



CAGED ASSETS: TIGER FARMING AND TRADE (July 2014)

Summary

A ban on international commercial trade in tigers under CITES has been in place since 1975 (with the exception of the Siberian tiger for which international trade was banned in 1987), but with insufficient enforcement, anti-poaching, and demand reduction tigers are still at great risk. IUCN estimates that as few as 3000 tigers survive in the wild.

In 2007, CITES Parties recognised that the breeding of tigers for trade in their parts and derivatives was not a conservation solution. At the 14th CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP), the Parties adopted Decision 14.69: *“Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives.”*

Despite this, international and domestic trade from a growing captive tiger population across South-East Asia and China continues. Captive tiger facilities are leaking tiger parts and live animals into illegal international and domestic trade. Organised criminal networks are using captive tiger facilities to launder illegally acquired specimens and corruption has impeded meaningful prosecutions to date, in many countries. Skins from wild tigers are illegally traded in China and there is also a licensed domestic trade in the skins of captive bred tigers which fuels demand for Asian big cat skins as luxury home décor.

Several requests for evidence of Parties' compliance with Decision 14.69 and associated elements of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) (see Box 1), have been issued in response to decisions of the CITES Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties, but responses to date have been inadequate. Parties with captive tiger facilities implicated in tiger trade have not reported sufficient evidence of measures to reduce the captive population, to strengthen monitoring and enforcement of captive facilities, or to consolidate and destroy stockpiles (see Table 1). Instead, such facilities and associated trade appear to have proliferated.

At stake is the recovery of wild tiger populations across their range. The SSN Big Cat Working Group and Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) call for the CITES Standing Committee at its 65th meeting in July 2014 to treat this issue as a priority and call for time-bound implementation of the following measures to end **all** trade in **all** parts and derivatives of tigers, from **all** sources:

- All Parties to ensure they have adequate legislation to prohibit internal trade in all parts, derivatives and products of tigers, including from captive-bred animals
- All Parties to audit and inventory and thereafter destroy stockpiles of tiger and report to the Secretariat on volume and action taken in time for the Standing Committee at its 66th meeting to evaluate progress
- Parties where there is commercial trade in parts and products from captive-bred tigers, particularly Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China, to demonstrate compliance with Decision 14.69 (as described in Notification 2008/059), and submit a time-bound action plan to the Secretariat for the phase-out of intensive breeding operations in time for the Standing Committee at its 66th meeting to evaluate progress
- Parties of primary concern as above, to implement interim law enforcement measures, including establishing DNA and stripe pattern profile databases for all specimens in captivity; a rigorous, independent and transparent process for auditing deaths and ensuring no further births; and a secure and transparent process for disposing of deceased captive tigers
- All Parties and donors to provide financial and technical support for the measures required, including demand-reduction campaigns, towards zero tolerance of **all** trade in **all** parts of tigers, from **all** sources.

A. Overview

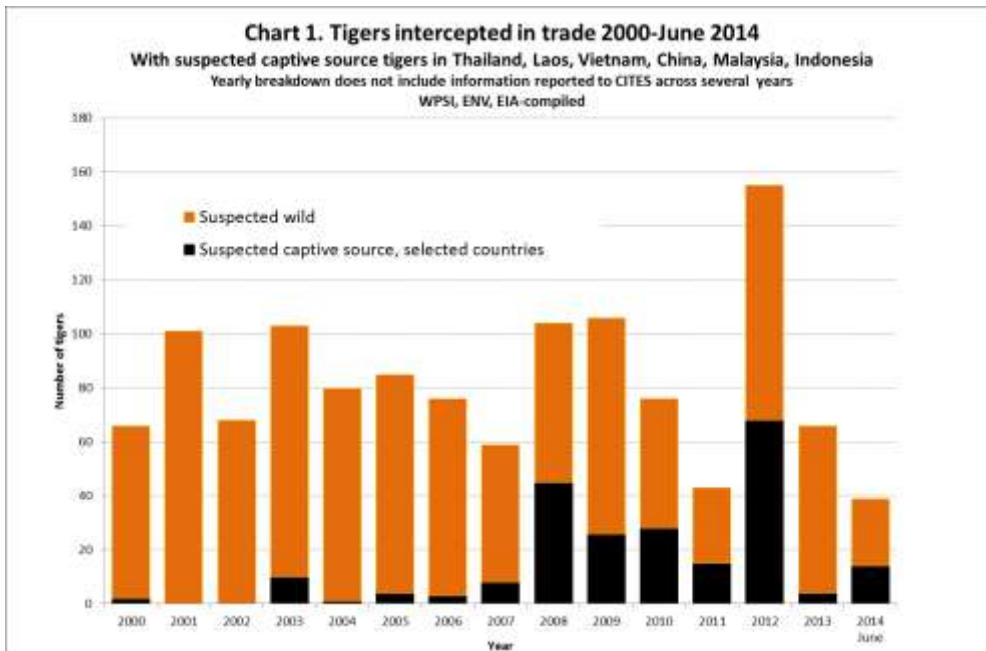
A.1 *Escalating trade in captive tiger specimens*

The following analysis is based upon records available to the SSN Big Cat Working Group and Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) which indicate that since the start of 2000, at least 5,786 Asian big cats have been identified in trade globally, of which 22 per cent (1,247) were tigers from both wild and captive sources.¹ It is likely that these totals are much higher, for example a new report suggests that as many as 1,590 tigers have been traded since 2000.²

While the trans-Himalayan trade from India, Nepal and into China is characterised by trade in wild tigers, the majority of captive-source tiger trade, both international and domestic, has been identified in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China, with some additional incidents in Malaysia, Cambodia and Indonesia.³

Tigers are the most heavily traded of captive-source Asian big cats, comprising 90 per cent of confirmed or suspected captive-sourced⁴ big cats identified in trade since 2000. Since that year, at least 241 suspected captive-source tigers have been intercepted in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, Cambodia and Indonesia. This contribution to overall tiger trade (including wild) on a yearly basis is shown in Chart 1, *below*. Chart 1 shows that although trade in suspected captive-sourced tigers has become more prominent since 2007, it has been a persistent problem as confirmed by incidents in Cambodia in 2000 and in Thailand in 2003-04. The recent increased prominence may be due not only to a proliferation in trading facilities but also law enforcement activity, including under internationally coordinated operations on tiger or other species.

Annex 1 provides a breakdown of selected incidents of suspected captive-source tigers, accompanied by a description of the sources and criteria used to identify the incidents.



A.2 *CITES requirements related to commercial trade in captive tiger specimens*

Given the highly endangered status of tigers, with some subspecies critically endangered or extinct, CITES Parties have called for stronger measures to ensure parts and derivatives of tigers from or through captive facilities do not enter illegal trade and that tigers are not bred for domestic or international trade in their parts and derivatives (see Box 1).⁵

Box 1: CITES Requirements Related to Trade in Captive-bred Tiger Specimens

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), on *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species*, includes the following paragraphs:

URGES, b): “all Parties seeking to improve their legislation prohibiting international commercial trade in specimens of tiger and other Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives, to adopt such legislation, to include penalties adequate to deter illegal trade and to consider introducing national measures to facilitate implementation of CITES, such as voluntarily prohibiting internal trade in such parts, derivatives and products, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev. CoP16)”;

URGES, g): “those Parties and non-Parties on whose territories tigers and other Asian big cat species are bred in captivity to ensure that adequate management practices and controls are in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade from or through such facilities”;

URGES, h): “those Parties and non-Parties on whose territories there exist stocks of parts and derivatives of tiger and other Asian big cat species (such as tiger bone stocks), but not including pre-Convention specimens, to consolidate and ensure adequate control of such stocks, and where possible destroy the same, with the exception of those used for educational and scientific purposes”.

Decision 14.69:

Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives.

In 2005, officials in China announced they were considering re-opening domestic trade in tiger bone from tiger captive-breeding facilities⁶ prompting CITES Parties in 2007 to adopt Decision 14.69 calling for the phasing out of such facilities and agreeing that tigers should not be bred for any commercial trade in their parts and products. The Parties specifically voted to ensure that these trade prohibitions apply to domestic trade in captive tiger specimens as well.⁷

Since the adoption of Decision 14.69, the international community has not addressed the issue with the attention and fortitude it deserves. The result is that captive facilities have proliferated throughout China and South-East Asia, and trade in both wild and captive-sourced tigers continues (see Table 1), both of which significantly threaten the existence of tigers in the wild.

TABLE 1: KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

| Tiger Range State | Vietnam | Lao PDR | China | Thailand |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Wild Tiger Population Estimate⁸ | 10 | <20 | 40-50 | 200 |
| Captive Tiger Population | 77 (2010) ⁹ 107 (2012) ¹⁰ 127 (2013) ¹¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 254 (2010)¹² • approx. 400 at just one licensed facility (2014)¹³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 (2005)¹⁴ • > 5,000 breeding cubs / year (2006)¹⁵ • 6,000 (2010)¹⁶ • >5,000 (2012)¹⁷ • >5,000 (2014)¹⁸ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 786 (2010)¹⁹ • >952 (2011)²⁰ • 1,174 tigers and leopards (2013)²¹ |
| Breeding rate | Information not available | Information not available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200/year (1999)²² • 800/year (2007)²³ • 100 expected for 2014 Siberian Tiger Park in Harbin²⁴ | Information not available |

| Tiger Range State | Vietnam | Lao PDR | China | Thailand |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| Number of Facilities | 3 (2010) ²⁵ 10 (2012) ²⁶ | At least 3 ²⁷ | >200 (2010) ²⁸ | 22 (2010) ²⁹ 24 (2011) ³⁰ |
| Suspected Captive Tigers Seized since 2000 (See Annex 1) | At least 48 ³¹ | At least 11 ³² | 20 | At least 133 |
| Volume of Stockpiles (confiscated and / or captive-bred) | Information not available | Information not available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 625kg tiger bone sealed between 1993-94³³ approx. 150 carcasses in freezer at Hengdao River facility in Harbin (2006)³⁴ under 200 carcasses in Xiongsen Bear and Tiger Village in (2006)³⁵ | Information not available |
| Disposal of parts of captive tigers | Disposed according to regulations ³⁶ . No further information provided | Information not available | <p>Skins of captive tigers 'labelled' and licensed for domestic trade³⁷</p> <p>Stocks of tiger bone 'sealed' and kept on premises of private breeders, with several sources suggesting use in tiger bone wine³⁸</p> <p>Unspecified amount of stock held in two facilities destroyed "several" times.³⁹ No report on status of stocks for other facilities.</p> | <p>Government stocks from seizures are not destroyed and are instead kept in government facilities⁴⁰</p> <p>Carcasses to be destroyed, or 'marked' if to be kept by the registered owner⁴¹</p> |
| DNA / Stripe pattern database with profiles of individual captive tigers | DNA profile database initiated ⁴² , current status unknown | Information not available | Unspecified number of captive tiger DNA profiles held in database ⁴³ | DNA profile database, status unknown. Stripe pattern database in development ⁴⁴ |

