

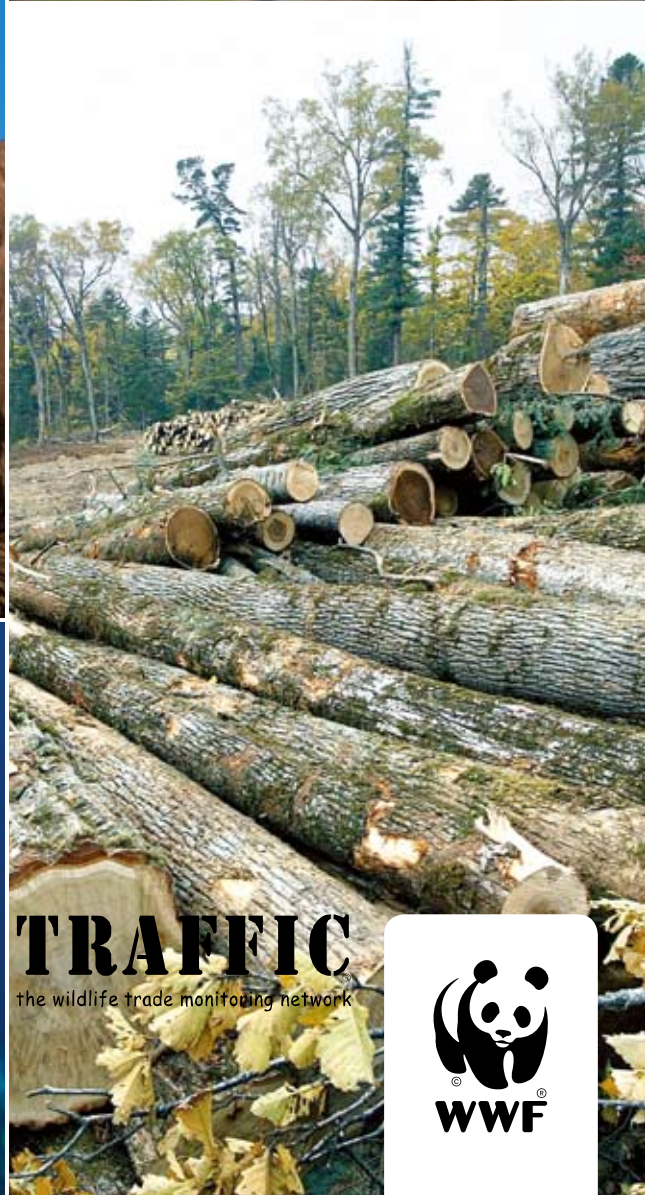


The State of Wildlife Trade in China

Information on the trade in wild animals and plants in China 2006

中国野生动植物贸易状况

2006年中国野生动植物资源贸易信息



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



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The State of Wildlife Trade in China contains information and original papers on the subject of trade in wild animals and plants in and around China, and strives to be a source of accurate and objective information.

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Table of Contents/目录

4	Taming the Tiger trade in China 遏制中国老虎贸易
6	The live reef fish trade in Hong Kong and southern China 香港和华南地区活珊瑚鱼贸易现状
8	Keeping it legal: The timber trade in China 中国木材贸易现状：确保合法
10	Trade and conservation of <i>Taxus</i> , China's cancer-fighting yew tree 中国抗癌紫杉树的贸易和保护现状
12	Pangolin trade in China: A review of recent seizures 中国穿山甲贸易现状：近期查获的案件检视
13	Elephant ivory: On-going challenges of illegal trade 象牙：非法贸易的现实挑战
14	Knowledge is power: The China wildlife trade monitoring network 知识就是力量：中国野生动植物贸易监测网络
16	International collaboration to keep wildlife trade legal and sustainable 开展国际协作，确保野生动植物贸易活动沿着合法和可持续性的轨道发展
18	United we stand: Development of China's conservation community 联合起来：中国自然保护界的最新发展动态
19	Communication: The key to positive change 宣传运动：促进积极变革的关键举措

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《中国野生动植物贸易状况》收录了有关中国及其周边地区野生动植物贸易的专题信息和最新报告，力求成为准确客观的信息源泉。

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WELCOME!

Xu Hongfa, Director, China Programme

Craig Kirkpatrick, Regional Director for East Asia

Welcome to the first edition of *The State of Wildlife Trade in China*. This publication takes a broad look at wildlife trade over the past year, particularly concerning the impact of China's consumption on globally important biodiversity 'hotspots'. The focus of *The State of Wildlife Trade in China* is on emerging trends in China's wildlife trade and up-to-date reviews of work to stop illegal wildlife trade and support sustainable trade.

The lead story in this issue is the illegal trade in Tigers and other Asian big cats. During 2006, surveys continued to document this illegal trade, as well as highlight opportunities for action. Other stories in this issue give updates on trade in reef fishes from Southeast Asia's 'Coral Triangle' and in timber from the forests of the Russian Far East, Borneo, and East Africa.

China's wildlife trade presents both challenges and opportunities. This annual report aims to provide current information about wildlife trade in China and to provide avenues for involvement in China's conservation community. It is part of TRAFFIC's on-going commitment to turn information into action. Please tell us how we can make this annual publication most useful for you. Together, we will make a difference.

欢迎!

中国办公室主任徐宏发/东亚区域办主任柯瑞戈

欢迎阅读我们的《中国野生动植物贸易状况》。本报告简要地回顾了过去的一年里，中国野生动植物的贸易状况，特别是有关中国消费模式对一些具有全球性重要意义的生物多样性热点地区的影响。《中国野生动植物贸易状况》主要报道了中国野生动植物贸易新的趋势，同时回顾了过去一年中的工作，以便于今后更有效地阻止野生动植物非法贸易和支持可持续性的贸易。

本期的主题文章是有关老虎和其他亚洲大型猫科动物的非法贸易问题。在2006年间，我们继续进行调查，以便真实地反映这种非法贸易状况，同时特别强调了各种可能采取行动的机遇。本期的其他内容分别介绍东南亚珊瑚三角洲的珊瑚鱼贸易和俄罗斯远东地区、东南亚婆罗洲及东非森林的木材贸易的最新情况。

中国野生动植物贸易现状既向我们提出了挑战，也给我们带来了机遇。本年度报告旨在提供有关中国野生动植物贸易领域的最新信息，介绍参与中国自然保护界的各种途径。野生物贸易研究委员会的一项使命就是长期不懈地致力于将信息转化为实际行动。如果你有完善本年度报告，使其更能满足你工作需要的建议，务请告诉我们，以便做进一步的改进。朋友们，携起手来，我们将能改变世界，保护自然。

Taming the Tiger trade in China

There are fewer than 2500 adult Tigers left in the wild, occupying just seven per cent of their historic range. A leading threat to their survival in recent years has been illegal trade in bones for traditional medicines and skins for costumes and decorations. With Tigers so rare, demand has widened to other Asian big cats, including Leopards, Clouded Leopards and Snow Leopards. China has been at the forefront of efforts to control this illegal trade but is now considering a change in policy that would spell disaster for wild Tigers.

China's existing policy – a complete trade ban, implemented in 1993 – has been vital to protecting Tigers in the wild. China's government is to be congratulated for the positive, long-standing impacts of this policy as well as for awareness efforts in support of Tiger conservation. This is particularly the case with traditional medicines. Surveys in 2006 found little Tiger bone available in China, with less than three per cent of 663 medicine shops and dealers in 26 Chinese cities claiming to stock it. This is a real change from 1994, just after the ban was implemented, when 18% of medicine shops claimed to have Tiger bone. Further, the surveys of 2006 showed high awareness that Tigers are protected and that trade is illegal, with 64% of retail pharmacies volunteering this information to investigators. China's medicinal industry now appears largely in compliance with the 1993 trade ban. The ban has greatly reduced the production, sale and use of Tiger and Leopard medicines. With regard to traditional medicine, China's policy is achieving its goal.

