





The Illegal Ivory Trade.

China is the most popular destination for illegal ivory.	Many of the profits fund Asian organised crime.
Poachers (the people who kill the elephants) make the least money, about 5% of final profits from ivory.	Most of the illegal ivory is moved thousands of miles by sea in shipping containers.
At least 100 containers may be moving every year.	A large amount of illegal ivory is moved in a small number of big shipments.
The majority of shipments exit through the ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar in Kenya and Tanzania .	The top three airports in the chain are in Nairobi (Kenya), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), and Johannesburg (South Africa).
The illegal wildlife trade is worth £17 billion a year. Ivory is a significant part of this trade.	Across Africa, as much as 5-7% of the elephant population is being slaughtered every year.
The price of ivory has skyrocketed from USD \$5/kg in 1989 to USD \$2,100/kg in China in 2014.	Between 2009 and 2014, as much as 170 tons of ivory was trafficked. This could amount to as many as 229,729 elephants.
Rising incomes in East Asia have increased the demand for ivory. Some of these people are not easily or quickly persuaded to change centuries-old preferences.	Poaching and trafficking in ivory is at the highest level in 25 years.
Most illegal ivory moves from Africa to East Asia.	Garlic and fish are sometimes used to hide the smell of ivory. To confuse the sniffer dogs.
The international trade in ivory was banned in 1989.	In China an uncarved tusk can sell for more than \$2,000; ten times its value before it was shipped from Africa.
55 elephants are killed every day. That’s one every 25 minutes.	Tusks are turned into many different products including jewellery and elaborate sculptures that can sell for huge amounts of money.