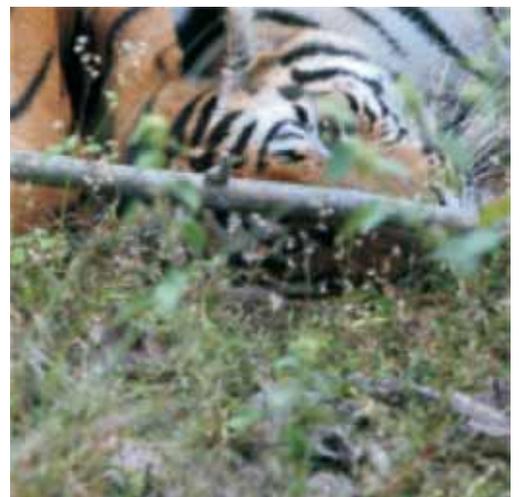
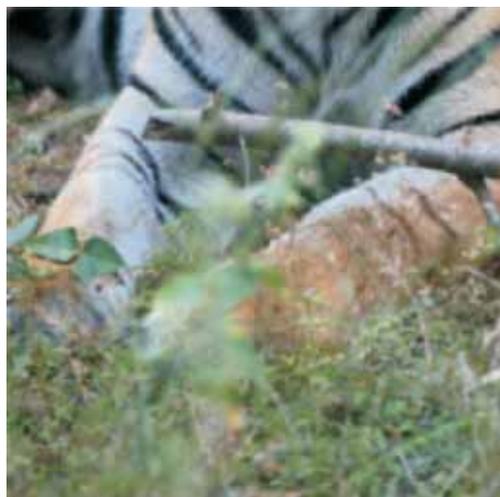




environmental
investigation
agency

中国贩卖虎骨酒调查

Availability of Tiger Bone Wine in China



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封面：在秦皇岛野生动物园中出售的北大仓虎骨酒 ©EIA
老虎照片 ©Michael Vickers

目录页照片：印度老虎自然保护区的野生孟加拉虎 ©吕植

Availability of Tiger Bone Wine at Wild Animal Parks in China

Executive Summary

- International trade in tiger parts and derivatives is prohibited under the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Domestic trade in tiger parts and derivatives in China is prohibited under national law and reinforced by a special State Council order issued in 1993
- At the 14th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES in June 2007, the Parties agreed by consensus that tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives
- The Environmental Investigation Agency was offered tiger bone wine at two 'wild animal' parks / safaris within 4 hours drive of Beijing
- Staff at one facility in Qinhuangdao presented what they stated was a permit from the State Forestry Administration allowing them to sell the tiger bone wine on the premises of the park
- The other facility in Badaling had been previously exposed for advertising tiger bone wine but there did not appear to have been any enforcement action as a result
- Previous reports from NGOs document illegal trade in tiger bone wine on the internet and from much larger commercially run tiger farms
- This investigation shows that despite these matters being brought to the attention of authorities there is still a lack of effective enforcement, exacerbated by the confusion created with the issuance of permits
- Lack of committed and consistent enforcement and regulation across China can be addressed by:
 1. The government of the PRC sending a clear signal reinforcing the domestic trade ban to provincial authorities and the public
 2. Fulfilling commitments and obligations under CITES to phase out tiger farms and consolidate and destroy stockpiles of tiger parts and derivatives
 3. Investing in, and committing to, intelligence-led enforcement to stop illegal domestic and international trade in tiger and other endangered Asian big cat species
 4. Cooperating with neighbouring tiger source and transit states to exchange intelligence on the trafficking of tiger and other endangered Asian big cats

Background

Wild tigers are threatened by habitat loss and prey decline, but it is demand for their body parts and the poaching that it drives which presents the major threat to their immediate survival. Tiger, and other Asian big cat skins, are used as decoration and prestigious gifts, while bones and other parts are used in traditional medicines. Although awareness raising measures among consumers have led to significant declines in some of the markets,^{1,2} serious problems with poaching remain.

In the absence of targeted, intelligence-led enforcement, the criminal networks who control the trafficking of wild tiger and other Asian big cat parts continue to operate, switching to new markets or, possibly, stockpiling parts for a more favourable market to emerge. Targeting these individuals is critical to combating the trade, requiring commitment from governments to invest in more effective enforcement methods.