B. CITES Parties must tackle trade in captive tiger specimens as a priority

Tigers are endangered in the wild, with as few as 3,000⁴⁵ remaining, and some subspecies are either extinct or critically endangered. Trade continues to be the "primary threat" for the survival of wild tigers and has led to their recent disappearance from areas of otherwise suitable habitat.⁴⁶ In India, where the world's largest wild tiger population exists, estimated at 1,700 tigers,⁴⁷ more than 42 tigers were killed in 2013 alone.⁴⁸ Poaching of wild tigers and other big cats as a substitute for tigers is driven by demand principally from China and Vietnam.

The skins of tigers, leopards and snow leopards are valued among the political, military and business elite as luxury home décor.⁴⁹ The outcome of recent corruption cases in China confirm they are "gifted" as non-financial bribes to officials.⁵⁰ In Vietnam the bones of tigers are boiled down to a glue-like substance for medicinal purposes.⁵¹ Tiger bone wine continues to be valued as a high-end tonic in China,⁵² where tiger meat also appears to be desirable.⁵³

Demand reduction efforts and enforcement and anti-trafficking activities are undermined both by the existence of facilities that keep and breed tigers for commercial purposes, and the lack of enforcement to stop trade from or through them. Trade in these specimens perpetuates the desirability of tiger parts, and China's experiment in licensing the domestic trade in skins⁵⁴ of captive tigers has done nothing to alleviate pressure on wild tigers as evidenced through continued poaching in the wild.

The 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee should treat the trade in captive tiger specimens as a priority alongside the trade in wild tigers and other Asian big cats, and call for meaningful action to end such trade.



Tigers kept in these conditions serve no conservation purpose. © Peter Richardson/EIA

B.1 Growing international commercial trade in captive tiger specimens

In the past two years alone, there have been seizures of at least 87 tigers likely to have been sourced from, or trafficked through, captive facilities across South-East Asia and China. These tigers are destined for consumption in Vietnam or China (see Annex 1 for selected incidents and methodology used to identify incidents). The international aspect of the commercial trade in captive tiger specimens is reflected in both recent and historical cases, as indicated below:

- a. In Thailand there have been three incidents in the first half of 2014 recovering a total of 12 tigers, all live cubs in transit⁵⁵ with law enforcement officials and conservationists reporting the tigers were for export to Lao PDR and onwards.⁵⁶
- b. In 2014, in Vietnam, two live tigers were seized in transit in Nghe An province, a location well-known for connections to cross-border tiger trade with Lao PDR.⁵⁷
- c. The Tiger Temple (Wat Pha Luang Ta Bua) in Thailand has been exposed for illegal international trade in live tigers with the Muang Thong Tiger Farm in Lao PDR.⁵⁸
- d. The Muang Thong tiger farm in Thakkek in Lao PDR has been repeatedly exposed for illegally selling live tigers and tiger parts destined for Vietnam.⁵⁹
- e. The Star Tiger Zoo in Chaiyaphum Province, Thailand is suspected to have been laundering tigers, leopards and other endangered species through Thailand to buyers in other countries.⁶⁰
- f. In 2000, tiger cubs seized in Cambodia's capital Phnom Penh were said to be sourced from Thai facilities.⁶¹
- g. In 2001, the owner of Ubon Zoo (Ubon Ratchatani, Thailand) told investigators that 100-200 live tiger cubs a year were exported illegally via the Mekong from unregistered Thai breeders;⁶² the owner, a Thai Senator at that time, had 30-40 tigers in his zoo and was an open advocate for legalising trade in captive-bred tiger parts.⁶³

B.2 Growing population of tigers in commercial breeding operations

The problem of trade in captive tiger specimens will be increasingly difficult to tackle as new captive tiger facilities are established and existing facilities expand. For example, from around 3,000 tigers in captivity in

2005, China's captive tiger population has now grown to around 5,000 - 6,000 (see Table 1). Thailand's report to CITES in 2010 states that it had 786 tigers in captivity,⁶⁴ while the report provided by Thailand to CITES in 2011 indicates 952 tigers⁶⁵ (see Annex 2), although some sources suggest that the actual population is much higher.⁶⁶ Thailand's reports to CITES also show that the number of tigers in captivity in certain facilities has increased – for example, in its report to CITES in 2010, Thailand stated that in 2008 there were 12 tigers in captivity in Safari World in Bangkok, and in 2011 the same facility was reported as having 124 tigers.

In Lao PDR, the Muang Thong tiger farm established in 2002 with an initial stock of 20 breeding individuals reportedly originating from Taiwan (China)⁶⁷ had grown to over 250 tigers in captivity as of 2009.⁶⁸ According to Vietnam's reports to CITES, the captive population has grown from 77 animals in three facilities to 127 tigers in 10 facilities (see Table 1).

There are now an estimated 6,000-7,000 tigers in captivity across South-East Asia and China, although a lack of consistent and adequate reporting by relevant Parties makes it difficult to provide a more accurate figure. There are approximately 240 facilities keeping and breeding tigers; however, again, a lack of adequate reporting obscures the full picture. Meanwhile tiger farms and the associated threat from trade in captive tigers continue to expand. For example, in March 2014, one of China's largest tiger farms, the Siberian Tiger Park in Harbin, announced that it plans to increase its captive tiger population by 100 Siberian tiger cubs this year alone and that the facility already has over 1,000 captive tigers.⁶⁹

B.3 Serious organised crime involved

Serious organised criminal networks are profiting from the international and domestic trade in tigers from the licensed and, in some cases, unlicensed facilities breeding tigers. Such trade in captive-sourced tigers involves repeat offenders and networks operating across borders. For example in May 2014 it was reported that Thailand's Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) had confiscated over THB 1 billion (US\$ 36.5 million) from a long-standing criminal syndicate linked to trafficking of tigers, pangolins and rosewood, which included, Daoreung Chaimas, considered to be one of Southeast Asia's biggest tiger dealers.⁷⁰ Chaimas owns the Star Tiger Zoo in Chaiyaphum, Thailand and has been arrested for trafficking tigers from Malaysia and Thailand to Vietnam via Lao PDR. Despite DNA evidence proving the laundering case and her assistants testifying against her, she had never been prosecuted.⁷¹ The Star Tiger Zoo does not appear on the list of facilities licensed to keep and breed tigers in the information provided by the Thai CITES Management Authority for CITES meetings, yet it has been able to continue operating.

In China, 2014 saw the trial of members of a domestic tiger-trading network operating in Leizhou city of Zhanjiang, Guangdong. The gang consisted of repeat offenders, having been investigated in 2007 and 2010 when tigers had been sourced from Anhui and Henan Provinces⁷² (see section C.1 below).

B.4 Laundering of illegal tiger specimens through captive-breeding facilities

In the absence of completed DNA and stripe-pattern databases and rigorous monitoring and enforcement there is significant scope for laundering illegal tiger specimens, including specimens sourced from wild tigers, through the captive trade. Even if a facility claims to have the same number of tigers from one year to another, there is no information to confirm these are the same individuals. Reports to CITES are too inconsistent for an accurate assessment of what is happening. One clear-cut case of laundering of illegally acquired tigers is that of the Star Tiger Zoo in Thailand. DNA tests proved the tiger cubs seized were not the offspring of tigers held on the premises. The owner Daoreung Chaimas was subsequently arrested in 2010 for trafficking tigers from Malaysia and Thailand to Vietnam via Lao PDR;⁷³ however she has still not been prosecuted.

B.5 Failure to adopt and/or implement a ban on commercial trade in captive-tiger specimens

International commercial trade in parts and derivatives from either wild or captive-bred tigers is prohibited by CITES. Under CITES, countries are also urged to implement internal trade prohibitions. From the information available, it seems that most of the countries implicated in trade in captive source tigers do have an internal ban, though it is not explicit if this extends to parts and derivatives of captive-bred tigers.⁷⁴ A notable exception is China, where a parallel legal market for the skins of captive-bred tigers perpetuates demand for tiger specimens, and facilitates trafficking of illegal skins under the false claim of legality. China's 1993 domestic trade ban on tiger trade only applies to use of tiger bone for medicinal use. Skins of captive tigers can be legally traded within China by government authorised companies and are sold for luxury home décor and 'gifts' (non-financial bribes)⁷⁵ – meanwhile wild tigers and other Asian big cats continue to be poached for

these end-uses as well.⁷⁶ Parties must as a priority call for strict implementation of a complete ban on commercial trade in parts and derivatives of tigers, from wild and captive animals.

