



USA

LOCAL LEGISLATION

In the U.S. the Lacey Act prohibits the import, export, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition, or purchase of illegally taken wildlife or products from wildlife. The Act provides significant penalties for violations in which the value of the wildlife exceeds \$350. Both criminal and civil penalties can be assessed, depending upon the nature and type of the violation. A civil penalty can be as much as \$10,000 if there is evidence that the violator should have been aware of the law. Fines for misdemeanor violations are currently set at a maximum of \$100,000 for individuals and \$200,000 for organizations. Maximum fines for felonies are presently \$250,000 for individuals and \$500,000 for organizations.

While the Lacey Act prohibits import, export, and other activities related to illegally obtained wildlife, lack of federal legislation specifically banning interstate trade in bear parts creates a loophole that makes proper enforcement difficult and fosters illegal poaching and trade. A patchwork of state laws provides protection for bears in some states but not in others. According to the Humane Society of the

United States, 34 states ban the sale of bear parts, 11 states allow the sale and 5 states have no laws related to trade in bear parts¹⁷.

The Bear Protection Act (BPA) has been introduced in varying Sessions of Congress since the early 1990's to close the loopholes created by inconsistent state laws regulating the trade in bear parts. To date, the Act has not been passed by Congress, despite being twice approved in the United States Senate. The BPA would prohibit the import, export, and interstate trade in bear gallbladders. Although a majority of states currently prohibit the trade in bear parts, poaching continues to thrive because of the inconsistency of the laws from state to state. The Act would facilitate wildlife law enforcement efforts as well as prosecution of bear poachers and smugglers, and in the end, provide greater protection for wild bears in the US.



New York: “It is 350 dollars for one gall bladder. This bear gall is from North East China. This kind of bear gall is really rare, and this is the only one we have in stock”

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

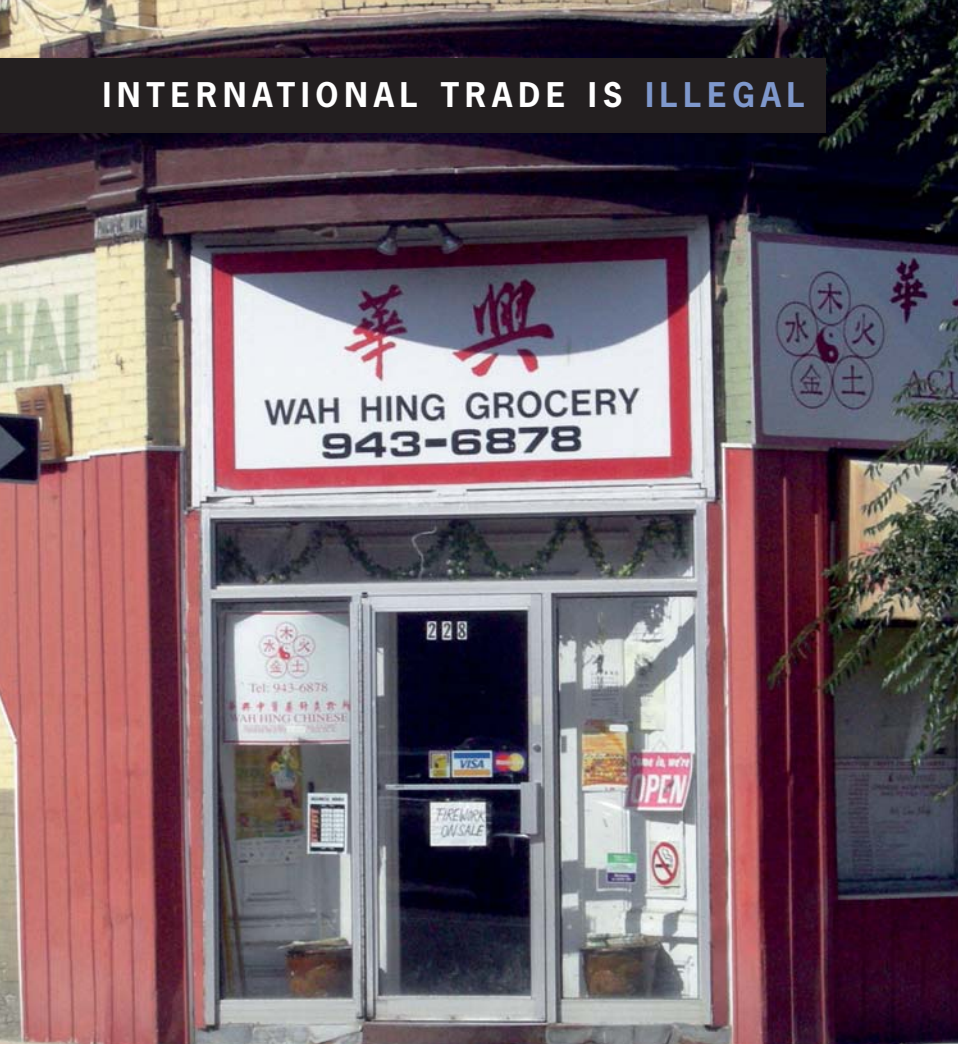
- 15% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 75% of these products being reported as being from China.
- Levels of trade varied quite significantly from city to city with bear products found on sale illegally in between 0% and 50% of shops surveyed in each city.
- Shop owners showed markedly different levels of awareness when it came to law enforcement, legality of selling bear products and the animal welfare concerns associated with bear farming.
- On the whole, awareness of the problems associated with illegal bar trade and bear farming seemed higher in western states compared with central and eastern states where a higher percentage of shops were found to be selling bear products.
- Shop owners were on the whole very guarded when discussing bear trade. However, although many shops said they did not sell bear products they did recommend where bear products could be found.



INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 2 shows the number of shops visited in each city in the USA, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Los Angeles	28	1	0	1
San Francisco	34	4	4	0
Portland	1	0	0	0
Seattle	7	1	1	0
Chicago	11	3	3	0
Boston	4	2	2	0
New York	44	9	5	4
Washington D.C.	1	0	0	0
Total	130	20 (15%)	15 (75%)	5 (25%)



Canada

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Canada's federal law, the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA), is used to prosecute those who try to smuggle illegal wildlife into Canada and is the main mechanism for living up to their CITES commitments. WAPPRIITA bans the importation of animal or plant, including parts or derivatives, "possessed, distributed or transported in contravention of any foreign state". It also regulates the export, transport and trade interprovincially and internationally so that the only traffic in wildlife products is for those that are legally possessed under federal or provincial permit.

Within the provinces, different legislative acts allow differing levels of trade and/or possession in bear parts. Eight provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick) and one

territory (Yukon) prohibit the sale of bear gallbladders. Under Alberta's Wildlife Act, the traffic in bear parts is prohibited but the possession of bear parts is not. However, most provinces allow the sale of bear paws when attached to the carcass (to stop the trade in bear paws but allow the trade in bear skin rugs) but ban the sale of gall bladders with the exception of Nova Scotia, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories where it is permitted. For the provinces involved in this investigation, the Fish & Wildlife Conservation Act in Ontario, the Wildlife Act in British Columbia and the Black Bear Management Plan in Quebec specifically prohibit the sale and possession of bear gall bladders that have been separated from bear carcasses. Penalties for the illegal trade in bear products range from CA\$4,000 to CA\$100,000 and up to two years imprisonment.

Vancouver: “Bear Gall, musk deer...we are forbidden to sell these products. If you ring us, we won’t tell you anything, as we don’t sell to just anyone who comes into the shop”.



