



ENVIRONMENTAL
INVESTIGATION
AGENCY

Wildlife

Out in the cold - the ongoing threat of snow leopard trade

备受‘冷’待——非法贸易向雪豹造成的威胁.





ABOUT US

We investigate and campaign against environmental crime and abuse.

Our undercover investigations expose transnational wildlife crime, with a focus on elephants and tigers, and forest crimes such as illegal logging and deforestation for cash crops like palm oil. We work to safeguard global marine ecosystems by addressing the threats posed by plastic pollution, bycatch and commercial exploitation of whales, dolphins and porpoises. Finally, we reduce the impact of climate change by campaigning to eliminate powerful refrigerant greenhouse gases, exposing related illicit trade and improving energy efficiency in the cooling sector.

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SUMMARY 摘要

- Snow leopards remain seriously endangered across their range, threatened by habitat loss, conflict killing, prey loss and poaching for trade. Between 2008 and 2016, 220-450 snow leopards were killed each year – an average of one per day¹. 豹在其分布范围仍是濒危物种，面临的威胁包括栖息地流失、人豹冲突杀害、猎物减少以及因贸易而进行的盗猎。在2008至2016年间，每年有220至450只雪豹遭受非法杀害——这等于每天一只雪豹。
- EIA investigators researching illegal trade in Asian big cats in China have been offered the skins of at least 106 snow leopards, along with various snow leopard bones, teeth and claws. 在调查中国境内亚洲

大型猫科动物非法贸易的过程中，商贩向环境调查署的调查员展示了至少106只雪豹的皮张以及若干雪豹骨、牙和爪。

• Additional data from seizure reports suggest that aside from those skins offered to EIA investigators, there have been recorded seizures of 276 snow leopard skins since 2000, including 185 across India, Nepal and China and a further 85 across other Range States. 除了商贩向环境调查署展示的皮张以外，自2000年起有纪录查获了276张雪豹皮，包括印度、尼泊尔和中国境内的18张以及其他雪豹分布国家的85张。

• While the number of snow leopard parts openly offered for sale appears

to have declined, trade in snow leopard skins and body parts in China continues. 尽管公开出售的雪豹制品数量似乎下降了，但是雪豹皮和其制品的贸易在中国境内仍然持续。

• A primary driver of demand is the use of whole skins in taxidermy and luxury home décor. 对雪豹制品消费需求的主要驱动力之一是用作豪华家庭装饰品和标本。

Introduction 前言

Snow leopards (*Panthera uncia*) are one of the most endangered Asian big cat species, with between 3,290 and 6,390 individuals spread across 12 range states. The snow leopard is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and is protected from killing and domestic trade by national laws across its range, including being listed as a Category I Nationally Protected Species in China. 雪豹 (*Panthera uncia*) 是最为濒危的亚洲大型猫科动物之一，目前在12个分布国家之仅存3290至6390只。雪豹被列在《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》CITES 附录一，所有分布国家的法律法规都禁止杀害、进行国内贸易。雪豹在中国被列为国家一级保护野生动物。

However, the snow leopard continues to enter illegal trade. A 2016 TRAFFIC report estimated that between 221 and 450 snow leopards have been poached every year since 2008, although notes the true figure could be much higher². An estimated 21% of animals poached were killed specifically for trade, while the report estimates that in 60% of cases where a snow leopard was killed in retaliation for depredation of livestock or by traps or snares that were not targeted specifically at snow leopards, an attempt will be made to sell the carcass or its parts. Illegal trade is therefore both a primary driver of poaching and a factor in wider killing, which continues at a perilous rate. 尽管如此，雪豹的非法贸易仍十分猖獗。国际野生动物贸易研究组织TRAFFIC在2016年发布的报告中估计，自2008年以来，每年有221至450只雪豹被非法杀害，并指出真实数字可能更高。据估算，21%被盗猎的雪豹是为了非法贸易；60%是因为其杀害了家畜而受到报复性杀害或受到陷阱等非针对性捕猎方法的伤害，还会有人试图出售雪豹尸体或者其部分。由此可见，非法贸易是雪豹盗猎的主要驱动力之一，并且仍在持续。

