以確認品種。
- ✔ 提高前線海關人員對魚翅非法貨運的警覺。
- ✔ 讓香港以全球重要轉口港的身份贏得主動打擊非法貿易的國際美譽。

3. "Custom" Customs Shark Fin Training Course

One of the challenges to the inspection and prosecution of illegally traded shark fin products is identifying species under regulation at port.

There are 500+ known species of sharks, of which 12 are currently listed on CITES Appendix II. The ability to differentiate shark fins belonging to these 12 regulated species from the hundreds of non-regulated species is crucial to the effective enforcement of CITES and to combating illegal trade in shark fins and related products.

In 2014 and 2015, a training course was piloted within Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and Customs and Excise Department on the visual identification of CITES-listed shark species from dried shark fins. Since 2014, when regulated species increased from three to eight species and through the hard work of local government authorities, 3 metric tonnes of illegally traded, CITES-listed shark fins have been seized at Hong Kong's ports.

Incorporating the fin identification training course into the Customs and Excise Training School can effectively prepare officers for the challenge when they encounter any of the thousands of metric tons of shark fins shipped into Hong Kong every year. It would also pave the way for courses in other wildlife products where crime and illegal trade are also known to be rampant, for example the humphead wrasse and bêche-de-mer (sea cucumbers).

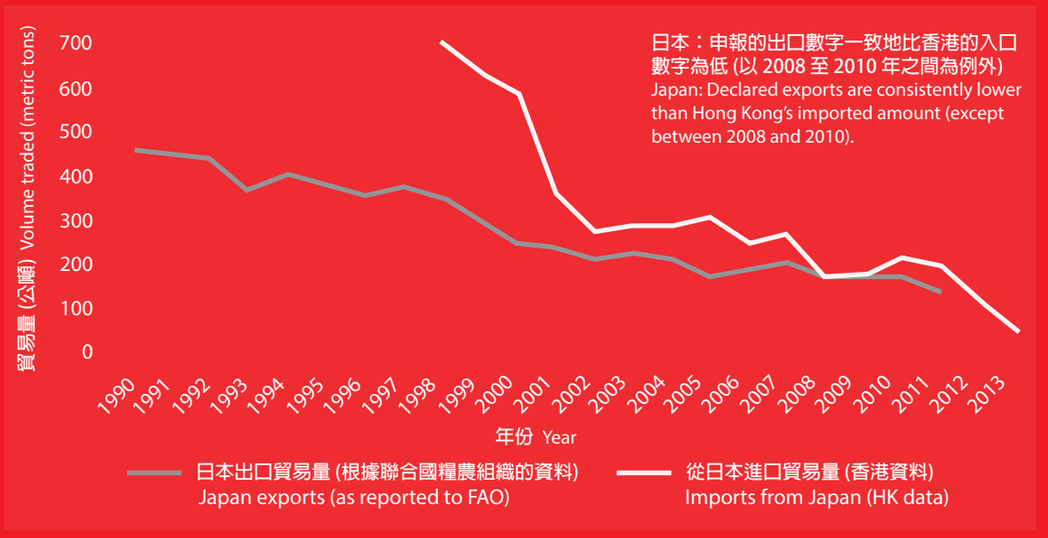
Benefits:

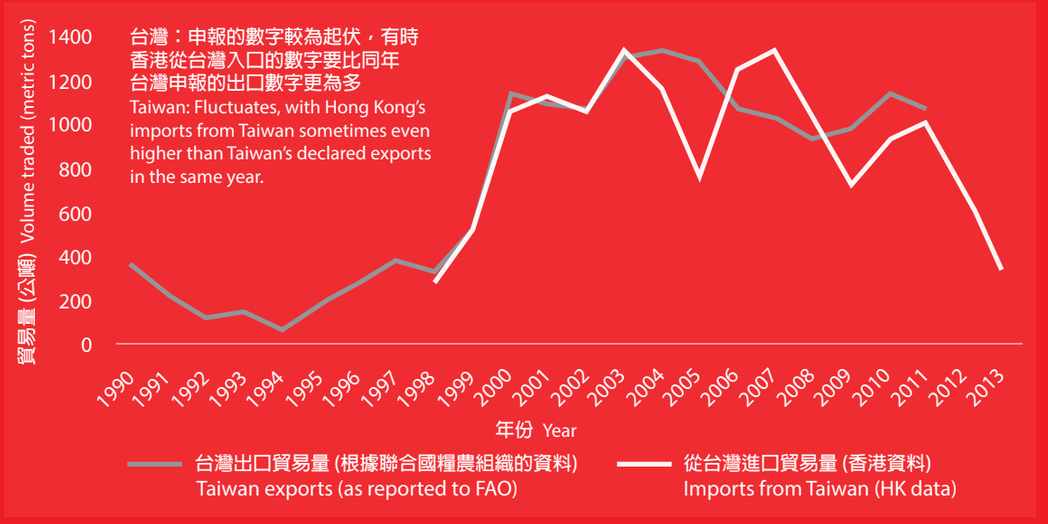
- ✔ Efficient inspection at port - enhancing visual identification and allowing frontline customs officers to quickly identify suspicious fins, which can then be sent for follow-up DNA-testing and species veification
- ✔ Increased vigilance for illegal shark fin shipments among frontline officers
- ✔ Building an international reputation for actively combating illegal trades as a significant global entrêpot

日本及台灣：魚翅貿易出口數字不乎的例子
Japan and Taiwan: Examples of data mismatch in shark fin exports

由魚翅出口商向聯合國糧食及農業組織 (FAO) 申報的貿易量數字，可與香港的入口數字比較，以了解報告是否準確。

Export volumes declared by shark fin exporters to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) can be compared to Hong Kong's import data to find accuracies or inaccuracies in reporting.





