

Taiwan SPCA Policies – Animal Welfare

台灣 SPCA 政策 – 動物福利

INTRODUCTION: THE SOCIETY AND ITS WORK

The Taiwan SPCA is a registered Taiwan charity founded in July 2009, whose remit is actively to pursue the cause of animal welfare in Taiwan. Their shared vision is that the Taiwan SPCA will quickly grow to become Taiwan's biggest and most effective animal-welfare organization focusing on educating, campaigning and investigating

本會與工作簡介

台灣 SPCA 創立於 2009 年 7 月，是依法登記立案的慈善機構。職責主要是為台灣的動物積極爭取福利。台灣 SPCA 成員的共同願景，是使本會能在未來快速地蓬勃成長，一躍成為國內規模最大、也最有效率的動物福利組織，其重心包含了教育、宣傳行動與動物受虐相關的調查工作。

The Taiwan SPCA's Mission Statement

The Taiwan SPCA will promote kindness towards, prevent cruelty to, and alleviate suffering of animals in Taiwan by all legal means.

台灣 SPCA 的使命宗旨

台灣 SPCA 將透過一切合法方式，在國內倡導以仁慈對待動物，讓動物虐待不再發生，並減輕動物所遭受的痛苦折磨。

The Taiwan SPCA intends to achieve its mission by:

- effecting strong branch, regional, and national operations dedicated to providing a public service, delivering effective relief of animal suffering, and enforcing the law;
- working tirelessly to reduce, through education, campaigning, and the application of ethics, science, and law, the harmful impact of human activities on animals;
- striving for the highest levels of efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity;
- urging that, except where the public's benefit requires, humankind should not intentionally cause suffering to any animal or cause suffering by neglect. This applies whatever the animal or the situation.

The Society is run by its members through an Executive Committee elected by members. It is supported by fund-raising activities, donations and membership fees, retail sales, and services. It receives none of its funding as a direct government subvention.

台灣 SPCA 企圖以下列方式達成目標：

- 設置有效率的全國性主管機關與分支機構，為社會提供服務，有效為動物解除痛苦折磨，並強制落實動物保護法。
- 堅持以教育、宣傳行動、落實道德觀念、科學、法律等途徑，設法將人類行為對動物所造成的傷害降到最低。
- 努力追求最高品質的服務效率、效果與正當性。
- 主張除非是為滿足公共利益，否則人類不應蓄意或因缺乏照護，而對動物造成痛苦折磨；任何情形與動物皆然。

本會由全體會員投票組成之執行委員會共同管理。維持組織運作之財務來源，包括對外募款所得、愛心捐款、會費、零售收入，與工作服務收入；收入並無政府之直接補助。

The Society's spheres of activity are as follows:

- The Taiwan SPCA works on a 24-hour basis to help distressed, injured, or abandoned domestic and wild animals through the efforts of its veterinary welfare partners, staff and volunteers.
- The Taiwan SPCA acts to enforce the laws relating to animal welfare, investigating alleged cases of cruelty through its inspectorate with the back-up of the police and government animal agencies.
- The Taiwan SPCA attempts to place as many animals as possible into caring homes.
- The Taiwan SPCA strives through de-sexing and other campaigns to bring about a situation where all companion animals have a good home.
- The Taiwan SPCA campaigns in Taiwan and the region to achieve legal and social reform in animal welfare.
- The Taiwan SPCA is actively involved in humane educational work in Taiwan and the region.
- The Taiwan SPCA publishes an annual report detailing the statistics of the number of investigations undertaken, prosecutions completed, enquiries dealt with, and the numbers of animals treated, rescued, homed, or otherwise helped.

本會專業職責設定為：

- 透過獸醫照護、本會員工與義工，提供全天候 24 小時的協助，處置痛苦、傷殘或棄養的家飼或野生動物。
- 努力落實與動物福利有關的法規，並組成檢察團隊，配合警方與政府動物機構支援，主動調查動物虐待案件。
- 盡可能幫每一個動物找到一個家。
- 透過結紮與其他方式，給伴侶動物一個理想適宜的家。
- 為動物福祉推動立法與社會改革。
- 積極參與國內動物人道關懷教育推廣。

- 出版年度彙報，詳細列出已進行調查案件數、已偵結案件數、民眾詢問接洽案件數，與曾受本會治療、拯救、收容或各類協助之動物數量。

General principles

The general principle on which the Taiwan SPCA operates is based on the fact that vertebrates and some invertebrates are sentient and can feel pain and experience distress, and is concluded from extensive scientific evidence.

The Taiwan SPCA believes that, should there be doubt about whether animals are suffering, the benefit of the doubt be given to the animals. Such precautionary principles are widely accepted in international law.

Pain and suffering can be caused by, but are not limited to, injury, disease, thirst, hunger, malnutrition, inappropriate climatic conditions, boredom, fear, and the frustration from not being free to display normal movement or social behavior, as well as other naturally rewarding behaviors. These effects are often intensified by keeping animals in cages and other threatening, restrictive, unnatural, unsanitary, or under stimulating environments.

Within any particular area of concern, the Taiwan SPCA accords priority to those animals who suffer most. The Taiwan SPCA believes that the amount of individual suffering can be as important as the number of sufferers. The Society emphasizes that it attaches equal importance to the welfare of the animals described in each section of the policies.

The policies herein set out the general principles of the Taiwan SPCA's view of how animals should be treated. They are based in the most part on the policies of the UK's RSPCA and the Hong Kong SPCA. They are intended to provide guidelines for further action and to encourage a compassionate attitude towards animals.

The policies will be kept under review by the Executive Committee at all times.
Explanatory note: The word animal (except where otherwise specifically defined by its context) is used in its generic term, covering all non-human sentient beings, including but not limited to birds, reptiles, fish, insects, and mammals.

總體規範原則

台灣 SPCA 運作的基本理念精神，乃根據科學研究所知，脊椎動物及某些無脊椎動物有感官知覺，意即能感受痛苦與歷經病痛。

台灣 SPCA 的信念，是若不確定一動物是否正承受痛苦，則應先以肯定態度處置之。此先行處理的原則獲得國際法普遍認同。

痛苦的來源可能是，但不受限於：受傷、疾病、飢渴、營養失衡、氣候、厭煩感、恐懼感，以及因肢體、社交或自然行為的不自由而產生的沮喪感。上述情況若愈漸加劇，通常表示動物是囚於籠中或其他有威脅性、限制性、不自然、不衛生、或有刺激性的環境裡。不論基於何種考量，台灣 SPCA 都會優先拯救情況最嚴重的動物。台灣 SPCA 相信，動物所承受痛苦的輕重，可能與受苦動物的總數一樣需要受重視。

台灣 SPCA 重視政策裡每種類別中所論述的動物福利，都能被賦予同等的重要性。

政策中所列的各項原則，代表台灣 SPCA 所認同的動物應當受到的對待方式。政策大部分引典於「英國 RSPCA 防止虐待動物本會」與「香港 SPCA 愛護動物本會」的範本，目的是要提供一個行動的指導方針，與激發對動物的憐憫與同情。

執行委員會將隨時審查本政策條文，以進行必要修改。

註：「動物」一詞在此文的意義適用於一般範疇(除非特別另外註明)，包括所有有知覺力的非人類個體，如鳥類、爬蟲類、魚類、昆蟲、哺乳類與其他未述及的動物。

1. COMPANION ANIMALS

1. 伴侶動物

1.1 Responsible guardianship

Explanatory note: The term guardian is preferred because the term owner implies that animals are goods and chattels without independent existence.

The Taiwan SPCA encourages the keeping of companion animals by those who have the facilities, time, financial means, and level of interest necessary to ensure a satisfactory standard of care for, and a long-term commitment to, their animals.

Note: Facilities in some homes are unsuitable for the keeping of certain animals and personal circumstances could make adequate provision for companion animals difficult if not impossible.

1.1 監護人責任

註：用詞偏好採用「監護人」(guardian)，因「主人/所有人」(owner)一詞意味將動物看作無獨立存在意義的商品或個人財產。

台灣 SPCA 鼓勵有專業飼養設備、時間允許、有經濟能力的人士，有足夠興趣維持飼養生活的水準與長期奉獻的人士，領養伴侶動物。

註：某些家庭會因硬體設備造成不適合飼養某些動物的情形，有時也可能因飼主的私人因素造成飼養困難或無法飼養。

1.1.2 The Society is opposed to any degree of confinement which is likely to cause distress or suffering to the animals concerned.

Note: It is a matter of particular concern that many birds and small mammals are kept in cages that are too small and barren for the species concerned. Also of concern is the keeping of dogs or cats in cages, and of dogs being kept chained up, for considerable lengths of time.

The Society believes that many animals do not make suitable companion animals because their welfare needs cannot be satisfied.