Although China's ban has been effective in reducing the trade in Tiger bone, new markets for Tiger and Leopard skins have risen within the past five years, particularly in areas of China that are traditionally Tibetan. A recent survey found that three per cent of Tibetans in major towns, such as Lhasa and Nagchu, claimed to own cloaks, known as chubas, made from Tiger or Leopard skin. This is true even though most people know this is illegal. A survey in 2006, conducted after awareness efforts by China's government and other concerned organizations, suggests that there was a decline in the sale and use of Tiger skin clothing between 2005 and 2006. Although further surveys are needed to be sure that this decline is a lasting trend, it suggests that enforcement and awareness can work

together to reduce trade in Tiger and Leopard skins, just as enforcement and awareness worked together to reduce trade in Tiger and Leopard bone.

Findings such as those above provide evidence that China's trade ban has helped reduce the market for Tiger products, particularly in traditional medicines. Still, illegal trade remains a threat. China's progress in reducing the Tiger trade would almost certainly be undone if China's markets for Tiger products were re-opened. In 2006, this possibility was brought into the open by a request from several businesses that operate Tiger farms in China. These businesses petitioned China's government to ease its trade ban and allow domestic trade in medicines made from farmed Tiger.

Lifting the ban or weakening China's policy by exempting products from farmed Tigers would be dangerous, heightening the possibility that Tigers will some day become extinct in the wild. Trade bans have helped to protect Tigers: China's markets for bone have stabilized at a reduced level, the poaching threat has been reduced, and the largest and most significant wild Tiger populations have stabilized. Legal trade in farmed Tigers would almost certainly increase demand. The investors in China's Tiger farms are certain to encourage the use of Tiger products as a way to increase their profits. Parallel, illegal markets would continue to sell Tigers poached from the wild. Enforcement efforts would become more difficult because of the trouble of separating legal from illegal products. It is also important to note that the current ban does not harm public health as there are numerous, approved substitutes to Tiger bone within China's official pharmacopoeia. The discussion of lifting China's trade ban is actually a discussion about economic benefits to a small number of wealthy Tiger farmers. It really has little, if any, relation to Tiger conservation. Lifting China's ban would make stopping illegal trade more difficult, not less.

The year 2006 also saw impressive action by a diverse group of conservation organizations, known as 'The Tiger Coalition.' The Tiger Coalition has worked together to maintain China's domestic trade ban, as well as strengthen law enforcement efforts and make public education central to conservation efforts.

For a more complete review of these issues, see the TRAFFIC report *Taming the Tiger trade: China's markets for wild and captive Tiger products since the 1993 domestic trade ban* on the [traffic.org](http://www.savethetigerfund.org) website. For more about the 'The Tiger Coalition', see <http://www.savethetigerfund.org>.

遏制中国老虎贸易

目前，全世界野生虎有效种群中的成年野生虎的数量不足2500只，栖息范围也只有其历史分布区的7%。近年来，虎生存的主要威胁来自于虎骨和虎皮的非法贸易，用于生产中药、服饰和装饰品。随着野生虎的减少，非法贸易的压力已经转移到其他亚洲大型猫科动物身上，如豹，云豹和雪豹。中国一直在积极采取措施，努力控制这种非法贸易。然而，中国现在却正在试图改变虎产品贸易禁令的政策。政策一旦改变，势必会给野生虎带来灭顶之灾。

1993年起，中国政府全面禁止了虎制品的贸易，这是保护野生虎的一项重要举措。中国政府积极的，长期坚持的保护政策，并通过有效的执法行动和全面的老虎保护意识教育来保护野生老虎的精神得到推崇。2005-2006年TRAFFIC的调查表明，中国国内虎骨的非法贸易已不多见。在对中国26个城市的663家药店和经销商调查过程中发现，声称存有虎骨的店铺比例不到3%。这是自1993年贸易禁令实施之后所发生的真实变化。当年，就在禁令刚实施之时，声称有虎骨出售的药店比例高达18%。值得注意的是，在调查的中药店中，有64%的销售人员主动告知调研人员，国家禁止虎产品的销售，虎产品贸易是非法行为，显示从业人员有很强的保护意识。这与二十世纪九十年代中期的市场调查相比，1993年颁布的这一禁贸法规成效很大，大幅减少了虎产品的生产、贸易和消费使用。在中药业中，中国实施的虎骨贸易禁令起到了预期的目的。

但是近五年来，在虎骨贸易禁令出现成效的同时，却出现了新的非法虎豹皮贸易市场，尤其是在中国的西藏地区。据调查，在藏区的城镇中，如拉萨、那曲等地约3%的藏民声称他们拥有虎皮服饰。尽管他们大多数人知道国家禁止虎皮的贸易。继2005年中国政府和其他有关组织开展了环保意识宣传运动之后，2005-2006年期间，销售和使用虎皮服饰均有下降的趋势。尽管仍需要通过进一步的调查来核实这种下降趋势能否持久下去，但是，它也说明了严格的执法活动和公众教育的结合运用可以有效遏制虎豹皮贸易，就如当年遏制虎豹骨贸易一样。

调查表明，中国的老虎禁贸法规已有效地遏制了虎产品的消费，尤其是虎制药品。但目前非法贸易对虎的生存仍是严峻的威胁，如果重开老虎制品贸易市场，中国为保护老虎而禁止虎产品贸易的所有努力将付之东流。2006年，中国多家老虎饲养场经营企业要求政府放宽贸易禁令，允许圈养虎制中药的国内贸易。

重开老虎市场的建议是非常危险的，会大大增加

野外老虎灭绝的危险。根据目前国际流行的、被大家所接受的保护预警原则，一项已证明效果良好的贸易禁令，不应随便改变，除非有强有力的、科学的证据证明新的政策更能增进老虎的保护，否则原有政策就不应改变。另一方面，现有证据证明贸易禁令有助于保护野生虎的生存，而且即使有替代资源（如圈养虎）供应的情况下，非法野生虎贸易也很可能会持续下去。另外，虎制品禁贸多年来，在中国各方努力下，已有多种有效的虎骨替代品，虎产品的禁贸令并没有影响到全民的医疗保健。解除中国虎制品贸易禁令的讨论，基本上只是关系到少数富有的老虎繁殖业者的经济利益。

2006年，多家野生动物保护组织携手成立了“保护老虎联盟”，共同捍卫中国的虎产品贸易禁令，同时敦促中国政府加强执法工作，并努力把公众教育工作提升到自然保护活动的中心地位。

如欲更全面的了解这些问题，请登录网站(traffic.org)查阅野生生物贸易研究委员会报告：《遏制老虎贸易：1993年国内贸易禁令后的中国野生虎和圈养虎产品市场》。如欲进一步了解“保护老虎联盟”的信息，请登录“拯救老虎基金会”网站(savethetigerfund.org)。



Tourists feed tigers at the Xionsen Bear and Tiger Mountain Village near Guilin, Guangxi province. © STF

在广西桂林的雄森熊虎山庄，游人们正在投喂老虎。©拯救老虎基金



Advertisement at the Hengdao River Breeding Center in Heilongjiang province. © STF

黑龙江省横道河子饲养场的广告。©拯救老虎基金

The live reef fish trade in Hong Kong and southern China: Impacts in the coral reefs of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and beyond



Permits are now required for the import, export and possession of Humphead wrasse in all CITES jurisdictions, including Hong Kong and China © WWF-Canon / Darren JEW

目前，在《华盛顿公约》所有缔约国中，包括香港和中国大陆，进口、出口和拥有苏眉鱼都需要有许可证。© 世界自然基金会-Canon / Darren JEW

Hong Kong and southern China are known to be the world's largest importers of live reef fishes, a delicacy in Chinese cuisine. The fishes in this trade are typically key predators in coral reefs and are therefore essential to the proper function of ecological communities in important sites of marine biodiversity.