Staff at Badaling Safari Park revealed that the tiger wine on sale at the zoo is made from bones of tigers that died on the premises ©EIA



Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park, Hebei, PRC ©EIA

International trade

International trade in tigers has been prohibited since 1975 when the species was listed on Appendix I of the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), with the exception of the Siberian sub-species, which was listed in 1987.

The most recent CITES resolution on Asian Big Cats, Resolution Conf. 12.5, urges Parties to strengthen enforcement, improve regional cooperation, include products that claim to contain tiger under CITES implementing legislation, prohibit domestic trade and consolidate and destroy stockpiles of parts and derivatives.³

At the recent 14th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES in June 2007, the Parties again agreed that there was a need to improve enforcement and regional cooperation, and also agreed that tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives.⁴

Domestic trade in China

Domestic trade in tigers and tiger parts was prohibited in China under national law in 1989. Tigers and rhinos received extra attention, and in 1993 the law was reinforced through the promulgation of a 1993 State Council order, prohibiting the import, export, sale, buying, purchasing, transporting and manufacture of products containing tiger. Tiger was removed from the official ingredients list of medicine products by the State and the order extended to products that claim to contain tiger.^{5,6}

Tigers and Chinese medicine

Following removal of tiger from the official list of ingredients, the Chinese medicine community has been promoting culturally acceptable alternatives for medicinal use, including the bones of 'sailong' (common mole rat or zokor, *Myospalax baileyi*).^{7,8} Sailong has long been considered an acceptable alternative and is considered by some to be more effective than tiger.⁹ Consumer awareness campaigns too have had a positive effect. Recent reports and surveys on retailers and consumers suggest an overall decline in the availability and demand for medicinal products containing tiger.^{6,10}

Despite this progress towards eliminating the use of tiger, a handful of businessmen within China are advocating the repeal of the domestic trade ban to market tiger bone wine made from the bones of farmed tigers. Chinese medicinal professionals, including the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, which is a quasi-governmental NGO attached to China's State Administration for Traditional Chinese Medicine, do not support the reopening of trade in tiger bone.^{11,12}

Though it is illegal, tiger bone wine is already available from tiger farms, and is advertised for sale over the internet.^{13,14} A series of exposés at a tiger farm in Guilin throughout 2006 and 2007 reported the availability of tiger bone wine and tiger meat.^{5,6,15} The Chinese authorities responded to the allegations and insisted that they had investigated the matter and that the carcasses steeping in the wine were lion.

However, the report of the CITES Secretariat's mission to China - during which the investigation was discussed - states that the Chinese authorities determined the carcasses were of lion by visual identification. Images obtained by IFAW and TRAFFIC of the carcasses in the vats suggest that a simple visual identification would be insufficient given the condition of the carcasses. The Secretariat's mission reports that the Chinese authorities failed to conduct any DNA analysis of the carcasses.¹⁶

EIA Investigation

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) selected one company advertising what appeared to be tiger bone wine on the internet with the intention of assessing whether there was a real product behind it. The advertisement, which appeared on *Alibaba.com*, stated that bones of tigers housed at the Qinhuangdao Wildlife Rescue Centre, Beidaihe in Hebei Province, are used to make tiger bone wine.

While the seller stated that they normally only shared the wine with friends, they were advertising the wine for sale at approximately US \$240.00 per 500 ml with a minimum order of 1500 ml.

Further enquiries revealed that the Qinhuangdao Wildlife Rescue Centre is located next to the Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park, which is open to the public and therefore an easy point of access.

Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park, Hebei Province

The Park is privately owned and has tigers, bears and other species on public display. The facility also has a 'circus' with performing tigers, lions, bears and primates. Altogether it comprises a safari, circus, retail outlets and catering units for tourists.

In August 2007, EIA observed two retail units on the premises where posters and packaging for Beidacang Tiger Wine were displayed. The posters and leaflets clearly state that the wine contains tiger bone. One of the units was un-manned, the other was closed but had a sign on the window with a telephone number should visitors wish to purchase the wine.