The Taiwan SPCA only supports the keeping of certain species by non-specialist keepers where there is evidence that such animals' welfare can be guaranteed, and that the keepers have access to appropriate information and veterinary care. Such keepers should adequately understand the animals' physiology, and show the commitment and ability to provide for the animals' long term needs.

Evidence of best practice must include the availability of published accurate and adequate husbandry advice appropriate for the species of animal being kept. Where there is no evidence of best-practice husbandry advice being available, the Society would oppose the keeping of such animals by all but specialists who have demonstrated their ability to provide the necessary facilities and care. The Taiwan SPCA defines a specialist keeper of a species or breed of animal as someone who has the knowledge, resources, and proven commitment to keep those animals such that their physical and psychological welfare is maximized.

Responsible specialists take steps to prevent the problems caused by breeding, selling, and re-homing. Responsible pet ownership should include the provision of financial means for lifelong care, permanent identification, application of appropriate veterinary preventive treatments, awareness of any associated health risk, and companionship with humans and with other animals of their own kind where appropriate.

1.1.2 本會抵制容易造成動物痛苦或身心折磨的任何程度的囚禁。註：此點是考量到許多鳥類與小哺乳動物被關在過小的牢籠裡，居住環境也過於貧瘠。同樣關注的是長期被關在籠裡的狗與貓，和被鍊圈鎖住的狗。

本會認為，許多動物無法勝任伴侶動物，是因為牠們的福祉無法被滿足。台灣 SPCA 所支持飼養動物的對象，僅限於有能力對特定動物的身心健康負起責任的非動物專業飼養人士，同時飼養人也需要有適當的資訊與獸醫照護管道。飼養人對於動物的生理機能運作也需要有足夠的理解，並承諾有能力長期提供其飼養動物之所需。

優良的飼養品質，必須倚賴精確且具說服力的專業飼養出版指南的輔助，否則本會將對該項動物的飼養持反對立場，但飼養專家除外。台灣 SPCA 對於一項動物或物種的飼養專家的認定，是該專家擁有足夠專業知識、資源與誠心能夠讓飼養的動物身心健康都得到最大照護。

負責任的飼養專家為避免在動物的繁衍、交易與遷居中產生問題，必採取適當手段，循序漸進。負責任的寵物飼主，則應確保自己具備足夠的飼養條件，例如：充足的財力以負擔寵物終身的照護花費、持有永久飼主身份、了解如何採取適當的疾病預防措施、對任何相關健康危險能有所認知、擁有寵物可與人類及其同類相伴的環境等。

1.2 Acquiring an animal

1.2 取得動物之管道

1.2.1 The Taiwan SPCA advocates that all animals should be acquired through adoptions.

Note: The display of animals in pet shops and pet stalls can lead to impulse acquisition without proper regard for the responsibilities of animal guardianship. Exotic animals such as snakes, lizards, and terrapins are difficult to look after and will rarely be provided with adequate facilities.

1.2.1 台灣 SPCA 支持以「領養」作為取得動物的唯一管道。

註：寵物店與寵物攤販的商品式陳列，可能造成一時衝動下的動物購買，飼主也往往缺乏對動物監護責任的認知。而外來物種例如蛇、蜥蜴、水龜不僅飼養困難，也極少獲得適合的飼養環境。

1.3 Trade in companion animals

1.3 伴侶動物之交換

1.3.1 Given the number of companion animals that are destroyed each year, the Taiwan SPCA disapproves of trading in such animals.

1.3.1 有鑒於伴侶動物每年被撲殺的數量，台灣 SPCA 抵制伴侶動物的交換。

1.4 Transport

1.4 動物之運輸

1.4.1 The Taiwan SPCA believes that the transport of unsupervised animals should be avoided wherever possible. In order to protect the welfare of animals in transit, they should be in good health and transported in suitable containers. No animals should be transported in a way that is likely to cause suffering. Further, animals should not be transported in the last third of a pregnancy. All journeys should be as short as possible in terms of time and distance.

1.4.1 台灣 SPCA 認同，未列監管的動物應盡可能避免在任何管道輸進與輸出。為保障動物身心健康權利，動物在運送過程中，應保持良好的健康，以及使用適當的安置設備；運送的過程不應對動物造成不適。此外，不應載運處於最後三分之一懷孕期的動物。所有的運程應以在最短時間與距離內完成。

1.5 Population control and breeding

1.5 動物數量控制與繁衍

1.5.1 The Taiwan SPCA advocates the neutering of domestic cats and dogs and other domestic animals as an important part of responsible guardianship, except for where it is not safe or appropriate for the particular animals.

Explanatory note: Using modern anesthetic techniques, surgical neutering is a safe and effective way to prevent unwanted breeding of dogs and cats (British Veterinary Association statement, May 1990). It is not necessary, for behavioral or medical reasons, to allow females to have a litter prior to surgery. Veterinary surgeons can advise on the most appropriate timing and overall suitability of any operation for individual animals. Hormonal control methods are available for female dogs and cats, but prolonged use may carry the risk of unwanted side effects and there are sometimes practical difficulties regarding dosage and timing of administration.

1.5.1 台灣 SPCA 主張，除了不適合作結紮的動物，為貓、狗、與其他家庭寵物進行結紮，是監護人的責任。

註：結紮手術使用現代麻醉科技，是避免貓狗繁衍後代的安全有效的方法（英國獸醫本會，1990）。不管是生物行為或醫學的考量，讓雌性動物先行生育再結紮都是非必要的。適合結紮的時機應聽從獸醫師建議。控制賀爾蒙的方式可用於雌性貓狗，然而長久使用可能會產生副作用，且有劑量控制與施打時間點的實際操作上的困難。

1.5.2 The Society is opposed to the breeding of companion animals both privately and commercially.

Note: The excessive breeding of puppies and kittens is a prime component in creating stray and unwanted-animal problems. The guardian of the dam must have primary responsibility for avoiding these problems. Excessive breeding may also cause suffering to both mother and offspring. Their removal from their mother and place of birth at an early age increases the risk of disease and may cause significant distress. Excessive breeding may also cause harm to dams. The risk of mineral imbalances and general debility is greatly increased. Furthermore, the risks associated with parturition are increased as the dam grows older.

1.5.2 本會反對商家或私人繁殖伴侶動物

註：貓狗的過度繁衍是導致迷途流浪動物和動物棄養問題的最大主因。防止此，雌性動物的監護人需為此問題負最大的責任。過度的繁衍也可能造成生母及其後代的生存問題。過早將幼兒與母親與出生的環境分離，會提高疾病的風險與造成痛苦與嚴重身心折磨。過度的繁衍也可能對生母有害；體內礦物質失調與整體的衰弱的機會大大提高。再者，雌性動物隨著年齡增長，分娩的風險也跟著越來越大。

1.5.3 While there are breeding establishments still in existence, they should be closely monitored and that permanent identification of animals should be undertaken by breeders.

1.5.3 目前還有為動物養殖的機構，我們需要密切監控這些機構。飼養人也應該為動物辦理永久的身份認證。

1.5.4 While breeding still exists, the Taiwan SPCA is opposed to breeding animals in such a way as to produce changes in bodily form or function that are detrimental to their health or quality or length of life.

1.5.4 有鑒於現今的動物養殖活動仍活躍，台灣 SPCA 需抵制任何為改變動物生理型態與功能，進而有損於動物生命健康、品質或壽命的繁殖方式。

1.5.5 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the hybridization of wild species with domesticated animals.

1.5.5 台灣 SPCA 抵制家畜與野生動物雜交。

1.5.6 The Taiwan SPCA deplors the breeding of companion animals for export to countries lacking adequate animal-welfare legislation and/or enforcement.

1.5.6 以將動物輸出至對動物福祉缺乏充分立法保障的國家為目的，而繁衍伴侶動物之行為，台灣 SPCA 對此表示強烈譴責。

1.6 Animal registration

1.6 動物身份登記

1.6.1 The Taiwan SPCA is convinced that a properly financed and organized scheme to control unwanted and stray animals is the government's responsibility and should include provisions for the identification and registration of dogs and cats nationally. The TSPCA recommends the registration and identification of other companion animals to encourage responsible guardianship.

The Society also recommends the establishment of a central registry for companion animals for this purpose. Registration that includes a permanent marking by microchip or tattoo is necessary if the responsibility for the welfare and control of companion animals is to be put where it belongs: with the guardian.

An animal-registration scheme would help in establishing the ownership of stray dogs and in investigating cases of cruelty, e.g. abandonment or dog-fighting.

A differential registration fee or a system of rebates should be an essential component of such a scheme to encourage neutering and would thus contribute to reducing the numbers of unwanted animals born each year.