Methodology 调查方法

EIA investigators have conducted research into the illegal trade in Asian big cat parts and derivatives in China since 2004. While the focus of these investigations has been the tiger, EIA has also documented the trade in leopard, snow leopard and clouded leopard being sold in the same locations and/or by the same people. EIA's team is comprised of experienced investigators who use open questioning techniques to engage traders and elicit information. Covert audio and video equipment is used to evidence cases of illegality. Investigators identified and prioritised premises through profiling, including through screening premises selling legal or restricted wildlife products and cautious queries with traders. Additionally, investigators re-visited individuals and premises which had been identified as actively trading during previous investigations. Following enquiries, investigators were frequently shown illegal snow leopard products, sometimes at a second location, or were told to return to the premises at a set time to see the products. 环境调查署的调查员从2005年以来一直在调查中国境内的亚洲大型猫科动物的非法贸易。虽然这些调查的主要目标是老

虎，但是环境调查署也记录了同一人在同一地点从事金钱豹、雪豹和云豹的非法贸易。调查员通过识别潜在的商贩（因为他们销售的其它野生动物制品），暗中与他们交流，提出有关现有制品的数量、价格、来源等问题收集信息。在环境调查署进行调查期间，亚洲大型猫科动物的贸易逐渐变得更隐秘，使视觉采样不如暗中调查高效。调查员尽可能试图通过暗中或者公开录像、拍摄、录音等方法获得可靠的证据，包括暗中录音或录像与商贩的对话。环境调查署的调查员尽量避免‘引导’商贩的回答，试图让他们自愿回答问题并提供信息。初步的交谈以后，商贩经常向调查员展示雪豹制品，偶尔在另一个地点，有时商贩会邀请调查员在特点时间回来看货。

EIA investigators offered the skins of at least 106 snow leopards from 2005-2016

2005-2016年间，环境调查署的调查员查看了至少106只雪豹的皮张

Since 2005, EIA investigators have uncovered the skins of at least 106 snow leopards for sale across western and central China, particularly in Linxia in Gansu Province. Investigations in 2016 confirmed that the trade is ongoing. Traders have indicated that skins were sourced from China, Mongolia, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is impossible to estimate the true size of the market, as in common with the rest of the Asian big cat trade it has become increasingly secretive (see Table 1). 自2005年以来，环境调查署调查员横跨中国西部、中部，查看了至少106只雪豹的皮张，其中大多数是在甘肃省临夏市查看的。2016年在临夏进行的调查足以确定雪豹皮张贸易仍在继续。对于雪豹皮的来源，商贩提供的地点包括中国西部各地、蒙古、印度、尼泊尔、巴基斯坦和阿富汗。雪豹制品市场的真实规模难以估计，正如其它亚洲大型猫科动物贸易一样，雪豹制品非法贸易也变得日益隐秘。

Snow leopard products shown to EIA investigators in China
在中国被展示给环境调查署调查员的雪豹制品



2 Nowell, K., Li, J., Paltsyn, M. and Sharma, R.K. (2016). An Ounce of Prevention: Snow Leopard Crime Revisited. TRAFFIC, Cambridge, UK.

	Linxia 临夏	Lhasa 拉萨	Xining 西宁	Songpan 松潘	Kangding 康定
Snow leopard parts observed by EIA, 2005-2016	91 whole skins 5skin waistcoats 4 skin rugs 1 skull	7 whole skins Paws	1 whole skin 1 skull 1 jaw	1 whole skin	2 whole skins
2005-2016 年间环境调查署查看的雪豹肢体及制品	91张整皮 5个雪豹皮背心 4个雪豹皮毯	7张整皮 若干爪子	1张整皮 1个头骨 1个下颌	1张整皮	2张整皮
Snow leopard parts seized by law enforcement 2005-2016³	None [2 whole skins seized in Lanzhou, Gansu]	20 whole skins Unspecified amount of meat	29 skins whole skin 2 skeletons 2 heads	None	None
2005 2016年间执法机构查获的雪豹肢体	无[兰州查获了2张整皮]	20张整皮 若干雪豹肉	29张2套骨架整皮 2个头	无	无

Table 1: Snow leopard parts and products documented by EIA investigators in western and central China, and seizures of snow leopard parts in the same locations over the same period, 2005-2016

