Fig. 1 | Number of whole pangolin equivalents seized and number of seizures annually, 2007-2018

Fig. 2 | Shares of whole pangolin live equivalents seized globally by product type, 2007-2018

Fig. 4 | Shares of global pangolin scale seizures by reported source of shipment, 2015-2018
How illicitly sourced wildlife reach demand?

- Entire illegal supply chain (ex. ivory), can be mixed with other illegally sourced commodities (drugs for example)
- Traded as legal commodity of similar looking (ex. rosewood)
- Entry points in the legal supply chain typically before exports (ex. reptile skin)
- Farm laundering (ex. tiger)

Corruption  Falsified papers
### Displacement

#### Geographical
- Vietnam as destination of seizures of ivory, rhino horn
- Nigeria as source/transit of ivory, rosewood and pangolin scales

#### Species
- Continued illegal sourcing of new rosewood species
- Leopard, jaguar and lion bones substitute of tiger bones
- Ivory traffickers moving to pangolin
Figure 8: Variation of price data for rhino horn, by trade level, multi-year average, 2014-2018

Source: UNODC estimations based on data collected in 52 field interviews and available literature (poacher to exporter) and on data provided by the Wildlife Justice Commission and the Environmental Investigation Agency, UK (wholesale to retail). Mid-points are a simple average of all observations (weighted by weight where available). In cases where sample sizes and coverage data from 2016 to 2018 was supplemented with earlier years. Note: Ranges reflect varying degrees of uncertainty.

Figure 9: Variation of ivory price data, by trade level, multi-year average, 2014-2018

Source: UNODC estimations based on data collected in 52 field interviews and available literature (poacher to exporter) and on data provided by the Wildlife Justice Commission and the Environmental Investigation Agency, UK (wholesale to retail). Mid-points are a simple average of all observations (weighted by weight where available). In cases where sample sizes and coverage data from 2016 to 2018 was supplemented with earlier years. Note: Ranges reflect varying degrees of uncertainty.
### Table 2
Annual illicit income generated by the illicit trade in ivory and rhino horn (US$ millions), annual average, 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IVORY</th>
<th>RHINO HORN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall market size Asia (end-consumer), gross income</td>
<td>US$ 400 (310 – 570) million</td>
<td>US$ 230 (170 – 280) million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>US$ 260 – 490 million</td>
<td>US$ 120 – 160 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International trafficking</td>
<td>US$ 38 – 60 million</td>
<td>US$ 28 – 79 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runners and brokers</td>
<td>US$ 7 – 11 million</td>
<td>US$ 7 – 15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poachers</td>
<td>US$ 8 – 13 million</td>
<td>US$ 6 – 43 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Addressing wildlife crime with the right tools
  – Sustainable alternative livelihood for vulnerable communities
  – Treating trafficking as serious crime and avail of the benefits of the UN Convention on transnational organized crime

• Addressing corruption
• Going beyond seizures
• Demand reduction
• Supply chain integrity