1.6.1 台灣 SPCA 認為政府有責任創立一組織健全、有正常經費補助的計畫，管制棄養與流浪動物，並且讓全國的貓與狗都能接受身分驗證登記。台灣 SPCA 也建議其他寵物接受身分驗證登記，以強化監護者自身責任意識。

本會也建議政府為身分驗證手續設立中央驗證登記中心。為了讓監護人善盡看管動物、保護動物權利的義務，有必要透過微晶片或身體紋印，為動物進行身分驗證登記。

動物登記制度對於建立流浪狗的領養，以及虐待動物案件的調查，例如棄養、鬥狗，都能有幫助。

此制度重要的一環，是針對以結紮動物與未結紮動物，建立不同收費級制，以鼓勵結紮，改善每年出生動物過剩的情形。

1.6.2 Legislation

1.6.2 立法

1.6.2.1 Dog licensing is required by law. If an animal has not been de-sexed there should be a significant license fee—significantly higher than the cost of de-sexing. De-sexed dogs should be licensed without charge or for a small fee. Initial proof of

de-sexing would be by veterinary surgeon's certificate. The Society strongly supports legislation that encourages de-sexing of apprehended unlicensed dogs if reclaimed.

1.6.2.1 狗隻掛牌監管為法律所規定。若發現狗隻未結紮，則應收取高額牌照費用，且金額應大幅超過結紮手術費用。已結紮的狗隻，則不收取、或僅酌收小額牌照費用。此外，狗隻結紮後，監護人需提供獸醫開立的結紮手術證明。本會強烈支持修法，強制結紮捕捉後領回的無牌狗隻。

1.6.2.2 All imported cats and dogs should be fully immunized and at least 14 weeks old. The import license fee for dogs that have not been de-sexed should be significantly higher than for de-sexed animals. Imported animals should be identifiable by microchip, preferably inserted in their country of origin.

1.6.2.2 所有國外輸入的貓與狗，需為完全免疫與至少出生兩周。其中，未結紮的狗隻名牌申請費用，需大幅高於已結紮的狗隻。外來的動物皆應透過微晶片建立身份驗證，而理想上應先於輸出國內完成。

1.6.2.3 A license should be required for breeding of all kinds of animals. Illegally bred animals offered for sale should be confiscated and the keeper heavily fined.

1.6.2.3 養殖任何動物皆應先取得許可證。用於非法買賣的養殖動物應被沒收，並對業主重科罰鍰。

1.6.2.4 Regulations governing pet shop licenses should be very stringent and the fees significant. The selling of animals in pet shops should be phased out (the shops can make their profits by selling pet-related products and charging a handling fee for adoptions of Taiwan SPCA animals).

1.6.2.4 寵物店營業許可的相關規定應從嚴管理；行政手續費用也應大幅提高收取。寵物店的動物買賣行為，也應分階段禁止（業者可由寵物相關用品的銷售，及對台灣 SPCA 的動物認養手續收取服務費獲利）。

1.6.2.5 All animals sold or adopted should be micro-chipped in the new guardian's name at the time of sale or adoption. Any vendor or organization who fails to provide vaccinated and micro-chipped animals should be heavily fined.

1.6.2.5 所有認養及買賣的動物，都應在認養與買賣時將微晶片植入完成，並登記於新監護人名下。對於無法幫動物施打疫苗及植入微晶片的賣主或機構，應重科罰鍰。

1.6.2.6 The Taiwan SPCA believes there should be a government-funded, high-quality, district-based animal warden service with responsibility for compliance, enforcement action, and control, and to carry out stray-animal control and education

of animal guardians. This should be phased in gradually to replace the current government dog-catching service.

1.6.2.6 台灣 SPCA 主張由政府撥款設立優質的分區動物看守所，負責馴服、執行行動、管制、執行流浪動物管制、及動物監護人教育。此計畫應階段性實施，漸進取代目前政府的流浪狗捕捉行動。

1.7 Catch, neuter, return (CNR)

1.7 捕捉、結紮、放回原處 (CNR: Catch, Neuter, Return)

1.7.1 The Taiwan SPCA calls for the introduction of catch, neuter, return to control stray populations. The Society recognizes that CNR constitutes a humane means of controlling stray populations and supports development of this and other humane methods of control.

Explanatory note: In some countries, the original term trap, neuter, release (TNR) is used; given that trapping sounds inhumane and releasing sounds irresponsible, the Taiwan SPCA prefers and promotes the more recent term catch, neuter, release (CNR).

1.7.1 台灣 SPCA 在控管流浪狗的行動中，需引進 CNR 「捕捉(Catch)、結紮(Neuter)、放回原處(Return)」的概念。本會認同與支持以此人道方式控制流浪狗，同時也支持其他人道的流浪狗控制方法。

註：早期在某些國家稱做 TNR，即「誘捕(Trap)、結紮(Neuter)、釋放(Release)」。考量到「誘捕」聽起來不夠人道，而「釋放」聽起來似乎不太負責，台灣 SPCA 因此偏好也推動使用近年較常見的用語 CNR - 捕捉(Catch)、結紮(Neuter)、放回原處(Return)。

1.8 Anatomical alteration

1.8 生理結構上的人為變異

1.8.1 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to alteration by surgery or other means for purposes other than the benefit of the animal or the animal population as a whole. Where surgical correction of a condition that may be hereditary is performed, the Taiwan SPCA requires that the animal be de-sexed at the same time.

The following procedures do not benefit the animal in any way and in many cases can be detrimental to the animal's health and welfare:

- tail-docking of dogs or cats
- de-barking of dogs
- ear-cropping of dogs

- de-clawing of cats

The same principle applies to various surgical mutilations of other species.

1.8.1 台灣 SPCA 主張，抵制任何非為動物個體健康，或對動物全體繁衍有益處的醫事行為。在以手術處理動物有可能是遺傳性的病症時，台灣 SPCA 也要求同時為動物結紮。

以下手術對動物不僅無益，很多情況下甚至對動物本身的幸福健康有害：

- 將貓狗尾巴剪短
- 切除狗聲帶使其不能吠
- 將狗耳朵變尖而不下垂
- 為貓去爪

此原則亦適用於會對其他動物身體造成永久傷殘的手術。

1.9 Quarantine

1.9 動物檢疫

1.9.1 The Society welcomes the controlled entry into any territory, without quarantine, of companion dogs and cats from territories recognized by the World Health Organization as being free from rabies in those species. It supports the imposition of quarantine for dogs and cats imported from territories which do not satisfy this criterion. The Society recognizes the use of immunization and blood testing as a way of allowing reduction of quarantine where rabies antibodies are found.

1.9.1 由世界衛生組織所認定，不具狂犬病帶原之地區的貓與狗類，本會均歡迎不經檢疫手續進入我國任何地區。同時本會也支持對從非上述地區輸入的貓與狗類實施檢疫。本會認可以免疫與驗血測得狂犬病抗體的方式替代檢疫。

1.9.2 The Taiwan SPCA believes that all necessary steps should be taken to ensure that Taiwan remains free from rabies. A system comprising immunization and permanent identification through micro-chipping will, if implemented effectively, provide Taiwan with effective protection.

The Taiwan SPCA promotes worldwide recognition of Taiwan as a rabies-free area for the purposes of non-commercial companion-animal export.

The TSPCA regrets the stress caused to some animals during quarantine and believes that a statutory set of welfare standards must be introduced and effectively enforced for all quarantine kennels.

1.9.2 台灣 SPCA 相信，必須採取所有必要措施，才能讓國家免於狂犬病入侵。若能有效達成免疫工作、使微晶片的永久身份驗證普及，台灣即可獲得有效保護。台灣 SPCA 對外宣傳台灣為無狂犬病區，可作為非買賣的伴侶動物輸出國。台灣 SPCA 對於因檢疫而造成動物的精神壓力表示不忍，也認為必須為捍衛養狗場中的動物福祉帶進一套新的法律標準，並有效實施。

1.10 Euthanasia

1.10 安樂死

1.10.1 The Taiwan SPCA is strongly opposed to the euthanasia of healthy adoptable animals. It is striving for a situation where all animals have a good home, no unwanted animals are born and killing will not be necessary.

1.10.1 台灣 SPCA 強烈抵制對健康/可被領養的動物施行安樂死。台灣 SPCA 正在努力不懈，使所有動物都有一個溫暖的家，使過剩動物的問題不再出現，使撲殺不再是必要手段。

1.10.2 Where euthanasia is carried out, it must be performed by trained operators using the most humane procedures. The animal must have gone through the SPCA standardized evaluation process in order to be an euthanasia candidate.

1.10.2 安樂死必須由專業人員以最人道的方式執行。動物必須先經過台灣 SPCA 專家的評估才可被列在安樂死名單內。

1.11 Use of animal organs for transplantation into animals.

1.11 動物器官移植

1.11.1 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the killing of animals for organ donation to other animals. The Taiwan SPCA will not provide animals as donors for such transplant surgery, except for blood transfusion as an emergency procedure.