The size of this trade is seen in the average of 15 000 t of reef fishes entering Hong Kong annually between 2000 and 2006. Most of the fishes are locally consumed; re-exports are reported to average only 174 t per year – with Mainland China the major recipient – although official statistics may well underreport re-exports. Humphead wrasse, for example, has recently been seen on sale in southern China but without the requisite permit.

The majority of reef fishes in trade are caught in the tropical reefs of the 'Coral Triangle,' bordered by Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. This is the global center of coral reef biodiversity. While Hong Kong's imports come from more than 30 countries, nearly 70% come from just four: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. Almost all these fishes are wild-caught. Taiwan is the only place with significant amounts of hatchery-reared groupers, and less than four per cent of Hong Kong's imports come from Taiwan.

On-going demand in Hong Kong and the growth of markets in southern China have already depleted wild populations. A direct 'biological signal' of the pressure on wild populations comes from the Philippines, where continuing take has yielded fewer and smaller coral trout over time. The depletion of wild populations of reef fishes can also be seen in 'market signals,' such as the use of a wider variety of species to meet demand in recent years. Hong Kong's imports of giant grouper (*Epinephelus lanceolatus*) and tiger grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*), for example, increased dramatically from 24 t to 94 t and 172 t to 871 t, respectively, between 2000 and 2005. In another 'market signal' of depleted wild populations, traders have been traveling further in recent years to meet demand. Examples of this come from increases in recent years of imports of tiger grouper and flowery grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*) from the Maldives and Humphead wrasse from Papua New Guinea.

Humphead wrasse provides a good example of the issues involved in the management and sustainable trade of coral reef fishes. This wrasse is so threatened by trade that it was listed in CITES Appendix II in 2004. (An Appendix II listing in CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, allows for regulated international trade.) In keeping with the CITES listing, permits are now required for the import, export and possession of Humphead wrasse in all CITES jurisdictions.

The role of Hong Kong and China in the illegal trade in Humphead wrasse was highlighted by an incident on 21 December 2006. The Hoi Wan, a vessel licensed in Hong Kong and with a crew from Mainland China, was seized by Philippine officials off the waters of Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park in the Sulu Sea, at the center of the Coral Triangle. Tonnes of high-value reef fish, including 350 Humphead wrasse, were discovered in the vessel's hold. The crew did not possess the necessary CITES permits. In fact, the Philippine government currently does not allow the export of any Humphead wrasse at all.

Keeping the trade in Humphead wrasse both legal and sustainable will require communication and collaboration amongst enforcement officials all along trade chains, allowing authorities in Hong Kong, China, the Philippines and other countries to work together to regulate trade and intercept lawbreakers. The ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN), recently established by governments in Southeast Asia, has taken a leadership role in exactly this type of communication and collaboration. Both Hong Kong and China have shown an active interest in ASEAN-WEN, which can provide a key forum for managing the trade in Humphead wrasse.

TRAFFIC has recently established a trade analysis system in Hong Kong to monitor trade between southern China and Southeast Asia. In the coming year, this system will monitor market signals, such as quantity and species, for reef fishes traded between the Coral Triangle and Greater China (Hong Kong, Mainland China and Taiwan). Hong Kong is the world's primary consumer of reef fish; conservation action in Hong Kong will be essential to effective strategies for sustainable trade in these key predators of the world's most important coral reefs.

For more on these issues, see the proceedings of a recent international workshop on Humphead wrasse, held in Hong Kong and organized by Hong Kong's Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, WWF Hong Kong, the IUCN Groupers and Wrasses Specialist Group, and TRAFFIC, available on traffic.org. Additional resources include *Sustainability Assessment of the Live Reef-Fish for Food Industry in Palawan Philippines*, on panda.org, and *While Stocks Last: The Live Reef Food Fish Trade*, on adb.org.

香港和华南地区活珊瑚鱼贸易：对印尼、马来西亚、菲律宾及其它地区珊瑚礁的影响

在中国菜谱中，活珊瑚鱼是一道美味。据悉香港和华南地区是世界上最大的活珊瑚鱼进口地。在这种贸易中，所买卖的鱼类一般都是珊瑚礁中的主要掠食鱼类，它们对一些海洋生物多样性重要场所生物集群的正常运行具有至关重要的作用。

在2000-2006年期间，就平均贸易规模而言，每年有1.5万吨珊瑚鱼进入香港市场。其中，大部分活珊瑚鱼都在香港当地消费。据报道，平均说来，每年仅有174吨活珊瑚鱼经香港再出口——中国大陆是其中最重要的再出口贸易接受方——尽管官方统计数据很可能低估了这种再出口贸易规模。例如，在华南地区最近就曾发现过有苏眉鱼在销售，但却没有所需的许可证。

“珊瑚三角洲”同印尼、马来西亚和菲律宾三国相接，是世界珊瑚礁生物多样性的中心。多数进入贸易的珊瑚鱼都来自这里。尽管香港从30多个国家进口珊瑚鱼，但将近70%的进口珊瑚鱼却只来自4个国家：印尼、马来西亚、菲律宾和泰国。几乎所有的这些进口珊瑚鱼都是野生珊瑚鱼。只有台湾有大量人工养殖的石斑鱼，而香港从台湾进口的珊瑚鱼不到其进口总量的4%。

香港对珊瑚鱼的需求经久不衰，而华南市场也在不断扩大，已经将野生珊瑚鱼种群消耗殆尽。这种进口对野生珊瑚鱼种群产生了巨大的压力，一个直接的“生物学信号”体现在菲律宾，在这里，持续不断的捕捞使得石斑鱼的产品越来越少，捕捞到的石斑鱼也越来越小。珊瑚鱼野生种群衰竭还体现在市场信号上，如在近些年中，为了满足需求，消耗的物种种类也越来越多。例如，在2000-2005年期间，香港的龙胆石斑鱼和老虎斑进口量分别由原来的24吨急骤增加到94吨和从原来的172吨急骤增加到871吨。野生种群衰竭的另一个市场信号就是，在近些年中，为满足需求，贸易商要到更远的地方采购产品。这方面的实例就是在近些年中，从马尔代夫进口老虎斑和赤米虾以及从巴布亚新几内亚进口苏眉鱼的规模呈现上升趋势。

苏眉鱼是有关珊瑚鱼管理和可持续性贸易这些问题的一个良好的例子。非法贸易给苏眉鱼造成严重的威胁，以至于在2004已经列入《华盛顿公约》附录II之中(《华盛顿公约》即《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》，其附录II中的物种只准进行有限的国

际贸易)。为了符合《华盛顿公约》，在《华盛顿公约》所有缔约国中，进出口和拥有苏眉鱼现在都需要有许可证。

2006年12月21日发生的事件突显了香港在苏眉鱼非法贸易中的作用。菲律宾官员在珊瑚三角洲中心地区——苏禄海塔巴德哈悬崖国家海洋公园附近水域查获一艘名为“海运”的港籍渔船，船员全部来自中国大陆。在该船捕捞的鱼堆中，查获到数吨贵重的珊瑚鱼，其中包括350条苏眉鱼。而船上并没有必要的《华盛顿公约》许可证。事实上，菲律宾政府目前根本就不准许出口任何苏眉鱼。