Through conversation with park staff, EIA was invited into a storeroom where boxes of the tiger bone wine were opened and the Business Manager, Ms Huang revealed that the wine was made from their own tigers that had died following fights. The skins are kept, though they are no longer used for exhibits and cannot be sold or rented. Altogether EIA only saw 8 tigers during the 'safari', plus one performing at the circus and additional two cubs outside some retail outlets, which appeared to be used for photo opportunities.

Ms Huang showed EIA a certificate that she said was an official government permit allowing them to sell the wine on the premises of the park only. The document outlined instructions provided by the SFA on the use of the skin and bones of dead Siberian tigers. It detailed that '*tiger skins can be made into specimens and bones can be made into wine..... the remainder of the tiger is to be voluntarily and properly taken care of.....*'. It is important to note that EIA cannot verify the authenticity of the permit, it may have been fraudulent or it may have been issued in contravention of national law and the State Council Order.

Ms Huang claims that the tiger bone wine is brewed for 2 years on the premises of Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park itself but declined to show investigators where or how it was produced. She said that the basic wine comes from a company called Beidacang from Heilongjiang Province. Prices for tiger bone wine were quoted at approximately US \$186.00 for 500 ml bottles and US \$83.00 for 250 ml.

Interestingly, the wine for sale at the Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park appeared to be a different product from the one advertised on the internet as being available at the neighbouring Qinhuangdao Wildlife Rescue Centre.

A leaflet distributed with the wine states that '*Currently, the wildlife park has government permission to carry out plans to soak tiger bones in wine. Beidacang Wine Factory was appointed to extract the sap through long-term soaking of tiger bones in vats, after which it is filtered and packaged to produce Tiger Wine (sic)*'. It is unclear from this leaflet if the process is conducted on the premises of the Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park or not.

Ms Huang was aware that the tiger is a protected species and advised that products available in the open market that contain tiger cannot list tiger in the ingredients, even if the product still contains tiger. However, she said that their product can indicate tiger in the contents, since they have a permit from the government to sell on the premises only, not on the open market.

During conversation she indicated that they have regular customers, one of whom buys two cases of wine at a time to distribute the wine as a gift. Unknown customers buying wine in bulk and re-selling it appeared to be Ms Huang's primary concern.



© EIA



State Forestry Administration's Approval Document for Undertaking the Utilisation of Wildlife and Other Products (国家林业局野生动物及其产品经营利用审批单) Issued 2004. Permission 203. ©EIA

Badaling Safari World, Beijing

During the investigation at Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park, Ms Huang advised EIA that the same company that owned it also owned Badaling Safari World on the outskirts of Beijing. Badaling featured in the 2007 TRAFFIC report 'Taming the Tiger Trade', when researchers documented an advert for the same Beidacang Tiger Wine, tiger bone wine, openly offered for sale in 2005.

Despite the Chinese authorities being well aware of the illegal sale of tiger bone wine at Badaling, when EIA visited Badaling Safari World in December 2007, staff at the park were still offering 'deluxe' gift packs of tiger bone wine at approximately US \$286.00. Staff confirmed that the same company owns the facility at Qinhuangdao, as well as two others at Xiamen in Fujian Province and Nanchang in Jiangxi Province. Staff stated that the owner is from Daqing in Heilongjiang Province.

Staff here also stated that the tiger bone they use is sourced from tigers that die from fighting in their facility. The tiger is skinned and the carcass put into a freezer until they separate the bone for processing. It is not clear what happens with the skin. Staff told EIA that at the time of the visit there were between 40 and 50 tigers and that they breed them onsite.

Enforcement

The fact that the sale of Beidacang Tiger Bone Wine at Badaling Zoo had been brought to the attention of the Chinese authorities by TRAFFIC as early as 2005 and again in 2007 should have prompted a thorough investigation.

The lack of pro-active, coordinated and targeted

enforcement efforts in China has been documented and commented on by NGOs' and the CITES Secretariat.¹⁶ With greater political commitment and financial investment in intelligence-led policing China could make a significant impact on the illegal trade in tigers and other Asian big cats at a domestic and international level. Intelligence-led policing can maximize the use of limited resources and helps develop a strategic approach to wildlife crime.

The proponents of re-opening tiger trade argue that the trade ban has failed. Opponents would argue that there simply hasn't been adequate effort to enforce it. Awareness campaigns have had a significant impact on consumer attitudes, but alone will not address or combat the criminals who continue to engage in illicit activities.

