

## Table of Tiger Crime Incidents, 01 January 2000 until 16 July 2015

This table shows that over the period 01 January 2000-16 July 2015, at least 387 tigers were seized in China, Thailand, Vietnam and Lao PDR. To gain a count of individual tigers seized, the figure is based on skins, live, carcasses and stuffed tigers. It excludes counting incidents of bones alone, to avoid duplicate counting of tiger parts which may come from the same individual. The number of tigers seized in trade across the region is likely to be higher.

Without consistent DNA analysis, or stripe pattern analysis to cross-reference with databases of camera-trap images, it is impossible to say for certain what the source of these tigers is. However, based on a review of circumstances around seizures,<sup>1</sup> it is possible that 54% of the 387 tigers shown here may have been sourced from captive facilities (either wild caught and laundered through captive facilities, or bred in captivity).

### CHINA including Hong Kong SAR and TAR

#### Wild tiger population estimate 40-50

Incident name	Tiger parts seized	Case outcome / comment	Year	Suspected wild caught laundered through captive facilities or bred in captivity? (see EIA criteria endnote 1)
Baoshan Skin Seizure, 2001	23 skins		2001	
Heilongjiang tiger carcass seizure, 2001	1 carcass		2001	
Dehong tiger and leopard skins seizure, March 2002	5 skins		2002	
Yunnan tiger seizure, 2002	1 skin, bones		2002	
Nature Reserve tiger seizure, 2002	1 carcass		2002	
Sangsang skin seizure, October 2003	31 skins	Largest ever Asian big cat seizure. Conviction of three couriers, but information not shared with Indian and Nepalese authorities at time, and financial investigations could have identified syndicate bosses and enabled seizure of assets	2003	
Ruili tiger seizure, 2003	1 skin, bones		2003	
Jilin tiger seizure, 2003	1 skin, 1 skeleton		2003	
Quanzhou tiger skin seizure, June 2004	1 skin		2004	
Liaoning tiger seizure, 2004	1 carcass		2004	
Heilongjiang tiger seizure, 2004	1 carcass		2004	
Siberian tiger skin offence, April 2005	1 skin		2005	
Zhangmu skins seizure, September 2005	12 skins	Government only report tiger seized, not other CITES Appendix I Asian big cat species seized	2005	
Quanzhou Seizure, 2005	1 skin		2005	
Dehong tiger seizure, 2005	2 skins		2005	
Lianghe Skin Seizure by Customs, November 2006	1 skin	Two suspects convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison	2006	