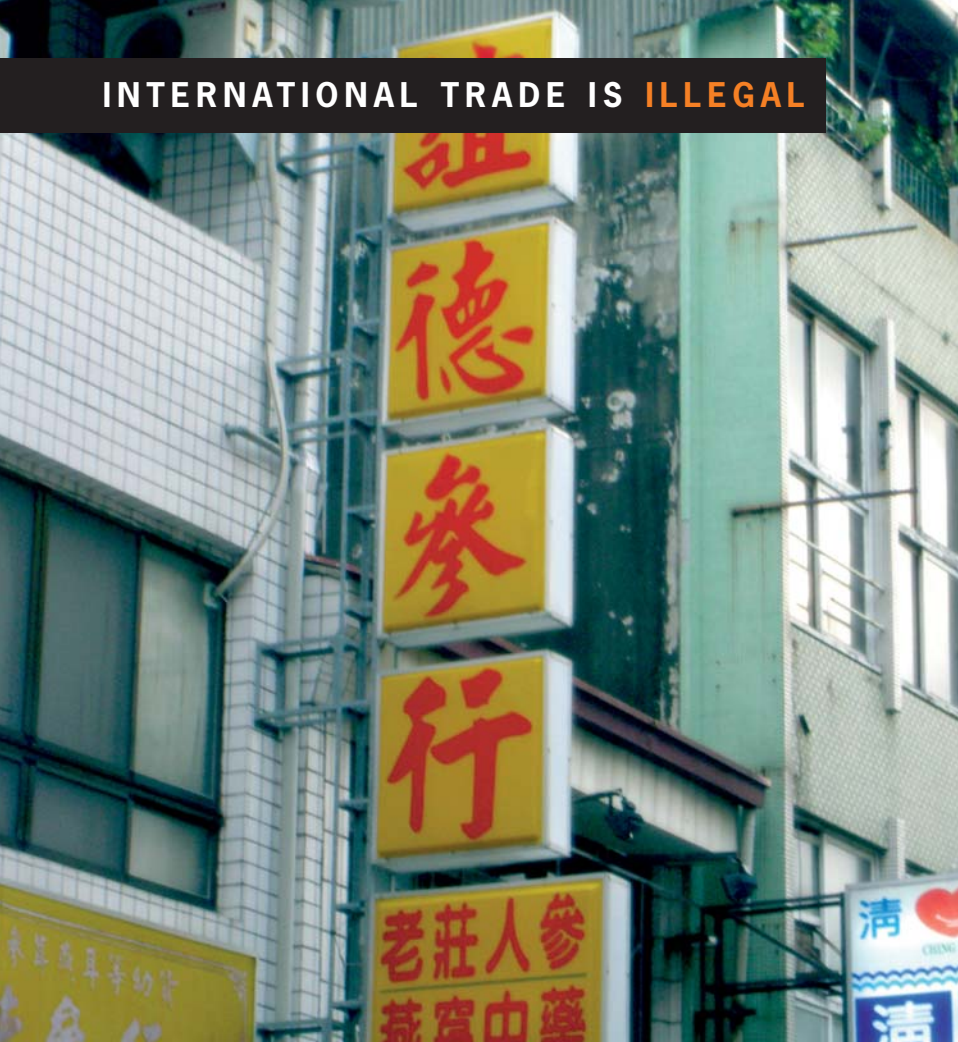
MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

- 14% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 85% of these products being reported as being from China.
- The survey indicates levels of trade are greatest in Toronto.
- Within western Canada it was much harder to obtain bear bile, with only five out of the fifty seven shops visited offering products.
- Within Toronto, there seemed to a high level of awareness that it was illegal to sell bear products with just under half of the stores mentioning this, however some stores still offered intact galls and other bear bile products.
- Interestingly, in some cases, even when bear products were found on sale in a shop the owners refused to sell it.
- Several products that were claimed to contain bear bile had ingredient lists without bear bile being listed. This may indicate attempts to evade detection by deliberately removing any mention of bear farming on packaging.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 3 shows the number of shops visited in each city in Canada, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Winnipeg	3	1	1	0
Edmonton	10	2	2	0
Calgary	9	0	0	0
Vancouver	35	2	2	0
Toronto	30	7	5	2
Montreal	8	1	1	0
Total	95	13 (14%)	11 (85%)	2 (15%)



Taiwan

LOCAL LEGISLATION

The Wildlife Conservation Act was enacted on June 23rd 1989 and last amended on May 30th 2006.

This act dictates that no import or export of live wildlife or Protected Wildlife products is allowed without prior approval from the National Principle Authority (NPA). Also the import or export of live specimens of Protected Wildlife is limited to academic research institutes, colleges or universities, public or licensed private zoos for education or academic research and circus performances. In conjunction with this, protected wildlife, endangered, rare and valuable species products cannot be traded or displayed or exhibited in public areas without the permission of the authorities. Severe fines are imposed on violation of the above. Bears are listed as endangered under this Act.

