TIGER FARMING AND TRADE TIMELINE



— China's first tige farm established in Heilongjiang Province to produce bones for medicinal use

 The US Government threatens trade sanctions against China and Taiwan for tiger and rhino trade

India's flagship Ranthambore Tiger Reserve loses half of its tigers to poachers supplying demand in China

- China bans domestic trade in tiger bone and tiger bone medicines

1993

 US Government terminates the trade sanctions against Taiwan however the certification of China under US law continues to apply

1997

- 200/year: breeding rate for tigers in captivity in China

CITES delegation visits China, which claims to have at least 944 kg of tiger bone and 48 whole tiger skeletons secured, while farms are producing about 200 tiger cubs

2000

annually

1999

a otter/otter skins eized in Yunnan Province, China

23 tiger skins, 33

release into wild in

China

announcing a marking scheme for legal trade in South China tigers "labelled" wildlife from the Shanghai parts and products Zoo sent to to South Africa for eventual

2003

- 31 tiger skins, 581 leopard skins 778 otter skins, 2 lynx skins, 1 fake tiger skin seized in Sangsang, TAR China

China's State Forestry

Administration issues notification India learns its Panna Tiger Reserve has lost all of its tigers to poachers 12 tiger skins, 60 leopard skins,

> 5 tiger skins, 36 leopard skins, 238 otter skins and 113kg tiger Rasuwa, Nepal

20 otter skins and 14kg tiger

3,000: estimated captive tiger

population in China

2005

CITES Parties agree that tigers should not be bred for international and domestic trade in parts and derivatives (CITES Decision 14.69)

- China reports to CITES that it is considering registering and labeling legally sourced Asian big cat skins, noting that the 1993 tiger-trade ban applies to tiger bones only

EIA investigations in China document significant trade in leopard and snow leopard skins

2007

531 saiga horns, 8 skinned tiger paws, 3 tiger skins, tiger bones, 283 bear paws seized in Primorsky Krai, Russia

5 leopard skins, 11kg bones including 5 leopard/tiger skulls seized in Dhangadi,

evidence of "leakage" of tiger products from tige farms in South East Asia seized in Linxia, China

2009

2 frozen tigers, tiger meat, bear paws, and other wildlife products seized in

800/year: breeding rate of captive tigers in China

CITES Secretariat reports

Tiger Park announced. bringing the Park's tiger population to 1,097

· CITES requests Parties to "fully implement Decision 14.69" and report on measures adopted to phaseout commercial tiger breeding operations and actions proposed to deal with stockpiles

2012

CITES Standing Committee Study conducted by IUCN, TRAFFIC and WWF for CITES finds that illegal forward to address tiger trade in specimens sourced farming for adoption by the from captive tigers has 17th CITES Conference of

the Parties Thailand seizes 148 live tigers and thousands of tiger parts and

proposes a strong way

<4,000: estimated global wild tiger population: 7.000 - 8.000: estimated captive tiger population in China, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam

products from the

"Tiger Temple"

2014

increased

EIA and ENV investigations

illegal wildlife trade largely

in north-west Lao PDR

catering to growing

A gang of 15 persons

are arrested in China

suspected to be involved in

international captive tiger

2016

1981

8,000: Estimated global wild tiger

— China seeks CITES permission for international trade in bones and skins from Heilongijang tiger farm, but withdraws in face

1992

KEY

WILD AND CAPTIVE TIGER POPULATION. BREEDING RATE, STOCKPILES CITES DECISIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS MAJOR SEIZURES

EIA & PARTNER INVESTIGATIONS

1994

7,700: estimated wild tiger population; 85 estimated captive tiger population in

- 625kg tiger bone stockpile (roughly equivalent to 52 - 62 igers) sealed between 1993-94 in China

 CITES Parties urged to adopt national legislation against killing of tigers (CITES Resolution Conf. 9.13)

 6,000: estimated global wild tiger population: 171: estimated captive tiger population in

1998



2002

2001

4 tiger skins, 70 opard skins, 221 8,000 leopard laws, 132 tiger claws and 175kg

skins seized in two incidents in Haldwani, India

Khaga

09 leopard skins, 14 otter skins seized in Kathmandu,

population in China

· CITES mission notes

trade implications

concern regarding increase

in tigers in captivity and

· CITES Resolution adopted

urging all CITES Parties to

end illegal trade in parts

and products from captive

- 600: estimated captive tiger

2004

EIA exposes escalating trans-Himalavan Asian big cat skin trade



CITES Parties note an alarming increase in illegal trade in Asian big cat skins

· Spike in tiger poaching - India's Sariska Tiger Reserve has no tigers

2006

of wild tigers believed to exist in all 13 tiger range States

 EIA and Wildlife **Protection Society** of India (WPSI) ongoing translimalayan Asian big cat trade where skins are now being moved in