Hailin Siberian tiger skin and skeleton seizure, October 2006	1 skin	One arrest, part of covert operation	2006	
Operation Green Shield, November - December 2006	2 skins	Report to CITES, but no details on prosecutions	2006	
Daqing tiger skin seizure, September 2006	1 skin		2006	
Heilongjiang tiger seizure, 2006	1 carcass		2006	
Qingdao Seizure, September 2007	1 skin		2007	
Guangdong live tigers seizure, 2007	3 live		2007	Y
Fujian tiger seizure, 2007	1 skin, bones		2007	
Dehong tiger seizure, 2007	1 skin, bones		2007	
Kunming tiger seizure, 2007	2 skins, bones		2007	
Guangxi tiger seizure, 2007	2 carcasses		2007	Y
Chongqing tiger seizure, 2007 (two incidents)	3 carcasses		2007	
Menghai County tiger skin seizure, January 2008	1 skin	Suspect gained skin in payment for debt from Mong La in Myanmar, travelling via Dalou	2008	
Erenhot checkpoint tiger skin seizure, May 2008	1 skin		2008	
Manzhouli Customs Amur tiger skin seizure, June 2008	1 skin		2008	
Kunming tiger, ivory and jade seizure, August 2009	1 skin, 1 skeleton	Suspect convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment	2009	
Beijing tiger skin seizure, November 2009	1 skin	Identified by routine inspection. Four sentenced to between five and ten years in prison for attempting to sell the tiger skin	2009	
Mianyang tiger skins seizure, November 2009	2 skins	Offence identified after suspect was investigated for possession of illegal firearms. Sentenced to 14 years in prison plus RMB 50,000 (US\$ 8,000) fine	2009	
Heilongjiang Police tiger skin and bones seizure, April 2010	1 skin, bones	Decoy buy operation	2010	
Beijing Customs tiger skin seizure, November 2010	1 skin		2010	
Anhui circus tiger seizure and sentencing, June 2011	1 live	Repeat offender for similar offence of illegally transporting wildlife, connected with circus. Suspect sentenced to 10 years and six months in prison	2011	Y
Shenzhen tiger skin seizure, October 2011	1 skin		2011	
Hangzhou skins seizure and links to CPPCC member, 2012 reported 2014	2 skins	One suspect, businessman and member of political advisory body, convicted and sentenced to 11 years in prison	2012	
Taiwan seizure, May 2012	1 skin, parts		2012	
Chongzuo, Guangxi seizure, November 2012	1 skin	Arrested claimed they bought the skin at Vietnam border, intending to sell within China	2012	
Nanning tiger, rhino and ivory seizures, January 2013	1 skin, 1 skeleton		2013	
Pinxiang tiger skin and ivory seizure, August 2013	1 skin, teeth	Suspect arrested, reportedly stated he had bought the items in Pingxiang to Putian	2013	
Wuhan tiger cub seizure, September 2013	2 live	Routine inspection	2013	Y
Changchun tiger skin seizure, October 2013	1 skin	Routine inspection	2013	
Hunchun tiger skin seizure, October 2013	1 skin		2013	
Kunming Customs tiger skin seizure via Lao Cai-Hekou, October 2013	1 skin	Suspect reportedly claimed he was hired to transport the skin from Vietnam to China	2013	
Haerbin tiger skin enforcement, November 2013	1 skin		2013	
Nanning tiger skins seizure, August 2013	2 skins, bones, skull	Online trading, decoy buy, suspect reportedly stated that he sourced items from Vietnam, previously sold tiger bones	2013	
Wenzhou tiger carcass seizure, January 2014	1 carcass	Connected to circus	2014	Y
Yunnan wildlife operation, announced January 2014	3 skins, 1 carcass, may refer to previous year		2014	

Leizhou, Guangdong tiger trade gang arrests, March 2014, and seizure in Guangxi	1 carcass in Leizhou, plus 3 tigers to Guangxi	Prosecution of Guangdong-based gang responsible for trading, killing and consumption of tigers. They had previously been investigated in 2007 and 2010 and when arrested in 2014 a tiger carcass was found at the scene. Investigations found that during 2013, one suspect, a businessman, had commissioned the killing of three tigers for consumption in his home province of Guangxi. Tiger parts and other species were seized at his home. He was convicted and sentenced to 13 years in prison	2014	Y
Pu'er tiger skin seizure, reported May 2014	1 skin		2014	
Operation Protector in Fujian, June 2014	1 skin	Operation concerning suspects sending ivory from UK to China traced tiger skin at a relative's house. Case prosecuted.	2014	
Sanmenxi City tiger cub seizure, July 2014	1 live	Investigation covered six provinces, at least nine arrests made	2014	Y
Operation seizes taxidermied tigers, reported 2014	6 stuffed tigers	Operation: Chinese authorities seized four stuffed tigers which had been purchased from a Beijing taxidermy shop; a further two stuffed tigers were seized from the postal service	2014	Y
Tiger Falls From Shandong Building, February 2015	1 carcass	Suspect fined RMB 3,000 (US\$ 480) and resigned his role in Qingdao People's Congress. Suspension and removal of local forestry employees	2015	Y
Kunming tiger skin and ivory seizure, April 2015	1 skin, bones		2015	
Ruili tiger skin seizure, July 2015	1 skin	Six-month investigation	2015	
<b>Additional tigers counted, from reports which are split over time frames, following process of screening potential duplicate records due to overlapping timeframes:</b>				
China reports on Operation Cobra I, January-February 2014	National level reporting: 10 skins seized, removal of similar items seized in same time frame above/by same agency to exclude potential duplicates = 7 skins counted		2014	
China reports seizures to CITES, April 2005-end December 2006	Count from reports to CITES which cover several years, removing items seized in same time frame above/by same agency to exclude potential duplicates = 1 carcass		2005-2006	
China reports enforcement for period 2007-2009	Count from reports to CITES which cover several years, removing items seized in same time frame above/by same agency to exclude potential duplicates = 6 live		2007-2009	Y
China reports seizures to CITES, July 2010 - March 2013	Count from reports to CITES which cover several years, removing items seized in same time frame above/by same agency to exclude potential duplicates = 4 live		2010-2013	Y
For more information and as primary or supporting source for some of the incidents for China (2001-2007) see TRAFFIC, Reduced to Skin and Bones (2010). <sup>2</sup>			<b>Total 163 tigers (skins, live, carcasses, stuffed only)</b>	
During the same time period (2000-2015 YTD), EIA-compiled records indicate seizures of at least 21 tiger skeletons, over 278 kg bone and 29 skulls. This includes one case in Tianjin in 2014 involving 7 tiger skeletons plus 20 skeletons of "big cats" along with other wildlife, which in 2015 resulted in convictions of eight people with imprisonment ranging from six years to 12 years six months. The main accused received a sentence of 12 years six months with a RMB 40,000 fine (c.US\$ 6,400). Additionally, there have been several seizures of tiger bone wine, including 12,090 bottles of tiger bone wine recovered in Yunnan in 2012.				