4. 與魚翅貿易國家/地區使用統一的貨物分類編號

所有入口香港的貨物，必須根據世界海關組織 (WCO) 的「商品名稱及編碼協調制度」(或HS編號) 進行分類及報關。HS編號包含 2 位、4 位、6 位或 8 位數字，數字越長代表貨品的描述越詳細。

所有國家/地區都會統一使用6位數字的HS編號就貨品作出分類，而第 7 及 8 位數字提供了貨品狀況的詳細描述 (如魚翅貿易中的急凍、鹽漬或乾製、經處理或未經處理的分類)，但此組數字在不同國家/地區會按當地用途而代表不同狀況。這樣會令到比較不同國家/地區的已報關貿易數字變得困難，令到不能透過分析入口國家與出口 (或轉口) 國家/地區的資料，取得相關數字並作比較。

現時香港政府就HS編號的使用範圍及程度該當獲得掌聲，但仍有做得更好的機會：香港可進一步提議在主要魚翅貿易地區，包括澳門、中國大陸、台灣、新加坡、日本及馬來西亞，統一HS編號最後 2 位數字的應用。這樣一來就可增加貨品的可追溯性，方便直接就不同國家/地區的貨物、交易量及交易金額作出比較。

好處:

- ✔ 比較魚翅貿易主要地區的貿易數字，從不吻合的資料追尋非法貿易的情況。
- ✔ 向其他亞太地區的政府樹立榜樣，讓他們跟隨這個做法。

香港現時有 11 個HS編號與鯊魚製品有關。中國大陸只有 3 個、台灣有 14 個。

Hong Kong currently has a total of 11 shark-related HS codes. Mainland China has only 3, and Taiwan has 14.

4. Universal HS Codes across shark fin trading countries/territories

All goods traded into and out of Hong Kong are mandatorily classified and declared according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (or HS codes) of the World Customs Organization (WCO). HS Codes comprise two, four, six or eight digits, where the level of detail and specificity in the description of goods is increased with the number of digits.

While categorization up to the first six digits are unified across all users of the system, the final two digits, which give the greatest level of detail about the goods described (such as frozen, in brine or dried, processed or unprocessed for shark fin products), varies from region to region due to differing local uses for the codes. This has made comparing declared trade volumes between different countries/territories extremely difficult, and discovering illegal trades or misreporting by traders through directly comparing import and export (or re-export) datasets between destination and exporting (or re-exporting) countries/territories is not possible.

The current level of detail and application of HS Codes by the Hong Kong government is commendable, but there is an opportunity to do even better: Hong Kong could take an extra step by proposing to unifying the final two digits of the HS codes across the major shark fin trading regions, including Macau, mainland China, Taiwan, Singapore, Japan, and Malaysia. The unified codes will enhance traceability in the trade by allowing for direct comparisons of products, volumes and values traded between different countries/territories.

Benefits:

- ✔ Comparable datasets for major shark fin trading regions to locate anomalies, facilitating identification of illegal trade
- ✔ Providing leadership for other governments in the Asia-Pacific region and a model for replication elsewhere in the world

Photo by Stan Shea

幫手制定「無傷害野生族群」！

很多國家在制定「無傷害野生族群」證明，特別是針對鯊魚等海洋品種時，已表明遇到困難。國際野生物貿易研究組織(TRAFFIC) 於2014年在德國聯邦自然保護局及其他組織的協助下，制定一份針對鯊魚品種「無傷害野生族群」證明的指引，讓各國政府作為參考。

來源: http://www.traffic.org/home/2014/4/25/new-non-detriment-finding-guidelines-available.html

NDF Help!

Many countries have raised issues with the difficulties in preparing NDFs, especially for marine species such as sharks. In 2014, TRAFFIC, with support from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and others, issued a guide specifically for shark species, aiding governments worldwide in the preparation of NDF documents.

Source: http://www.traffic.org/home/2014/4/25/new-non-detriment-finding-guidelines-available.html

5.「無傷害野生族群」(NDF) 證明的披露

出口國輸出《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄I及II所載物種的貨物時，須出示「無傷害野生族群」證明。此證明須顯示該批貨物已經由「該國政府認可的科學部門」檢查及核准，確定貨物是來自不會影響野生種群存活的個體。

雖然「無傷害野生族群」證明是《公約》所規定，但現時未有就「證明」內使用的評估方法提出劃一及實質的指引。這個情況以鯊魚為甚，在面對科學界對鯊魚族群缺乏資料的挑戰下，很多國家的政府已尋求幫助以協助準備相關的證明。部分國家及非政府組織主動就此提供協助，並義務就鯊魚貿易的「無傷害野生族群」證明制定指引。香港作為全球鯊魚貿易最大的進口商及消費者之一，亦可就此方面協助培訓人材。

香港可研究建立一個網上平台，讓魚翅出口國家/地區上載其「無傷害野生族群」證明，並開放予公衆瀏覽。如此，香港就可建立一個有用的資訊分享工具，亦為其他需要準備「無傷害野生族群」證明的地方提供參考。另一個好處是，當資料開放予公衆監察時，制定相關證明的質素可有望提高。

當愈來愈多魚翅出口國家/地區表達需要「無傷害野生族群」證明的制定指引時，香港可透過此個資訊分享平台協助其他出口國家/地區。

好處:

- ✔ 與其他出入口國家/地區分享資訊。
- ✔ 提升制定「無傷害野生族群」證明的能力。
- ✔ 為香港贏得作為負責任的進口商及消費者的國際美譽。

5. Disclosure of Non-Detriment Findings (NDF)

NDFs are declarations made by the exporting countries/territories when trading goods involving CITES Appendix I and II species. The NDF must show proof that a "Scientific Authority of the State" has examined and approved the shipment as non-threatening to the survival of the species involved.