In relation to the international illegal trade, the criminals engaged in trafficking have simply switched to the market for skins as prestigious gifts or home décor. Bone traders may be stockpiling in light of the public discussions surrounding the lifting of the ban. Tigers and other Asian big cats are still being poached and consignments still being stopped en route to China from India and Nepal. Until there is a coordinated effort between those countries to target the *criminals* involved, the trade will continue.

At a domestic level, the Chinese authorities have created a climate of tremendous confusion. Whether the permit to sell Beidacang tiger bone wine at Qinhuangdao is fraudulent or has been issued in contravention of current laws and policy is one thing, but the fact that the same product has been available for sale at the sister facility in Badaling for at least two years shows there is a need for more effective enforcement as well as clear message from government.

Conclusions

- Despite national laws and the strict regulations under the State Council Order of 1993, businesses in China are still engaged in illegal trade in tiger products
- While the authenticity of the permit to sell tiger bone wine at Qinhuangdao is not known, staff at the facility presented it as being genuine
- If Chinese authorities had acted when first alerted to illegal trade at Badaling, they could have thwarted a bigger operation and sent a clear message to the business community that illegal trade will not be tolerated.

Recommendations

- Relevant Chinese authorities should take immediate enforcement action to stop trade in tiger bone wine at Qinhuangdao Wild Animal Park and Badaling Safari World
- Relevant Chinese authorities should pro-actively investigate activities at other Parks with tiger exhibits to assess how widespread the practice of making tiger bone wine is
- Relevant enforcement authorities in Beijing should issue reminders to provincial authorities reminding them of the State Council Order and its strict prohibition on the use and sale of tiger parts and derivatives.
- The government of the PRC should amend the 1988 Wildlife Protection Law to fulfil Urges (e) of CITES Resolution Conf. 12.5, to consolidate, adequately control and destroy stockpiles of tiger parts and derivatives.
- The government of the PRC should report to the 57th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee regarding implementation of CITES CoP14 Decision 14.69
- The government of the PRC should issue a public reminder of China's commitment to the State Council Order and the maintenance of the domestic trade ban to eliminate confusion over the use of tiger bone from any source for any commercial purpose.

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执行概要

- 联合国濒危野生动植物国际贸易公约(CITES)禁止虎器官及其制品的国际贸易。
- 1993年, 中国颁布了特殊国家强制令, 禁止中国境内一切虎器官及其制品的贸易。
- 2007年6月, 在CITES的第14次缔约国大会上, 缔约国一致同意老虎不应被圈养用于虎器官及其制品贸易。
- 距北京不到4小时车程的两座野生动物园都向EIA展示了虎骨酒。
- 秦皇岛野生动物园的工作人员介绍说, 他们这样做是经国家林业局批准的。只要在公园允许的前提下, 他们就可以出售虎骨酒。
- 另外一个位于八达岭的野生动物园, 他们之前曾经大张旗鼓的推销虎骨酒, 但是并没有什么强制性的法规来约束这件事情。
- 以往来自NGO的报告曾指出过, 网络上有人非法贩卖虎骨酒, 这些虎骨酒通常来自一些较大的商业养虎场。
- 这次调查显示, 虽然虎骨酒交易问题已经引起了官方的重视, 但还是缺少法规, 特别是某些特批证的发布混乱和加剧了虎骨酒贸易问题。
- 针对整个中国缺乏长期有效的法律法规的问题, 可以通过如下几个方面得以加强:
 1. 中国对省级政府和公众下达明确的国内禁令虎制品贸易的法令。
 2. 整个国家要肩负起对CITES的保证和责任, 逐渐消除虎饲养场以及销毁虎器官及其制品的库存。
 3. 中国政府要投入时间和精力致力于制定有时效的法律法规, 从而禁止对虎和其它亚洲濒危大型猫科动物尽享的非法国际国内贸易。
 4. 中国要与邻近的老虎国家合作, 针对虎和其它亚洲大型猫科动物的贸易互通信息、交流工作。



上: Some wild tiger populations in India are recovering due to improved enforcement. Now is the time to support such efforts, not undermine them ©Michael Vickers