<b>THAILAND</b> <b>Wild tiger population estimate 200 tigers</b>				
Incident name	Tiger parts seized	Case outcome / comment	Year	Suspected wild caught laundered through captive facilities or bred in captivity? (see EIA criteria endnote 1)
Nonthaburi live and frozen tigers seizure, October 2003	6 live, 4 carcasses and 3 skins (skins not necessarily captive)	"Other better connected criminals were part of the network, but they escaped arrest" <sup>3</sup>	2003	Y
Chumphon tiger seizure, 2004	1 carcass		2004	
Thai - Laos border tiger carcass seizure, mid-2004	1 carcass	Repeat offender arrested, bailed and disappeared, connected with suspects arrested in 2008, connected with Laos	2004	Y
Udon Thani Seizure 3 July 2005	3 carcasses	Connected with Laos	2005	Y
Chumphon tiger seizure, 2005	1 carcass		2005	Y
Thailand tiger seizure, 2006	1 carcass		2006	Y
Thailand tiger seizure, 2006	1 carcass		2006	Y
Mekong seizure, 29 January 2008	6 carcasses	Two jointly fined THB 4,320,000 (US\$ 140,000), sentenced to one year imprisonment, rising to two years if fine unpaid. DNA taken, included Siberian tiger subspecies	2008	Y
Songkhla tiger seizure, June 2008	1 carcass		2008	Y
NE Thailand tiger seizure, 2008	6 carcasses	Connected with Laos	2008	Y
Bangkok tiger seizure, 2008	2 carcasses, 12 kg bone		2008	Y
Pattani, Thailand tiger and leopard seizure, February 2009	3 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken, fine, no further action	2009	Y
Udon Thani tiger seizure, February 2009	3 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken, connected with Laos	2009	Y
Nong Khai tiger and pangolin seizure, April 2009	at least 2 carcasses; Thai Government state 4 but other sources state 2 sliced in half	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken. Connected with repeat offenders and with Laos	2009	Y
Suvarnabhumi Airport live tiger seizure, July 2009	1 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2009	Y
Hua Hin tiger carcass seizure, January 2009	10 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken. Fines, no further action	2009	Y
Bangkok tiger seizure, 2009	6 carcasses		2009	Y
Nakhon Ratchasima tiger and leopard carcasses seizure, February 2010	6 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y