While NDFs are mandated by CITES, there is no binding specific guidance as to the methodologies used in NDFs. Especially for shark species, where lack of scientific data is a challenge, many governments have voiced their need for help in preparing NDFs. Some countries and NGOs have been active in providing such assistance, and voluntarily created guidelines for preparing NDFs for shark species. Hong Kong, as one of the greatest traders and consumers of shark fin in the world, can also contribute to the effort of capacity building.

Hong Kong could investigate the possibility of setting up a publicly accessible online platform, to which shark fin exporting countries/territories could upload their NDFs. In doing so, Hong Kong creates a much wanted tool for information sharing, providing an added source of reference for NDF preparation. An additional advantage is that with the pressure of public scrutiny, the quality of NDFs may be enhanced.

With guidance on NDF preparation becoming an increasingly voiced need among shark fin trading countries/territories, Hong Kong may play its part in helping fellow traders via this platform of information sharing.

Benefit:

- ✔ Information sharing between trading countries/territories and increasing transparency
- ✔ Capacity building to facilitate NDF preparation
- ✔ Building Hong Kong's international reputation as a responsible trader and consumer

Photo by Stan Shea

根據香港政府統計處資料，在 2006 年至 2015 年期間，香港每年平均入口 8,390 多公噸魚翅及鯊魚製品。我們可怎樣追蹤這些貨品的去向?

Data from the Census and Statistics Department of the Government of Hong Kong show that an average of over 8,390 metric tons of shark fin and related products were imported into Hong Kong per annum, in 2006 – 2015. How do we keep track of all of those?

6. 以持牌制度規管各層面的貿易

香港的魚翅貿易穩佔國際市場的重要席位，而本地超過 380 間零售及批發魚翅製品的商店，亦令本地的魚翅零售市場蜚聲國際。這些店舖數量繁多，令追蹤魚翅供應及銷售情況更形困難。

管有《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄II所載物種需要申領許可證，惟此要求只適用於管有野生的活體標本，並不適用於管有源自野生活體標本的產品。

於香港引入持牌制度監管所有買賣鯊魚製品的商家，可為應對追蹤本地魚翅業的挑戰提供基礎。

在這個制度下，所有魚翅供應鏈上的商家，包括貿易商、批發商、零售商及其他單位，一旦涉及商業使用魚翅製品，不管其是否來自受《公約》規管的鯊魚品種，亦需要申領許可證。如此一來就可建立一個官方的資料庫，記錄所有活躍於本地魚翅業的人士，為監察貿易提供基礎。此資料庫亦可公開予公眾查看，加強識別無牌賣家的能力。

在這個基礎下，可進一步考慮收集資料，找出每個店舖就《公約》規管物種的貨物買賣情況，或是擬定方案允許統計所有魚翅的存貨。

好處:

- 提高認知，了解香港這個主要魚翅消費地區的本土魚翅商業用途。
- 清楚記錄本地魚翅業涉及的各個單位，有助進一步行動或溝通。
- 提高各持份者監察魚翅業的能力，進一步擬定方案更好好地追蹤魚翅的去向。

6. Licensing all levels of the trade

In addition to being prominent in the international shark fin trade, Hong Kong's local shark fin retail market is also one of the world's most robust, with over 380 shops retailing and wholesaling shark fin products. The sheer number of shops means monitoring local shark fin supply and sales is challenging.

While a possession license is currently required in Hong Kong for all species listed on CITES Appendix II, this requirement applies only to live specimens introduced from the wild, and does not apply to the possession of products derived from regulated species, such as shark fin.

Introducing a licensing system for all traders involved in the shark fin-related trade in Hong Kong provides the foundation to addressing the challenge of tracking the local shark fin industry.

Under such a system, all parts of the shark fin supply chain, including traders, wholesalers, retailers and others, would be required to obtain a license for their commercial use of shark fin products, whether or not their products belong to CITES-regulated shark species. This would create an official database of all traders active in the local shark fin trade, thereby establishing a foundation for monitoring the trade. This database could also be made accessible to the public to strengthen capacities for identifying unlicensed sellers.

With this foundation, future steps could include gathering information on CITES-regulated species sold at each store, or devising schemes to allow for stock assessments for all shark fins.

Benefits:

- Enriching knowledge of local commercial shark fin use as a key consumer region
- Providing clear records of all players in the local shark fin market, for future action or communication
- Enhancing capacity for all stakeholders to monitor the trade and further devise measures to increase traceability

Photo by Stan Shea

一項於 2014 及 2015 年進行的調查顯示，香港零售市場每賣出3塊鯊魚鰭，就有1塊是可能取自有絕種威脅的物種，即列入世界自然保護聯盟 (IUCN) 瀕危物種紅色名錄中的易危 (VU)、瀕危 (EN) 或極度瀕危 (CR) 級別。

A study conducted between 2014 and 2015 showed that 1 out of every 3 fins purchased from Hong Kong's shark fin retail markets likely belong to species that are threatened with extinction - ranked Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), or Critically Endangered (CR) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

Step 07

7. 在批發及零售市場規定採用「魚翅食品標籤」

鯊魚鰭在抵達零售店時，通常因運送途中欠缺恰當記錄，而未能知悉每件鯊魚鰭的來源地及品種。這讓我們追溯香港買賣的魚翅來源變得困難，亦奪取了消費者作出明智選擇的權利。

一個 2014 年在香港進行的調查顯示，逾 9 成受訪市民表示對在知情的情況下進食瀕危物種感到不安 (見第 25 頁)。可是在現況下，消費者卻未能根據此意願而行動。在售賣魚翅的地方，現時沒有明確法例要求列明魚翅所屬品種及來源地。故此，消費者在購買魚翅時沒有辦法知道該魚翅是否屬於瀕危物種、或是出口 / 轉口自一個漁業管理很差、抑或牽涉非法貿易活動的國家/地區。