Well-implemented trade bans can help to protect species in the wild. Demand-reduction strategies and law enforcement all benefit from the clear messaging associated with a trade ban. For example, fifteen years after China's 1993 ban on trade and use of tiger bone for medicinal purposes, the country's top polling organisation⁷⁷ surveyed people in six major Chinese cities and found 93 per cent agreed that a trade ban on tiger parts and products was necessary to conserve wild tigers.⁷⁸ When protected *in situ* with a zero-tolerance approach to domestic trade, tiger populations recover, as evidenced in parts of India and in the Russian Far East. In Nepal, despite a paucity of resources, there is reported to have been "zero-poaching" of tigers for over 18 months.⁷⁹

B.6 Irregular and inconsistent reporting under CITES

Both the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee have on several occasions expressed serious concern about the lack of adequate reporting on matters related to tigers and other Asian big cats. This includes reporting on issues of tiger farming and captive tiger trade.⁸⁰ Despite several Notifications under CITES requesting information and evidence of compliance, the Parties of primary concern where tigers are being bred for trade, i.e., Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China, have not reported adequately on compliance with the applicable requirements of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) and Decision 14.69, such as:

- a) measures adopted to restrict number of tiger breeding operations and number of captive tigers per Decision 14.69 and Notification No. 2012/054;
- b) quantity of stockpiles of tiger and other Asian big cat specimens that have been destroyed per Resolution Conf. 12.5 and its successor, Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16);
- c) actions proposed to deal with stockpiles of captive-bred or confiscated tiger specimens per Resolution Conf. 12.5 and Notification No. 2012/054 (although Vietnam has reported to CITES in 2014 that most tiger specimens from seizures are destroyed and carcasses of tigers in captivity have to be disposed properly according to the regulations)⁸¹;
- d) measures to prevent 'leakage' of tiger specimens into illegal trade from or through captive tiger facilities per Resolution Conf. 12.5. (Rev. CoP16); and
- e) applicable to China only, actions to prohibit domestic commercial trade in captive tiger specimens per Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16); and Decision 14.69

On the contrary, it appears that inaction by these countries is only aggravating the situation. For example, since the 2007 CITES call for phasing out tiger farms, it appears that the number of tigers in captivity has grown and new facilities have been established. Some of these facilities are implicated in illegal international commercial trade in tiger specimens. Further, there has been inadequate reporting on the volume, status and disposal of stockpiles of both confiscated and captive bred specimens. There is also a lack of reporting on convictions of those involved in illegal trade (see Annex 1). It is likely that corruption facilitates such trade in some cases.

China's non-compliance is particularly blatant since its existing laws and policies authorise the commercial domestic trade in skins from captive tigers, yet China has to date never reported to CITES on this policy that runs counter to Decision 14.69 and Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), para. b). The failure to provide accurate information to Parties is a matter of serious concern because the CITES Trade Database shows that there have been several exports to China from other CITES Parties of specimens sourced from captive tigers, including bodies/carcasses as well as live tigers reported to CITES. It is unclear whether these tiger specimens have entered into the commercial domestic trade in China, an action that would violate CITES requirements.⁸²

B.7 Lack of clarity on measures to monitor and audit tigers in captivity

In the absence of functional databases to consistently identify individual captive tigers, such as databases maintaining DNA and/or stripe pattern profiles, the real contribution of captive-bred tigers and wild 'laundered' tigers to trade is currently hidden. This represents a major gap in ensuring compliance and enforcement of CITES.

Thailand's reports to CITES indicate that they have collected DNA samples from specimens recovered in several cases since 2008, but it is not clear if a DNA database is fully operational and is being meaningfully employed for enforcement purposes. Although DNA profiling was used in the Star Tiger Zoo case, and there are reports that DNA samples were taken from the 4 tiger cubs seized in May 2014⁸³, it appears these were to cross-reference against tigers in specific facilities. It is not clear if DNA profiling of all tigers in captivity has been completed, and official reports from Thailand do not provide confirmation that DNA samples are routinely taken from seized animals, cross-referenced against the database and used in prosecutions. Thailand has reported their intention to establish a database of captive tiger stripe pattern profiles.

Vietnam, in partnership with TRACE, an international NGO promoting the application of forensic tools in wildlife crime, has initiated a programme to sample and test DNA from some of the tigers in captivity for the purposes of maintaining a database for all captive tigers. This initiative needs to be expanded, maintained and mirrored in other countries where trade in captive-source tigers takes place.

China reports having established a DNA profile database but, like Thailand, has not provided any information on how complete or operational it is. It is unclear whether such a system is in place for the 5,000 - 6,000 tigers in captivity. There is no report from Lao PDR on steps they are taking to ensure captive bred tigers do not enter illegal trade.

None of the Parties have reported details of a pro-active auditing and inspection system to monitor births, deaths and transfers. It appears that the responsibility rests with breeders to report on their status.

B.8 Commerce not conservation

Many of the facilities that keep and breed tigers in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China are purely commercial ventures, where the management practices do not meet the definition of "conservation breeding".⁸⁴ There are numerous exposés of tiger products offered for sale on the premises of facilities keeping tigers.⁸⁵

"Farming" tigers has been widely discredited and rejected by scientists and other experts as a conservation solution, including in several peer-reviewed publications.⁸⁶ The domestic trade in the skins of tigers in China shows that, far from flooding the market with cheap alternatives, the expense of raising a tiger in captivity and obtaining licenses to process and trade makes the cost of a captive-origin skin far higher at the point of sale than that of a wild tiger and several times higher than that of wild leopard or snow leopard.

It is pertinent to note that the wild tiger populations of those range states that have permitted the growth of facilities which keep and breed tigers for commercial purposes are dwindling, and in some cases are believed to be virtually extinct (see Table 1).

C. Additional specific issues related to primary concern countries

C.1 China

Massive captive tiger population: China is Asia's largest tiger breeder with around 5,000- 6,000 tigers in captivity. China has not reported to CITES on any measures to phase-out commercial tiger breeding operations and has failed to restrict its captive tiger population, which continues to expand.⁸⁷

Stockpiles: China's captive tiger population also raises serious concerns about the likely burgeoning stockpiles of tiger bones and skins. When tigers die, the breeders are supposed to "seal" the bones and label the skins.⁸⁸ The two largest facilities in China have over 2,000 live tigers between them, and have been found to have freezers full of carcasses.⁸⁹ China has recently reported that an unspecified portion of the stocks held by these two breeders has been periodically destroyed. No information on number of carcasses, weight of bone or number of skins destroyed and remaining in stock has been provided. The remaining captive tiger

population of approximately 3,000 are found in smaller facilities across China. No information has been provided on how China manages stockpiles on these facilities, though it is evident that skins from some zoos are being licensed for domestic trade. There is apparently no plan to consolidate and permanently destroy stockpiles, putting them beyond commercial use.

Legal trade in skins sourced from captive tigers: In 1993 the State Council issued a notification on “Banning the Trade of Tiger Bone and Rhino Horn” (hereafter, the “1993 Notification”), which prohibits the sale and use of tiger bone for medicinal purposes except in certain specific circumstances such as scientific research. However the 1993 Notification does not apply to trade in tiger skins and other parts and products. The existing laws and policies in China permit the legal domestic trade in skins from captive tigers.⁹⁰ Since 2003, China’s licensing scheme has authorised hundreds of companies to trade in wildlife including tiger skins from captive animals. These skins are being sold for commercial purposes.⁹¹ China has not provided any information to indicate how many tiger skins have been traded under this licensing scheme.

Link between captive tiger trade and illegal trade: Several facilities have been repeatedly exposed for involvement in the illegal trade of tiger bone wine, including Xionsen Bear and Tiger Village, Harbin Siberian Tiger Park and Shenyang Zoo.⁹² In 2014, enforcement took place against an established tiger trafficking gang based in Leizhou, Guangdong. The group had previously been investigated in 2007 and 2010, when they had reportedly sourced tigers from Anhui and Henan Provinces. They are reported to have killed and traded at least 10 tigers over the years, allegedly charging RMB 200,000-300,000 [US\$32,110 - 48,165] for killing and selling one tiger.⁹³ The main suspect, who commissioned tiger killings, has pled guilty to consuming the parts of three tigers in the last year.⁹⁴

The licensing system for skins of captive bred tigers provides a means of laundering illegally acquired tiger specimens. In 2012, the owner of Xia Feng Taxidermy in Chaohu, Anhui Province – a company licensed to legally trade in skins of captive tigers – described to NGO investigators the ways in which the certification scheme is abused. For example, Government-issued permits can be re-used since the photo ID on the certificate is insufficient for law enforcement officers to compare stripe patterns. The owner also showed NGO personnel the remains of a carcass in his freezer and confirmed he had a buyer for the bones. Even after this was exposed in 2013,⁹⁵ permits continue to be issued to Xia Feng. Official records reveal that this taxidermist obtained approval to process 40 tigers and one leopard from zoos between 2010 and April 2014. Of significant concern is that 19 of the 40 permits issued were for carcasses, apparently in violation of the requirement to seal bones.⁹⁶

As there is no confirmation of a completed DNA or stripe pattern database for all the tigers in captivity in China, and since there is no confirmation that DNA samples have been taken from the stockpiles of all captive and seized tiger parts, it is impossible for anyone to prove if illegally acquired skins that end up with a Government-issued permit are from unregistered breeders or the wild.

What is clear is that there are business connections between those engaged in illegal trade in wild Asian big cats and professional taxidermists. The owner of Xia Feng stated to NGO investigators that he had processed a skin of a wild-sourced tiger from India for a local senior Government official. In Linxia, Gansu Province, a well-established and persistent trader of wild Asian big cat skins stated that he uses a professional tanner in Hebei Province to process skins before they reach his regular buyers – information which was confirmed by the tanner’s business partner in Hebei.⁹⁷

Permit issued by the Government of China for a tiger skin rug sourced from a captive bred-tiger. The permit specifically states that this tiger specimen can be traded within China. © EIA



C.2 Thailand

Growing international commercial trade in captive tigers: In recent years there have been a significant number of seizures of tigers likely to have originated from captive sources. Since 2012, at least 56 tigers that seem likely to have come from or through captive facilities have been seized (see Annex 1).

Lack of meaningful prosecution and conviction for offenders: Annex 1 provides a list of incidents and in general the penalties imposed are restricted to fines only.