Uthai Thani province tiger carcass seizure, March 2010	3 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y
Chaiyaphum province tiger carcass seizure, April 2010	1 carcass*	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y
Ban Khwao district tiger cub seizure, April 2010	1 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y
Pattalung province tiger and leopard carcass seizure, July 2010	162.5 kg tiger carcasses of 2 tigers	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y
Suvarnabhumi Airport tiger cub seizure, August 2010	1 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update, DNA taken	2010	Y
Sa Keao raid, February 2011	6 live	Owner fined	2011	Y
Arrest of tiger poachers, July 2011	Poaching incident	Stripes on suspects' mobile phone image matched to wild tiger from Thai forests. Two suspects convicted, one received five years in prison, one four years	2011	
Tiger skins seizure, January 2012	4 skins, bones		2012	
Bangkok processing operation raid, February 2012	3 carcasses	One fine, main accused found not guilty in January 2013 due to lack of evidence and witnesses	2012	Y
Suratthani tiger seizure, February 2012	1 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update	2012	Y
Kaeng Koi wildlife farm raid, March 2012	5 live	Three of the confiscated tigers returned	2012	Y
Chaiyaphum zoo live tiger confiscation, April 2012	2 live	DNA confirmed cubs were not offspring of tiger at farm, subject implicated in 2014 AMLO network arrests	2012	Y
Bangkok frozen tiger and leopard seizure, May 2012	3 carcasses	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update	2012	Y
Pathumthani live tigers seizure, September 2012	4-6 live (sources vary)		2012	Y
Ang Thong tiger seizure, September 2012	3 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update	2012	Y
Ayutthaya tiger seizure, September 2012	8 live	Reported by Thai Government to CITES, no status update	2012	Y
Thailand tiger cubs seizure, October 2012	16 live	Courier bailed	2012	Y
Northeast tiger cubs seizure, February 2014	5 live		2014	Y
Muang tiger cubs seizure, May 2014	4 live		2014	Y
Pathiu district tiger cubs and leopard carcass seizure, June 2014	3 live	Courier quickly bailed	2014	Y
Note: *Thai Government also report 1 live tiger seized in Chaiyaphum Province, April 2010, possibly same incident as Ban Khwao district seizure, therefore not represented here in case of duplication, which is a reclassification since information published in 2014.			<b>Total 144 tigers (skins, live, carcasses, stuffed only) <sup>4</sup></b>	

## VIETNAM

### Wild tiger population estimate 10 tigers

Incident name	Tiger parts seized	Case outcome / comment	Year	Suspected wild caught laundered through captive facilities or bred in captivity? (see EIA criteria endnote 1)
For more information and as primary or supporting source for incidents shown here over 2006-2013, see Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV), <i>Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013</i> . <sup>5</sup>		For an analysis of prosecutions for tiger, rhino and ivory cases in Vietnam, see Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV), <i>Summary Report: An evaluation of the outcomes of prosecutions for serious wildlife crimes in Vietnam</i> . <sup>6</sup>		
Binh Duong province seizure, January 2006	1 carcass		2006	
Quang Ninh tiger skin seizure, July 2006	1 skin		2006	
Hanoi Seizure, September 2007	2 carcasses, skin, stuffed		2007	
Hanoi tiger skin seizure, September 2007	1 skin		2007	
Ho Chi Minh City seizure, November 2007	1 carcass		2007	Y
Hanoi Tiger Seizure, January 2008	2 live, 4 carcass, 1 trophy		2008	
Tuyen Quang Province seizure, March 2008	1 carcass		2008	
Ninh Binh province seizure, April 2008	1 carcass		2008	Y
Ninh Binh province seizure, April 2008	1 carcass		2008	Y
Hanoi seizure, January 2009	6 skins, 2 skeletons		2009	
Hanoi Tiger Seizure, February 2009	1 partial carcass <sup>1</sup>		2009	
Ho Chi Minh City tiger skin seizure, March 2009	1 skin		2009	
Hanoi tiger seizure, July 2009	1 carcass, bones		2009	
Quang Ninh tiger skin seizure, October 2009	1 skin		2009	
Hanoi tiger skin seizure, October 2009	1 skin		2009	
Quang Tri tiger seizure, March 2010	1 carcass		2010	Y
Nghe An tiger seizure, June 2010	1 carcass, bones		2010	Y
Thanh Hoa tiger seizure, August 2010	1 carcass		2010	Y
Hanoi tiger seizure, August 2010	1 carcass		2010	Y
Hanoi tiger carcass seizure, November 2010	1 carcass		2010	Y
Ninh Binh tiger seizure, late 2010	2 carcasses		2010	Y
Quang Ninh tiger seizure, July 2011	3 carcasses		2011	Y
Ho Chi Minh City tiger seizure, December 2011	2 carcasses (in wine), skull, trophy		2011	Y
Bac Ninh tiger seizure, December 2011	1 skin, 1 skeleton, parts		2011	
Quang Ninh tiger seizure, February 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y
Hanoi tiger carcass seizure, May 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y
Nghe An tiger carcasses seizure, May 2012	3 carcasses		2012	Y
Hanoi tiger seizure, July 2012	2 skins, 1 skeleton		2012	
Quang Binh tiger seizure, July 2012	1 carcass, 1 skeleton		2012	Y
Ha Tinh tiger seizure, September 2012	4 live		2012	Y
Phu Tho tiger seizure, September 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y
Hanoi tiger seizure, October 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y
Thanh Hoa tiger seizure, October 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y
Dak Lak tiger seizure, November 2012	1 skin, parts, products		2012	
Hanoi seizure, November 2012	1 carcass		2012	Y