香港至少應該考慮要求批發及零售店舖售賣魚翅時，必須提供所屬品種及來源地。在香港，清晰的食品標籤是食物及健康安全的基本要求，在魚翅貿易的層面，為魚翅提供食品標籤有助確保鯊魚所屬品種及來源地的責任。這樣可促使消費者行使選擇權，讓他們清楚知道正在購買和進食甚麼。

過去一年，香港政府加大力度推廣可持續使用生物資源，並確認向消費者披露食品來源的重要性。一如海鮮及其他海洋資源的貿易，魚翅的來源地同樣需要向消費者標明，讓他們購買時有足夠資料作出明智決定，避免意外進食來自非法貿易的食品。

好處:

- 讓消費者能夠作出符合永續原則的選擇，促進香港生物資源的可持續使用。
- 改善魚翅的可追溯性，追上全球打擊非法、未報告及未受管制貿易的行動。
- 為推動符合可持續發展原則的零售商提供競爭優勢。

7. Fin-labels at wholesale and retail outlets

Crucial information about the country of origin and species of each shark fin is often lost by the time the fins arrive at wholesale or retail stores due to lack of proper documentation. The phenomenon is problematic regarding the traceability of Hong Kong's shark fin trade, and removes consumers' power to make informed purchases.

A Hong Kong sociological survey completed in 2014 shows that over 90% of surveyed Hong Kong people were uncomfortable about knowingly consuming threatened species (see page 25). However, it is not presently possible for consumers to act upon this awareness. There are currently no explicit indications at shark fin selling outlets about the species and country of origin of shark fins. Subsequently, it is impossible to know at the time of purchase whether or not a piece of shark fin belongs to a threatened species of shark, or if it was exported/re-exported from a country or region known for poorly managed fisheries or implicated in illegal trading activities.

Provision of both species information and country of origin on shark fins should be considered minimum requirement for Hong Kong's wholesale and retail outlets. Clear labeling for food products is a basic requirement for food and health safety in Hong Kong. In this case of the trade of shark fin, labeling can also ensure accountability for where the products are sourced and species of sharks being sold. It is a matter of enabling consumer choice, allowing purchasers to have clear knowledge of what they are buying and eating.

In the past year, the Hong Kong government has exerted added effort in promoting sustainable use and consumption of biological resources, acknowledging the importance of disclosing food sources to consumers. As in the case of seafood and other marine resources, the sources of shark fin should be made clear to consumers, in order for them to make informed purchases, and avoid the accidental consumption of threatened speices and/or illegally traded foods.

Benefits:

- Empowering consumers to make sustainable choices and facilitate the sustainable use of biological resources in Hong Kong
- Improving traceability, joining global movement in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) trades
- Competitive advantage for retailers promoting sustainable practices

Photo by Paul Hilton www.manandshark.com

在香港，鯊魚並非只以魚翅形式售賣。鯊魚肉、鯊魚軟骨及其他部位等非鯊魚鰭製品，亦有機會來自受威脅物種或受《公約》規管的物種。在監管鯊魚製品貿易時，不可忽略這些製品。

Sharks are not only traded through Hong Kong as shark fins. Offcuts, shark meat, shark cartilage etc. are all non-fin products that can also be associated with threatened and/or CITES-listed species. These products must not be overlooked in trade regulations.

Step 8

8. 逐步擴展至未受《公約》規管物種

現時全球已知的鯊魚品種超過 500 個，其中 476 個物種的保育狀況已列入世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄中：74 種列為受危物種，包括 46 種屬易危 (VU)、18 種屬瀕危 (EN)及 10 種屬極度瀕危 (CR)，另有 58 種處於近危級別 (NT)。超過 200 個品種的鯊魚保育狀況被列為資料不足 (DD)，牠們的存活情況和野生族群是否可持續均屬未知之數。

現時只有 12 種鯊魚受《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄II規管，在香港的魚翅市場仍然有售其中數種 。

為了保護《公約》附錄II規管的 12 個鯊魚品種，香港的條例要求出口及轉口這些鯊魚品種時申領許可證。然而，其他受威脅但未有列入《公約》的品種仍然未有受保護，依舊面對未受規管、未獲監管及貿易管理不善的威脅。

香港作為全球最大的魚翅貿易樞紐，其實可藉此帶領業界規管未受《公約》保護的「受威脅」瀕危物種。我們建議政府牽頭設立一個通報系統，讓業界在入口易危 (VU)、瀕危(EN)及極度瀕危 (CR) 物種的鯊魚製品到香港前(不論是活體標本或其任何部分)，先向相關政府部門發出通知。這個機制有望幫助我們對瀕危物種的貿易所知更多，亦提升監管相關貿易的能力，讓貨品有更大的可追溯性。

好處:

- ✔ 就入口及過境香港的瀕危物種貿易提供額外記錄。
- ✔ 讓出口受威脅物種的國家知悉交易量。
- ✔ 將來可考慮將通報系統由鯊魚延伸至所有野生動植物物種。

8. Reaching beyond CITES: A Stepwise Approach

There are over 500 known shark species in the world, of which 476 have been assessed for their conservation statuses by the IUCN Red List. Of these, 74 are classified as threatened, including 46 as Vulnerable (VU), 18 as Endangered (EN) and 10 as Critically Endangered (CR). A further 58 are considered as Near Threatened (NT). More than 200 species are classified as Data Deficient (DD) for conservation status assessments. The sustainability and survival of such species hence remain unknown.

Only 12 shark species are currently protected under CITES Appendix II regulations, several of which are still found in Hong Kong markets.

Hong Kong's regulations strive towards the protection of these 12 shark species, by requiring valid CITES permits for the export and re-export of products related to those species. Other threatened shark species do not receive the same protection against unregulated, unmonitored and poorly managed trade.