Inconsistent reporting to CITES: The table in Annex 2 of this report shows how inconsistent and inadequate reporting on facilities engaged in keeping and breeding tigers has been. Further, there are at least two facilities that have been engaged in illegal trade that are not mentioned in the official government reports to CITES: Star Tiger Zoo in Chaiyaphum and the Tiger Temple in Kanchanaburi.

C.3 Lao PDR

Growing international commercial trade in captive tigers: The Muang Thong tiger farm near Thakkek in Lao PDR has been the subject of several exposés by journalists and conservationists and has been linked to international illegal trade in tigers between Thailand and Vietnam.⁹⁸ Thai police have seized live tigers en route to Lao PDR, from where it is believed they are trafficked to China and Vietnam both as tiger parts and live.⁹⁹ In the first six months of 2014, Thai police seized 12 tigers destined for Lao PDR.¹⁰⁰ There is a tiger breeding facility in Bokeo Province in northern Lao PDR¹⁰¹ bordering Thailand and Myanmar, and also along the trade route with China, and open trade has been reported in tiger bone wine in Kings Roman Special Economic Zone.¹⁰² It has also been reported that notorious Lao PDR wildlife dealer Vixay Keosavang also breeds and trades in tigers.¹⁰³

Government complicity: In 2006, the Lao PDR Department of Forestry and Agriculture issued a permit to a Laotian company to breed up to 50 tigers and 100,000 pangolins for the purposes of domestic and international trade, despite the language in Decision 14.69 that states that “tigers should not be bred for trade”.¹⁰⁴ In 2009, Lao PDR authorities invited a representative of the Muang Thong tiger farm near Thakkek to attend a workshop to develop the National Tiger Action Plan, submitted as part of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme. At that time, the facility had 254 tigers and was clearly operating for commercial purposes. As mentioned above, this tiger farm has been the subject of several exposés of illegal trade in live tigers and tiger parts, with Vietnam and China cited by farm workers as the destination countries.¹⁰⁵

C.4 Vietnam

Growing international commercial trade in captive tigers: Vietnam’s tiger farmers purchased or received most of their original founder tigers from illegal sources, including animals smuggled into Vietnam from Cambodia, Lao PDR or Thailand, or traded among some of the more successful early breeders in the south of Vietnam.¹⁰⁶

While there have been some enforcement successes in relation to captive tiger trade in recent years, irregularities in tiger farmers’ reports to provincial authorities and ineffective monitoring of farms leaves open the possibility that these farms continue to engage in the illegal trade of tigers.¹⁰⁷

However, it is believed that most of the illegal tiger trade in Vietnam involves specimens that have come from facilities in neighbouring Lao PDR,¹⁰⁸ with the trade controlled by criminal networks with cross-border connections.¹⁰⁹

Since 2012, 19 tigers that seem likely to have come from or through captive facilities have been seized in Vietnam (including 2 in 2014) (see Annex 1).

Failure to apprehend key offenders: Although a relatively small number of offenders may be involved in supplying tigers into the trade in Vietnam, and despite positive enforcement efforts such as seizures of tiger specimens, enforcement operations appear to focus on low-level criminals such as drivers and middlemen rather than the bosses and their criminal networks which are thought to be responsible for a majority of the tigers reaching Hanoi and surrounding northern provinces.¹¹⁰ Investigations in Vietnam need to focus on apprehending these key senior criminals to effectively disrupt and curtail their activities.

C.5 Malaysia

While breeding for trade is not reported to be as widespread in Malaysia, there have been seizures of tiger parts sourced from captive animals, such as 19 cubs in 2008 from a freezer in Saleng Zoo, a repeat offender with multiple violations¹¹¹ which closed in 2011.¹¹² As with other countries in the region, it is recommended that Malaysia report on measures to ensure that tigers are not being bred for trade in their parts and derivatives.

D. Recommendations

In light of persistent non-compliance with relevant CITES requirements by those Parties implicated in the commercial trade in captive tiger specimens, it is vital that at the 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee urgent measures are adopted to address the threat including:

Regarding internal trade, stockpiles and disposal of captive source specimens:

- All Parties should adopt adequate legislation to prohibit internal trade in all parts and derivatives of tigers, including from captive-bred animals.
- All Parties should audit and inventory stockpiles of tiger parts and products for law enforcement purposes, then consolidate and destroy them.
- Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China should be requested to provide detailed information on (a) the status of stockpiles of confiscated specimens and deceased captive-bred specimens; (b) auditing, inventory and disposal processes for stockpiles; and (c) any stockpiles destroyed after the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee and proposals for stockpile destruction in the future (see Annex 4).
- China should prohibit all domestic trade in all parts of captive tiger (and other Asian big cat) specimens, and issue a notification instructing all relevant provincial authorities to cease issuing permits for processing carcasses, skins and other body parts.
- Parties should report on enforcement efforts to detect, investigate and prosecute individuals involved in commercial trade in captive tiger specimens, including the status and outcome of cases listed in Annex 1.
- Parties should report progress on the above to the CITES Secretariat in time for the 66th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee.

Regarding implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev CoP16) and Decision 14.69:

- Direct Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and China to demonstrate compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) and Decision 14.69 with the following minimum steps:
 - a) ensure there is no expansion of existing commercial captive tiger breeding operations by adopting urgent measures such as the segregation of sexes to prevent further breeding (as recommended in Notification 2008/059) by the 66th meeting of the Standing Committee;
 - b) provide to the CITES Secretariat:
 - i. details of a national individual animal registration process enabling transparent monitoring of births and deaths;
 - ii. details of current or planned DNA and/or stripe pattern profile databases, and report on instances where existing profile systems have been used for law enforcement purposes (see Annex 3); and
 - iii. details of existing commercial tiger-breeding operations in the suggested reporting format (see Annex 4);

c) submit strategic plans incorporating deadlines for the phasing out of commercial breeding operations or their conversion to operations devoted solely to conservation.

- Propose that Decision 14.69 be incorporated into Resolution Conf. 12.5 (CoP16) at the 17th Conference of the Parties.

Regarding deadlines for reporting:

- Direct Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China to provide the Secretariat with the requested reports and information on actions taken in respect of all of the above in sufficient time for the Secretariat to produce a report on all these matters for the 66th Meeting of the Standing Committee in 2015, including its recommendations for further action to be considered, up to and including measures under Resolution Conf. 14.3 on CITES Compliance Procedures.
- Urge all Parties and donors to provide financial support to ensure the measures required – including demand reduction campaigns towards zero-tolerance of **all** trade in **all** parts of tigers, from **all** sources – are implemented as a matter of urgency.

¹ Sources for figures are for India: Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI) for 2000-YTD 2014, added to EIA-compiled records for seizures outside India except Vietnam, 2000-YTD 2014 (count represented by skins, live, carcasses only to enable count of full individual animals), and Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) for tigers. Information replaces all previous figures, as predicated upon data verification and cleaning from ENV.

² TRAFFIC and EIA in Kristin Nowell, CAT and IUCN Cat Specialist Group and Natalia Pervushina, TRAFFIC, with additional support from WWF, (2014), SC65 Doc. 38, Annex 1

³ Malaysia and Indonesia both have notable wild tiger populations. iBase query: “SC 65 captive tigers in selected countries” conducted 22 June 2014. Information until 22 June 2014 and replaces all previous figures, as predicated upon data verification and cleaning from ENV.

⁴ For suspected captive-source tigers, methodology is as follows: Unless certified by DNA, captive-source (traded through/from a facility) is ‘suspected’ in circumstances including: tiger is seized from a specific facility; tiger is seized outside a facility but intelligence links it to a specific facility or with suspect individuals connected to a facility and known to trade in captive-source tigers; historical and contemporary information indicates captive trade from the specific seizure location, or through the specific trafficking location; DNA results show tiger sub-species is not endemic to location, e.g., Siberian tigers seized in Thailand; quantity and form (e.g., whether live or dead) recovered is vastly disproportionate to wild population in country, e.g., eight live tiger cubs seized in Laos which has a wild tiger population of fewer than 20. Additional criteria suggesting suspected captive-source, when the circumstances fulfil one or more of the above criteria, include: high quantity and diversity of species of live/carcasses intercepted, e.g., five tigers, four leopards, three clouded leopards together; presence of frozen carcasses, indicating that the tiger has passed through or been sourced from or via a facility and has been frozen for onward transport.

⁵ URGES (b) and (g), Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species; CoP12 Com. II Rep. 13, item 32.

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⁷ CoP14 Com. II Rep.14 (Rev. 1).

⁸ Global Tiger Initiative, accessed 29 May 2014

⁹ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2010), *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cat species*, CoP15 Inf. 7 Annex.

¹⁰ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2014) SC65 Doc 38 Annex 9,

¹¹ Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV) Wildlife Crime Incident Database

¹² <http://www.globaltigerforum.com/country/laopdr.pdf>

¹³ Karl Ammann, *Inside Tiger Farming: A Long Chain of Profiteers*, 15 April 2014

¹⁴ See CITES SC53 Summary Record, SC53 Summ. Rec. (Rev. 1) (2005) at 12

¹⁵ CITES Management Authority of China (2007) CoP14 Doc 52 Annex 1

¹⁶ China CITES Management Authority (2010), *Tiger's Conservation in China* (brochure distributed by China's CITES Management Authority at CITES CoP15)

¹⁷ CITES Management Authority of China (2012), CoP16 Doc. 50 (Rev 1), Annex 3b

¹⁸ CITES Management Authority of China (2014) SC65 Doc 38 Annex 3,

¹⁹ CoP15 Inf. 4

²⁰ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2011), *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cat species*, SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3

²¹ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2012) CoP16 Doc. 50 (Rev. 1) Annex 3 a

²² CITES Report of the Tiger Technical Missions (1999), Doc. SC.42.10.4 at 38.

²³ CITES Management Authority of China (2012), *Report on Implementing Resolution Conf. 12.5 of CITES*, CoP14 Doc. 52 Annex 1, p.4.

²⁴ Shanghai Daily (March 2014), *Breeding center expects 100 more Siberian tigers*,

http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/article_xinhua.aspx?id=206593.