Seizures of 276 snow leopard skins from 2000-2016 2000至2016年间查获276张雪豹皮

The skins directly observed by EIA investigators represent just a small sample of the total skins in trade. In addition, there have been reported seizures of at least 185 snow leopard skins dating back to 2000, spread across India, Nepal and China, and a further 85 across the rest of the snow leopard's range, with an additional 6 seized in non-range states. While this is less than the number of leopards and tigers that have been intercepted over the same period, it remains a significant quantity for such an endangered species. In addition, a rule of thumb used by Customs indicates that seized contraband represents just a fraction of the illegal trade, suggesting it is possible over 2,700 snow leopard skins may have been trafficked in this time. 环境调查署调查员在调查期间见到的雪豹皮仅代表了流入非法贸易雪豹皮总额的小小样本而已。除此之外，自2000年以来，印度、尼泊尔和中国共查获了至

少185张雪豹皮，其他雪豹分布国也查获了85张，非分布国查获了6张。尽管这些数字低于同期查获的虎、豹皮的数量，但对于如此濒危的物种来说还是另人担忧的数量。此外，根据海关机构的经验，被查获的违禁品仅代表非法贸易总规模的一小部分，意味着自2000年以来，超过2700张雪豹皮可能已流入非法贸易市场。

The ongoing scale of illegal trade in snow leopard skins was highlighted on October 29, 2016, when 20 snow leopard skins and an unspecified amount of snow leopard meat were seized by Lhasa Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau and Lhasa Public Security Bureau, along with two tiger skins, two leopard skins, one clouded leopard skin, leopard bones and other wildlife products. 2016年10月29日在拉萨发生的一起查获案件揭露了非法雪豹皮贸易的目前规模——拉萨海关缉私局与拉萨市公安局联合查获了20张雪豹皮、若干雪豹骨、2张虎皮、2张豹皮、1张云豹皮一起其它野生动物制品。

3 EIA illegal trade database, compiled from seizure reports from NGOs, media, CITES and governments.

Seized snow leopard, tiger, leopard and clouded leopard skins in Lhasa, October 2016 © China Customs
2016年10月在拉萨查获的雪豹皮、虎皮、豹皮和云豹皮 © 中国海关



Market focusing on taxidermy and home décor 以豪华室内装饰、标本为中心的消费市场

Prior to 2007, the majority of snow leopard skins observed for sale in China were being marketed for use as rugs and wall-hangings, or used to make traditional waistcoats. Since then, the market has been geared towards the luxury furnishing and taxidermy sector, with specimens being prepared with head and paws intact or mounted on red backing fabric. This fits trends seen in the illegal tiger trade, where specimens seen by investigators are prepared for the luxury home décor market. 2007年以前，环境调查署在中国查看的大部分雪豹皮是作为地毯、壁挂或者中国传统服饰马甲背心被出售。自此以来，雪豹皮张的消费市场以豪华家庭装饰、标本为主，常常是带有头、爪完整的皮张或镶嵌在红色底布上。这和调查员观察到的非法老虎贸易的趋势相同，标本主要流向豪华的家庭装饰市场。

The continuing significance of demand for snow leopard for the preparation of taxidermy specimens and luxury carpets was reiterated by a Linxia trader in 2016. This individual also mentioned using offcuts of snow leopard skin to make waistcoats, indicating that more traditional uses of skin leopard skin continue in the region. 2016年一个临夏的商贩重申，制作豪华地毯、标本行业对雪豹皮的需求仍然十分旺盛。该商贩也提到用雪豹皮边角料来制造马甲背心，这意味着在该地区雪豹皮仍存在传统用途。

While local use in and around the locations in Table 1 has been noted, there are also end buyers across China. For example, a trader in Linxia has mentioned a regular

customer for whom he sends skins to Hebei Province for further processing before they are couriered to final destinations elsewhere in China. Snow leopard products have also been seized in Zhejiang and Shandong provinces in eastern China.虽然环境调查署记录了有人在上面表里地点及其周围地区利用雪豹制品，不过中国各地也有买方。例如，一个临夏的商贩提到，他定期为一位熟客将皮张送到河北省以进行加工，经加工后以快递的方式寄到国内其他目的地。中国东部的浙江省、山东省也查获过雪豹制品。