1.11.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制以殺生進而取得器官移植至其他動物。台灣 SPCA 決不提供動物做器官移植，但緊急的手術輸血不在此限。

1.12 Animal-training aids

1.12 動物訓練輔助

1.12.1 The Taiwan SPCA believes that no training device should be traded or used that subject an animal to a painful stimulus at the direct instigation of a human or where a painful stimulation is delivered as a result of an animal's action from which he or she cannot retreat.

1.12.1 台灣 SPCA 主張，動物的訓練設施不應在由人直接操作下，對動物造成痛苦性的刺激；也不應因受制於動物威脅，而作出使動物痛苦的刺激行為。

2. FOOD ANIMALS

2.種畜(畜牧)動物

2.1 General considerations

2.1 總體考量

2.1.1 While the Taiwan SPCA encourages a meatless, dairy-free diet, it accepts that at present animals are a staple of the Taiwan diet and that the farming, slaughter, and sale of animals takes place for this purpose. In these circumstances, it opposes farming practices that cause distress or suffering to animals, or deprive animals of the opportunity to indulge in their natural behavior. It advocates that farming should provide, as nearly as possible, natural lifestyles for the animals concerned, and that slaughter should be carried out in the least inhumane way possible.

The welfare of an animal includes its physical and mental state, and the Taiwan SPCA considers that good animal welfare implies both fitness and a sense of well-being. The Taiwan SPCA is concerned that the commercial mass production of food animals in the livestock industry causes suffering to a greater or lesser extent whether through the close confinement and/or barren nature of some systems or through shortcomings in transport and slaughtering techniques. The Taiwan SPCA promotes the adoption of The Five Freedoms, which define ideal states that should be aimed for:

The Five Freedoms are:

- **Freedom from hunger and thirst**

by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigor;

- **Freedom from discomfort**

by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area;

- **Freedom from pain, injury, or disease**

by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment;

- **Freedom to express normal behavior**

by providing sufficient space, proper facilities, and species-appropriate company

- **Freedom from fear and distress**

by ensuring conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering.

These freedoms will be better provided for, if those who care for livestock practice the following:

- caring and responsible planning and management;
- skilled, knowledgeable, and conscientious stockmanship;
- appropriate environmental design;
- considerate handling and transport;
- humane slaughter.

Freedom from boredom: The Taiwan SPCA recommends that accommodation for livestock should be environmentally enriched and that attention be given to the alleviation of boredom.

Many production systems provide a barren environment that encourages the development of stereotypic behavior in the animals so housed.

As well as other strategies, the Taiwan SPCA will seek to improve animal welfare by publishing farm-animal welfare standards and through the Taiwan SPCA Freedom Food Scheme.

2.1.1 台灣 SPCA 鼓勵無肉與無奶的飲食，但接受台灣社會仍普遍以動物為食，故畜牧、屠宰、與動物買賣仍為常態的現況。台灣 SPCA 反對畜牧過程中對動物造成的痛苦與身心折磨，或剝奪其生物行為的自由。台灣 SPCA 主張畜牧業主應盡所有可能，為牲畜建立較為自然的生活環境，屠宰方法也應盡可能顧及人道。

動物的福祉牽涉到其生理與心理兩層面，台灣 SPCA 認定好的動物福祉應滿足此兩層面的健康狀態。台灣 SPCA 憂心，畜牧業者在大量生產繁殖中，以封閉限制環境、某些不優良的養殖機制、運輸過程的瑕疵、或不當屠宰技術，造成家畜不定程度的不適。

台灣 SPCA 推行五大種畜動物自由權，為理想目標的方向：

- 免於飢、渴的自由；能取得乾淨的水與食物保持健康與活力。
- 免於身體不適的自由；能居住適合的環境，包括遮蔭與舒適的休息空間。
- 免於痛苦、傷殘、疾病的自由；能得到快速的健康檢測與治療。
- 發展動物自然行為的自由；能擁有足夠的空間、環境條件、和適當的動物同伴。
- 免於恐懼與心理創傷的自由；能免於精神受迫。

關心種畜的業者若能在執業中貫徹以下重點，將更能周全顧及動物的自由權：

- 有愛心、負責的規劃管理

- 表現專業技術、知識、一絲不苟的工作態度
- 合適的環境規劃
- 貼心的處理與運送
- 人道的屠宰

免於生活枯燥乏味的自由：台灣 SPCA 建議一般業主應加強牲畜起居環境的內容，免除動物產生枯燥乏味感。

許多畜牧生產體系僅給予牲畜一個空無的起居環境，造成牠們最後發展出模式化的動物行為。

台灣 SPCA 將努力為謀動物福祉，建立「台灣 SPCA 自由牲畜計畫」出版牧場動物福祉標準指南，與其他方式並進。

2.1.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the development of farming of normally wild species, such as ostriches.

2.1.2 台灣 SPCA 反對牧場畜養一般分屬野生的動物，如駝鳥

2.1.3 The Taiwan SPCA encourages the principle of planned herd - or flock - health management and encourages farmers and veterinary surgeons to work together to prevent, monitor, and respond to existing and emerging farm-animal welfare concerns.

2.1.3 台灣 SPCA 鼓勵有規劃性的禽鳥類健康管理，也鼓勵畜牧單位與獸醫合作預防、監控、應變各種現存與潛在與牲畜福祉相關的問題。

2.2 Food labeling

2.2 食品標識

2.2.1 The Society advocates that the consumer should have the right to know how all animal products (including non-food products) are produced and that such animal products should be labeled with relevant production information pertaining to the welfare of the animals and the country of origin.

2.2.1 本會主張，消費者有權了解動物相關製品(包括非食品)的製造方法。產品應標明牽涉動物福祉的相關製造資訊，以及製造國家。

2.3 The sale of live creatures in wholesale and retail markets, in restaurants and in the streets.

2.3 活體動物作為在商場、餐廳、街販販售的商品

2.3.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the sale and/or slaughter of live food animals at places such as wet markets, shops, and restaurants, or in the street. The Society urges the Taiwan government to ban the sale of live creatures for food.

2.3.1 台灣 SPCA 反對讓活體牲畜在傳統市場、商店或餐廳內被販售或屠宰；並且敦促台灣政府禁止此類行為。

2.4 Transportation of animals

2.4 動物之運輸

2.4.1 The Society opposes trade in live animals either for immediate slaughter or for further fattening, and advocates the adoption of a carcass-only trade.

2.4.1 本會抵制交易活體牲畜，不論為現場宰殺或繼續培養；並且主張以事先屠宰完成的畜體為唯一交易方式。

2.4.2 Whenever animals need to be transported for whatever reason, they must be provided with adequate safe accommodation, food, water, and hygienic waste disposal. No journey for food animals destined for food slaughter should last longer than eight hours, from the time the first animal is loaded to the time the last animal is unloaded.

2.4.2 不論為何種目的運送動物，都需為動物提供完善安全的起居環境、食物、水與廢棄物處理。送至屠宰的動物，從第一批動物裝載，至最後一批動物卸載完成，期間歷時不應超過八小時。

2.4.3 The Taiwan SPCA deplores the export of animals to countries lacking adequate animal-welfare legislation and/or enforcement.

2.4.3 台灣 SPCA 強烈譴責將動物輸出至對動物福祉缺乏充分立法保障的國家的行為。

2.5 Slaughter

2.5 屠宰

2.5.1 Whenever animals are killed for whatever reason, the procedure must be carried out in the least inhumane way; that is, the animal should have no forewarning and must not suffer any fear or pain.

2.5.1 不論以何種目的宰殺，皆應以最人道的方式進行；意即動物不應預先知情，也不應承受任何恐懼或痛苦。

2.5.2 The Society urges the Taiwan government to centralize the slaughter of all food animals to ensure the maintenance of strictest standards of animal welfare in abattoirs.

2.5.2 本會敦促台灣政府，將所有種畜動物屠宰集中管理，以確保能嚴厲捍衛屠宰場內的動物權。

2.5.3 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the use of cruel methods for catching, selling, and killing lobsters, crabs, crayfish, octopus, or squid for food. There is scientific evidence that indicates that these creatures are capable of suffering. Killing by plunging the living animal into boiling water is considered by the Taiwan SPCA to be cruel. No other method of killing has yet been developed that the Taiwan SPCA can recommend as not being cruel, although recent development of electrical stunning/killing equipment has the potential to provide a more humane way of killing.