As one of the world's most significant trade hubs for shark fin, Hong Kong is ideally positioned to lead in regulating the trade of threatened yet unregulated species. It is recommended that a notification system be initiated by the Hong Kong government. This would require a notification to be sent to related government department(s) in Hong Kong prior to all imports of shark-related products involving species with conservation statuses of Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) into Hong Kong, whether live or in parts. It is hoped that through this mechanism a greater understanding for the trade of threatened species may be gained, enhancing the capacity to monitor the trade and achieve greater traceability.

Benefits:

- ✔ Additional record of the trade in threatened species into and through Hong Kong
- ✔ Collecting species-specific information for threatened species that are traded
- ✔ Becoming a role model for trades involving other threatened wildlife

鯊魚是甚麼?

鯊魚屬於軟骨魚，全身骨骼的鈣化程度比硬骨魚骨骼為低。現時全球有一千多種軟骨魚，包括鯊總目、鰩總目 (鯆魚、鰩魚、魔鬼魚、犁頭鰩、鋸魚) 和銀鮫目。

「鯊魚」這名稱的用處

瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約 (CITES)、聯合國糧食及農業組織 (UN FAO) 技術磋商會議、糧農組織之鯊魚養護和管理國際行動計劃，以及世界自然保護聯盟鯊魚專題小組，提及「鯊魚」時會包括全部軟骨魚! 在這份刊物裡，「鯊魚」只包括鯊魚目，並不包括鰩總目或銀鮫目。

鯊魚與鯆魚 (魔鬼魚) 有何不同?

鯆魚屬於鰩總目，與鯊魚目最明顯的區別是鰓裂的位置。鯊魚的鰓裂在身體兩邊，位置在胸鰭前，每邊各有五至七條。鯆魚的鰓裂則位於身體下方，向著海床的方向。犁頭鰩外型與鯊魚相似，但根據其鰓裂的位置，其實牠們屬於鰩總目。一個於 2014-2015 年進行的研究顯示，魚翅市場上並不只限於售賣鯊魚翅，亦有部份魚翅是來自鰩總目及銀鮫目的。研究檢視的魚翅中，逾 98% 來自鯊魚，少於 2% 屬鰩總目或銀鮫目。

What is a shark?

Sharks are part of a group of animals known as cartilaginous fishes, or chondrichthyan fishes. They differ from bony fishes, in that their skeletons are composed entirely of cartilage cells and tissues, which are less calciferous than bones of bony fishes. There are over 1,000 species of cartilaginous fishes, including sharks, batoids (rays, skates, stingrays, guitarfishes, sawfishes) and chimaeras.

Using the name, "Sharks"

Groups including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (UN FAO) Technical Consultation, UN FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and the International Union for Conservation of Nature Shark Specialist Group (IUCN SSG) define “sharks" to include the entire group of cartilaginous fishes! In this document, "sharks" are used in the common meaning of the word and does not include batoids and chimaeras.

Difference between sharks and rays?

Rays belong to a group of animals called batoids. It is possible to distinguish batoids from sharks by one of their most prominent physical features: gill slits. A typical shark has five to seven gill slits on each side of the body, located in front of the pectoral fins. Gill slits of batoids, on the other hand, are located on the ventral side or bottom of the animal, facing the ocean floor. Guitarfishes, for instance, may resemble a shark in appearance. Given the position of their gill slits, however, it is possible to see that they are closer to rays. A study conducted from 2014-2015 revealed that not only sharks, but batoids and chimaeras can also be found in the shark fin market, used as shark fin. However, more than 98% of the study's samples showed fins belonging to sharks, and less than 2% belonged to batoids and chimaeras.

最早發現的軟骨魚可追溯至四億多年前，這代表了鯊魚比恐龍更早在地球上出現!

The earliest Chondrichthyan fish was recorded to have existed over 400 million years ago – this means sharks have been on Earth long before the dinosaurs appeared!

鯊魚有非常多種， 已知最細的鯊魚為侏儒角鯊(*Etmopterus perryi*) ，最長只有 17 厘米，但全球最大型的魚類 - 鯨鯊- 則可生長至 2000 厘米!

Sharks are hugely DIVERSE! The smallest known shark, dwarf lantern sharks, has a maximum size of 17 cm, while the largest fish on earth, the whale shark, can reach 2,000 cm!

軟骨魚 Cartilaginous fishes
Chondrichthyan fishes

希臘文Greek: “chondros” = 軟骨 cartilage
“ichthys” = 魚 fish

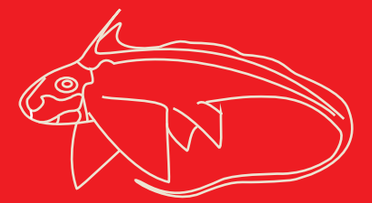
鯊魚及鯆魚 Sharks and Rays
Elasmobranchii

鯊魚 **Sharks: 500+ 品種 species**

鯆魚 **Batoid fishes : 600+ 品種 species –**
鰩魚 skates、魔鬼魚 stingrays、
犁頭鰩 guitarfishes、鋸魚sawfishes

銀鮫 Chimaeras
Holocephali

銀鮫 Chimaeras: 30+ 品種 species

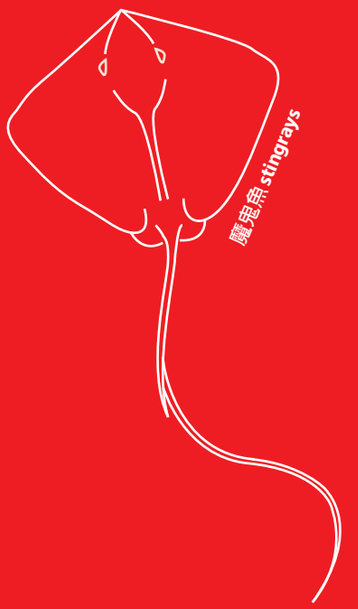


銀鮫 chimaeras

鰩魚 skates

鋸魚sawfishes

犁頭鰩 guitarfishes



魔鬼魚 stingrays

為何鯊魚容易受濫捕的威脅?