下: Stockpile of tiger carcasses at Xionsen Bear and Tiger Village in Guilin ©Belinda Wright/WPSI

背景

生境丧失和猎物的减少威胁着野生虎的生存。但是对于虎制品的需求以及在虎制品驱使下的偷猎是目前虎生存的主要威胁。虎和其它亚洲大型猫科动物, 都经常被用来作为装饰品和高档的馈赠品, 虎骨和其他虎器官也可以入药。虽然消费者意识的提高使得虎制品交易在一些市场上有所下降, 但还是残留了很多严重的问题。

在缺乏有针对性、及时有效的法律法规的情况下, 操控野生虎和其他亚洲大型猫科动物器官买卖的犯罪团伙还在继续作案。他们转移到新的市场, 或者是将虎器官暂时储存起来, 等待更加有利可图的市场出现。锁定这些犯罪个人, 对于打击非法贸易是至关重要的。这需要政府拿出更大的举措, 出台一些更加有效的法律措施。



秦皇岛野生动物园的两个零售店张贴的海报及盒子上都印有虎骨制酒广告，不过虎骨酒却被单独置放在另外的储藏间里，并在零售店窗户上为有兴趣买酒的人提供了可联系的手机号码。 ©EIA

国际贸易

国际上的虎贸易早在1975年就被禁止了。当时除东北虎这一亚种外，其他虎都被列在CITES附录一中，东北虎于1987年也被列入其中。

在最新的CITES中，针对亚洲大型猫科动物的12.5条极力主张缔约国加强执行力度，促进地域间合作，在CITES法规中禁止那些声称产品中含有虎成分的贸易，禁止国内贸易和贩卖势力拉帮结派，以及销毁库存的虎器官和虎制品。

2007年6月，在最近一次的第14界CITES缔约国大会上，缔约国再次同意加强执行力度和地域间合作。同时也赞成虎不应该被圈养用于虎器官及其制品贸易。

中国国内的虎贸易

1989年中国国家法律就禁止虎及其器官的境内贸易。虎和犀牛贸易当时备受关注。1993年，中国政府加强了相关法律，颁布了1993国家政府令，禁止进口、出口、贩卖、购买、购置、运输和生产加工一切含有虎成分的制品。国家把虎从正式的医药成分列表中删除，同时法令也针对那些声称含有虎成分的产品。

虎和中医

虎从正式的医药成分中被删除之后，中医界就推行了一种被文化认可的替代品来代替虎，“塞隆”骨（高原鼯鼠）就是其中之一。长期以来，塞隆骨已经被认可作为虎骨的替代品。甚至有些人认为塞隆骨的疗效要比虎骨更佳。提高消费者意识活动同样也起到了积极的作用。近期对零售商和消费者的调查和报告都显示，市场上含有虎成分药品的可获得量和对于这种产品的需求量总体都有下降。

虽然我们在消除使用虎制品上有了进步，但是在中国，还是有一撮商人一直在宣扬废除国内禁止虎贸易的法令。他们利用饲养场的虎骨做成虎骨酒，在市场上推销。中医专家们，包括世界中医协会联盟这一带有政府性背景的NGO，和中国传统中医药管理局一道，坚决反对重新打开虎贸易的市场。

虽然触犯法律，但是虎骨酒还是出现在虎饲养场中，并且在网络上打出广告进行销售。2006至2007年间，桂林地区的一个养虎场举办了一系列展览会，其中就报道了虎骨酒和虎肉的可用性。中国官方对此做出了回应，坚称官方已经插手调查这件事，得出的结果是：入酒的骨骼来自狮子。

然而，根据濒危野生动植物物种国际公约（CITES）秘书处中国代表团在调查讨论期间的报告中指出：中国官方只是通过表面的视觉鉴定来判定其骨来源于狮子。国际爱护动物基金会通过其掌握的图像资料和国际保护自然联盟对桶里被宰杀的畜体所作的了解指出：仅凭简单的目测来判定其所属物种是缺乏科学依据的。CITES秘书处中国代表团在报告中指出：中国官方没有有效实行对畜体的DNA分析。