²⁵ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2010), *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cat species*, CoP15 Inf. 7 Annex.

²⁶ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2014) SC65 Doc 38 Annex 9,

²⁷ TRAFFIC International (2013), *Reduced to Skin and Bones Revisited*, www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals73.pdf (two facilities referenced) and New York Times (Nov 2013), *U.S. Offers Reward in Wildlife-Trade Fight*, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/14/world/asia/us-to-offer-reward-in-wildlife-trafficking-fight.html> (third facility recorded)

²⁸ CITES Management Authority of China (2010), *Comments on CoP14 Doc. 43.2* (brochure)

29 CoP15 Inf. 4

³⁰ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2011), Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cat species, SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3

³¹ Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) (2014), *Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013*, available via <http://envietnam.org/index.php/topic/env-activities/606-summary-of-tiger-seizures-2006-2013>, carcasses and live animals only. Addition for 2014 from Thanh Nien News, *Tigers thrown off truck during police chase in central Vietnam* (15 June 2014), <http://thanhniennews.com/society/tigers-thrown-off-truck-during-police-chase-in-central-vietnam-27249.html>

³² EIA pers comms TRAFFIC, Stoner and Pervushina, 03 June 2014, seeking clarification on Laos tiger figures including those previously provided for SC65 Doc. 38 Annex 1

³³ TRAFFIC East Asia (2007), *Taming the Tiger Trade*, www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals16.pdf

³⁴ TRAFFIC East Asia (2007), *Taming the Tiger Trade*, Figure 2b

³⁵ TRAFFIC East Asia (2007), *Taming the Tiger Trade*, Figure 2b

³⁶ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2014) SC65 Doc 38 Annex 9,

³⁷ CITES Management Authority of China (2012), CoP16 Doc. 50 (Rev 1), Annex 3b; EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight*, <http://eia-international.org/hidden-in-plain-sight-chinas- clandestine-tiger-trade>

³⁸ <http://news.qq.com/a/20140527/019257.htm>; EIA (2013) *Briefing on the manufacture of tiger bone wine*, <http://eia-international.org/briefing-on-the-manufacture-of-tiger-bone-wine-in-china>, various exposes quoted in EIA (2013) *Hidden in Plain Sight: China's Clandestine Tiger Trade*, (p13)

³⁹ China (2014) SC65 Doc38 Annex 3,

⁴⁰ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2014), SC65 Doc. 38 Annex 7.

⁴¹ Report of the CITES Tiger Mission Technical Team CoP12 Doc33 Annex

⁴² Reduced to Skin and Bones Revisited, TRAFFIC 2013, www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals73.pdf

⁴³ China (2014) SC65 Doc38 Annex 3

⁴⁴ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2014) SC65 Doc38 Annex 7

⁴⁵ Nowell (2014) CITES SC65 Doc 38 Annex 1

⁴⁶ IUCN (2013), *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Panthera tigris*, <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15955/0>.

⁴⁷ Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India (July 28, 2011), Press Release: All India Tiger Estimation (2010), http://www.projecttiger.nic.in/whtsnew/Press_release_MEE_2010_estimation_.pdf.

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⁵⁰ http://news.jcrb.com/jxsw/201112/t20111231_783866.html; http://www.court.gov.cn/zgcpwsw/qh/xs/201311/t20131126_175959.htm; http://www.court.gov.cn/zgcpwsw/jx/xs/201311/t20131125_174839.htm

⁵¹ <http://envietnam.org/index.php/what-we-do/env-species-focused-campaigns/stop-the-illegal-tiger-trade#Tigerboneglue>

⁵² EIA (2013) *Briefing on the manufacture of tiger bone wine*; <http://news.qq.com/a/20140527/019257.htm>.

⁵³ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/27/tigers-killed-entertainment-guangdong-businessmen>;

http://hn.ifeng.com/zixun/redianguanzhu/detail_2014_06/06/2391856_0.shtml

⁵⁴ EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight*

⁵⁵ Northeast tiger cubs seizure, February 2014 (five cubs); Muang tiger cubs seizure, May 2014 (four cubs); Pathiu District tiger cubs and leopard carcass seizure, June 2014 (three cubs). See Annex 1.

⁵⁶ David Shepherd, Tiger Time, *Tiger cub seizures in Thailand*, 10 June 2014, quoting Tim Redford, <http://tigertime.info/blog/163/99/Tiger-Cub-Seizures-in-Thailand>; NNT, Udon Thani police cited in *Udon Thani officials seized smuggled tigers*, 22 May 2014, http://thainews.prd.go.th/centerweb/newsen/NewsDetail?NT01_NewsID=WNSOC5705220010001

⁵⁷ Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV), *Summary of Tiger Trade Investigation Findings* (2010) states: “Traders, glue-makers, and informants universally state that the Cau Treo border gate in Ha Tinh was the primary gateway for tiger smuggling into Vietnam. Tigers sourced from farms in Lao PDR and elsewhere are typically frozen, often cut into two or more pieces, and smuggled into the country by major traders concentrated in Ha Tinh province, Nghe An, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Hanoi” (page 8), http://www.envietnam.org/images/News_Resources/Publication/tiger_trade_investigation_findings_2010.pdf.

⁵⁸ Care for the Wild International, *Exploiting the Tiger* (2008), http://www.careforthewild.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/tigertemplereport08_final_v11.pdf

⁵⁹ VietnamNet (2010), Care for the Wild, *Exploiting the Tiger* (2008); der Spiegel, 02 March 2014

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http://www.ecologyasia.com/news-archives/2000/oct-00/bangkokpost_221000_News02.htm

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⁶⁵ CITES Management Authority of Thailand (2011), Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cat species, SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3

⁶⁶ FREELAND Foundation, *Tiger Owners Investigated in Thailand*, 11 September 2012, <http://freeland.org/eng/news/press-release/265-tiger-owners-investigated-in-thailand>

⁶⁷ CITES Management Authority of Lao PDR (2010), *Trends In Tiger Distribution And Populations In Lao PDR*, CoP15 Inf. 29 Annex.

⁶⁸ Anon. (2009), *Lao PDR business people do tiger farming for export*, Target magazine, pp. 42-43.

⁶⁹ Shanghai Daily (March 2014), *Breeding center expects 100 more Siberian tigers*,

http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/article_xinhua.aspx?id=206593.

⁷⁰ FREELAND, *Wildlife Trafficking Gang Floored by Major Asset Seizure*, 07 May 2014

⁷¹ Denis D Grey for Associated Press, *Thailand wildlife traffickers organized like mafia*, 23 August 2012; FREELAND, Crimes Against Nature television documentary

⁷² China News Network, 17 March 2014; report at <http://bit.ly/1rEYyRx>, New York Times, *Businessman Guilty of Killing and Eating Tigers* (13 June 2014), http://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/06/13/businessman-guilty-of-killing-and-eating-tigers/?_php=true&_type=blogs&_php=true&_type=blogs&_php=true&_type=blogs&_r=2

- ⁷³ FREELAND, *Wildlife Trafficking Gang Floored by Major Asset Seizure*, 07 May 2014, <http://www.freeland.org/eng/news/press-release/258-dna-evidence-leads-to-bust-of-private-zoo#!wildlife-trafficking-gang-floored-by-maj/czys>
- ⁷⁴ Nowell (2014), SC65 Doc 38, Annex 1
- ⁷⁵ EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight*
- ⁷⁶ See, e.g., <http://www.lawlingyun.com/news/1392261183977.html>; http://news.jcrb.com/jxsw/201112/t20111231_783866.html.
- ⁷⁷ Horizon Research Consultancy Group, <http://www.horizon-china.com/cn/index.html>
- ⁷⁸ Brian Gratwicke *et al.* (2008), *Attitudes Toward Consumption and Conservation of Tigers in China*, PLoS ONE 3(7): e2544. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0002544.
- ⁷⁹ The Ecologist, *Nepal's Year of Zero Poaching*, 03 March 2014, http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_round_up/2305463/nepals_year_of_zero_poaching.html
- ⁸⁰ See, e.g., Resolution Conf. 12.5 preamble – “CONCERNED that the failure to provide regular detailed reports on progress in implementing measures aimed at conserving tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cats has prevented adequate assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken”; SC62 summary record – p. 29-30.
- ⁸¹ CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (2014) SC65 Doc 38 Annex 9
- ⁸² CITES Trade Database (accessed 16 June 2014)
- ⁸³ David Shepherd, Tiger Time, *Tiger cub seizures in Thailand*, 10 June 2014, <http://tigertime.info/blog/163/99/Tiger-Cub-Seizures-in-Thailand>
- ⁸⁴ Despite the perceptions of some tiger farmers, tigers in private zoos and farms are not bred for conservation purposes. Conservation breeding aims to maintain a population which is physically, behaviourally and genetically healthy and representative of the taxon in the wild. It requires maintenance of maximum genetic diversity through centrally managed breeding of a population with fully known ancestry, selecting particular individuals for pairing on genetic grounds, housing the stock in facilities preserving natural behaviours and avoiding hand-rearing or use of unnatural social groups. Sarah Christie, Zoological Society London [2012]
- ⁸⁵ EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight*
- ⁸⁶ See, e.g., Eric Dinerstein *et al.* (June 2007), *The Fate of Wild Tigers*, BioScience, Vol. 57, No. 6, pp. 508-514; Brian Gratwicke *et al.* (2008), *The World Can't Have Wild Tigers and Eat Them, Too*, Conservation Biology, Volume 22, No. 1, 222–223; Philip J. Nyhus, Ronald Tilson, and Michael Hutchins (2010), *Thirteen Thousand and Counting: How Growing Captive Tiger Populations Threaten Wild Tigers*, in: Tilson, R. L., & Nyhus, P. J. (Eds.), *Tigers of the World: The Biology, Politics, and Conservation of Panthera tigris* (2nd ed., 2010); Craig Kirkpatrick and Lucy Emerton (2010), *Killing Tigers to Save Them: Fallacies of the Farming Argument*, *Conservation Biology*, Volume 24, No. 3, 655-659.
- ⁸⁷ Shanghai Daily (March 2014), *Breeding center expects 100 more Siberian tigers*
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- ⁸⁹ See EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight* at p.13; TRAFFIC East Asia (2007), *Taming the Tiger Trade*
- ⁹⁰ See EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight* at p.10
- ⁹¹ See EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight* at p.10
- ⁹² EIA (2013), *Hidden in Plain Sight* (2013)
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- ⁹⁶ EIA, *40 tigers in four years: China's lethal wildlife trade loophole* (16 May 2014), <http://eia-international.org/40-tigers-in-four-years-chinas-lethal-wildlife-trade-loophole>
- ⁹⁷ EIA (2014), *In Cold Blood*
- ⁹⁸ See, e.g., Care for the Wild, *Exploiting the Tiger* (2008); VietNamNet (2010), *Breaking into Southeast Asia's largest "tiger den"*, <http://bigcatrescue.org/tigers-farmed-and-sold-for-their-bones-in-vietnam/>; Karl Ammann (April 2014), *Inside Tiger Farming: A Long Chain of Profiteers*, <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2014/04/15/inside-tiger-farming-a-long-chain-of-profiteers/>; WFFT, <http://www.wfft.org/wildlife-general/panoramof/>.
- ⁹⁹ PKT, *Five tiger cubs seized in Thai wildlife haul* (20 February 2014), <http://www.thenews.com.pk/article-138502-Five-tiger-cubs-seized-in-Thai-police-wildlife-haul>
- ¹⁰⁰ Northeast tiger cubs seizure, 19 February 2014 from which five tiger cubs seized. Sources: AFP 20 May 2014 and pers comms Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand March 2014. Muang Tiger Cubs Seizure, 21 May 2014 from which four tiger cubs seized. Sources: Thai News, 22 May 2014; Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand twitter 21 May 2014 with images. Pathiu District tiger cubs and leopard carcass seizure, June 2014 from which three cubs seized. Sources: Bangkok Post, 06 June 2014 and pers comms Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand June 2014.
- ¹⁰¹ Karl Ammann (April 2014), *Inside Tiger Farming: A Long Chain of Profiteers*, <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2014/04/15/inside-tiger-farming-a-long-chain-of-profiteers/>
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ANNEX 1: TABLE OF SEIZURES OF SPECIMENS SUSPECTED TO BE FROM CAPTIVE SOURCE TIGERS