EIA investigations have not gathered specific testimony on demographics of snow leopard consumers, although prices quoted for skins indicate that they are purchased by people of medium income to decorate their home, unlike the elite demographic purchasing tiger and leopard skins, prices for which are around 20 times and four times higher respectively. 虽然环境调查署并没有专门收集关于雪豹制品消费者的背景资料，但商贩提供的较低报价暗示，雪豹制品的主要买家人群是中等收入者用作室内装饰，不同于购买虎豹制品的精英阶层消费者。虎皮和豹皮的价格分别比雪豹皮高20倍和4倍左右。

A Linxia trader in 2016 stated that snow leopard skins are given as gifts to government officials. This also fits a consistent trend in the wider trade in Asian big cat skins, as traders have consistently told EIA that gift-giving and use as non-financial bribes is a major reason for purchasing of tiger and leopard skins. 2016年，一名临夏的商贩表示，雪豹皮常作为礼物送给政府官员。这跟亚洲大型猫科动物皮张的贸易大趋势相符，即礼物赠予——将皮张作为非金钱贿赂是购买虎皮、豹皮的主要驱动因素之一。

Other snow leopard parts and products 其他雪豹部分及制品

Leopard bone” appears to be offered as a substitute for tiger bone for medicinal purposes, or possibly sold to consumers as tiger bone. In TCM contexts, the generic term “Os pardi” is used, the specific species involved being unclear; it could refer to leopard (*Panthera pardus*), snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) or clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*). As reported in a paper published in 2016⁴, a traditional Chinese medicine product produced by a Beijing-based manufacturer and purchased in Australia in 2012 was found to contain snow leopard DNA on testing; this product would traditionally have contained tiger bone. The manufacturer’s Chinese website listed “leopard bone” as an ingredient in the product. The hunting of all leopard species and purchase of leopard bones in China was banned in January 2006, although a notification issued by the China Food and Drug Administration in March 2006 stated that “medicine producers are permitted to continue using existing stocks of leopard bones until they are used up”. Details of the leopard bone stock acquired prior to 2006 are not publicly available. With seizure records dating back to 2000 indicating persistent trafficking of leopard and snow leopard from neighbouring countries into China, the source of “leopard bone” used in these medicines is open to question in terms of species and legality. 豹骨会作为虎骨的替代品销售，也可能被当成虎骨卖给消费者。在中医上，“豹骨”这个词并不指特定的物种，可能指金钱豹（*Panthera pardus*）、雪豹（*Panthera uncia*）或者云豹（*Neofelis nebulosa*）的骨头。根据2016年发布的文章，由北京一家医药制造商制造的中药制品经检测发现含有雪豹DNA，该药品于2012年在澳大利亚购买；传统上，该制品含有

虎骨。制造商的中国网站称该药品的成分包括“豹骨”。中国政府2006年1月禁止了从野外猎捕豹类和收购豹骨，不过国家食品药品监督管理局2006年3月发布的通知称「对药品生产企业现有库存的豹骨，准许其继续使用完毕」。有关2006年以前库存豹骨数量的信息没有被公布。鉴于查获记录信息显示，2000年以来从邻国将金钱豹、雪豹走私到中国境内的非法行为一直持续，所以用于制造药品豹骨的种类和合法性值得疑问。

EIA investigations and law enforcement seizures have indicated that a market exists for snow leopard meat: sales of meat were mentioned by a trader in 2016, and an unspecified amount of snow leopard meat was seized in the major seizure of Asian big cat parts in Lhasa, October 2016. 环境调查署的调查成果、执法机构的查获案件表明了雪豹肉制品需求市场的存在。2016年，一名商贩提到了出售雪豹肉；同年10月拉萨执法机构查获了若干雪豹肉。

EIA investigators have also been offered snow leopard skulls and teeth. As with tiger and other big cats, these appear to be in demand for use as amulets and luxury jewellery. 商贩也向环境调查署调查员也展示过雪豹头骨和牙齿。如老虎、金钱豹一样，这些制品好像被用作护身符或者被制作豪华首饰。

4 Coghlan ML, Haile J, Houston J, Murray D, White, N, Moolhuijzen P, et al. Deep sequencing of plant and animal DNA contained within traditional Chinese medicines reveals legality issues and health safety concerns. PLoS Genet. 2012;8:e1002657.

This TCM product, produced by a Beijing-based manufacturer, was found to contain snow leopard DNA © Ian Musgrave/Adelaide University
由一家北京制造商生产的中药制品经检测发现含有雪豹DNA

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在中国被展示给环境调查署调查员的雪豹制品