Tainan: (asked where the product was from)
“These are directly from China. They are brand ones, such as BaiChen. BaiChen is very good. These are real bear gall”

Taichung: (talking about a bear gall) **“This is a wild one, and this is one from a farm. This one is 300 dollars per 0.375 gm”**



MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

- 42% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 51% of these products being reported as being from mainland China.
- Many shops claimed to source their bear products locally through wholesalers or directly from Hong Kong.
- Some shops claimed that they were selling stockpiled bear bile while others readily admitted that it was still coming into the country illegally.
- Although levels of trade were high most traders knew that selling bear bile was illegal.
- A common product containing bear bile that is popular with the Taiwanese public is known as Wu Bao Shan ('five treasures') which often contains bear bile.
- Existing enforcement efforts seem to be having a limited deterrent effect with only some shops being wary of selling bear products.
- Shop owners discussed the many different tactics they use to conceal trade and to smuggle bear bile into Taiwan – particularly from mainland China. An example of this, was a store owner explained how he hid products among and in other containers, to conceal the fact he had it in stock.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 4 shows the number of shops visited in each city in Taiwan, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Taichung	9	8	6	2
Tainan	17	10	4	6
Taipei	22	17	8	9
Total	84	35 (42%)	18 (51%)	17 (49%)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS ILLEGAL



Korea

LOCAL LEGISLATION

In Korea, the international trade in bear and bear parts is illegal under the 'Protection of Wildlife Fauna and Flora' act. Penalties for violation of this law include a maximum 3 years imprisonment or KRW20,000,000 fine.

Bear farming occurs in Korea, but in accordance with the 'Management Guidelines on Bear Farming' under the 'Protection of Wildlife Fauna and Flora Act' a bear can only be killed for its bile and body parts after the age of 10 years. In accordance with Article 8 of the 'Protection of Wildlife Fauna and Flora' act it is illegal to extract bear bile from a live bear. Penalties for violation of this law include a maximum 1 year imprisonment or a KRW5,000,000 fine. Bear products from bear farms in Korea can be legally traded domestically under license.



Seoul: “As you see here, Chinese JangBaekSan (brand of bear product) comes from China. But Koreans are main customers, so that information is partly shown in Korean for the Korean customers. The Chinese cannot afford to buy these products because they are too expensive. These are for Koreans.”

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

- 33% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 45% of these products being reported as being from China.
- It is interesting to note that illegal trade from China to Korea still exists despite there being bear farms in Korea.
- Several bear products had labeling indicating the products were from China but also had Korean script on the packaging. This indicates a deliberate attempt to market Chinese bear products to Koreans visiting China. This is backed up by previous investigations in 2005 which revealed one bear farm in China offering Koreans bear bile for sale and explaining how to smuggle it back into the country.
- The majority of illegal trade from China to Korea did not appear to be carried out in an organised commercial way. Rather it was perpetrated by individuals traveling to China and carrying bear products back in their hand luggage.
- Some of the shops visited in Korea produced bear gall bladders that had what appeared to be genuine CITES documentation. These gall bladders were reported as being from legally hunted Russian bears.
- Fake bear gall, certificates and permits were all readily available in the shops and markets visited.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 5 shows the number of shops visited in Seoul, the capital city of Korea, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Seoul	33	11	5	6
Total	33	11 (33%)	5 (45%)	6 (54%)



Singapore

LOCAL LEGISLATION

The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act of Singapore 2006 is the national legislation that gives effect to CITES controls on import and export of wildlife and wildlife products. This Act prevents the selling, import, export, offering and advertising of scheduled species, and those that do so are liable on conviction to a fine even if the products turn out not to be authentic. Any person who contravenes this act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment. In the case of a subsequent conviction a fine not exceeding \$10000 or imprisonment will occur. The provision of the act can apply to products and derivatives as well.

The Medicine Act is also relevant with specific relevance to the labeling regulations. Chinese Propriety Medicines are



required to have full labeling in English of information, such as batch reference and trade or brand name. These regulations are enforced by the Health Sciences Authority.

Singapore “If you want a lot of products, you must order, we can get you the stock immediately or within 2 to 5 days from China.” (Store owner).

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST



- 33% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 45% of these products being reported as being from China.
- Shop owners admitted to importing bear products directly themselves as well as buying from wholesalers in Singapore.
- As well as China, source countries were reported to be Russia, India, Indonesia and Korea.
- Even though it was being sold, awareness that this was illegal to sell bear products seemed to be fairly high, indicated by the fact that bear products were often hidden from view and stored away from the public.
- Store owners indicated that large orders could be placed and the bear products sourced from China within 2 to 5 days, indicating a quick and efficient method of smuggling.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 6 shows the number of shops visited in Singapore, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Seoul	115	25	18	7
Total	115	25 (22%)	18 (72%)	7 (28%)

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

- One shop was found to be selling bear bile, however none of these products were reported as being from China.
- The one shop found selling bear products said they were from Vietnam.
- There was a very high awareness of the illegality of selling bear products in Australia with most shops stating that it was not possible to source bear bile products in Australia.
- Despite these encouraging findings many shops advised that the best way to get bear products was to go to China and bring it back in hand luggage.