Methodology

A range of criteria has been used to identify incidents recovering suspected captive-source tigers (tigers from or through a facility). Unless certified by DNA, captive-source (traded through/from a facility) is 'suspected' in circumstances including: tiger is seized from a specific facility; tiger is seized outside a facility but intelligence links it to a specific facility or with suspect individuals connected to a facility and known to trade in captive-source tigers; historical and contemporary information indicates captive trade from the specific seizure location, or through the specific trafficking location; DNA results show tiger sub-species is not endemic to location, eg, Siberian tigers seized in Thailand; quantity and form (eg, whether live or dead) recovered is vastly disproportionate to wild population in country, eg, eight live tiger cubs seized in Laos which has a wild tiger population of fewer than 20.¹

Additional criteria suggesting suspected captive-source, when the circumstances fulfil one or more of the above criteria, include: high quantity and diversity of species of live/carcasses intercepted, eg, five tigers, four leopards, three clouded leopards together; presence of frozen carcasses, indicating that the tiger has passed through or been sourced from or via a facility and has been frozen for onward transport.

The information on Asian big cat trade in the tables below relating to Thailand, Lao and China in this Annex has been collated and graded from the following sources (additions, updates and amendments welcome): (i) Official Government submissions to CITES and Global Tiger Initiative; (ii) Published information from national Police and Customs; (iii) Published information from intergovernmental bodies ICPO-INTERPOL, ASEAN-WEN and SA-WEN; (iv) EIA investigations; (v) Pers communications to EIA; (vi) Published reports, briefings, bulletins and press releases from NGOs and specialist groups: Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV), FREELAND Foundation, Flora and Fauna International (FFI), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Conservation Nepal (WCN), Snow Leopard Network, Wildlife Watch Group, TRAFFIC, WWF, Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT), WildTeam; Bangladesh), Wildlife Alliance, Zoological Society London (ZSL), Amur Leopard and Tiger Alliance (ALTA); (vii) Journalistic media sources, both print and broadcast, in English, Mandarin and Thai language, corroborated where possible through pers comms and against additional sources. Additionally in March 2013, WFFT provided case updates to SSN Big Cat Working Group which are included. The separate section for Vietnam is from ENV and covers the period 2006-2013.²

¹ Laos wild tiger population from Global Tiger Initiative website, accessed 16 April 2014

² Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) (2014), *Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013*, available via <http://envvietnam.org/index.php/topic/env-activities/606-summary-of-tiger-seizures-2006-2013> and at the end of this document

Note: this table contains skins, live, carcasses of tigers only. Y means quantity not given.

| SELECTED CAPTIVE-SOURCE INCIDENTS IN THAILAND SINCE 2000 (MOST RECENT FIRST) | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|
| Incident | Description | Year | Case status as reported by Government or NGO |
| Pathiu District Tiger Cubs And Leopard Carcass Seizure, June 2014 | 3 live tigers | 2014 | Courier bailed hours after arrest ³ |
| Muang Tiger Cubs Seizure, May 2014 | 4 live tigers | 2014 | |
| Northeast tiger cubs seizure, February 2014 | 5 live tigers | 2014 | |
| Damnoen Floating Market Captive Tigers, July 2012 | Documented but no action taken, 9 live tigers | 2012 | Included as indicative of presence of captive tigers, not counted under numbers seized |
| Ayutthaya Floating Market Captive Tigers, July 2012 | Documented but no action taken 6 live tigers | 2012 | Included as indicative of presence of captive tigers, not counted under numbers seized |
| Thailand tiger cubs seizure, October 2012 | 16 live tigers | 2012 | Courier bailed ⁴ |
| Ang Thong tiger seizure, September 2012 | 3 live tigers | 2012 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown |
| Ayutthaya tiger seizure, September 2012 | 8 live tigers | 2012 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown |
| Pathumthani live tigers seizure, September 2012 | 4-6 live tigers (sources vary) | 2012 | |
| Bangkok frozen tiger seizure, May 2012 | 2 carcasses | 2012 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown |
| Chaiyaphum zoo live tiger confiscation, April 2012 | 2 live tigers | 2012 | DNA confirmed cubs were not offspring of tiger at farm, but did not confirm additional origin. Subject implicated in 2014 AMLO arrests ⁵ |
| Kaeng Koi wildlife farm raid, March 2012 | 5 live tigers | 2012 | Three of confiscated tigers later returned ⁶ |
| Suratthani tiger seizure, February 2012 | 1 live tiger | 2012 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown |
| Bangkok processing operation raid, February 2012 | 3 carcasses | 2012 | One fine; main accused found not guilty in court January 2013 due to lack of evidence and witnesses ⁷ |
| Sa Keao Arms raid, | 6 live tigers | 2011 | Owner fined ⁸ |

³ WFFT pers comms to EIA June 2014

⁴ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

⁵ FREELAND, Wildlife Trafficking Gang Floored by Major Asset Seizure, 07 May 2014

⁶ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

⁷ EIA (2014), *In Cold Blood*

| | | | |
|---|--|------|---|
| February 2011 | | | |
| Ban Khwao District Tiger Cub Seizure, April 2010 | 1 live tiger | 2010 | Case was with prosecutor (information from March 2013) ⁹ |
| Suvarnabhumi Airport Tiger Cub Seizure, August 2010 | 1 live tiger | 2010 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown, DNA taken ¹⁰ |
| Pattalung province tiger and leopard carcass seizure, July 2010 | 162.5 kg tiger carcasses of 2 tigers | 2010 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown, DNA taken. ¹¹ |
| Chaiyaphum province tiger carcass seizure, April 2010 | 1 live tiger, 1 carcass | 2010 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, status unknown, DNA taken. ¹² |
| Utai Thani province tiger carcass seizure, March 2010 | 3 carcasses | 2010 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken. ¹³ |
| Nakhon Ratchasima tiger and leopard carcasses seizure, February 2010 | 6 carcasses | 2010 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken. ¹⁴ |
| Suvarnabhumi Airport Live Tiger Seizure, July 2009 | 1 live tiger | 2009 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken. ¹⁵ |
| Nong Khai tiger and pangolin seizure, April 2009 | At least 2 carcasses Thai Government states 4 but other sources says 2 sliced in half | 2009 | Connected with repeat offenders ¹⁶ (see <i>Thai-Laos Border Tiger Carcass Seizure, Mid-2004</i> below) Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken ¹⁷ |
| Udon Thani Tiger Seizure, February 2009 | 3 tiger carcasses | 2009 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken ¹⁸ |
| Pattani, Thailand tiger and leopard parts seizure, February 2009 | 3 tiger carcasses | 2009 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken. ¹⁹ Fine, no further action. ²⁰ |
| Hua Hin Tiger Carcass Seizure, January 2009 | 10 tiger carcasses | 2009 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, DNA taken. ²¹ Fines, no further action. ²² |