要想使苏眉鱼贸易既合法又具有可持续性，就离不开整个贸易链各环节执法官员之间的沟通和协作，离不开香港、中国、菲律宾和其他国家的执法当局携手合作，共同管制贸易和截查不法分子。东南亚地区诸国政府最近建立了东盟野生动植物执法网络，恰好在这种沟通和协作方面起到了领导作用。对参加东盟野生动植物执法网络，香港和中国大陆都表示出积极的态度，这个网络将为管理苏眉鱼贸易活动提供一个主要论坛。

最近，野生物贸易研究委员会已经在香港建立了贸易分析系统，以监测华南地区和东南亚之间的贸易情况。来年，这个系统将监测在珊瑚三角洲和大中华地区(香港、中国大陆和台湾)间珊瑚鱼贸易的市场信号，如数量和品种。香港是世界上最主要的珊瑚鱼消费地。香港保护行动将对于实施有效战略，保护这个世界上最重要珊瑚礁地区的这些关键掠食鱼类可持续性贸易具有至关重要的意义。

有关这些问题的更详细论述，请登录网站(traffic.org)参阅最近在香港召开的苏眉鱼国际研讨会论文集。该研讨会由香港农渔自然保护署、世界自然基金会香港分会、世界自然保护联盟鲶鱼与苏眉鱼专家组和野生物贸易研究委员会共同组织。其它资源还包括网站(Panda.org)上刊登的《菲律宾巴拉望岛食品工业活珊瑚鱼可持续性评估》和亚行网站(adb.org)上刊登的《只有鱼类资源持续不衰：食用活珊瑚鱼贸易才能持续不衰》。

Keeping it legal: The timber trade in China

The dramatic increase in China's wood imports over the past 10 years has been driven by China's rapid economic growth. This is having negative impact on some of the world's outstanding forests, including those in the Russian Far East, Borneo, and East Africa.

In 2005, for example, China's imports of logs from the Russian Federation came to 20 million cubic metres. This represents 68% of China's log imports for that year, and was over 10 times the imports from the Russian Federation in 1998 – an additional 18 million cubic metres. Current policies in China encourage timber imports. Import duties for logs and sawn timber were abolished in 2000, for example, and import duties for both finished and semi-finished wood products were substantially reduced – from about 20% to about 3% – in 2002.

Most of China's timber imports come from the Russian Federation, Malaysia and Indonesia. Timber imports from other countries, such as Tanzania in East Africa, come in lesser amounts but nonetheless have high impact on forests of global importance to biodiversity. Many of the countries supplying China are struggling with problems of over-harvesting, the clear-cutting of primeval forests and outright illegal logging. Again using the example of the Russian Federation, a conservative estimate is that at least 20% of Russian timber is logged illegally.

Without proper regulation, China's demand for wood may promote poor forest management in the countries that provide China's timber imports. Alternately, action in China can support sustainable harvest in the forests that provide China's timber imports. This can come through the development of responsible procurement policies for China's wood-using industries, and through improvements in the enforcement of China's policies to prevent imports of illegally sourced wood.

During 2006, there have been on-going efforts to help buyers of timber and timber products in China avoid wood and wood products from illegally sourced timber. This has included the development of standards for timber sourcing, to be published as a guideline for Global Forest Trade Network (GFTN) members from 10 key timber source and producer countries (six in Africa and four in Asia) as well as in the next update of the GFTN manual *Keep It Legal*:

China. Further, to aid front-line enforcement of China's existing regulations, during 2006 TRAFFIC published the Chinese-language *Identification Manual for Timber Imported from the Russian Far East*. This manual aims to help front-line enforcement officials keep the Russia-China timber trade both legal and sustainable. During 2007, TRAFFIC will extend its reach to analyze the trade, and work for improved regulation of China's timber imports from the forests of Borneo and of East Africa, important centres of biodiversity currently under pressure from China's timber demands.

中国木材贸易现状：确保合法

在中国经济快速增长的刺激下，中国木材进口规模在过去10年间急骤增加，这给世界上一些著名的森林区域带来越来越大的生态影响，其中包括俄罗斯远东地区、婆罗洲和东非等地的森林。

例如，在2005年中，中国从俄罗斯进口的原木达到2000万立方米，占当年中国原木进口总量的68%，超过了1998年时中国从俄罗斯进口量的10倍，进口量增加了1800万立方米。中国目前执行鼓励木材进口政策，以缓解国内供应压力。例如，2000年，中国免收原木和锯材的进口税，并大幅削减木材成品和半成品的进口税——由2000年时的大约20%锐减到2002年时的3%。

中国大部分的进口木材都来自俄罗斯、马来西亚和印尼。从其他国家（如东非的坦桑尼亚）进口的木材量虽然较少，但是却严重地影响了当地对生物多样性具有全球重要意义的森林。为中国提供木材来源的国家中，有很多国家目前正在极力解决超额采伐、滥砍滥伐原始森林和肆无忌惮的非法采伐的问题。不妨再以俄罗斯作为例子，据保守估计，至少20%的俄罗斯木材属于非法采伐。

如果不进行适当管制，中国的木材需求可能会进一步恶化那些向中国出口木材的国家的森林管理工作。反过来说，中国如果加强木材进口管理措施，就能有助于供应中国进口木材的国家实现森林的可持续性收获。中国木材加工企业只需制定负责任的采购政策和程序，政府加大执法工作，禁止进口非法来源木材，就能支持其它国家实现森林可持续性经营的目的。

2006年，全球林业贸易网络不断做出各种努力，



Many of the countries supplying China's timber are struggling with problems of over-harvesting, the clear-cutting of primeval forests, and outright illegal logging such as this in Sumatra, Indonesia.

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在向中国提供进口木材的国家中，有许多国家目前正在奋力遏制对原始林的过度采伐和清伐，以及像在印度尼西亚的苏门答腊岛这样的非法采伐行为。© 世界自然基金会-Canon / Alain COMPOST

帮助中国木材和林产品加工企业避免进口非法来源的木材和木制产品。除了出版全球森林贸易网络手册《确保合法》以外，其中还包括野生物贸易研究委员会(TRAFFIC)为其制定的木材来源采购的定义和原则，即将出版，用于指导10个主要木材来源国和生产国（非洲6个国家和亚洲4个国家）中的成员如何保证木材来源的合法性。此外，为了帮助中国海关和林业第一线的执法工作者，在2006年，野生物贸易研究委员会出版了汉语版本的《俄罗斯远东地区进口木材辨识手册》，旨在帮助基层执法官员确保俄-中木材贸易沿着合法和可持续性的方向发展。在2007年，野生物贸易研究委员会将进一步扩展其活动领域，着手分析中国从婆罗洲和东非森林进口木材的贸易活动，努力推进相关的森林法律法规的改善，加强执法。这些森林是生物多样性的重要中心，目前正面临着中国木材需求所带来的巨大压力。

Trade and conservation of *Taxus*, China's cancer-fighting yew tree

Yew trees (genus *Taxus*) are highly valued for their anti-cancer properties. Across Asia, these species are under threat from the unsustainable harvest of bark and needles for the production of anti-cancer medicines. This is despite the fact that in 2004, four types of Asian *Taxus* were listed in CITES Appendix II. Recent research sheds light on China's role in this continuing, unsustainable trade.