Australia

LOCAL LEGISLATION

The Federal Government has responsibility for the control of the import and export of wildlife and wildlife products. The Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982, which is administered by Environment Australia, controls the export of Australian wildlife and wildlife products, the import of most live animals and plants, and the import and export of all wildlife which is recognised internationally as endangered or threatened. The Act also provides the legislative basis for meeting Australia's

responsibilities under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Penalties for individuals are up to 10 years imprisonment or AU\$110,000 for individuals and up to AU\$550,000 for corporations¹⁸.

Importation of bear products also breaches the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000¹⁹.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 7 shows the number of shops visited in each city in Australia, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Brisbane	7	0	0	0
Sydney	16	0	0	0
Melbourne	14	1	0	1
Total	37	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)



New Zealand

LOCAL LEGISLATION

The principal legislation affecting bear trade is the **Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989**. This covers all parts and derivatives from Ursidae species listed in Appendix I. If the bear part is raw upon importation (e.g. a hide, paws, gall bladder etc) and is not declared, then this would also be an offence against the Bio Security Act 1993. All parts and derivatives of Ursidae are prohibited when the importation is not covered by a CITES export permit and import permit. The penalties for breaking the law are severe, with maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$200,000 when trading in Appendix I species.

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST

- **One shop was found to be selling bear bile, however none of their products were reported as being from China.**
- **There were few places to actually buy Chinese medicines, and the general message was that it was illegal to import and sell bear products in New Zealand.**

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 8 shows the number of shops visited in New Zealand, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Auckland	11	1	0	1
Total	11	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS ILLEGAL



Japan

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Japan joined CITES in 1980. Since then, international trade in CITES-listed species has been controlled by Japanese Customs in accordance with CITES regulations. International trade in bear gall is controlled at the Customs level through the Customs Law and Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. In Japan, in the Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (LCES hereafter), is enlisted domestic endangered species and those internationally recognized as threatened for extinction, and there are prescribed policies for conservation of such species by means of regulations over hunting, capturing, trade and transaction etc. Since Asiatic Black Bear and certain populations of the Brown Bear are listed in the CITES Appendix I, the LCES of Japan recognizes these

two species as 'internationally rare wildlife species'. This means that there are certain restrictions applied to the transaction of imported bear parts and derivatives. However, such restriction under the LCES does not apply to bears hunted or captured within the premise of the Game and Hunting Law. That is, while imported bear parts and derivatives are subject to the internal trade control, those legally obtained within the country can be marketed with no restriction by law. Therefore, it has been suggested previously that smuggled bear parts find their way into the marketing of such legalized domestic trade²⁰.

Tokyo: (talking about bear bile pills) **“We have lots of products from China. The bear gall is from China, which we then ground into powder.”**

MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST



- 75% of shops were found to be selling bear bile with 33% of these products being reported as being from China.
- Obtaining bear products in Japan was quite easy whether as whole gall bladders or processed medicines.
- It was mentioned by some shop owners that some large pharmaceutical companies imported bear bile from China and mass produced them into affordable processed medicines.
- Sale of bear bile products appeared quite high despite high levels of awareness of the illegality of the trade.
- Within Kobe, it was believed that Japan's black bear gall was of better quality than China's bear gall. However half of the shops investigated sold bear products from China. They were told that bear bile was obtained via wholesale and it was possible to call head office to order bear bile for a customer.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Table 9 shows the number of shops visited in each city in Japan, the number of shops found to be selling bear products and, where indicated, the source of the product.

