

全球熊膽產製品貿易調查報告

「國際版」中文摘要

中藥使用熊製品已有 3000 年歷史，熊膽被認為可治療肝炎等多種症狀，還可退燒、清肝。已知熊膽汁療效成份為熊去氧膽酸（UDCA），其雖已可合成生產，但熊身上有很高含量。傳統上，熊被獵殺以取得膽囊作藥。

然而，自 1980 年代以來，熊膽汁開始從活熊中抽取，熊先被手術切開腹部，以便將軟管插入其膽囊。起初，有許多小型熊場，後來，熊場工業開始整合，熊場數量開始減少，但囚熊數量卻增加，在 1998 年，247 個熊場囚禁了 7002 隻熊。

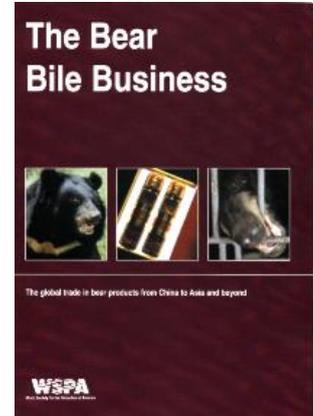
傳統中藥工業現使用整顆熊膽，也使用熊場抽取的膽汁，其形式有多種，包括粉狀（結晶）、藥丸和藥膏。這些藥的價格雖然高於一般民眾的消費水平但在中國藥房還可買到。不過，熊膽不是一般民眾的普遍需求，也不是中醫師會大量使用的藥方，而草藥和合成的替代品早已存在。

近二十年來熊製品的商業化，造成熊膽汁大量生產，遠超過中國消費所需的量，因而急須開拓外銷市場，儘管那是非法的貿易（CITES 附錄物種）。熊場被宣稱為有助於熊的「保育」，然而，儘管熊場所生產的膽汁已普遍可見，野生熊膽在傳統中藥店卻更為奇貨可居，售價更高。導致不僅在亞洲，而是全球野生熊隻的盜獵更為猖獗。而熊場的經營管理者更在 1999 和 2000 間不斷宣稱，其熊膽汁已外銷到日本、菲律賓、韓國、香港、台灣、新加坡等地。

熊場

1999 至 2000 年間，英國世界動物保護協會（WSPA）完成中國熊場田野調查，所訪查的十一個熊場，共飼養超過 2500 頭熊，約為全國熊場熊隻總數 7000 多頭的 1/3。一份科學評估報告也指證：鐵籠囚禁，營養與衛生條件極差，不當手術與醫療照顧，幼熊過早離乳與脫離母熊等，均會造成熊隻巨大緊迫。囚熊抽膽，身上膽囊插入永久性導管，絕非強調動物身心健康的現代化圈養熊隻管理所能接受，因此熊場必須關閉。（請見《亞洲熊場對動物行為醫療及福利之影響》，Dr. Maas Barbara，中文版網址：

<http://www.east.org.tw>)



現行貿易相關規定

熊及產製品的國際貿易現受華盛頓公約組織（CITES）規範，所有八種熊類均名列 CITES 名錄，多數均為附錄一物種，而不允許有商業交易，包括：亞洲黑熊、馬來熊、懶熊、眼鏡熊，棕熊（棲地為中國、不丹、蒙古與墨西哥）。基於非法貿易之猖獗；CITES 大會曾通過決議（10.8）——「熊的保育與貿易」，其要求各會員國，尤其是熊類動物棲地和消費地國家，採取立即而明顯行動以減少熊器官和其衍生物品的非法貿易。

全球（非法）貿易

繼在中國熊場田野調查後，WSPA 及其會員團體接著在許多可能是中國熊場工業主要外部市場的國家進行市場調查，包括加拿大、美國、印尼、日本、馬來西亞、新加坡、台灣以及澳大利亞，發現不同形態的熊膽製品：包括複方、熊膽粉、以及整顆熊膽。而產地來源均指向中國，甚至可溯及特定熊場。