The development of China's '*Taxus* industry' – the trade in parts and derivatives of yew trees from the genus *Taxus* – is a case study in China's rapid economic development and the resulting depletion of natural resources. The industry started in 1992, exporting *Taxus* bark and needles for the production, in other countries, of Paclitaxel, a drug used to treat cancer. Within 10 years, parts of Yunnan province, the heart of *Taxus* distribution in China, had lost 90% of their wild *Taxus* populations. China's *Taxus* industry now relies on *Taxus* imports, primarily from Canada, Myanmar and North Korea; the future of the industry is tied to successful development of *Taxus* plantations. For the most part, China's wild *Taxus* has been lost to future generations.

Even with the decline in China's wild *Taxus* populations, China's *Taxus* industry has continued to grow. Using imports of *Taxus* branches and needles, the industry has now shifted to the production of Paclitaxel itself and no longer exports branches and needles for the production of Paclitaxel in other countries. The industry's continued growth is based on forecasts of a large increase in *Taxus* plantations in China. Artificial propagation of *Taxus* is still in initial stages, however, and cannot meet current demand. In regions of China where wild *Taxus* is still distributed, some local communities still rely on the sale of *Taxus* resources as a livelihood supplement, thus putting continued stress on wild *Taxus* populations.

While China has promulgated laws and regulations concerning the trade in *Taxus*, these laws and regulations cannot be judged a success as witnessed by the precipitous decline in wild *Taxus*. Further steps are needed to protect and manage *Taxus* in China. In addition, China must actively implement CITES provisions to protect the wild *Taxus* populations

in countries that support China's growing *Taxus* industry.

To dampen the temptation for companies to exploit illegally wild *Taxus*, the technology of extracting cancer medicines from *Taxus* bark and needles needs improvements in efficiency, especially among small-scale companies with lower extraction rates. Improving the technology would subdue the need for more, and possibly illegally harvested, *Taxus* resources. Further, government policies and programs can aid the sustainable development of the *Taxus* industry through national investment guidelines for the industry as a whole and for individual companies entering the industry, coupled with improved monitoring and tracking of *Taxus* materials. As for artificial propagation, on which the industry has based its future, government and industry must work together to make sure that plantation supplies prove to be a viable substitute for wild harvest. If this does not occur, pressure on wild *Taxus* resources will continue.

For a more complete review of these issues, see the forthcoming TRAFFIC report *Trade and conservation of Taxus in China*, to be published in August 2007.

中国抗癌植物——红豆杉的贸易和保护现状

红豆杉(*taxus*)因其提取物紫杉醇具有抗癌功效而备受重视。由于过度的、不可持续的采集红豆杉树皮和枝叶,整个亚洲地区的野生红豆杉资源已经受到了严重的威胁。因此,在2004年,4种亚洲红豆杉被列入CITES附录II,这四个种以及喜马拉雅红豆杉(种子、花粉、医药制成品除外)的其他所有部分和衍生物的贸易均纳入CITES公约许可证或证明书管制。

中国紫杉醇工业的发展历程,堪称是经济快速发展导致自然资源枯竭的一个典型个案。紫杉醇工业始于1992年,当时是把红豆杉树皮和树叶出口到其他国家,用于生产治疗癌症的药物紫杉醇。云南省是中国红豆杉的集中分布区,但在短短不到10年的时间里,该省部分地区已经丧失掉90%的野生红豆杉种群。目前,中国紫杉醇工业依赖于原料的进口,主要是从加拿大、缅甸和朝鲜进口红豆杉枝叶。该工业的前景取决于能否成功地发展红豆杉的人工种植。在很大程度上,我们的子孙后代几乎已经没有可以利用的野生红豆杉资源。

尽管中国野生红豆杉资源在不断地减少,但紫杉醇工业却一直在不断地扩大。目前,中国的紫杉醇工业已经转向利用其他国家的红豆杉枝叶直接生产紫杉醇,而不再是出口红豆杉枝叶由其他国家生产紫杉醇。中国紫杉醇工业的持续增长的基础是中

国红豆杉人造林在不久的将来会大幅度地增加。但是,人工种植的红豆杉仍处于初始阶段,无法满足当前的需求。在中国某些野生红豆杉的分布区,当地一些社区仍然依靠出售红豆杉来补贴生活,因而对野生红豆杉资源的压力依然存在。

虽然中国已经出台了一些红豆杉保护、管理和进出口贸易的法律法规,但是这些法律法规还需进一步完善和加强实施,应采取更加有力的措施来保护和管理红豆杉。此外,中国必须积极地实施CITES中的各项规定,保护那些支持中国不断壮大的紫杉醇工业的国家的野生红豆杉种群。

遏制企业非法采集野生红豆杉的关键在于,改进利用红豆杉树皮和枝叶提取生产治癌药物的技术,提高紫杉醇的提取效率,特别是规模较小的企业。技术的改进在某种程度上能减少对野生红豆杉资源的需求,进而减少对可能属于非法采集的红豆杉资源的需求量。此外,政府可以实施相应的政策和计划,确立整个行业和进入本行业企业的国家投资指导方针,同时改进紫杉醇原料的监测和跟踪工作,这将有助于促进紫杉醇工业的可持续发展。人工种植是未来紫杉醇工业发展的基础。政府和工业界必须携起手来,共同确保人工种植的红豆杉能替代野生的红豆杉。如果做不到这一点,对野生红豆杉资源的压力仍将会继续。

如欲了解更多信息,参见即将于2007年8月出版的国际野生生物贸易研究委员会报告:《中国紫杉醇贸易与西南地区红豆杉资源的关系及其保护对策的研究》。



The development of China's 'Taxus industry' – the trade in parts and derivatives of yew trees from the genus *Taxus* – is a case study in China's rapid economic development and the resulting depletion of natural resources.

中国紫杉醇工业的发展历程,堪称是经济快速发展导致自然资源枯竭的一个典型个案。

Pangolin trade in China: A review of recent seizures

Pangolins are scaly anteaters, looking like a cross between an armadillo and an opossum. In China, pangolin meat is eaten as a tonic and pangolin scale is used in traditional medicine. China's consumption of Asian species of pangolin is thought to be unsustainable, seen through a depletion of local populations in Indochina that has required traders to search further, in Malaysia and Indonesia, for pangolins to meet China's market demands.

During 2006, a rapid assessment of pangolin trade was conducted through the analysis of 24 seizure cases published on the Internet. These seizures totaled 1685 pangolins and 1938 kg of scales. Since pangolins typically have about a half-kilo of scales, this means that nearly 4000 pangolins were killed for the amount of scales seized. Guangdong and Guangxi provinces accounted for 70% of the cases (10 and 7, respectively), with additional seizures in Yunnan, Fujian, Zhejiang and Hainan provinces. Most of the pangolins were known to have come from neighboring countries, particularly Viet Nam.

Much illegal trade is never discovered and therefore these seizures represent only a fraction of the actual illegal trade. These data should be comparable with seizures in other years, however. Ten seizure cases were located for 2005, totaling only 629 pangolins and 469 kg of scales. This may indicate that the illegal pangolin trade in China is on the rise.

These preliminary data suggest that a more extensive investigation of pangolin trade in southern China could well reveal the dimensions of an increasing, possibly unsustainable trade with impact in areas of high biodiversity in countries such as Viet Nam, Malaysia and Indonesia. Such investigations will be undertaken by TRAFFIC in 2007.