Location	Number of shops visited	Number of shops selling products	Products originated from China	Other Source/ don't know
Tokyo	3	2	1	1
Osaka	9	6	1	5
Kobe	4	4	2	2
Total	16	12 (75%)	4 (33%)	8 (67%)

Discussion, Conclusions & Recommendations

Illegal bear trade continues globally

It is clear that illegal trade in bear parts is still a major problem globally with bear bile being offered for sale illegally in every country surveyed. Furthermore, the findings of this survey confirm that, despite an international ban on commercial trade in bear parts derived from bear farms, a significant proportion of the global trade originates from bears in China with much of it highly likely to be from bear farms. Video evidence of many shop owners offering bear bile for sale, while confirming it comes from China, supports this claim; as does the large number of bear products found for sale that are clearly packaged as being from China. The vast majority of the bear bile traded from China is highly likely to have been sourced from bear farms, especially the processed products such as bear bile crystals. Wild bears products are more often in the form of intact gall bladders as these fetch higher prices compared with processed bile.

Possible reduction in illegal bear trade in some countries

However, despite the ongoing illegal trade in bear parts,

some of the countries surveyed appear to have undergone a reduction in the prevalence of illegal bear trade when compared with previous surveys conducted by WSPA in 2001. These countries include USA, Canada, Australia and Singapore. The underlying reason for these reductions in trade is difficult to ascertain but two obvious possibilities arise:

It is possible less shop owners now trade in bear products and prevalence of illegal bear bile trade really is decreasing in these countries.

In the USA and Canada in particular there appeared to be quite high awareness amongst shop owners of the problems associated with bear trade – the illegality, the conservation issues and the animal welfare concerns. In some cities at least, it appeared shop owners really were beginning to understand that trading in bear parts was not acceptable with several citing adverts on television and radio. Encouragingly, a small number of shop owners also said that alternatives to bear bile were readily available and could be used instead. Enforcement efforts in some cities also appear to be improving, with some shop owners stating that they had

AVAILABILITY OF BEAR BILE PRODUCTS AND TRADE FROM CHINA

Country	% stores where bear bile products can be purchased	% of those stores where products originated from China
USA	15%	75%
Canada	14%	85%
Japan	75%	25%
Taiwan	42%	51%
Korea	33%	45%
Singapore	22%	72%
Australia	4%	0%
New Zealand	9%	0%

PRICE COMPARISONS

Product	Singapore USD	Japan USD	Korea USD	Taiwan USD	USA USD	Canada USD	N Zealand USD	Australia USD
Bear Gall (average)	6 to 645	840	3846	*	631	235	*	157
Bear Bile (g)	13	48	6	27	11	3	*	*

increased, and this too may have acted to reduce trade. However, the effect enforcement efforts have had on illegal bear trade is not clear and further research may be helpful in identifying any correlation between the two.

It is possible shop owners are continuing to trade in bear bile illegally but are now more aware of the risks associated, make more of an effort to conceal trade and are less open to trading with people they are not familiar with.

A number of shop owners seemed very guarded when asked if they sold bear bile with one shop owner denying they sold bear bile even though it was on display in the shop. In many cases the shop owners stated they were only willing to sell to people of Chinese descent as selling to westerners was too risky. In addition, a number of products known to previously contain bear bile had no sign of bear bile being listed as an ingredient suggesting proactive attempts to conceal the use of bear bile where previously it had occurred more openly. This suggests that bear bile trade is in fact continuing but, due to efforts to conceal trade, is getting more difficult to uncover in surveys where investigators only make one visit to each shop and so cannot build up any trust with the shop owners involved.

It is most likely that any apparent reduction in trade in these countries is due to a combination of both of these factors and that continued efforts to raise awareness, coupled with the authorities increasing and refining enforcement efforts are essential in combating illegal bear trade.

Wild products versus farmed products

One of the most common arguments made by the bear farming industry is that by farming bears they are protecting wild populations – why would anyone hunt wild bears for their gall bladders when they can get bile from farmed bears? There is no evidence to support this claim of beneficial protection - there is nothing to suggest that bear farming has had any beneficial effects on wild bear populations. This is largely due to an almost complete lack of information on wild bear populations in China¹⁴.

In fact, evidence to the contrary suggests that there is a general preference for wild bear products over farmed products as the former are thought to be of higher quality. If this is true then the two types of product cannot be regarded as interchangeable. In other words, farmed bear bile can not and does not meet the demand for wild bear gall. Throughout our survey it was stated time and time again that wild bear

gall was of much higher quality than farmed bear bile. This supports claims made previously by users of bear bile and indicates that there is a clear preference for wild bear products. It is further backed up by the differences in price between wild and farmed bear products. Traders in Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and Korea regularly told us that wild gall would cost much more than farmed bile as it was of far higher quality.