<sup>1</sup> Counted as one by ENV

Nghe An tiger seizure, November 2012	1 live		2012	Y
Nghe An tiger seizure, January 2013	1 stuffed		2013	
Ho Chi Minh City tiger seizure, July 2013	1 live		2013	Y
Hanoi tiger carcass seizure, November 2013	1 carcass		2013	Y
Nghe An live tigers seizure, June 2014	2 live		2014	Y
Bien Hoa tiger carcass seizure, August 2014	2 carcasses		2014	Y
Nghe An frozen tiger seizure, December 2014	1 carcass		2014	Y
Bac Kan province tiger carcass seizure, January 2015	1 carcass		2015	Y
Nghe An macaque operation seizes tiger, January 2015	1 carcass		2015	Y
Note: Other derivatives such as skeletons in high quantities (e.g. 8 skeletons in Hanoi, 2010) may indicate suspected captive-source tigers, so the tiger derivative types counted in this table are likely the minimum number of captive tigers. See methodology. For more information and as primary or supporting source for incidents shown here (2006-2013), see Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV), Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013. <sup>7</sup>			<b>Total 67 tigers (skins, live, carcasses, stuffed only)</b>	
<b>LAO PDR</b> <b>Wild tiger population estimate &lt;20 tigers</b>				
<b>Incident name</b>	<b>Tiger parts seized</b>	<b>Case outcome / comment</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Suspected wild caught laundered through captive facilities or bred in captivity? (see EIA criteria endnote 1)</b>
Lao PDR: live tiger seizure composite, 2010-2012	11 live tigers seized over 2010-2012 <sup>8, 9</sup>		2010-2012	Y
Golden Triangle SEZ raid, reported March 2015	At least 2 tiger skins, bottles of tiger bone wine appear to be destroyed in footage released in March 2015 <sup>10</sup>	Note: various sources give different dates for raid. For further information on the location see EIA, Sin City (2015). <sup>11</sup>	2015 <sup>12</sup>	
Note: INTERPOL Operation PAWS July-November 2014 and INTERPOL Operation PAWS II April-May 2015 included China, Thailand, Vietnam and Lao PDR <sup>13, 14</sup> and recovered tiger derivatives, but published results do not assign derivatives to individual countries, therefore not included here.			<b>Total 13 tigers (skins, live, carcasses, stuffed only)</b>	
<b>END OF TABLES</b>				
<p>Sources:</p> <p>EIA collates and grades information on illegal trade in Asian big cats from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government submissions to CITES and other multi-lateral mechanisms such as Global Tiger Initiative and international meetings on illegal wildlife trade</li> <li>• Published information from national Police, Customs and other agencies and multi-agency units</li> <li>• Published information from intergovernmental bodies such as LATF, ICPO-INTERPOL, ASEAN-WEN and SA-WEN</li> <li>• Published information from academic papers</li> <li>• Published information from the CITES-WCMC Trade Database</li> <li>• Published reports, briefings, bulletins and press releases from NGOs and specialist groups</li> <li>• Journalistic media sources, both print and broadcast, in a variety of languages, corroborated where possible through pers comms and against additional sources.</li> <li>• EIA's own investigations and pers comms to EIA.</li> </ul> <p>Additions, updates and amendments welcome.</p> <p>There are additional incidents involving tigers in Laos (2000-2010 only). EIA has clarified classification of these incidents, including those previously provided for SC65 Doc 38 Annex 1, and these are not included in this document.<sup>15</sup></p>				
Compiled by Environmental Investigation Agency UK, <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">www.eia-international.org</a> 16 July 2015				