Processed pangolin scales at a traditional Chinese medicine shop in Kunming. ©TRAFFIC

昆明一家中药店中的穿山甲鳞片制品。©东亚野生生物贸易研究委员会中国项目



Long-tailed pangolin *Manis tetradactyla* are heavily hunted despite legal protection. ©WWF-Canon / Meg GAWLER

长尾穿山甲（拉丁文名：*Manis tetradactyla*）虽然属于受法律保护的动物，但仍然遭到严重猎杀。©世界自然基金会-Canon / Meg GAWLER

中国穿山甲贸易现状：2006年查获的案件回顾

穿山甲是一类十分特化的哺乳动物，体被由毛特化成角质鳞片，主食白蚁。在中国的某些城市，穿山甲肉被当成营养滋补的佳品，其鳞片则用于传统中药的生产。一直以来，中国对亚洲穿山甲的消费被认为是不可持续的，本土穿山甲的野生资源日渐枯竭，这已迫使非法经营者不得不从其他国家捕捉穿山甲，如马来西亚和印尼，从而满足国内市场需求。

通过分析在2006年期间互联网上公布的24宗查获案件，我们对中国穿山甲的非法贸易进行了快速评估。这些案件共查获1685头穿山甲和1938公斤穿山甲鳞片。若以每猎杀一头穿山甲大约可获得0.5kg的穿山甲片计算，1938公斤的甲片相当于近4000头穿山甲。在广东和广西两省查获的案件数量（分别为10宗和7宗）占到查获案件总数的70%，其余的查获案件分别在云南、福建、浙江和海南省。大多数没收的穿山甲据说都来自邻国，特别是越南。

由于绝大部分的穿山甲非法贸易活动没有被查处，因此，这些查获的量只占实际非法贸易量的一小部分。与2005年查获的数据相比（10宗案件，总共仅查获629头穿山甲和469公斤鳞片），穿山甲的非法贸易呈现上升势头。

这些数据表明，如果对华南地区穿山甲贸易情况进行更加全面广泛的调查，我们就能够更清楚地了解这些地区穿山甲非法贸易的现状，评估非法贸易对其他国家和地区生物多样性的影响，如越南、马来西亚和印尼。东亚野生生物贸易研究委员会在2007年将深入进行此类调查。

Elephant ivory: On-going challenges of illegal trade

Numerous ivory seizures in China during 2006 show that this illegal trade remains an on-going challenge for wildlife trade authorities. From January to June, Shanghai Customs officials uncovered 13 cases of ivory smuggling, involving 16 tusks and assorted ivory products, such as bracelets and name seals. Between January and August, customs officials in Hangzhou (Zhejiang Province) made 30 seizures of illegal ivory, twice the amount seized during the same period in 2005.

Large seizures indicate the high impact of China's illegal trade. In May, four tonnes of ivory was seized in Hong Kong; five tonnes of ivory was seized in Taiwan in July. This was the largest seizure in Hong Kong since at least 1989 and the largest haul of ivory (in two separate seizures in July) in the history of Taiwan. The trade threatens elephant populations in areas of globally important biodiversity, specifically the 'Congo Basin,' which includes Cameroon (the origin of the ivory seized in Hong Kong), and 'Coastal East Africa,' which includes Tanzania (the origin of the ivory seized in Taiwan).

In October, the CITES Standing Committee reiterated its concern that China continued to be a major destination for illegal ivory, and declined to approve China as a partner for one-off ivory sales approved during the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2002.

象牙：非法贸易的现实挑战

在2006年期间，中国查获了大量的象牙原料及制品，这表明这种非法贸易仍然是野生动植物贸易管理机构所面临的长期挑战。从1月至6月期间，上海海关查获13宗象牙走私案件，包括16根整牙和各种各样的象牙产品，如手镯和印章。在1-8月期间，杭州（浙江省）海关共查获30宗非法走私象牙案，查获量是2005年同期的2倍。

查获数量如此之多大，显示中国非法贸易的数量很大。在2006年5月，香港查获4吨象牙；紧接着，两个月后，台湾又查获5吨象牙。这分别是香港自1989年以来和台湾有史以来查获象牙数量最多的两宗案件，台湾在同一个月还查获了另外两宗走私象牙案件。象牙的非法贸易严重威胁着对维持全球物种多样性具有重要意义的大象种群，特别是包括喀麦隆（香港查获的象牙的原产地）在内的刚果盆地，和包括坦桑尼亚（台湾查获的象牙的原产地）在内的东非沿海地区。

CITES 常委会在2006年10月份再次因担忧中国仍是非法象牙的主要目的地，而拒绝批准中国成为象牙一次性销售的贸易伙伴。在2002年，CITES 缔约国大会批准象牙一次性销售行为。

Illegal ivory for sale at Panjiayuan market, Beijing.
© TRAFFIC

北京潘家园市场销售的非法象牙。© 东亚野生生物贸易研究委员会



Knowledge is power: The China wildlife trade monitoring network

China's borders with Indochina, South Asia, and the Russian Federation, as well as major ports such as Shanghai and Guangzhou, are hotspots for illegal wildlife trade. China's enforcement agencies are stretched to the limit. The 'China Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network,' established in 2006, aims to help enforcement officials by adding 'eyes and ears' on the lookout for illegal trade.

The Network is an expanding group of volunteers, ultimately to be located throughout China. The Network's goals are to provide (1) information to enforcement officials so that government agencies can respond quickly to wildlife crime, (2) an 'early warning' system for emerging issues in China's wildlife trade, and (3) synthesis to both inform and test the measures enacted by China's policy makers.

During 2006, a training module was designed to teach techniques of monitoring wildlife markets and mechanisms of reporting information to enforcement authorities. The first graduates of a training course using this training module came from the Yunnan Teacher's College. The graduates were middle school biology teachers, already trained in science and located in Yunnan's rural areas, close to China's borders with Myanmar, Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

Network volunteers have already discovered smuggling in a wide range of species, from leopards and pangolins to snakes and Asian freshwater turtles. Most major cases occurred on the western and southern borders of Yunnan, illustrating the usefulness of the Network to investigations of cross-border trade. Surveys in Lao PDR, near the border with Menghai, and in Myanmar, near the border with Yingjiang, found open trade in Leopard skins, antelope horns and pangolins, for example. However, the wild meat trade was rampant in the China side of the border, with some restaurants taking advance orders, presumably to allow the smuggling of wildlife fresh from neighboring countries.

Additional surveys by Network volunteers in Chongqing revealed illegal trade in 85 species of amphibians and reptiles. This included Asian water monitor and Indian python (both first grade

protected species in China), as well as numerous species of Asian freshwater turtles – threatened species from areas of high biodiversity in the 'Greater Mekong' region of Indochina. Findings from Yunnan and Chongqing were reported to local authorities as part of on-going efforts to aid the clamp down on illegal trade.

Network training materials continue to be strengthened. In 2007, training workshops for volunteers will be held in Guangzhou, a key 'hotspot' for wildlife from Southeast Asia, and Harbin, near China's border with the Russian Federation, to allow monitoring of trade from areas of high biodiversity in the Russian Far East.