2.5.3 台灣 SPCA 反對以食用龍蝦、淡水龍蝦、章魚、烏賊等為目的，使用殘忍的手段加以捕捉、販賣、宰殺。科學證實，這些動物具痛覺。故台灣 SPCA 認為，將這些動物活生生丟入滾水中致死，是殘忍的行為。目前台灣 SPCA 尚未找出其他可列為人道的宰殺手段；但近來發展的電擊使動物昏厥或宰殺方式，有可能成為較為人道的宰殺手段。

2.6 Casualty animals

2.6 動物的死亡

2.6.1 The Society advocates that farm animals and other animals that have to be destroyed due to physical injury or disease should be slaughtered on site out of the sight of other animals and without delay.

2.6.1 本會主張，因傷殘或疾病理由需被撲殺的牲畜動物，應在沒有其他動物在場的情況下，即時撲殺完畢。

ANIMALS IN THE WILD

野生動物

Explanatory note: Wild animals refers to species that are living free, whether native or imported. Feral animals are those that are normally domesticated but are living in the wild.

註：野生動物(Wild animals)指生活行動自主的動物，不論是土生或外來種。另一種野生動物(Feral animals)專指曾受豢養而後來逃脫的動物。

3.1 General considerations

3.1 總體考量

3.1.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the capturing or killing of wild animals or the infliction of suffering on them. The Taiwan SPCA believes that wild animals should be left in the wild and left alone. Their habitats should be preserved and protected. It is recognized, however, that sometimes human activities render their habitat dangerous for them. In these cases, if the activities cannot be stopped, action on behalf of the animals is not only justifiable but ethically obligatory.

3.1.1 台灣 SPCA 反對捕捉、宰殺、或將痛苦加諸野生動物。台灣 SPCA 主張野生動物不應被干擾。野生動物的棲息地應加以保留、保護。然而，人類行為有時會為牠們的棲息地帶來威脅，使生存多了一份危險。此時若無法制止該行為，則有義務將捍衛動物與道德正義的立場付諸行動。

3.1.2 The Taiwan SPCA seeks to protect wild animals from any form of suffering, and strongly urges that they receive a far greater degree of protection under the law. The Taiwan SPCA notes that interactions between humans and wild animals are affected by considerations of biodiversity, conservation and sustainability and seeks to do all in its power to ensure that such interactions cause the minimum of pain or distress to individual animals.

3.1.2 台灣 SPCA 力行保護野生動物使其免於遭受痛苦，並對立法嚴正訴求，給予野生動物遠遠超越目前的保障。台灣 SPCA 特別指出，人類與野生動物間的互動關係，會牽涉考量到生物多樣性、保育與永續生存的影響，故將傾力確保在互動關係中，對野生動物個體造成最小的痛苦與身心折磨。

3.1.3 Before exceptions to the principle of opposition to the capturing or killing of wild animals can be considered there must be strong scientific evidence that there is a legitimate reason in the particular instance.

3.1.3 除非足夠研究證明支持的合法特例，否則不得違悖捕捉與殺害野生動物的原則。

3.1.4 In all cases, methods of control and capture should cause the minimum of pain or distress to individual animals and, wherever possible, non-harmful methods of prevention or deterrence should be developed and used.

3.1.4 捕捉與控制的方式，在任何情況下，都應將動物個體造成的痛苦與身心折磨降至最低。只要有可能，都應採用對動物無害的防範硬體與障礙物設施。

3.2 Conservation and the environment

3.2 保育與環境

3.2.1 The Taiwan SPCA is concerned with the welfare of all wild animals and it deplores human-made changes in the environment that cause suffering to wild animals. Changes to the environment may include interference with or the direct destruction of habitats. This includes the destruction of wetlands, coastal damage caused by reclamation, the loss of forests, and environmental degradation caused by stream channelization.

The Taiwan SPCA's concern is with the suffering of individual animals and not the conservation of species, since species themselves do not suffer, except in certain cases where a species is in decline.

3.2.1 台灣 SPCA 關心野生動物的福祉，並對人為造成的環境變遷，進而導致動物苦難感到遺憾。環境變遷可能干擾或直接衝擊野生動物棲息生態，包括溼地生態破壞、海岸線生態的開發破壞、森林面積減少、河道疏通工程造成的環境惡化等。

台灣 SPCA 主要關注動物個體所遭遇的困境，而非生物保育，因生物群體並未遭受痛苦，但瀕臨絕種的物種不在此限。

3.2.2 Regarding 'Invasive Alien Species', the Society, as an animal-welfare organization, where possible advocates solutions that place animal welfare considerations for both the alien species and affected native species, above conservation goals.

3.2.2 關於所謂「入侵外來種」，本會以動物福祉組織而非保育團體的身份，主張對於外來種與受其影響的本土品種的福祉都給予關心。

3.2.3 The Society is extremely concerned about the danger to wild creatures caused by pollution. The pollution of air, land, or water by chemical substances, waste products, etc., may cause either direct suffering to wildlife or have a more indirect effect through damage to the environment itself.

3.2.3 本會極度擔憂野生動物暴露於汙染環境下的危險。化學物質與廢棄物等對空氣、土地、水造成的汙染可能直接導致野生動物的苦難，與間接造成環境本身的破壞。

3.2.4 The waters surrounding Taiwan have been polluted with heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other manufactured substances which are poisonous to marine life. The Society urges all relevant authorities to enforce strict controls on the use of pesticides and other dangerous chemicals and minimize the

pollution of the rivers and the sea in order to preserve the health of all and the rich variety of species in the region.

3.2.4 台灣的水資源長期遭重金屬、多氯聯苯、及其他對水生生物造成毒害的工業排放物質污染。本會敦促有關單位嚴格實施控管殺蟲劑，與其他危險化學物質的使用，將河川與海洋的污染降到最低，保障的物種廣博的水生生態的健康。

3.3 Trade in wild animals

3.3 野生動物交易

3.3.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes all trade in wild animals, parts of wild animals, and products derived from wild animals. Wild animals, including endangered species, are traded for various reasons such as for use in experimentation, keeping in zoos or as pets, and for food and medicines.

3.3.1 台灣 SPCA 反對任何野生動物個體、器官、製成品的交易。包含瀕臨絕種的動物，野生動物交易常見於科學實驗使用、動物園收養、寵物飼養、或成為食物與作為藥材。

3.4 Feral cats and dogs

3.4 脫逃的野生貓狗

3.4.1 The feeding of what were once domesticated and now are feral animals is well meant and should be supported by a sterilization program. It is Taiwan SPCA policy to channel care of such animals through registered colony carers.

3.4.1 為從家畜成為野生的動物餵食乃出自善意，且應由絕育服務團體支持行動。台灣 SPCA 主張，此類動物應由政府立案的動物領域護理組織負責照護工作。

3.4.2 Cats. The Taiwan SPCA recommends that, where the welfare of feral cats is ensured and their presence is accepted by the owners of the site, the animals should be humanely trapped and veterinary advice sought regarding their health. Attempts should be made to re-home kittens or cats which are not totally feral. For cats who in the opinion of the veterinary surgeon are too sick or who are injured to the extent that returning to the site would be inadvisable, euthanasia should be the last resort once all other options, such as re-homing or sanctuary, have been thoroughly explored. The remaining cats should be spayed or neutered, appropriately immunized, and treated for parasites. While under anesthetic, one ear of the cat should be ‘tipped’ to enable the cat to be easily recognized as having been de-sexed. The de-sexed and identified cats should only be returned to the site if they are under the care of a recognized feral

colony carer and the cat has been away from the site for less than 48 hours. The insertion of a microchip into such cats is considered desirable but not compulsory.

3.4.2 關於貓隻。台灣 SPCA 建議，在能確保逃脫的野生貓隻福祉，與其出沒地點的地主同意下，貓隻應該被溫和的方式捕捉，並施以必要醫療照護。沒有完全性野生的小貓或成貓，應該設法再收容。經獸醫評估，傷殘或病弱程度嚴重不適放回原處的貓隻，經嘗試再次收容或庇護失敗，才應採用安樂死作為最後手段。其餘貓隻應全數結紮、免疫、治癒其寄生蟲皮膚病。在麻醉下，貓隻一邊耳朵應作記號，作為已結紮的辨識標誌。結紮且標誌完成的貓隻，必須於 48 小時內，在政府立案的動物領域護理團體的監護下，送回原出沒地點。理想上，此類貓隻應植入辨別微晶片，但非強制。

3.4.3 Dogs. The Taiwan SPCA believes that similar appropriate policies as for cats should also be applied to free-roaming dogs.

Note: The Taiwan SPCA acknowledges that there may be behavioral issues in dogs that may hinder re-release.

3.4.3 關於狗隻。台灣 SPCA 認為，對流浪狗的考量應與對貓隻的考量相當。
註：台灣 SPCA 認同有可能因餵狗隻的行為因素，造成無法讓狗隻再度野放。

3.5 Snares and traps

3.5 獵網與捕捉器

3.5.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the manufacture, sale, purchase, and use of all snares and any traps that cause suffering.