大部份品種的鯊魚壽命長、成長速度緩慢，性成熟期遲，部份品種更需要達至 25 歲或以上才可繁殖。有些鯊魚懷孕期較短，但有些則須懷胎達 22 個月。大多數的鯊魚都不是多產的，每次只產下數條鯊魚，亦不常懷孕。

這些代表了甚麼? 這代表了一旦海洋中的鯊魚數量減低了，要回復原本數量的話是需要很長時間的。科學家估計每年全球約有一億條鯊魚被獵殺作各種用途，但對於每年是否有 1 億條鯊魚出生以補充數量，則實在令人懷疑。因此，現時全球的鯊魚捕獵量未有科學數據證明是可持續的，很多品種的數量經已急跌，部份鯊魚面對的威脅亦較其他的為嚴峻。

鯊魚與可持續性

現時在魚翅零售市場上仍可找到受威脅及瀕危的鯊魚品種，儘管根據一項在香港進行的研究，大部份市民在知情的情況下不會進食有絕種威脅的瀕危物種，但魚翅貿易的真相卻是，消費者根本無法單從魚翅羹的外貌了解這是來自甚麼鯊魚品種。

現時未有發現任何漁業會因應生態系統的要求減低其鯊魚捕撈量。在找到相關的解決方案前，最明智的做法就是減低對鯊魚包括魚翅的消耗及需求，並管理好相關的貿易。

人們都有保留傳統文化的情意結，但若然鯊魚絕種了，進食魚翅羹這個中國傳統亦將要劃上句號。

Why are Sharks So Susceptible to Overfishing?

Most shark species are long-lived, slow-growing, and take many years to reach sexual maturity. Some species may not even be able to bear young until reaching 25 years or more of age. Gestation period is shorter for some, but can be as long as 22 months in others. Most sharks give birth to few offspring at a time, and are infrequent to reproduce.

What does this mean? This means that when sharks are taken out of the ocean, it takes a relatively long time before their populations can naturally replenish. Scientists estimate that over 100 million sharks are being killed each year for human use, but it is doubtful whether or not 100 million sharks are born each year. There are furthermore no scientific evidence to say that current shark catches are sustainable whilst many species are already suffering severe declines, with some species suffering more severely than others.

Sharks and Sustainability

Threatened and endangered species are still found sold as shark fins at retail stores. While sociological studies in Hong Kong have shown that most people would not knowingly eat a species threatened with extinction, the truth for shark fins is that it is currently impossible for consumers to tell from a bowl of soup what species they are consuming.

There are currently no known shark fisheries in the world that manages its catches according to the ecosystem-based management principle. Before such a solution to the provision of sharks for human consumption is found, our most sensible option is to reduce current consumption and manage our trades.

Appealing to the sentiment of preserving traditional cultural practices, use of shark fin in food is a tradition of the Chinese culture that will not survive if the sharks do not.

Photo by Paul Hilton www.manandshark.com

Photo by Paul Hilton www.manandshark.com

Photo by Shmulik Blum

《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》(《公約》)

《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》由 183 個締約國組成 (包括國家/地區), 透過訂立制度規管國際貿易, 確保野生動物及植物的國際交易行為不會危害到物種本身的延續。

《公約》將已評估的所有植物及動物物種列入 3 個附錄內, 每個附錄列明了不同程度的國際貿易規管。

附錄I: 屬瀕臨絕種的物種, 認可的國際貿易並不常見, 商業用途的貿易並不被允許。

附錄II: 這些物種可以買賣, 但需受管制以確保牠們的長遠存續情況。貿易時需要向出口地管理機構申請許可證及證書 --

- 出口證
- 從公海引進的許可證 /「無傷害野生族群」(NDF)證明書
- 運送野生的活體動植物許可證 (逐次申請)
- 再出口許可證 (逐次申請)
- 管有野生或活體動植物許可證
- 運送動植物到香港時, 需要預先與管理機構訂定檢查時間表, 並於抵港時進行檢查。

現時所有列入《公約》的鯊魚均屬附錄II

附錄 III: 這些物種至少在某個國家被列為受保護物種, 需要其他締約國協助管制其貿易。貿易時亦須取得相關許可證。

香港法例: 第 586 章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》
香港已制定法例第 586 章, 以履行《公約》的規定, 並視乎《公約》所列等級決定受保護的程度。

2003

列入附錄 II
Listed on Appendix II

姥鯊
Basking shark
Cetorhinus maximus

鯨鯊
Whale shark
Rhincodon typus

2005

列入附錄 II
Listed on Appendix II

大白鯊
Great white shark
Carcharodon carcharias

2013

列入附錄 II
Listed on Appendix II

鼠鯊
Porbeagle shark
Lamna nasus

遠洋白鰭鯊
Oceanic whitetip shark
Carcharinus longimanus

路氏雙髻鯊
Scalloped hammerhead
Sphyrna lewini

無溝雙髻鯊
Great hammerhead shark
Sphyrna lewini

錘頭雙髻鯊
Smooth hammerhead shark
Sphyrna zygaena

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

With 183 Parties (participating countries/territories), CITES provides a platform to introduce regulations to the international trade of animals and plants, with the aim of ensuring survival of the species traded.

All plant and animal species assessed by CITES are listed under three "Appendices". Each Appendix governs the level of protection for the species in the international trade.

Appendix I: these species are threatened with extinction. Trade in these species is rarely permitted, and trades for commercial purposes will not be permitted.

Appendix II: it is recognized that the utilization/trade of these species must be given protection in the trade to ensure their long-term survival. They may be traded given proper licensing and certification, which must be produced by local authorities –

- Export permits
- Certification/NDF for cases of Introduction from the Sea
- License for each shipment of specimens which are live and of wild origins
- Licenses for the re-export of each shipment
- Possession licenses where individuals that are live or of wild origin are kept
- Shipments arriving Hong Kong must also have scheduled inspections with local authorized officers in advance, to be conducted upon arrival at Hong Kong

Currently, all shark species are listed under Appendix II.