Volunteers for the China wildlife trade monitoring network being trained to identify turtle species in Qingping market, Guangzhou.
©TRAFFIC

中国野生动植物贸易监测网络志愿者正参加培训，学习辨识广州清平市场上各种乌龟的方法。©东亚野生生物贸易研究委员会



知识就是力量：中国野生动植物贸易监测网络

中国同东南亚、南亚和俄罗斯远东交界的边境地区，以及一些主要港口，如上海和广州，是野生动植物非法贸易的热点地区。2006年，TRAFFIC在中国初步建立了中国野生动植物贸易监测网络，以期通过增加监测野生动植物非法贸易的“耳目”，向执法部门提供重要信息。

该网络是由众多志愿者组成，基本上分布在全国各地。其目标是：(1) 向执法部门提供信息，协助执法部门对出现的非法贸易做出快速反应；(2) 建立“早期预警”机制，及时发现中国野生动植物贸易中出现的新问题；(3) 发布和检测中国政策制定者颁布的各项措施。

2006年，TRAFFIC在云南师范大学举办了一个针对中学生物教师的第一次野生动物贸易调查培训，参加培训的老师来自紧靠缅甸、老挝和越南的边境

乡村地区。培训的内容包括常见贸易物种的识别、市场调查方法及如何向执法部门通报相关的信息。

网络志愿者发现和记录的走私物种涉及种类很多，从豹子和穿山甲到蟒蛇和亚洲淡水龟。大多数重大案件发生在云南西南边境地区，进而说明这个监测网络对调查跨境贸易大有帮助。监测结果显示，无论是在滇西还是滇南方向，境内农贸市场公开的野生动物贸易都得到了极大的遏制，市场上几乎很难觅见野生动物的公开交易。但在与滇南勐海和滇西的江接壤的中国境外农贸市场，却有大量的野生动物制品如豹皮、羚羊角和穿山甲等在公开出售；境内餐饮经营者大多知道野生动物是受保护的，在陌生人要求食用野味时都会遭到经营者的拒绝，但在部分边境监测点的餐馆，那些同餐饮经营者极为熟悉的人，在要求食用野味时，所要求的种类和数量在预约后还是基本能够满足，经营者有相应的渠道从境外拿到想要的种类，如蛇、龟鳖、穿山甲等的肉制品、活体和其它制品。

重庆的网络志愿者也在当地进行了一些调查，发现市场上售卖的两栖爬行动物有85种。其中包括巨蜥和蟒蛇两种国家一级保护动物，以及很多种亚洲淡水龟，它们都是生物多样性丰富的湄公河流域的濒危物种。云南和重庆两地的调查结果已反映给相关部门，以帮助持续地打击非法贸易活动。

我们将进一步完善野生动植物贸易监测的培训材料。2007年5月和6月，志愿者培训班分别在广州和东北三省的哈尔滨、长春和大连召开。广东是从东南亚地区走私野生动植物的主要热点地区，而东北地区紧邻中俄边境线，可以监测源于生物多样性丰富的俄罗斯远东区的贸易活动。



International collaboration to keep wildlife trade legal and sustainable

During 2006, China continued its commitment to reach out in dialogue with other countries. This political will for collaboration promises to have positive impacts across the region, especially in 'hotspots' of biodiversity such as the Greater Mekong and the Eastern Himalayas. Collaboration amongst the region's governments, alongside civil society, helps in comprehensive efforts to stop illegal trade while at the same time enabling trade that supports sustainable development.

The most extensive relationships can be seen with countries of Southeast Asia, such as through the *Western Pacific Workshop on Policy, Enforcement, and Sustainable Trade for Humphead Wrasse*, held in Hong Kong in June 2006, and the *Second Mekong Sub-Regional CITES Implementation and Enforcement Workshop*, held in Kunming in July 2006. Further commitment to the development of international relationships was seen in China's official participation in the meeting of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, held in Bangkok in May 2006.

China's CITES Management Authority has also joined in international discussions for the protection of threatened species in South Asia, notably Tigers and Leopards. In May and June 2006, government delegates from China, India and Nepal held cross-visits to discuss ways to stop illegal transboundary wildlife trade. The China CITES Management Authority extended these discussions to include civil society, inviting several conservation organizations to meet with the India and Nepal delegations during their visit to Beijing.

The regional workshop on Humphead wrasse is a good example of how discussions among concerned groups – ranging from the region's CITES Management Authorities, conservation organizations, and the seafood industry – can lead to practical recommendations for regional cooperation, science-based guidelines for sustainable use, and conservation awareness for both consumers and industry. As mentioned in a previous article in this issue of *The State of Wildlife Trade in China*, the proceedings of this workshop can be found on traffic.org.

International discussions have also led to action. Subsequent to China's participation in ASEAN-

WEN dialogues, for example, as well as the *Second Mekong Sub-Regional CITES Implementation and Enforcement Workshop*, a training session was organized for Yunnan's customs officers. TRAFFIC joined with the China CITES Management Authority and the Yunnan Customs Bureau to teach front-line enforcement officials about the interdiction of illegal trade coming from Southeast Asia, particularly the Greater Mekong Subregion.

Dialogues for international cooperation will extend to the Amur-Heilong region in 2007 and involve China, the Russian Federation and Mongolia. Next steps include increased focus on turning dialogue into action. In further support of the recommendations of the *Second Mekong Sub-Regional CITES Implementation and Enforcement Workshop*, for example, TRAFFIC will soon complete a model 'seizure database' to facilitate the sharing of information amongst CITES Management Authorities of the Greater Mekong, including China's Yunnan and Guangxi provinces.



开展国际协作，确保野生动植物贸易活动沿着合法和可持续性的轨道发展

在2006年期间，中国继续致力于同其他国家开展对话。这种积极协作的政治愿望有望在全区域产生积极的影响，特别是在生物多样性的“热点地区”，如大湄公河和喜马拉雅山脉东麓地区。本区域各国政府间的协作，再加上民间社会的配合，有助于开展全面的行动，遏止非法贸易，而同时又能促进贸易，支持可持续性发展。

西太平洋地区关于苏眉鱼政策、执法和可持续性贸易研讨会于2006年6月在香港召开，第二次湄公河次区域《华盛顿公约》实施和执行研讨会于2006年7月在昆明召开。通过这些活动可以看出，中国同东南亚各国建立起了最广泛的关系。中国正式参加2006年5月在曼谷召开的东盟野生动植物执法网络会议，从此可以看出中国更加致力于发展国际关系。

《华盛顿公约》的中国对口管理部门还参加了保护南亚濒危物种的国际讨论，特别是保护虎豹的国际讨论。在2006年5月和6月，中国、印度和尼泊尔三国政府代表团互访，共同商讨阻止非法跨境野生动植物贸易的各种途径。《华盛顿公约》中国对口管理部门扩大这些讨论活动的范围，接纳民间团体的参与，在印度和尼泊尔代表团访问北京期间，还

邀请多家自然保护组织同他们会晤。

一个很好的例子就是苏眉鱼区域研讨会，它说明了包括《华盛顿公约》区域管理局、保护组织和海产品工业界等各有关团体参与的讨论能够产生切实可行的区域合作建议，建立可持续使用的科学指导方针和增加消费者和产业界的保护意识。在本期《中国野生动植物贸易状况》前一篇文章中已经提到，这次研讨会论文集刊登在网站(traffic.org)上。

国际讨论也激发起了相应的行动。例如，在中国参加东盟野生动植物执法网络对话和第二次湄公河次区域《华盛顿公约》实施和执法研讨会之后，组织了一场培训活动，对云南海关官员进行了培训。野生物贸易研究委员会同《华盛顿公约》中国对口管理部门和云南海关局合作，向一线执法官员讲授有关禁止源于东南亚地区的非法贸易活动的知识，特别是源于大湄公河次区域的非法贸易活动的知识。

在2007年，国际合作对话将扩展到黑龙江阿穆尔地区，促使中国、俄罗斯和蒙古三国参与。今后的措施包括更加侧重于将对话转化成实际的行动。例如，为了进一步地支持第二次湄公河次区域《华盛顿公约》实施和执法研讨会的各项建议，野生物贸易研究委员会将很快建成一个查获案件示范数据库，以促进大湄公河区域各《华盛顿公约》管理局间的信息共享，包括中国云南和广西省。



TRAFFIC, the China CITES Management Authority and the Yunnan Customs Bureau teach front-line enforcement officials about the interdiction of illegal trade coming from Southeast Asia, particularly the Greater Mekong Subregion. ©TRAFFIC

国际野生物贸易研究委员会，《华盛顿公约》中国管理部门和云南海关局向一线执法官员讲授有关禁止源于东南亚地区的非法贸易活动的知识，特别是源于大湄公河次区域的非法贸易活动的知识。©东亚野生物贸易研究委员会

United we stand: Development of China's conservation community

The 'Wildlife Trade Alliance' is an informal group of interested organizations addressing wildlife trade in China. During 2006, the Alliance increased its commitment to share information and work together to stop illegal wildlife trade and to support sustainable trade in China. Alliance members include representatives from the Beijing-based offices of TRAFFIC, WWF, IUCN, the Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International, the International Fund for Animal Welfare and WildAid.