3.5.1 台灣 SPCA 反對製造、販賣、購買與使用會造成不必要痛苦的獵網與捕捉器。

3.5.2 The Society recognizes the necessity of capturing animals on a limited scale for a variety of reasons and, in such cases, accepts the use of live traps but only if they are used under stringent controlled conditions. The Taiwan SPCA approves of live traps only when the trap is capable of restraining an animal without causing pain or injury and the trap is visited at least every 6 hours.

Where animals are to be destroyed, a method of killing must be used that renders the animal insensible to pain and distress until death supervenes.

3.5.2

本會認同以必要理由作有限度的動物捉捕，並接受在嚴格的規範下使用活體捕捉器。台灣 SPCA 認可使用不導致動物痛苦與傷殘的活體捕捉器，並且最久每 6 小時就派人應探視檢查。

當動物需被銷毀時，終止生命的方法必須讓動物對痛苦沒有知覺與身心折磨，直至死亡。

3.6 Poisons

3.6 毒藥

3.6.1 The Society opposes the use of poisons that cause animal suffering and/or death and is concerned about the widespread agricultural and commercial use of substances that are potentially lethal to wild, farm, and domestic animals and may often also affect human health.

3.6.1 本會反對使用毒藥造成動物不必要痛苦或死亡，並且關注廣泛的農業與商業用的有毒成份物質，與其對野生、畜牧、家飼動物的致命影響，與可能對人類健康造成的影響。

3.7 Marine mammals

3.7 海洋哺乳類動物

3.7.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the hunting and killing of whales, seals, and dolphins for any reason other than to relieve their suffering.

3.7.1 台灣 SPCA 反對以任何理由獵捕與殺害鯨魚、海豹、海豚，除非是為了解除牠們的痛苦。

3.7.2 The Taiwan SPCA believes that the methods used to kill hunted marine mammals almost always cause prolonged and unnecessary suffering.

3.7.2 台灣 SPCA 認為，海洋哺乳動物遭捕獲後宰殺的方式，其痛苦幾乎必定延長，且不必要。

3.7.3 The Taiwan SPCA believes that there is no scientific evidence to demonstrate that seal populations have any significant detrimental impact on commercial fish stocks.

3.7.3 台灣 SPCA 主張，尚無研究證實海豹的數量增加，對於商業漁獲量有顯著的不利衝擊。

3.7.4 The Taiwan SPCA is concerned about the welfare problems associated with the incidental capture by commercial fisheries of marine species that include whales, dolphins, sharks, turtles, and seabirds.

3.7.4 台灣 SPCA 關注商業漁船獵捕鯨魚、海豚、鯊魚、海龜、海鳥等海洋哺乳動物的事件，所引發的動物福祉相關爭議。

3.8 Sharks

The Society opposes the hunting, maiming, and killing of sharks for any reason other than to relieve them of their suffering or to avert immediate danger to humans. The Taiwan SPCA condemns the return to the water of sharks whose fins have been sliced off. Such sharks are likely to suffer a slow and painful death.

3.8 鯊魚

本會反對以任何理由獵捕、殘害、宰殺鯊魚，除為了解除牠們的痛苦，或立即的人命危險。台灣 SPCA 譴責將鯊魚鰭取下後再放生的惡劣行為；如此將造成鯊魚漫長且痛苦的死去。

3.9 Euthanasia

3.9 安樂死

3.9.1 Where wild animals have to be euthanized, either because they are unable to survive in the wild or because their suffering is severe and not readily treatable, this should be done according to current Taiwan SPCA guidelines. Noise and human proximity usually cause fear in wild animals. As a general principle, therefore, the handling of wild animals should be kept to an absolute minimum.

3.9.1 考量到動物已失去在大自然中生存的能力，或承受極大痛苦且無法接受治療，而必須對野生動物施行安樂死時，必須依照 SPCA 現行的安樂死指南執行。噪音干擾與人類的肢體靠近，通常都會對野生動物造成恐懼感。因此，大方向的原則是，野生動物的安樂死應減至最少為宜

4. ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT, AND FASHION

4.動物與娛樂、體育、時尚

4.1 General considerations

4.1 總體考量

4.1.1 The Society opposes the infliction of pain and suffering on, or the killing of, any creature in the name of sport, entertainment, or fashion.

4.1.1 本會反對以體育、娛樂或時尚為名，將痛苦或死亡加諸動物的行為。

4.2 Captive animals

4.2 圈養動物

4.2.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes any degree of confinement likely to cause distress or suffering. Animals should be left in their native habitat if possible. If not, they should be kept in spacious, well-run sanctuaries. Animals should be kept in a manner appropriate to the normal biological and environmental requirements of their species.

4.2.1 台灣 SPCA 反對容易造成動物痛苦或身心折磨的任何程度的囚禁。動物應盡可能處於原本的棲息環境，或寬敞、管理得當的收容場所。動物收容處應滿足該動物正常的生理與環境需求。

4.2.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the feeding of live creatures to captive animals for entertainment.

4.2.2 台灣 SPCA 反對為娛樂的目的，將仍有生命的生物餵食給圈養動物。

4.2.3 The Society recognizes that pet corners can be beneficial and educational when properly run. However, it opposes pet corners where welfare problems are caused by uncontrolled handling and feeding, a lack of adequate supervision, and excessive disturbance.

4.2.3 本會認同寵物店若經營方式得宜，能發揮助益與教育功能。然而，若寵物店對於動物處理及餵養無控管、店內缺乏監督管理、干擾源太多，本會一律抵制。

4.3 Performing animals

4.3 動物與表演娛樂

4.3.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of animals for any form of entertainment where distress or suffering is likely to be caused.

4.3.1 若利用動物進行任何形式的娛樂表演，而導致動物的痛苦或身心折磨，台灣 SPCA 將予以抵制。

4.3.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes exhibitions or presentations of animals, whatever their species, in circuses and menageries. It also opposes the keeping and training of animals, including aquatic animals, for commercial shows where this causes suffering and distress to the animals.

4.3.2 台灣 SPCA 抵制將任何動物展示於馬戲團或野生動物展覽。本會也抵制為商業演出進行動物飼養、訓練，例如水生動物，因其會造成痛苦與身心折磨。

4.3.3 The Taiwan SPCA is concerned to ensure that animals used in the making of films, television programs, advertisements, and in the theatre shall not be caused suffering or distress.

Entertainment is an inclusive term encompassing all animal acts. Circus animals are kept most of the time in close confinement, in abnormal social groups, in inadequate winter quarters and are continually being transported—all causes of distress.

Animals may often be subjected to forced training, performing to a timetable and performing acts that do not come naturally to them, as well as being exposed to ridicule and indignity. Animals obtained from the wild undergo unacceptable suffering and distress caused by their capture, transportation, and acclimatization. While circuses continue to use animal acts, the Taiwan SPCA will seek to improve welfare standards.

4.3.3 台灣 SPCA 將持續關注以確保電影、電視節目、廣告、劇場製作中使用的動物，沒有遭到痛苦或身心折磨。

4.4 Animals in sport

4.4 動物與運動競技

4.4.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes any form of animal fighting for sport, entertainment, or gambling.

4.4.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制為運動、娛樂或賭博以任何形式作動物搏鬥。

4.4.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes training practices, races, and conditions or facilities that result in injury or distress to animals in competitive events. The Society is concerned about the transportation of racing animals and the disposal of unwanted and spent animals. It also approves of a break for horse and dog races in the hot and humid conditions of summer, and disapproves of any shortening of this break.

4.4.2 台灣 SPCA 反對因競技比賽的訓練、競賽與設施條件對動物造成的受傷與痛苦。本會擔憂競賽動物的交通運輸過程，與不再受用的動物的處置方式。本會主張，賽馬與賽狗在悶熱的夏天裡，應給予適當休息，且不應縮短休息時間。

4.4.3 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of drugs and any other treatments that are administered with a view to altering the racing performance of an animal, including by masking pain.

4.4.3 台灣 SPCA 反對對動物施以藥物或其他手段，包括掩藏其痛苦，企圖改變動物在比賽中的表現。

4.4.4 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of whips and spurs.

4.4.4 台灣 SPCA 抵制使用鞭與馬刺。

4.5 The giving of animals as prizes

4.5 以贈送動物作為比賽獎勵

4.5.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the giving of live animals as prizes.

4.5.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制以動物作為比賽獎勵

4.6 Fur and reptile skin

4.6 皮毛與皮革

4.6.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the farming, trapping, and killing of animals for their fur or skin. It also opposes the trade and wearing of fur and reptile skins.