⁸ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

⁹ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

¹⁰ SC61 Doc. 41 Annex 3 on DNA

¹¹ SC61 Doc. 41 Annex 3 on DNA

¹² SC61 Doc. 41 Annex 3 on DNA

¹³ SC61 Doc. 41 Annex 3 on DNA

¹⁴ SC61 Doc. 41 Annex 3 on DNA

¹⁵ CoP15 Inf. 4 on DNA

¹⁶ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

¹⁷ CoP15 Inf. 4 on DNA

¹⁸ CoP15 Inf. 4 on DNA

¹⁹ CoP15 Inf. 4 on DNA

²⁰ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

²¹ CoP15 Inf. 4 on DNA

²² WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

| | | | |
|--|--|------|---|
| Bangkok Tiger Seizure, 2009 | 6 tiger carcasses | 2009 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones ²³ |
| NE Thailand Tiger Seizure, 2008 | 6 tiger carcasses | 2008 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones |
| Bangkok Tiger Seizure, 2008 | 2 carcasses, 12 kg bones | 2008 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones |
| Songkhla Tiger Seizure, 2008 | 1 tiger carcass | 2008 | Reported by Thai Government to CITES, case status unknown, DNA taken |
| Mekong Seizure, January 2008 | 6 tiger carcasses | 2008 | Two jointly fined 4,320,000 THB (140,000 USD) and each sentenced to 1 year imprisonment (rising to 2 years if the fine not paid). ²⁴ DNA taken, FREELAND state Siberian tiger subspecies |
| Thailand tiger seizure, 2006 | 1 carcass | 2006 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones |
| Thailand tiger seizure, 2006 | 1 carcass | 2006 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones |
| Udon Thani Seizure, July 2005 | 3 tiger carcasses | 2005 | Connection with Laos |
| Chumphon Tiger Seizure, 2005 | 1 tiger carcass | 2005 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones |
| Thai-Laos Border Tiger Carcass Seizure, Mid-2004 | 1 carcass | 2004 | Repeat offender arrested and subsequently disappeared on bail. ²⁵ Connected with subjects arrested in 2008 ²⁶ |
| Nonthaburi Live And Frozen Tigers Seizure, October 2003 | 6 live, 4 carcasses and 3 skins (skins not necessarily captive source) | 2003 | "Other better-connected criminals were part of the network, but they escaped arrest" ²⁷ |

²³ Verheij, P.M., Foley, K.E. and Engel, K. (2010). *Reduced to Skin and Bones. An Analysis of Tiger Seizures from 11 Tiger Range Countries (2000–2010)*. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, UK

²⁴ FREELAND, *DNA Evidence Lands Tiger Traffickers in Prison*, 23 December 2011

²⁵ S. Galster, T. Redford, W. Schaedla, *Partnering to Stop Poaching: Developing Cross-Sector Responses to Wildlife Poaching*, in R. Tilson and P. Nyhus, *Tigers of the World* (Second Edition: 2010)

²⁶ WFFT pers comms update to SSN Big Cat Working Group, March 2013

²⁷ S. Galster, T. Redford, W. Schaedla, *Partnering to Stop Poaching: Developing Cross-Sector Responses to Wildlife Poaching*, in R. Tilson and P. Nyhus, *Tigers of the World* (Second Edition: 2010)

| SELECTED CAPTIVE-SOURCE INCIDENTS IN LAO PDR AND CAMBODIA SINCE 2000 (MOST RECENT FIRST) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Incident | Description of incident | Year | Case outcome, as reported by Government or NGO |
| Lao PDR: tiger cubs seizure, mid-2012 | 8 live tigers (under Operation Libra) | 2012 | Not reported publicly under Operation Libra ²⁸ |
| Lao PDR: Live Tiger Seizure Composite, 2010-2012 | 3 live tigers | 2010-2012 | Source: TRAFFIC Reduced to Skin and Bones (2010) ²⁹ and Skin and Bones Revisited (2013) ³⁰ report 11 live tigers over period 2010-2012; remainder from above 8 cubs under Operation Libra ³¹ |
| Cambodia: Phnom Penh Live Tiger Seizure, 2000 | 2 live tigers | 2000 | Linked to Thai facilities |

²⁸ INTERPOL, Pangolin traffickers arrested in INTERPOL operation across Asia, 29 August 2012; EIA pers comms with INTERPOL, 30 August 2012

²⁹ Verheij, P.M., Foley, K.E. and Engel, K. (2010). *Reduced to Skin and Bones. An Analysis of Tiger Seizures from 11 Tiger Range Countries (2000–2010)*. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, UK

³⁰ Stoner, S.S, and Pervushina, N. (2013). *Reduced to Skin and Bones Revisited: An Updated Analysis of Tiger Seizures from 12 Tiger Range Countries (2000–2012)*. TRAFFIC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

³¹ EIA pers comms TRAFFIC, Stoner and Pervushina, 03 June 2014, seeking clarification on Laos tiger figures including those previously provided for SC65 Doc. 38 Annex 1

| SELECTED CAPTIVE-SOURCE INCIDENTS IN CHINA (MOST RECENT FIRST) | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Incident | Description | Year | Case outcome, as reported by Government or NGO |
| Leizhou, Guangdong tiger trade gang arrests (March 2014) | 1 tiger carcass | 2014 | One of the main suspects pled guilty, June 2014, ongoing at time of writing ³² |
| Wenzhou Tiger Carcass Seizure, January 2014 | 1 tiger carcass | 2014 | Last update: case still under investigation |
| Wuhan tiger cub seizure, September 2013 | 2 live tigers | 2013 | |
| Anhui Circus Tiger Seizure And Sentencing, June 2011 | 1 live tiger | 2011 | Suspect repeat offender (2008 arrest for illegally transporting wildlife), sentenced to 10 years' and six months imprisonment ³³ |
| China Reports Seizures To CoP16, July 2010 onwards | Composite report to CITES: China reports five tigers, one Anhui (above) during same period; remaining is 4 tigers | 2010-2012 | As reported by Chinese Government to CITES |
| Guangxi Tiger Seizure, 2007 | 2 carcasses linked to Vietnam | 2007 | Source: TRAFFIC Skin and Bones (2010) |
| Guangdong live tigers seizure, 2007 | 3 live tigers | 2007 | |
| Chinese Authorities Report Tiger-related Enforcement For Period 2007-2009 | 6 live tigers. Without a provision of annual breakdown it is not possible to confirm if this includes the above 3 live tigers | 2007-2009 | As reported by Chinese Government to CITES |

³² Xinhua, 06 June 2014

³³ EIA research from Chinese Court proceedings, June 2014: Judicial Opinion of China under China Suprecourt: <http://www.court.gov.cn/zgcpwsw/>

Commercial law database: <http://t.lawxp.com>; Commercial law database: <http://www.66law.cn>; regional court databases

INCIDENTS IN VIETNAM, 2006-2013



Education for Nature - Vietnam
P.O. Box 222
Ha Noi, Vietnam
Tel/Fax: +84 4 3514 8850
Email: env@fpt.vn
Website: www.envvietnam.org

June 24, 2014

Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013

The following summary of tiger seizures for the period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2013 was compiled by Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV), in order to ensure that accurate data for Vietnam is made available for use in addressing tiger trade enforcement issues regionally.

Information source and accuracy

ENV's Wildlife Crime Unit was established in 2005 to facilitate public reporting of wildlife crimes in Vietnam. Each case is logged on ENV's Wildlife Crime Incident Database and tracked through to conclusion. Case outcomes are documented and sources are informed of the results. Since the crime unit was established in 2005, over 6,700 cases have been reported and logged.

In addition to crimes reported by members of the public, ENV's database incorporates cases sourced from law enforcement agencies and intelligence from a growing network of informants, as well as documents major smuggling and trade cases, including tiger seizures.

All of the information contained on the database relating to tiger seizures is based on accounts from law enforcement agencies and related investigations; news sources are only utilized as a means of notification about a specific case, as ENV recognizes through experience that information in the media is often inaccurate.

Tiger seizure summary

ENV has documented a total of 280 violations involving tigers and tiger products since 2006. These include 120 incidents of advertising and selling tiger bone TCM, teeth, claws, and products, 55 possession cases including both live tigers and trophy tigers, and 107 violations involving smuggling and trade of tigers, which includes keeping, transporting, and processing tigers and their parts.

A total of 28 cases involved seizures of tiger carcasses with a total of 38 tigers seized, most frozen. Twelve additional cases involved seizures of 21 skeletons (partial or whole). 4 cases involved seizures of a total of 9 live tigers. Additionally, 16 tiger skins and 3 tiger trophies were recovered during enforcement operations.

The incident data for seizure of tiger carcasses, parts, skeletons, bones, and trophies is included in Appendix 1.

Limitations on the data provided

The following cases were not included in the seizure data:

- Cases involving registered tiger farms, or past cases which involved tigers being kept at private establishments which were transferred to registered farms and subsequently registered.
- Intelligence cases from informants and other reports of tigers and tiger trade operations that did not result in a successful enforcement outcome.
- The data does not reflect all tiger seizures during this period if we assume that some seizures were not reported to ENV by enforcement agencies, nor made public in any way. This assumption is

based upon the fact that some seizures were reported to ENV by law enforcement agencies in order to ensure transparency by concerned police and Forest Protection Department officers who feared that the confiscated goods would “disappear” following the seizure.