Attempts to conceal trade

A number of times during the investigation we found that packaging had been tampered with in an attempt to conceal the fact that a product contained bear bile. The most common method used was to simply 'white-out' bear bile from the ingredients list but in some cases the printed materials actually had the terms referring to bear bile completely removed. The very same products had been found on sale previously and had listed bear bile as an ingredient. This can cause major problems for enforcement as seizures and prosecutions can only be made if the product is labeled as having bear bile as an ingredient. Removing any mention of bear bile is relatively quick and easy and, without expensive and time-consuming laboratory analysis to ascertain what is in the product, makes it difficult for enforcement officers to prosecute suspected traders. This problem has been raised by WSPA before and we are now pleased to announce that we have developed a solution to the problem in the form of a field-based bear identification kit. The kit is simple to use and provides a result within minutes which will serve to inform enforcement officers as to whether further action should be taken.

Conclusions and recommendations

- Illegal trade in bear parts continues globally and is therefore still a major threat to wild bear populations.
- A significant proportion of the illegal trade in bear parts originates from China.
- Measures put in place to stop the illegal exporting of bear products from China are clearly failing to stop this trade.
- A large proportion of illegal bear products originating from China has come from bear farms.
- In addition to the severe welfare concerns associated with the industry, bear farming is therefore supporting a global illegal trade in bear parts.
- **WSPA therefore urges the Chinese government to reconsider its position on bear farming and instigate a phase-out of the bear farming industry in China.**

References & Glossary

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Glossary

- **Fel Ursi** – Pharmaceutical name for bear bile
- **UDCA** – Ursodeoxycholic Acid
- **Yuan** – Chinese Currency
- **Lien** – weight measurement used in China (37.5gm)
- **Chen** – weight measurement used in China (3.75gm)
- **Feng** – weight measurement used in China (0.375gm)
- **WuBaoShan** – product sold that often contains bear bile.
- **Bear bile crystal/powder/pills** – the different form of dried bear bile
- **Bile** – a bitter greenish-brown alkaline fluid which aids digestion (breaks down fats) and is secreted by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.
- **Gall** – term often used to describe the whole gall bladder of a bear.
- **CITES** – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Appendix 1 – Raw data on bear products found during survey

City	Product name or description	Source of product according to seller or packaging (brand, bear farm or country)
Los Angeles	Intact gall	"US hunter provided"
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Sichuan Deer farm Sichuan Dujiang weirs city
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Guangzhou Tien Hu Deer Farm
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Sichuan Deer Farm
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Beijing Tong Ren Tang
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Sichuan Deer Farm
San Francisco	Bile bile crystals	Guangzhou Tien Hu Deer Farm
Seattle	Intact gall	"Don't know"
Seattle	"Fel Ursi"	Chung Lien Drug Works Hankow, China (main factory)
Chicago	"Fel Ursi"	Chung Lien Drug Works Hankow, China
Chicago	Intact gall	"China"
Chicago	Intact gall	"China"
Chicago	Intact gall	"China"
Montreal	"Fel Ursi"	Chung Lien Drug Works Hankow, China
Toronto	"Fel Ursi"	The United Pharmaceutical Manufactory Kwangchow China
Toronto	"Fel Ursi"	The United Pharmaceutical Manufactory Kwangchow China
Toronto	Intact gall	"Canada"
Toronto	Bear bile crystals	"Canada"
Toronto	"Fel Ursi"	China National Medicine & Health Products Import & Export Corp. Guang Xi Wu Chow
Toronto	"Fel Ursi"	Chengdu Great Southwest Pharmaceutical Inc.
Toronto	"Fel Ursi"	The United Pharmaceutical Manufactory Kwangchow China
Boston	"Fel Ursi"	The United Pharmaceutical Manufactory Kwangchow China
Boston	Intact gall	"China"
Boston	"Fel Ursi"	The United Pharmaceutical Manufactory Kwangchow China China
New York	Intact gall	"N.E. China"
New York	Intact gall	"Not from America"
New York	Intact gall	"Russia"
New York	Intact gall	"Russia"
New York	Bear bile crystals	"China"
New York	Intact gall	"Not sure"
New York	Intact gall (can be ordered)	"N.E. China"
New York	Intact gall	"China"
New York	Intact gall	"N.E.China"
New York	Intact gall	"US local wild"
New York	Xiongdan product	"Helongjai province"
Taichung	Intact gall	"China"
Taichung	Intact gall	"Don't know"
Taichung	Bear bile crystals	"Hong Kong"
Taichung	Bear bile crystals	"Hong Kong"