World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies says tigerbone wine is not a medicine and manufacturing and sales should be stopped

 Tibetans burn tiger and leopard skins after religious leaders appeal for an end to their use

 Massive stockpiles of tiger carcasses found in Hengdao River facility and Xiongsen Bear and Tiger Village in



2008

CITES Secretariat provides guidance on implementation of CITES Decision 14.69 for phasing out tiger farms

Survey of major Chinese cities finds a majority of people believe parts and products from wild tigers are more effective and more desirable than those from farmed tigers

4,500: estimated global wild tiger population; 5,000: estimated captive tiger population in China

Global Tiger Initiative launched to save the world's remaining wild tigers

2011

Amur leopard skin seized in Primorsky Krai, Russia

World

Leaders

to double

wild tiger

by 2022

2010

populations

commit

EIA investigations in China of Asian big cat skins for luxury home-décor and gifts; and of tiger and leopard bone for preparing wines and tonics

International Tiger Coalition, an alliance of 35 NGOs strongly reject tiger farming

2013

in China

in China

producing wine

allegedly made

from captive

tiger bone

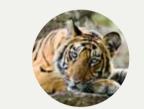
regulated"

Beijing auction house Googut makes public offering of more than 400 bottles of tiger-bone

EIA investigations in China document continued ongoing Asian big cat skin trade and offering skins

China reports to CITES that it does not have the capacity to monitor legal in skins of trade in captive tiger captive tige specimens

2015



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 17TH CITES • Take enforcement action to detect, **CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES:**

 Support the adoption of the draft Decisions proposed by the CITES Standing Committee to assess the trade from and through tiger farms and other facilities that keep or breed tigers, provide funding for the implementation of these Decisions, and call for their full implementation

Adopt the draft Decisions proposed by India encouraging Parties to share images of seized tiger skins and carcasses to strengthen enforcement efforts

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

 Adopt adequate legislation to prohibit internal trade in all parts and **ODE** Ensure there is no further expansion derivatives of wild and captive tigers

 Audit, inventory and destroy government and privately-held stockpiles of captive-bred or confiscated Asian big cat body parts and derivatives

investigate and prosecute individuals involved in tiger trade

 Maintain complete and up-to-date databases on camera-trap images of wild tigers and tiger stripe and DNA databases of captive tigers along with appropriate software for proper identification of seized specimens

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA, LAO PDR, THAILAND AND VIETNAM

 Publish information on law enforcement action against individuals and facilities engaged in illegal internal and international commercial trade in captive tiger specimens

of existing commercial captive tiger breeding operations

 Work with organisations with scientific and technical expertise in managing captive tigers to phase out tiger farms



ENDING TRADE IN TIGER PARTS AND PRODUCTS

China's report to CITES addresses

of captive-bred tigers are "strictly

India conducts series of arrests

organised criminal syndicates

with international connections

revealing the activities of

"illegal" tiger trade and says parts

There are less than 4,000 tigers remaining in

Between 2010 and mid-2016, nearly 35% of

the wild. Tigers inhabit less than 6% of their historic range, with a 42% decline since 2006 attributed primarily to poaching pressure.

 The wild tiger population has declined by over 95% in the last 100 years and continues 2016 has marked a significant upsurge in

tiger poaching and trade. There are more than double the number of tigers in captivity in Asia (approx. 7,000 -8,000) than in the wild. There are 280 tigers in 44 facilities in South Africa.

tigers seized were suspected to be sourced from captive operations. In the absence of forensic analysis, it is impossible to differentiate between wild and captive tiger parts and products. Tiger farming and trade in captive tiger parts and products poses a serious challenge to enforcement and demand-reduction efforts.

 The UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and combat tiger trade, including ending domestic, as well as international trade in parts and products sourced from captive-bred tigers. CITES Parties must act swiftly to end tiger farming and ALL commercial trade in parts and products from wild and captive tigers.