---

## ENDNOTES

All wild tiger population statistics from Global Tiger Initiative, <http://globaltigerinitiative.org>

<sup>1</sup> Methodology: Incidents are reviewed to identify records which meet the criteria for tigers which are suspected wild-caught and laundered through captive facilities, or bred in captivity.

Criteria: 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. 8 live tigers seized in Laos which has an estimated wild tiger population of <20 tigers. When circumstances fulfil one or more of the above criteria, additional criteria suggesting link to captive facilities include: high quantity and diversity of species of live/carcasses intercepted together, 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Available from:

<http://www.traffic.org/mammals/>

<sup>3</sup> Galster et al in Tilson, R. and Nyhus, P. (Eds.). Tigers of the World. Second Edition: 2010

<sup>4</sup> Total count is between 142 and 146 tigers, given differences within two reports. This figure is the median.

<sup>5</sup> Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV). 2014. Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013. Available from: <http://envietnam.org/index.php/topic/env-activities/606-summary-of-tiger-seizures-2006-2013>

<sup>6</sup> Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV). 2014. Summary Report: An evaluation of the outcomes of prosecutions for serious wildlife crimes in Vietnam. Available from:

[http://envietnam.org/images/News\\_Resources/Publication/Review\\_of\\_the\\_outcomes\\_of\\_prosecutions\\_for\\_serious\\_wildlife\\_crimes\\_in\\_Vietnam\\_2014.pdf](http://envietnam.org/images/News_Resources/Publication/Review_of_the_outcomes_of_prosecutions_for_serious_wildlife_crimes_in_Vietnam_2014.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV). 2014. Summary of tiger seizures 2006-2013. Available from: <http://envietnam.org/index.php/topic/env-activities/606-summary-of-tiger-seizures-2006-2013>

<sup>8</sup> 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. Available from:

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2013/3/7/new-study-reveals-scale-of-persistent-illegal-tiger-trade.html>

<sup>9</sup> SSN and Education for Nature - Vietnam (ENV). 2014. Caged Assets: Tiger farming and trade. Available from: <http://eia-international.org/wp-content/uploads/Caged-Assets-revised.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Lao National Television – English News Programme. Authorities in the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone of Bokeo province close four restaurants after selling protected wildlife. March 31, 2015. Available from:

<https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=485943378223972&permPage=1>

<sup>11</sup> EIA. 2015. Sin City: Illegal wildlife trade in Laos' Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone. Available from: <http://eia-international.org/wp-content/uploads/EIA-Sin-City-FINAL-med-res.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Lao National Television – English News Programme. Authorities in the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone of Bokeo province close four restaurants after selling protected wildlife. March 31, 2015. Reports of date of enforcement activity vary. Available from: <https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=485943378223972&permPage=1>

<sup>13</sup> INTERPOL. Hundreds of animals seized in operation targeting wildlife trafficking across Asia. December 19, 2014. <http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-245>

<sup>14</sup> INTERPOL. INTERPOL operation against wildlife trafficking marks World Environment Day. June 05, 2015. <http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2015/N2015-076>

<sup>15</sup> EIA pers comms TRAFFIC. June 03, 2014 and February 02, 2015.