Appendix III: these species are protected in at least one country, which sought help from other CITES Parties in protecting that species in the trade. Certain licenses and permits are also required for the trade of these species.

Hong Kong implementation: Cap. 586 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance
Local implementation of CITES listings and regulations are realized through the Cap. 586 Ordinance. Species protected under this Ordinance depends completely upon the listings of CITES.

2016

列入附錄 II
Listed on Appendix II

2017年在香港生效:
Hong Kong Implementation: 2017

深海長尾鯊
Bigeye thresher shark
Alopias superciliosus

孤形長尾鯊
Common thresher shark
Alopias vulpinus

淺海長尾鯊
Pelagic thresher shark
Alopias pelagius

鐮狀真鯊
Silky shark
Carcharhinus falciformis

全球已知的鯊魚品種超過500種, 但至今只有12種的國際貿易納入《公約》規管。

There are over 500 known species of sharks in the world. To date, only 12 shark species are protected in the trade under CITES.

香港市民支持政府的政策
HONG KONG PEOPLE SUPPORT GOVERNMENT EFFORT

2009 年, BLOOM委託香港大學社會科學研究中心在香港訪問了 1,000 多人, 了解他們對進食魚翅的態度及行為, 並於 2014 年再次進行同樣調查, 比較市民的態度及行為是否有轉變。

In 2009, BLOOM HK commissioned the Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong to survey over 1,000 Hong Kong residents to find out about cultural patterns in the attitudes and practices of consuming of shark fin. This survey was repeated in 2014 to see if any changes had occurred.

在 2014 年 (In 2014)，

92.7% 受訪者讚同香港政府於2013年基於環保理由，禁止政府所有公務酬酢食用魚翅 (以及藍鰭吞拿魚及髮菜)。
applaud HK government's decision in 2013 to exclude shark fin dishes (also bluefin tuna and black moss) from official banquets for environmental reasons

91.5% 受訪者支持香港政府監管魚翅貿易
support HK government to regulate shark fin trade

87.1% 受訪者表示香港政府是鯊魚保育行動中其中一個最重要的持份者 (其後緊隨為環保團體、漁民與魚翅貿易商，以及市民大眾。)
vote the HK government as one of the most important stakeholders for shark protection (followed closely by environmental NGOs, fishermen and practitioners, and the public)

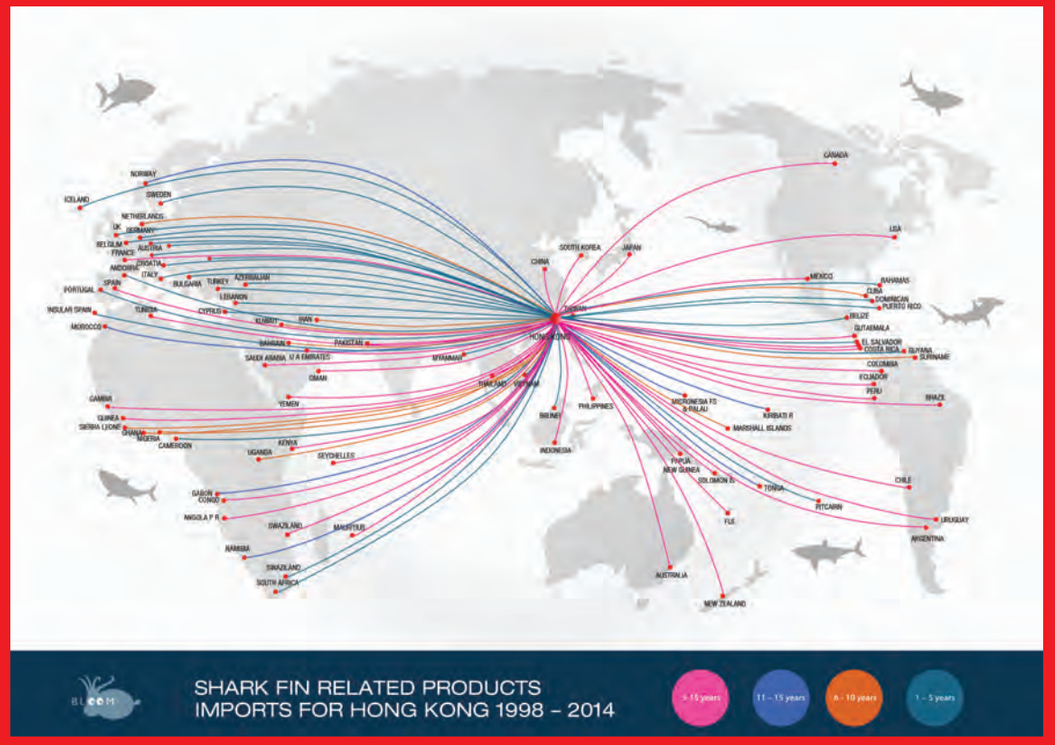
Photo by Paul Hilton www.manandshark.com

2009年及2014年 (In 2009 and 2014):