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For additional information, please visit: https://eia-international.org/where-are-the-tigers EIA reports and data on tiger trade are available at: https://eia-international.org/report-category/tigers

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TIGER POPULATION

INDIA RUSSIA 433

INDONESIA 371

MALAYSIA

250

NEPAL 198

THAILAND 189

BANGLADESH 103 106

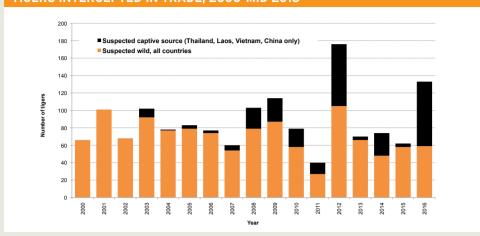
FUNCTIONALLY EXTINCT

TIGER FARMING IS NOT A CONSERVATION SOLUTION, IT'S A CONSERVATION THREAT.

HERE IS WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

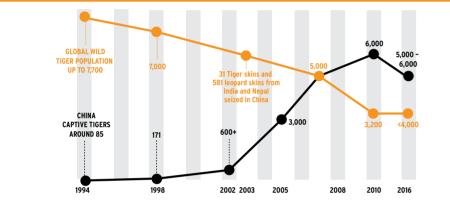
1. Growing international commercial trade in captive tiger specimens: Between 2010 and mid-2016, nearly 35% of tigers seized were suspected to be sourced from captive tigers with approx. 220 suspected captive source tigers seized.

TIGERS INTERCEPTED IN TRADE, 2000-MID 2016



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. There are now an estimated 7,000 - 8,000 tigers in captivity in 240 facilities in South-East Asia and China. There are 280 tigers in 44 facilities in South Africa. During 2006 - 2015, a total of 212 live tigers, 25 tiger "trophies" and 20 tiger skins were exported from South Africa.

TIMELINE OF TIGER POPULATIONS



- 3. Involvement of organised crime: Transnational organised criminal networks involving repeat offenders are profiting from the tiger trade from both licensed and unlicensed facilities breeding tigers.
- 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 through the captive trade. This represents a major gap in ensuring compliance and enforcement of
- **5.** Failure to adopt a trade ban: International commercial trade in parts and derivatives from either wild or captive-bred tigers is prohibited by CITES and countries are also urged to implement internal trade prohibitions. Of serious concern is the legal trade in skins of captive-bred tigers in the key destination country of tiger parts, namely China. Poaching of wild tigers will decrease only if trade bans are fully implemented.



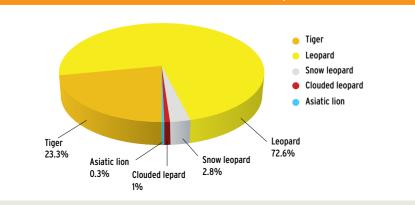
7. Captive breeding for commerce not conservation: Many of the facilities that keep and breed tigers in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China are purely commercial ventures, where the management practices do not constitute "conservation breeding". "Farming" tigers has been widely discredited and rejected by scientists and other experts as a conservation solution. The IUCN has recognized "tiger farming" as "a serious threat" to the conservation of wild tigers.





8. Other Asian big cats are also under threat: The same market demand that leads to tiger poaching also fuels poaching of other Asian big cats such as leopards and snow leopards for use in taxidermy, luxury home décor and the bone trade.

PROPORTION OF ASIAN BIG CATS IN TRADE BY SPECIES, 2000-MID-2016



WHERE ARE THE TIGERS? **CAPTIVE TIGERS AND TRADE**

The map shows tigers in captivity, facilities implicated in trade, planned tiger facilities and seizures of captive-sourced tigers (mapped to province or local level, dependent upon reporting).

It is based on openly available information and is not an exhaustive list of facilities with captive tigers. Note that not all tiger facilities are implicated in trade.

For further information see the interactive resource https://eia-international.org/where-are-the-tigers

Surat

Pune

Hyderabad

Bangalore

Kochi

Colombo

SEIZED TIGER LEOPARD SPECIMENS SUSPECTED TO BE CAPTIVE SOURCED

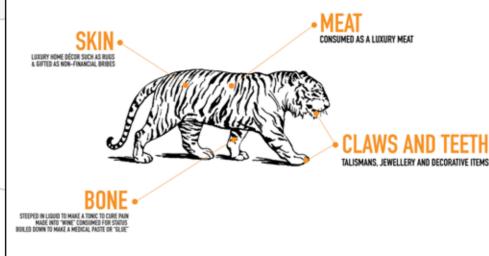
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FACILITIES IMPLICATED IN TRADE

NUMBER OF TIGERS IN CAPTIVITY

PLANNED FACILITIES

#whereRthetigers



NEPAL

Lucknow

Nagpur

Chennai

SRI LANKA

Kanpu