Wildlife Crime and Investigations Unit Education for Nature – Vietnam (ENV) Email: envietnam@gmail.com

Investigations program advisor Douglas Hendrie dhendrie@gmail.com

Website: www.envietnam.org Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/EducationforNatureVietnam>

Appendix 1 (Vietnam): Tiger seizure data 2006-2013

| ENV Case ref. | Incident date | Location | Description of evidence | Live tigers | Carcass/ frozen | Skeleton/ bones | Tiger skins | Trophy tigers |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 158 | 1/12/2006 | Binh Duong | Carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 811 | 7/24/2006 | Quang Ninh | Tiger skin, n=1 | | | | 1 | |
| 735 | 9/4/2007 | Ha Noi | Carcass n=2, skin, stuffed tiger | | 2 | | | |
| 952 | 9/7/2007 | Ha Noi | Tiger skin, n=1 | | | | 1 | |
| 912 | 11/30/2007 | Ho Chi Minh | Carcass (cub) n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 994 | 1/7/2008 | Ha Noi | Live tigers n=2, frozen tigers n=4, trophy tiger n=1 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 |
| 1104 | 3/5/2008 | Tuyen Quang | Frozen carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 1188 | 4/8/2008 | Ninh Binh | Tiger carcass n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 1190 | 4/8/2008 | Ninh Binh | Tiger carcass n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 1386 | 9/16/2008 | Quang Ninh | Partial tiger bone and meat n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 1390 | 9/25/2008 | Ha Noi | Tiger skeleton n=1 | | | 1 | | |
| 1429 | 10/7/2008 | Ha Noi | Tiger bone, n=1 | | | 1 | | |
| 1550 | 1/10/2009 | Ha Noi | Tiger skeleton, n=2. Tiger skins, n=6. | | | 2 | 6 | |
| 1583 | 2/18/2009 | Ha Noi | Partial frozen tiger, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 1663 | 3/20/2009 | Ho Chi Minh | Tiger skin | | | | 1 | |
| 1905 | 7/16/2009 | Ha Noi | Frozen tiger, n=1 and tiger bones belonging to 2 tigers | | 1 | | | |
| 2039 | 10/11/2009 | Quang Ninh | Tiger skin, n=1 | | | | 1 | |
| 2050 | 10/16/2009 | Ha Noi | Tiger skin, n=1 | | | | 1 | |
| 2331 | 3/7/2010 | Quang Tri | Tiger carcass n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 2343 | 3/17/2010 | Ninh Binh | Tiger trophy | | | | | 1 |
| 2565 | 6/22/2010 | Nghe An | Frozen tiger, n=1. Tiger bones, n=1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 3019 | 8/13/2010 | Thanh Hoa | Tiger carcass n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 3158 | 8/18/2010 | Ha Noi | Tiger carcass n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 2797 | 9/15/2010 | Ha Noi | Tiger skeleton, n=8 and assorted bones | | | 8 | | |
| 2984 | 11/14/2010 | Ha Noi | Frozen tiger, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 3258 | 12/11/2010 | Ninh Binh | Tiger carcass, n=2 | | 2 | | | |
| 3590 | 7/16/2011 | Quang Ninh | Tiger carcass, n=3 | | 3 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 3876 | 12/13/2011 | Ho Chi Minh | Tiger bones, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 3877 | 12/13/2011 | Ho Chi Minh | Tiger cubs, n=2 (in wine), skull, and trophy head | | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| 3920 | 12/26/2011 | Bac Ninh | Tiger skeleton, n=1. Tiger skin and parts | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 3928 | 1/9/2012 | Ha Noi | Tiger skeleton, n=1 and parts | | | 1 | | |
| 3965 | 2/14/2012 | Quang Ninh | Tiger carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4200 | 5/27/2012 | Ha Noi | Frozen tiger carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4170 | 5/28/2012 | Nghe An | Frozen tiger carcass, n=3 | | 3 | | | |
| 4328 | 7/27/2012 | Ha Noi | Tiger skeleton, n=1. Tiger skins, n=2 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| 4329 | 7/30/2012 | Quang Binh | Frozen tiger carcass, n=1. Tiger skeleton, n=1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 4391 | 9/4/2012 | Ha Tinh | Live tigers, n=4 | 4 | | | | |
| 4431 | 9/22/2012 | Phu Tho | Tiger carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4478 | 10/12/2012 | Ha Noi | Tiger carcass, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4484 | 10/13/2012 | Thanh Hoa | Frozen tiger, n=1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4487 | 10/15/2012 | Thanh Hoa | Tiger skull | | | 1 | | |
| 4507 | 11/1/2012 | Dak Lak | Tiger skin, n=1, and tiger parts and products | | | | 1 | |
| 4513 | 11/5/2012 | Ha Noi | Carcass, n=1, w=210kg | | 1 | | | |
| 4527 | 11/6/2012 | Nghe An | Live tiger, n=1, w=70kg | 1 | | | | |
| 4642 | 1/1/2013 | Nghe An | Live tiger, n=1, w=200kg | 1 | | | | |
| 4969 | 5/17/2013 | Ha Tinh | Partial remains (meat and skin) w=20 kg | | | 2 | | |
| 5191 | 7/10/2013 | Ho Chi Minh | Stuffed tiger, n=1 | | | | 1 | |
| 5536 | 11/10/2013 | Ha Noi | Frozen carcass, n=1 w=~150kg | | 1 | | | |
| | | | Number of individuals | 8 | 38 | 21 | 16 | 3 |
| | | | Number of specific tiger crimes | 4 | 28 | 12 | 10 | 3 |

ANNEX 2: COMPARISON: THAILAND'S REPORTS TO CITES ON TIGER FACILITIES

| Name and location as it appears in CoP15 Inf. 4 and SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3 | | CoP15 Inf. 4 | | SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3 | | Change |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | Panthera tigris (all subspecies) | Remarks from document CoP15 Inf. 4 | Panthera tigris (all subspecies) | Remarks as per document SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3 | |
| Safari World | Bangkok | 12 | Updated 2008 | 124 | Updated 2010 | 112 |
| Pata Zoo | Bangkok | 2 | Updated 2009 | 2 | Updated 2011 | No change |
| Lopburi Zoo | Lopburi | 3 | Updated 2008 | 3 | Updated 2011 | No change |
| Sriracha Tiger Zoo | Chonburi | 424 | Updated 2009 | 424 | Updated 2009 | No change |
| Nong Nooch Village | Chonburi | 2 | Updated 2009 | 6 | Updated 2010 | 4 |
| Samutprakarn Crocodile Farm | Smutprakarn | 58 | Updated 2009 | 58 | Updated 2009 | No change |
| Utairat Crocodile Farm and Zoo | Chonburi | | Updated 2009 | 0 | Updated 2009 and updated 2011 (two entries, 1 leopard both times) | No comparison |
| The Million Years Stone Park and Pattaya Crocodile Farm | Chonburi | 36 | Updated 2009 | 47 | Updated 2011 | 11 |
| Safari Park and Resort | Kanchanaburi | 7 | Updated 2008 | 11 | Updated 2011 | 4 |
| Sampran Crocodile Farm | Nakorn Pathom | 4 | Updated 2009 | 3 | Updated 2011 | -1 |
| Dumnoen Saduak Tiger Zoo | Ratchaburi | 3 | Updated 2007 | 7 | Updated 2010 | 4 |
| Mr Chaiyaporn Wijitsophon Farm | Nakorn Pathom | 2 | Updated 2007 | 24 | Updated 2011 | 22 |
| Samui Tiger Zoo | Surat Thani | 21 | Updated 2009 | 22 | Updated 2011 | 1 |
| Namuang Safari Park | Surat Thani | 2 | Updated 2009 | 8 | Updated 2011 | 6 |
| Phuket Zoo | Phuket | 4 | Updated 2007 | 12 | Updated 2011 | 8 |
| Diswilai Tiger Zoo | Pattani | 23 | Updated 2009 | 24 | Updated 2011 | 1 |
| Trakarn Tiger Zoo | Ubon Ratchathani | 17 | Updated 2009 | 17 | Updated 2011 | 0 |
| Pichit Deer Farm | Pichit | 8 | Updated 2009 | No entry | | No comparison |
| Mae-rim Tiger Zoo | Chiang Mai | 20 | Updated 2009 | 17 | Updated 2011 | -3 |
| Chiang Mai Night Safari | Chiang Mai | 46 | Updated 2009 | 10 | Updated 2011 | -36 |
| Dusit Zoo | Bangkok | 9 | No comment | No entry | | No comparison |
| Mali-Salika Zoo | Nakhon Nayok | 74 | Updated 2008 | 109 | Updated 2011 | 35 |
| Charoenchana Crocodile Farm and Zoo | Phuket | 9 | Updated 2008 | No entry | | No comparison |
| Name and location as it appears in SC61 Doc 41 Annex 3 | | | | | | |
| Chokchai Museum | Pathumthani | No entry | No entry | 2 | Updated 2011 | No comparison |
| Phuket Fantasy | Phuket | No entry | No entry | 17 | Updated 2011 | No comparison |
| City of Nakhonsithammarat Zoo | Nakhonsithammarat | No entry | No entry | 1 | Updated 2011 | No comparison |
| Chokchai Farm Zoo | Nakhonratchasima | No entry | No entry | 4 | Updated 2011 | No comparison |
| | Total | 786 | Total | 952 | | 166 |
| Facilities not reported by Thailand | | | | | | |
| Tiger Temple | Kanchanaburi | ? | | ? | | |
| Star Tiger Zoo | Chaiyaphum | ? | | ? | | |

ANNEX 3: SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT FOR PROVIDING DETAILS OF THE STATUS OF STOCKPILES OF CONFISCATED SPECIMENS AND DECEASED CAPTIVE-BRED SPECIMENS, INCLUDING:

| | Species | Government held stockpile | Privately held stockpile | Date Seized/ Sealed | Purpose of Retaining Stockpile | Source of stockpile | Reasons for any significant changes in the stockpile |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| No. of carcasses | | | | | | | |
| No. of skins | | | | | | | |
| KG. of bone | | | | | | | |
| No. of teeth | | | | | | | |
| No. of claws | | | | | | | |
| KG. meat | | | | | | | |
| Litres wine/tonic | | | | | | | |
| No. of packets pills | | | | | | | |
| No. of packets of plasters | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | |

Details of auditing and inventory processes for stockpiles including:

- Confirmation of DNA profiling for current and future cross-reference for law enforcement purposes;
- Confirmation of DNA profiling of living captive bred ABC specimens;
- Confirmation of stripe pattern profiling of captive bred tigers for law enforcement purposes; and
- Transparency of such databases, accessibility by relevant national agencies for law enforcement purposes and sharing of information with relevant intergovernmental bodies such as INTERPOL.

ANNEX 4: SUGGESTED REPORTING FORMAT FOR PROVIDING DETAILS ABOUT EXISTING COMMERCIAL TIGER AND OTHER ASIAN BIG CAT BREEDING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING:

| Facility Name and Location | Licensed to Keep | Licensed to Breed | Licensed to retain stockpile | No. of captive ABC's at start date | No. of captive ABC's now | Average Number of ABC's born each year |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Y/N If Y, Date | Y/N If Y, Date | Y/N If Y, Date | List by species | List by species | List by species |