雖然中國熊場是許多熊膽製品的主要來源，其他熊類棲地國家的名字也都出現，包括不丹、加拿大、印度、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、西藏、越南和美國。研究發現，除台灣與澳大利亞之外，其他六個國家都有超過 60% 的中藥商販賣熊膽製品，而中國熊場拓展市場的旺盛企圖帶給野生熊類非常負面的效應。更重要的是，還有超過 7000 隻以上的熊被慘無人道的囚禁、抽膽，用以生產多半非救命或治病所需的「奢侈品」。

《The Bear Bile Business》，參見網址：<http://www.wspa.org.uk>

摘譯：動物社會研究會/2002.10.28

THE BEAR BILE BUSINESS

The global trade in bear products from China to Asia and beyond

A Historical Perspective Of The Bear Trade

The use of bear parts in Chinese medicines dates back over 3,000 years. Bear bile is believed to be effective for a variety of conditions, including reducing fever and inflammation, cooling the liver, and for treating hepatitis. The active constituent found in bear bile, Ursodeoxycholic acid, UDCA, is found in significant levels in bears, although UDCA can be made synthetically. Traditionally, bears were hunted and killed in order to obtain the gall bladder for medicinal use.

However, since the 1980s, bile has been extracted from live bears kept on bear farms. A surgical procedure is carried out to create a tissue fistula, or tube, into the bile duct or gall bladder. Originally, there were many smaller farms. However, there has been consolidation of the industry and the number of farms has been reduced, with fewer farms holding more bears. In 1998 there were 247 farms with 7,002 bears.¹

The TCM industry today utilizes both whole gall bladders and bile from bear farms. A wide variety of products are now produced from farmed bile including powders, capsules, and ointments. The products are sold in pharmacies in China, although the cost is high for the general public. They are not generally demanded by the public or prescribed in high volumes by TCM practitioners. There are herbal and synthetic alternatives to the use of bear bile in TCM.

The commercialization of the bear trade during the last 20 years has seen a huge quantities of bear bile produced, far in excess of what can be consumed in China. Therefore, external markets are keenly sought despite that fact that it is illegal to export the product (CITES Appendix I listed species). Bear farming was claimed to help bear conservation. However, despite the presence of farmed bear bile, the gall from a wild bear is seen as more potent in TCM, and is worth considerably more. Therefore, there is significant poaching of wild bears, not only in Asia, but globally. In addition, in 1999 and 2000 bear farm personnel stated that farm products were exported to the Asian region, e.g. Japan, Philippines, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore².

Bear Farming

In 1999 and 2000, the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) carried out investigations into bear bile farms in China². Eleven farms were visited containing around 2,500 bears, approximately one third of the 7,000 bears kept in Chinese bear farms. A scientific assessment of the findings identified ‘barren housing, poor hygiene and nutrition, improper surgery and

veterinary care, early weaning and maternal separation’ as key concerns, and stated ‘that bear farming for bile extraction, which requires maintaining bears with permanent gall bladder fistulae or cannulae, is incompatible with modern husbandry practices designed to ensure the physical and mental health of bears’ and ‘for these reasons, this practice should be abandoned’ .

Current Restrictions On International Trade

The international trade in bear species is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). All eight bear species are listed on the Appendices of CITES. The majority of species are listed on Appendix I of CITES, where no commercial trade is allowed: Asiatic black bear; Malayan sun bear; Sloth bear; Spectacled bear; and Brown bear (populations in China, Butan, Mongolia and Mexico). Due to significant illegal trade, Resolution Conference 10.8 ‘Conservation of and trade in bear specimens’ was passed which ‘urges all Parties, particularly bear range and consuming countries, to take immediate action in order to demonstrably reduce the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives’ ⁴. In addition, Resolution Conference 8.15 and 11.14 ‘Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes’ ⁵⁶ would be applied if any applications were made to register a bear farm for legal international trade.