4.6.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制以畜牧、獵捕和獵殺動物方式取得皮毛或皮革來源，也抵制皮毛與皮革的買賣與穿著。

4.7 Hunting

4.7 狩獵

4.7.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the hunting of animals with dogs or other animals or using equipment such as gin traps that cause prolonged and extensive suffering.

4.7.1 台灣 SPCA 反對用狗或其他動物協助打獵，或利用諸如捕獸夾等會延長獵物受苦的工具。

4.7.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the hunting of animals with weapons for sport.

4.7.2 台灣 SPCA 抵制在運動中使用武器打獵。

4.7.3 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the pinioning, brailing, and beak-trimming of, and the use of spectacles or blinkers on, game birds kept in rearing pens.

4.7.3 台灣 SPCA 抵制網綁或灑網捕捉飼養在籠裡的賽鳥、修剪鳥喙、以及將眼鏡或護目鏡裝置在賽鳥上。

4.7.4 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the killing of predatory animals solely because they may be considered a threat to game birds.

4.7.4 單純著眼於獵食性動物可能會對賽鳥有威脅，而殺生的行為，台灣 SPCA 對此強烈抵制。

4.8 Sports and the animal environment

4.8 運動競技與動物環境

4.8.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of any equipment during sporting pursuits that may inadvertently harm an animal or its environment, such as lead weights, lead pellets, and paintballs.

4.8.1 台灣 SPCA 反對，在運動中因所使用的器材而非蓄意地傷害到動物或其棲息環境，例如鉛塊、空氣槍鉛粒、漆彈。

4.9 Angling

4.9 垂釣

4.9.1 The Taiwan SPCA believes that angling inflicts pain and suffering on fish and other animals.

Note: The Medway Report has proved to the satisfaction of the Taiwan SPCA that fish are capable of experiencing pain and suffering. The Taiwan SPCA advocates that anglers adopt a code of practice based on this report.

4.9.1 台灣 SPCA 認定垂釣會造成水中生物痛苦與折磨。

註：麥德威河垂釣報告已證明魚類能感知痛苦與折磨。台灣 SPCA 建議垂釣者參考此報告中的實踐行為規範。

5. ANIMALS AND EDUCATION

5.動物與教育

5.1 General considerations

5.1 總體考量

5.1.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of animals for education where distress or suffering is likely to be caused.

5.1.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制在很可能造成痛苦與折磨的情況下，在教育中使用動物。

5.1.2 The Taiwan SPCA believes that every person should receive animal-welfare education. The prevention of cruelty and promotion of kindness to animals can best be achieved through both formal and non-formal educational activities.

5.1.2 台灣 SPCA 認為每個人都應接受動物福祉教育。正式與非正式的教育活動最能做到防範動物虐待與宣揚動物仁慈關懷。

5.1.3 The Taiwan SPCA believes that animals should not be kept in educational establishments except when the use of alternatives is impossible.

5.1.3 台灣 SPCA 認為，除非無法尋得替代，否則不應將動物關置在教育機構裡。

5.2 Animals in educational establishments

5.2 在教育機構裡的動物

5.2.1 The Taiwan SPCA believes animal welfare should be taught in schools and covered in higher education. It advocates the inclusion of animal-welfare components within higher education courses that enable students to explore the ethics of animal welfare.

5.2.1 台灣 SPCA 認為，動物福祉教育應該在大學中實施，鼓勵將動物福祉議題融入大學課程，讓學生探索動物福祉的道德議題。

5.2.2 The Taiwan SPCA believes that animal welfare can be taught in schools without keeping animals, and that all animals should be studied in their natural habitats in preference to the classroom.

5.2.2 台灣 SPCA 認為，動物福祉教育在學校的課程中，可以不需用到動物。而認識每個動物的地點應該是動物的自然棲息地，而非在教室裡。

5.2.3 If animals are to be kept in schools, proper provision must be made for their physical and mental well-being. The requirements are:

- that a named person is at all times responsible for the welfare and husbandry of the animal(s);
- that provision is made for suitable housing, husbandry, and veterinary care at all times, including term time, weekends and during holidays;
- that a suitable environment is provided;
- that any contact between pupils and animals is supervised and controlled;
- that the animals are given adequate ‘rest’ periods away from disturbance;
- that the species natural lifestyle is compatible with the school day;
- that any animals kept are prevented from breeding.

5.2.3 倘若動物必須擱置於校園，牠們的身心健康必須有足夠照護因應。以下為必備條件：

- 專人全時間專責飼養與照護處理。
- 適宜的收容空間、動物管理、全時間的醫療，包括考試、周末、假日。
- 適宜的環境。
- 動物與學生間的任何接觸互動都在監督之下。
- 動物受到外界干擾後，應充足休息。
- 物種的生活型態與節奏與課堂時間無衝突。
- 免除動物繁殖的疑慮。

5.2.4 The Taiwan SPCA opposes animal breeding programs in schools. This concern includes the use of incubators and artificial environments for animals.

5.2.4 台灣 SPCA 抵制校園內的動物繁殖計畫，包括使用孵化器、保溫箱、人造野生環境等。

5.2.5 The Taiwan SPCA opposes visits to animal-related venues that increase stress levels or cause unnecessary disturbances to animals. The animals' welfare must be paramount.

5.2.5 倘若參訪動物棲息場地導致動物精神緊繃，或對動物增加干擾，則台灣 SPCA 必須制止。動物的福祉須放在至高重要的地位。

5.2.6 The Society believes that all educational visits should be part of a structured animal-welfare curriculum and should be organized to highlight and define animal welfare issues.

5.2.6 本會認為，教育性參訪必須列入動物福祉課程，設計中也必須突顯和定義動物福祉的議題。

5.2.7 The Taiwan SPCA opposes visitors taking animals into schools where the visits are detrimental to the animals.

5.2.7 若行動對動物有害，則台灣 SPCA 反對訪客將動物帶入校園。

5.2.8 The Taiwan SPCA believes that small invertebrates should be studied in their natural habitats rather than the classroom. The Taiwan SPCA encourages the setting-up of wildlife areas within secure school grounds for the benefit of animals and to enhance and encourage educational study. Taiwanese legislation concerning wildlife must be adhered to.

5.2.8 台灣 SPCA 認為，認識小型無脊動物的課程的地點應該在動物的棲息地，而非教室。台灣 SPCA 鼓勵學校設立野生動物棲息區，造福動物也能加強教育性。台灣相關立法規範也須遵守。

5.3 Dissection

5.3 解剖

5.3.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the practice of dissection of animals in educational establishments.

5.3.1 台灣 SPCA 反對教育場域中的動物解剖。

5.3.2 If animal dissection is practiced, no pupil should be compelled either to perform or watch. The views of students who wish to withdraw from dissection should be respected and no penalty exacted.

5.3.2 倘若解剖已發生，則學生不應被強迫參與或觀看。若學生希望離席，則應予以准許並不加以處罰。

5.3.3 The Society advocates the creation and use of educational resources that provide alternatives to dissection.

5.3.3 本會倡導研發與使用能替代解剖的教學資源。

5.4 Experiments and demonstrations

5.4 實驗與示範

5.4.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes experiments and demonstrations, in educational establishments, that are detrimental to the welfare of animals.

5.4.1 台灣 SPCA 反對在教學場域內，實行對動物有害的教學實驗與示範。

6. ANIMALS IN INDUSTRY AND NON-AGRICULTURAL COMMERCE

6.用於工業以及非農業性商業的動物

6.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes any use of animals in industry, technology projects, and other work environments that are detrimental to their welfare.

6.1 台灣 SPCA 反對將動物使用於工業、科技計畫以及其他對於動物福祉有害的工作環境。

7. ANIMALS USED IN MEDICINE

7.動物作為醫藥用途

7.1 Pain and suffering caused by the use of animals in medicine

7.1 動物製藥所造成的非必要痛苦

7.1.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the use of animal parts in medicine if there is any possible alternative or where there is no credible scientific evidence of their efficacy. The Society notes that traditional Chinese medicine practitioners emphasize how easily, cheaply, and effectively such animals can be replaced with herbs.

7.1.1 在有其他可行替代方式，或是沒有可信科學證據來證明其藥效的情況下，台灣 SPCA 反對將動物用於製藥。本會指出，傳統中醫界人士強調動物可輕易並經濟實惠地讓具同樣藥效的草藥所取代。

8. LABORATORY ANIMALS

8.實驗室動物

8.1 Pain and suffering in experiments

8.1 實驗帶來的非必要痛苦

8.1.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes all experiments or procedures, including behavioral ones, that cause pain, suffering, distress, or lasting harm.