Appendix 1

City	Product name or description	Source of product according to seller or packaging (brand, bear farm or country)
Taichung	Bear gall crystals	"China"
Taichung	Intact gall	"Don't know" (reluctant to tell client)
Taichung	Bear bile crystals	"Bear farm in China"
Taichung	Intact gall	"China or Vietnam"
Taichung	Intact gall	"Don't know" (reluctant to tell client)
Taichung	Bear gall	"India"
Taichung	Intact gall	"China"
Taichung	Intact gall	"China"
Taichung	Bear bile liquid	"China"
Taichung	Bear bile crystals	"Europe"
Taichung	Intact gall	"Vietnam"
Taichung	Intact gall	"USA"
Taichung	Intact gall	"China"
Taichung	Current Treasure Chia Weu Wu Pao San "W.K. (product)	Wann-guo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd
Taichung	Bear bile crystals	"S.E.Asia or India"
Taichung	Intact gall	"Don't know"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"China"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Australia"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Don't know"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	Deer farm in Guangzhou
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Don't know"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Not sure"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Maybe from China"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Not sure"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"China"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"China"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"Hong Kong"
Taipei	Bear gall crystals	"China"
Taipei	Intact gall	"India"
Taipei	Bear bile liquid	"Not sure"
Taipei	Intact gall	"North Pole"
Taipei	Intact gall	"China"
Taipei	Bear bile liquid	Shen Yang, Lioning, China
Seoul	Bear bile liquid	"Russia"
Seoul	Intact gall	"North Korea"
Seoul	Bear bile liquid	"Don't know"
Seoul	Bear bile liquid	"China"
Seoul	Intact gall	"China"
Seoul	Bear bile crystals	"China"
Seoul	Bear bile liquid	"China"
Seoul	Intact gall	"Don't know"

Appendix 1

City	Product name or description	Source of product according to seller or packaging (brand, bear farm or country)
Seoul	Intact gall	"China"
Seoul	Bear bile liquid	"Russia"
Seoul	Intact gall	"Russia"
Seoul	Intact gall	"Russia – Kamchatka"
Seoul	Intact gall	"China"
Seoul	Bear bile crystals	"China"
Seoul	Bear bile crystals	Japanese Pharmacy Company
Tokyo	Bear bile pill	"China"
Tokyo	Bear bile crystals	YenBien, Yengi City, China
Tokyo	Bear bile crystal	"China"
Tokyo	Intact gall	"Not sure"
Tokyo	Bear bile crystals	"Nepal"
Tokyo	Bear bile crystals	Tsumura Co./
Osaka	Bear bile pills	Japan
Osaka	Bear bile/Ginseng pill	Kanebo Co./ Japan
Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Japanese Company sourced from Russia"
Osaka	Bear bile/Ginseng pill	"Japan"
Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Australia"
Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Don't know"
Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Don't know"
Osaka	Intact gall	"Not sure"
Osaka	Bear bile crystals	China
Osaka	Intact gall	Tsumurua Co. Japan
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Not Sure"
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile/Ginseng pill	Kanebo Co. Japan
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Not Sure"
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile/Ginseng Pill	Kanebo Co. Japan
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"Japan"
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"China"
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	"China"
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile crystals	Kanebo Co. Japan
Kobe/Osaka	Bear bile/Ginseng pill	Sichuan Province
Winnipeg	Bear bile crystals	ZiYangbearfarm
Edmonton	'Fel Ursi'	China National Medicine & Health Products Import & Export Corp. Guang Xi Wu Chow
Edmonton	'Fel Ursi'	Chung Lien Drug Works Hankow, China
Vancouver	'Fel Ursi'	Guangzhou Branch of China Guangdong Medical and Health Products Import and Export Corporation
Vancouver	'Fel Ursi'	China National Medicine & Health Products Import & Export Corp. Guang Xi Wu Chow
Melbourne	Intact gall	Hiep Thanh China- Pharmaceutical Herbs Shop
Auckland	No information	

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