	2009	2014
有多常吃魚翅羹? How often is shark fin soup eaten?		
過去一年有進食魚翅羹 Consumed shark fin soup in the past year	72.9%	44.1%
於過去五年間已減少食用 Decreased consumption over the past 5 years	36.2%	53.1%
基於環保考慮減少食用 Decreased consumption due to environmental concerns	56.8%	81.1%
於過去五年間已停止食用 Stopped eating shark fin soup over the past 5 years	--	15.8%
基於環保考慮停止食用 Stopped eating shark fin soup due to environmental concerns	--	43.7%
對進食魚翅羹有何感覺? How do people feel about eating shark fin soup?		
接受婚席中不提供魚翅羹 Accept removing shark fin soup from wedding banquet menus	78.4%	92.0%
接受公司活動中不提供魚翅羹 Accept removing shark fin soup from menus of corporate events	--	94.2%
對進食瀕危的魚類物種感到不安 Uncomfortable with eating endangered fish	66.5%	73.8%
對進食任何瀕危的植物或動物感到不安 Uncomfortable with eating endangered species of any plant or animal	--	93.9%
對鯊魚正掙扎求存的現況知道多少? How aware are people about shark's struggle to survive?		
知道 全球鯊魚數量都在下降 Know that shark populations worldwide are in decline	88.9%	93.5%
知道 在香港售賣的魚翅有部份是來自瀕危物種 Know that some shark fins sold in HK belong to threatened species	--	92.4%
對鯊魚及海洋是否持有錯誤觀念? Do people still hold false beliefs about sharks and the ocean?		
相信 海洋裡的海洋生物是耗之不盡的 Believe the ocean has an unlimited supply of marine life	--	25%
相信 魚翅是來自鯊魚養殖場 (非從野外捕捉) Believe that shark fins come from shark farms (not wild-caught)	--	6.4%
相信 鯊魚鰭被割後可從新生長 Believe that sharks' fins can grow back after being cut off	--	5.0%
相信 鯊魚被割鰭後可繼續生存 Believe that sharks can survive after fins are cut off	16.7%	--

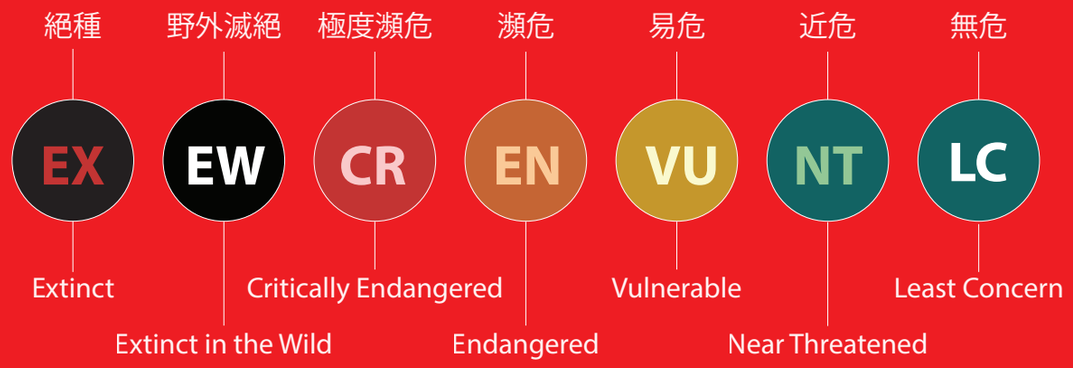
1998 至 2014 年向香港出口魚翅的國家

Countries/territories exporting shark fins to Hong Kong from 1998 - 2014



世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄之分類:

IUCN Red List Classifications:



香港的魚翅市場可買到甚麼品種? 是時候要吻別的品種

Hong Kong, What's for Sale? Species you can KISS GOODBYE

一個於 2000 至 2002 年進行的研究顯示，在香港魚翅市場中拍賣的，有四成魚翅是取自約14種鯊魚，牠們均名列世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄，有面臨瀕危絕種的危機。

A study conducted from 2000-2002 showed that 40% of the fins AUCTIONED in the Hong Kong market come from approximately 14 shark species listed as AT RISK OF EXTINCTION by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species:

- 牙鮫翅 (大青鯊 Blue shark) (近危 NT)
- 青連翅 (灰鯖鯊 Shortfin mako shark) (易危 VU)
- 五羊翅 (鑌狀真鯊 Silky shark) (近危 NT)
- 海虎翅 (灰真鯊 Dusky shark) (易危 VU)
- 白青翅 (鉛灰真鯊 Sandbar shark) (易危 VU)
- 軟沙翅 (虎鯊 Tiger shark) (近危 NT)
- 沙青翅 (公牛鯊 Bull shark) (近危 NT)
- 春翅 (路氏雙髻鯊 Scalloped hammerhead shark) (瀕危 EN)
- 春翅 (錘狀雙髻鯊 Smooth hammerhead shark) (易危 VU)
- 骨片翅 (無溝雙髻鯊 Great hammerhead shark) (瀕危 EN)
- 勿骨翅 (淺海長尾鯊 Pelagic thresher shark) (易危 VU)
- 勿骨翅 (深海長尾鯊 Bigeye thresher shark) (易危 VU)
- 勿骨翅 (狐形長尾鯊 Thresher shark) (易危 VU)
- 琉球翅 (長鰭真鯊 Oceanic whitetip shark) (易危 VU)

於 2014 至 2015 年的調查顯示，香港的魚翅零售市場中有三分一的數量是取自被世界自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄評為有絕種威脅的品種。除了以上提及的，還包括以下品種：

More recently, a study conducted from 2014-2015 showed that 1/3 of the fins RETAILED in Hong Kong's market are listed as THREATENED with extinction by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. In addition to the species listed above, the following species were also recorded:

- 長鰭鯖鯊 Longfin mako shark (易危 VU)
- 背盔鯊 Tope shark (易危 VU)
- 豹紋鯊 Zebra shark (易危 VU)
- 白斑犁頭鰩 White-spotted guitarfish (易危 VU)
- 鼠鯊 Porbeagle shark (易危 VU)
- 犁鰭檸檬鯊 Sharptooth lemon shark (易危 VU)
- 星鯊 Common smoothhound (易危 VU)
- 淡水的鯊魚品種 River shark species (瀕危及極度瀕危 EN and CR)
- 銀鮫目魚種 Chimaera species (按品種各有不同級別 Status varies among species)

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