8.1.1 台灣 SPCA 抵制一切會造成身心創傷或是持久性傷害的實驗或是程序，包含行為實驗。

8.1.2 It is important, as long as animals continue to be used, that every possible effort must be made to prevent suffering. Anesthesia or other forms of analgesia are essential for the relief of pain but alone cannot be considered satisfactory solutions to many welfare problems such as fear, hunger, boredom, social isolation, and other forms of distress. The whole complex question of the prevention of pain, the relief of suffering, and the reduction of distress to the animals must be kept under constant review.

8.1.2 重要的是，只要動物繼續被使用，我們就必須盡可能的努力來防止牠們所遭受身心折磨。麻醉或是其他止痛方式對於紓解疼痛雖是必要的，但單單麻醉或

是止痛在解決很多動物福利問題如：恐懼、飢餓、無助、社會隔離以及其他形式的痛苦上，並非令人滿意的解決方法。事實上，完整的複雜問題包括防止疼痛、紓解以及減少動物痛苦等，而這些問題必須持續檢討。

8.1.3 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to animal experiments that involve unnecessary repetitions, scientifically trivial ends, or techniques to which satisfactory alternatives not using living animals have already been developed.

8.1.3 台灣 SPCA 反對無必要之不斷重複、於科學無謂、或是已出現替代方式的動物實驗。

8.1.4 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the use of animals in the testing of inessential substances, such as cosmetics and toiletries, non-medical products such as garden chemicals, DIY products, pesticides, household products, and food additives. The Society believes there should be some mechanism for questioning the need for the product as well as the test.

8.1.4 台灣 SPCA 反對在一些無關緊要的製品試驗中，以動物為實驗對象，如化妝品或非醫療產品的園藝化學製品、DIY 產品、殺蟲劑、家用產品以及食品添加物等。本會認為必須有組織地探究這些產品以及試驗的必要性。

8.1.5 The Society urges a major reform of Taiwan's outdated legislation on the use of animals in experiments.

8.1.5 本會敦促改革台灣對於使用動物於實驗的過時立法。

8.2 Alternatives

8.2 替代動物實驗的技術

8.2.1 The Taiwan SPCA urges the development of techniques that will result in the “replacement, reduction, or refinement” of animal experiments; that is, the concept of

the “3 Rs”, explained in 8.2.2 below. The Society regards as an advance any technique that will replace the use of animals, reduce the numbers used, or reduce suffering and otherwise improve laboratory-animal welfare. While welcoming any reduction in the quantity of animals used in research, the Taiwan SPCA places an even greater emphasis upon reducing levels of individual suffering.

8.2.1 台灣 SPCA 敦促儘速發展能『取代、減少或改善』動物實驗的技術，亦即 3R 的概念；3R 概念將在下節 8.2.2 加以解釋。對於能取代動物使用、減少使用數量或是減少痛苦折磨、增進實驗用動物福利的技術，本會均視為是一種進步。儘管台灣 SPCA 樂見研究行為減少動物使用數量，但對於減輕個體動物受痛苦折磨的程度，本會更加地重視。

8.2.2 The Society agrees with the following statement by the RSPCA of Britain on the “3 Rs”:

“Examples of **replacement** techniques include cell, tissue, and organ cultures; the use of human volunteers; the use of epidemiological surveys in human medicine; the use of inanimate models; the use of films and videos in teaching; and more extensive computer analysis. More could be done to develop replacements for animals and such work merits greater government support.

“Techniques leading to **reduction** in the numbers of animals used include the setting up of centralized data banks, adequate prior literature research together with improved experimental design including the use of appropriate statistical methods, or the use of films and videos in teaching.

“Examples of **refinements** include the use of analgesics and the abolition of death and extreme end-points in any biological study. The Taiwan SPCA believes that refinement offers the best scope for alleviating laboratory-animal suffering in the short term. However, this does not compromise the Society’s long-term aim of completely replacing animals in laboratories with alternative techniques. The Taiwan SPCA is concerned that laboratory animals often live in confined and barren conditions and urges that animals be provided with enriched environments allowing them to express natural behaviors.”

8.2.2 台灣 SPCA 同意以下由英國 RSPCA 所做的對於 3Rs 的闡述

『取代』技術的例子包含細胞、組織以及器官培養、使用人體受試者、使用流行病學研究於人類用藥、以非活體物體取代動物、在教學上使用影片、並更廣泛的使用電腦分析。我們還可以做更多的努力來發展取代動物實驗的方法，而這些努力也應得到政府更多的支持。

『減少』的技術包括設置集中的資料庫、充分的事前文獻探討，與使用適當統計方法的實驗設計，或是在教學中使用影片。

『改善』的例子包含止痛，以及在生物性實驗上不再以死亡或是以極大程度的傷害作為試驗終點的情形。台灣 SPCA 認為在短期內『改善』可最大範圍地減緩實驗室動物所受的折磨。然而，本會並不會妥協於此，本會的長期宗旨，是完全以替代性技術取代動物在實驗室中的功能。台灣 SPCA 認為，實驗室動物通常居住在被限制的環境中，因此主張動物所居住的環境必須加以改善；動物需居住在能夠展現天性的環境中。

8.3 Legislative and ethical concerns

8.3 立法及道德顧慮

8.3.1 The Taiwan SPCA believes that it is of vital importance that all new experimental and testing protocols should be subject to extensive ethical review. This should include critical evaluation of the perceived justification for animal use and implementation of the 3Rs. The Taiwan SPCA welcomes the establishment of local ethical review processes at all research, breeding, and supply facilities and believes it is essential that these should contain a proper representation of both independent lay members and animal-welfare specialists and that the processes be transparent.

8.3.1 台灣 SPCA 相信，所有預先擬定的實驗，及測試草案必須經過嚴格的道德衡量，包括嚴格檢視使用動物是否正當，以及是否履行 3R。本會樂見道德檢驗的程序於所有的研究、飼養以及供應單位中貫徹，且認定這些程序須同時包含獨立的非專業成員，以及動物福祉方面的專家，以確保程序透明。

8.3.2 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the use in laboratories of wild-caught animals of any species.

8.3.2 台灣 SPCA 反對在實驗室中使用任何於野外捉捕的動物。

8.3.3 The Taiwan SPCA is opposed to the use of apes.

8.3.3 台灣 SPCA 反對於實驗中使用猿類。

8.4 Laboratory-animal supply

8.4 實驗室動物之供應

8.4.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the import and export of laboratory animals, particularly non-human primates.

8.4.1 台灣 SPCA 反對進出口實驗室動物，特別是非靈長類動物。

8.4.2 The Taiwan SPCA urges the licensing and inspection of breeding and supplying establishments.

8.4.2 台灣 SPCA 敦促政府施行關於實驗室動物飼養以及供應的證照發放及審查。

8.4.3 The Taiwan SPCA urges the re-homing of laboratory animals where appropriate.

8.4.3 台灣 SPCA 敦促將實驗室動物收容到其適當的生存場所。

9. BIOTECHNOLOGY

9. 生物科技

9.1.1 The Taiwan SPCA opposes manipulating the genetic constitution of animals if such manipulation causes pain, suffering or distress.

Note: The Taiwan SPCA believes that the production of genetically modified animals for potential uses in science, medicine, and agriculture has serious animal welfare and ethical implications. In particular, the Taiwan SPCA is concerned about the suffering caused to both the genetically manipulated animals themselves and the animals used in their production.

It is recognized that research into genetically modified animals and other organisms has been carried out for many years and appears likely to increase rather than decrease in the foreseeable future.

The Taiwan SPCA strives to ensure where genetic modification or associated work occurs that full consideration and concern are given to the animal welfare and ethical aspects of producing and using genetically modified animals.

9.1.1 在會造成痛苦與身心折磨的前提下，台灣 SPCA 反對操控動物基因。

註：台灣 SPCA 相信為發展科學、藥物、及農業的未來利用而製造基因改造動物，嚴重地影響動物身心健康福祉，並有嚴重的道德瑕疵。本會尤其關注基因改造動物本身，以及被用於製造基改動物的動物的痛苦。

使用基因改造動物或其他基因改造生物的研究已行之有年，並在未來有逐漸增加的趨勢。

台灣 SPCA 極力確保在出現基因改造或其他相關工作的場所，動物福祉和其他關於製造及使用基因改造動物的道德問題，會被賦予百分之百的關注。

9.1.2 The Taiwan SPCA opposes the patenting of animals. The Taiwan SPCA believes that patenting animals reduces their intrinsic value, encouraging the view that they are merely tools for research rather than sentient beings capable of suffering. Furthermore, the Taiwan SPCA believes the financial incentives involved in patenting transgenic animals could override welfare considerations.

9.1.2 台灣 SPCA 反對動物專利。相信動物專利有損動物本身的價值，並助長人們認為這些動物只是單純的研究工具，而非有感知痛苦能力的生物的價值觀。此

外，台灣 SPCA 認為，動物專利中牽涉的金錢誘因，會讓大眾容易忽略動物福祉的重要。