EIA 的调查

环境调查机构（EIA）选取了一家在网站上发布出售虎骨酒的广告，以此来判定其背后是否确有其事。此广告发布在阿里巴巴网站上（alibaba.com），宣称其虎骨收藏于河北省秦皇岛市北戴河野生动植物救助中心，而此前该中心自己加工酿造虎骨酒。卖主同时说到，这种生意他们通常只和朋友做。每出售500毫升他们就能赚到将近240美元，而最小定量为1500毫升。

在进一步的探询中得知：秦皇岛野生动植物救助中心毗邻秦皇岛野生动物园，而动物园面向公众开放，所以他们很容易得到虎骨。

河北省北戴河秦皇岛野生动物园

此动物园属私人所有，园内有老虎、熊以及其他动物并向公众开放。而动物园也以这些老虎、狮子、熊和其他灵长类动物进行马戏表演来帮助其赚取钱财。总体来说，动物园为旅行者所有项目包括野生动物园游览、马戏表演、零售店和餐饮服务。

2007年8月，EIA调查发现，该地有两家零售店，张贴着海报和陈列着包装完好的北大仓虎骨酒，待以出售。其中一家店内无人，另外一家未开张，但窗户上贴着联系电话，方便订购虎骨酒的人联系店主。

秦皇岛野生动物园的两个零售店张贴的海报及盒子上都印有关于虎骨制酒广告，不过虎骨酒却被单独置放在另外的储藏间里，并在零售店窗户上为有兴趣买酒的人提供了可联系的手机号码。

在与动物园的工作人员交谈后，EIA工作人员随其进了一间虎骨酒储藏室，里面放有许多箱打开的虎骨酒，经理黄女士说这些酒都是由他们自己的虎骨泡制而成，并说明这些虎是在打架中死亡的，虎皮通常被收藏起来，而不再用于展出及出售或租赁。EIA工作人员在这次行程中只见到了8只老虎，另外有一只用于马戏团的表演，还有两只幼虎被放在零售出口处用于与参观者拍照留影。

黄女士给EIA看了一张政府允许仅在动物园境内出售虎骨酒的证明文件, 该文件的大纲显示由国家林业局批准的对东北虎皮和虎骨的使用权。并详细说明, 虎皮可以用来做标本, 虎骨可以制酒……虎的其余部分可自由使用适当的应用。非常重要的一点需要指出, EIA并不能验证该证明文件的真实性, 它有可能是伪造的, 也有可能违背了国家法律和政府规定。

黄女士声称, 那些虎骨酒的酿造时间已经有2年, 但是她拒绝向调查者透露虎骨酒的具体酿造地点和酿造过程。她称原料酒来自一家黑龙江省称作北大仓的公司, 虎骨酒的报价大约在186美元/瓶(500ml)、83美元/瓶(250ml)。

有趣的是, 秦皇岛野生动物园中待售的虎骨酒和在秦皇岛野生动物救助中心的网站上刊登的广告产品并不一致。

一份附在虎骨酒后的传单声称, “目前, 野生动物园为了实施国家主管部门批准的虎骨浸酒保存方案, 指定北大仓酒厂陈年老酒为专门保养液, 在专用虎骨保存罐中长期浸泡后更换下来的保养液, 经过专业设备酿制、过滤加工成虎骨酒(原文引用)”但是无法从这份说明确认这系列(虎骨酒)加工过程是否在秦皇岛野生动物园的管理前提下。

黄女士知道老虎是受保护的物种, 并表明在公开市场出售的老虎产品不能在成分中列出老虎原料, 即使产品中真含有老虎成分。但她说, 他们的产品可以在成分表中列明老虎原料, 因为他们有政府许可证, 但前提是不在公开市场出售。



在交谈中她表示，他们经常会有顾客在同一时间买两箱子虎骨酒作为礼物送人。但黄女士主要兴趣所在是卖给批购的二道贩子。

北京八达岭世界野生动物园

在秦皇岛野生动物园调查期间，黄女士告诉环EIA的工作人员，拥有秦皇岛野生动物园的公司同时也是经营北京郊区八达岭世界野生动物园的公司。2007年TRAFFIC《停止老虎的贸易》的报告中，研究人员展示了一则公开在2005年出售北大仓老虎酒，虎骨酒广告，八达岭是其中的典型。