The primary example of joint action during 2006 came in the protection of Tigers. Alliance members issued the *Joint Statement on China's New Regulation for Import and Export of Endangered Species of Wildlife* in September, for example, which asked China's government to reiterate its commitment to the 1993 ban of trade in Tiger from all sources. And, in partnership with the China CITES Management Authority, the Alliance distributed 30 000 copies of an awareness-raising poster on Tiger conservation amongst Tibetan communities in Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Tibet. In 2007, the Alliance will work together on advocacy plans to leverage the Beijing Olympics, to be held in 2008, into a forum to support legal, sustainable wildlife trade in China.



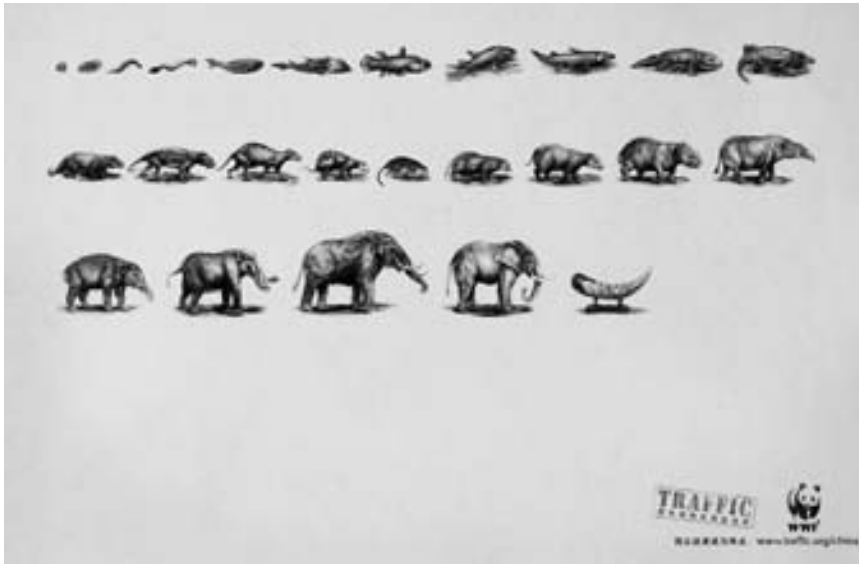
The Wildlife Trade Alliance distributed 30 000 copies of this awareness-raising poster on Tiger conservation amongst Tibetan communities in Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Tibet.

野生动物贸易联盟在青海、四川、云南、甘肃和西藏等省区藏民集居地区散发了3万份增强保护老虎意识的宣传挂图。

联合起来：中国自然保护界的 最新发展动态

野生动植物贸易联盟是一个非正式团体，由有志于解决中国野生动植物贸易问题的组织组成。在2006年期间，野生动植物贸易联盟扩大了其在共享信息和联合行动方面的承诺，矢志遏止中国的野生动植物非法贸易和支持中国的可持续性贸易。联盟成员包括野生物贸易研究委员会(TRAFFIC)、世界自然基金会(WWF)，国际自然保护联盟(IUCN)、国际野生生物保护学会(WCS)、保护国际(CI)、国际爱护动物基金会(IFAW)和野生救援组织(WildAid)等组织的驻北京工作处的代表。

在2006年期间，联合行动的最重要实例就是保护老虎。例如，联盟成员在9月发表一份《关于中国濒危野生动植物进出口新规定的联合声明》，要求中国政府重申其全面地固守1993年老虎贸易禁令的承诺。联盟还同《华盛顿公约》中国管理部门携手行动，在青海、四川、云南、甘肃和西藏等省区的藏民集居地区散发了3万份增进保护老虎意识的宣传画。在2007年，联盟将继续同其它机构合作，制定各项倡导计划，充分利用2008年举办的北京奥运会这个机遇，将其转化成支持合法的、可持续的中国野生动植物贸易的论坛。



An advertisement developed by TRAFFIC and Ogilvy (China) aims to raise awareness amongst urban buyers of products made from elephants.

野生物贸易研究委员会和奥美（中国）公司联合设计的广告，旨在提高城市消费者有关保护大象的意识。

Communication: The key to positive change

China is a primary consumer of the world's wildlife. Therefore, China's consumers need to understand the real cost of this consumption: the possible extinction of threatened species in trade.

To reach China's consumers, during 2006 TRAFFIC entered into partnership with Ogilvy (China), a well-regarded communications firm. This partnership aims to build a national consumer awareness campaign focused on urban buyers of products made from Tigers, elephants, and Asian freshwater turtles.

The campaign 'hook' is to show the long evolutionary history of each species, with a sudden stop at the wildlife products threatening the species' continued survival. The evolution of Tigers stops at a bottle of tiger bone wine, for example, while the evolution of Asian freshwater turtles stops at a bowl of soup. Once the 'hook' has caught consumer attention, they will be directed to web-based information about wildlife trade threats and the actions that consumers can take to help protect species.

Gathering accurate baselines on the attitudes and motivations of wildlife consumers is a crucial step in developing strategies to reach out to these consumers. During 2007, TRAFFIC will aim to survey wildlife consumers in six of China's major cities. Information will be made widely available to help formulate effective consumer awareness initiatives in China, including campaigns designed to take advantage of the 2008 Olympics in Beijing.

宣传运动：促进积极变革的关键举措

中国是世界野生动植物最主要的消费国。因而，中国消费者需要认识到这种消费的真实代价：被贸易的濒危物种有可能会灭绝。

为了对中国的消费者进行宣传，在2006年期间，野生物贸易研究委员会和一家颇受推崇的公关公司奥美(中国)公司建立合作伙伴关系。这种合作关系旨在掀起一场全国性的消费者意识增强运动，重点针对那些购买老虎、大象和亚洲淡水龟类产品的城市消费者。

“挂钩”宣传运动旨在展示各物种的漫长演变历史，而演变进程威胁该物种继续生存的野生动植物产品处突然停止。例如，阐释老虎演变历史时，演变进程在虎骨酒瓶底处停止，而在阐释亚洲淡水龟的演变历史时，进程在汤碗处停止。该宣传运动一旦引起消费者的注意，他们就会关注相关的网上信息，了解有关野生动植物贸易的种种威胁以及消费者可能采用哪些行动帮助保护该物种。

精确收集野生动植物消费者心态和动机的基本特征是制定影响这些消费者战略的关键步骤。在2007年中，野生物贸易研究委员会将在中国6个大城市中对野生动植物消费者开展调查。采集到的信息将广泛用于帮助制定行之有效的增强中国消费者意识的行动计划，包括利用北京2008年奥运会的契机开展宣传活动。

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It has offices covering most parts of the world and works in close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

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国际野生生物贸易研究委员会是野生动植物贸易监视网络，致力于确保野生动植物贸易不会对自然保护构成威胁。它在全球大部分地区设有代表处，同野生动植物濒危物种国际贸易大会秘书处密切合作，携手开展工作。

欲了解进一步的信息，请接洽：

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