尽管中国当局已经深刻认识到八达岭在非法出售虎骨酒，但EIA在2007年12月参观八达岭动物园时，公园工作人员仍然在出售“豪华”包装的虎骨酒礼品装，售价约286.00美元。据工作人员介绍，该公司在秦皇岛，福建省厦门和江西省南昌都设有养殖场，经营者是黑龙江省大庆人。

他们还介绍说他们使用的虎骨都是来自于在养殖场打斗而死的老虎。老虎被剥皮后，畜体被放进冷冻室冷冻，直到将分离的骨头处理完。但老虎皮是怎么处理的不是很清楚。他们告诉EIA工作人员，在参观期间将有40至50老虎展出，它们是在这里饲养的。

上右：秦皇岛野生动物园所售虎骨酒之附着宣传单

下左：Wild animal park such as Guilin's Xionsen Bear and Tiger Village uses tiger skeleton specimen to promote the use and sale of tiger bone wine ©Save The Tiger Fund.

野生动物园-如桂林雄森熊虎山庄以虎骨标本来宣传其虎骨酒 ©Save The Tiger Fund

下中：北京八达岭野生动物世界 ©EIA

下右：阿里巴巴网页截图



执法

事实是，早在2005年TRAFFIC就提请中国当局关注八达岭动物园出售北大仓虎骨酒，在2007年再次提请应对此进行彻底调查。

中国的执法工作缺乏主动，协调和针对性，非政府组织和濒危物种贸易公约秘书处对此已有记录和评论。只要中国愿意承担更大的政治义务和在情报主导警务上投入更多的资金，就可以对国内外的老虎和其它亚洲大型猫科动物的非法贸易做出重大的贡献。情报主导警务工作能够最大限度地利用有限的资源，并能帮助制定防止野生动植物犯罪的战略方针。

中国可在国家和国际层面为世界虎制品和其它大型猫科动物制品的非法贸易作出显著影响。明智的政策能够使有限的资源得到最大化的利用并制定出针对非法野生动物交易的有效策略。支持恢复虎制品交易的人宣称贸易禁制令并未达到预期效果。

反对者们则认为这是由于法令并未得到恰当的执行。公众宣传运动很大程度上只影响了消费者的态度，而并未针对野生动物犯罪本身，而这些犯罪活动至今仍在继续。

在国际非法贸易中，犯罪的焦点已经转换到以毛皮制作的奢华礼物和家庭装饰。骨制品商人们趁公众对贸易禁止令的讨论之际囤积货物。虎以及其它大型猫科动物仍然受到猎杀，商品的寄售活动仍然在中国-印度和中国-尼泊尔的路线上被查获。除非各个国家通力合作来打击野生动物犯罪，非法贸易仍会继续。

在国家层面，中国政府有些让人困惑的举动。比如说，无论在秦皇岛允许出售北大仓虎骨酒是一种欺诈，还是一种违法举动，同类的产品也已经在八达岭销售了近两年。这些现象都说明我们需要更严格的执法，也清晰表示国家态度。

结论:

1. 尽管国家级的相关法律法规在1993年就已出台，在中国仍然有非法虎制品的商业贸易。
2. 中国政府应该在对八达岭非法交易提出警告的同时就采取行动，以挫败非法交易，并对商界表明，非法商业活动是绝不允许的。

建议:

- 中国政府相关部门应该马上采取行动来禁止秦皇岛野生动物园和八达岭野生动物园出售虎骨酒。
- 中国政府相关部门应该积极调查虎骨酒制作在其它有老虎展示的公园的情况。
- 中国政府相关部门应该向其它省市宣传野生动物贸易禁令，任何虎制品的使用和出售都是绝对禁止的。
- 中国政府应该修改1988年野生动物保护法以遵守濒危动物国际贸易公约，并最终控制和摧毁虎制品。
- 中国政府应该在濒危动物国际贸易公约的第57次会议中报告对公约第14.69个决议的执行情况。
- 中国政府应该广泛宣传国家法令，并坚持禁止国内的野生动物交易，从而消除对使用虎骨以及其他任何形式的野生动物制品不明朗态度。

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虎骨酒的包装宣传



中国贩卖虎骨酒调查 Availability of Tiger Bone Wine in China

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