



ROUTED THROUGH THE COURTS

The Illegal Trade of Rhino
Horn in China

March 2026



Southern white rhinos in Hluhluwe–iMfolozi Park, South Africa.

ABOUT EIA

We investigate and campaign against environmental crime and abuse. For over three decades, EIA has exposed transnational wildlife crime with a focus on elephants and rhinos, and forest crimes such as illegal logging and deforestation for agricultural commodities. We reduce the impact of climate change by campaigning to eliminate powerful greenhouse gases and improve energy efficiency in the cooling sector, and exposing related illicit trade. We use our findings to campaign for new legislation, improved governance, and more effective enforcement.

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Front cover: Southern white rhinos in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa. Source: Dave Hunt

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KEY FINDINGS

- A total of 258 cases involving rhino horn trafficking uploaded to China Judgements Online (CJO) between 2013 and October 2025 were analyzed for this report
- Most rhino horn case verdicts involved small-to-medium amounts of rhino horn (i.e., less than 10 kg); however, CJO does not contain a complete record of all Chinese rhino horn trafficking cases
- Worked rhino horn, such as carvings and cut pieces, constituted the overwhelming majority of seized horn compared to whole horns, powder, or medicinal products
- 512 defendants appeared before the courts, with custodial sentences averaging four and a half years imprisonment and fines averaging RMB 92,322 (USD 13,275)
- Suspended sentences were applied in 37 percent of cases; sentencing is partly determined by the valuation of the seized illegal wildlife products
- Rhino horn cases peaked in 2020 and have declined precipitously in the years since
- Vietnam and Myanmar were the most frequently identified transit countries in Asia, followed by Laos
- Nearly two-thirds of Vietnam-linked seizures occurred at inland locations, indicating that many consignments crossed the border undetected and were intercepted only after redistribution within China
- South Africa and Mozambique were the most frequently identified source and transit countries in Africa
- 54.5% of cases explicitly identifying a southern Africa country involved transit through Hong Kong SAR prior to entry into mainland China
- Rhino horn is typically moved from provinces located along China's southern border - particularly through the Móng Cái–Dongxing and Đông Đăng–Pingxiang crossings in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and through the Muse–Ruili crossing on the China–Myanmar border in Yunnan Province - to consumers throughout China via complex networks of express delivery services, transporters, and the postal system
- Beijing, Jiangsu, and Shanghai represent the primary consumer markets, appearing in 35 percent of cases
- Physical retail outlets selling rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products were involved in approximately eight percent of judgements analyzed, albeit typically in small amounts, and more research and investigations into suppliers are needed
- Other illegal wildlife products are frequently seized alongside rhino horn (72 percent of cases analyzed)
- Rhino horn has been accepted as part of bribery payments by Chinese officials on occasion

Above: China Judgements Online search interface.

INTRODUCTION

The illegal trade in rhino horn threatens the survival of all wild rhino species found in Africa and Asia. Rhino horn trafficking is fueled by consumer demand for rhino horn, which is carved into luxury trinkets and used for its purported medicinal qualities.

China is a primary destination for trafficked rhino horn. Rhino horn trade and use are largely illegal in China, though certain legal ambiguity has existed since 2018.¹

Since the late 2000s, when the current rhino poaching crisis began, China has prioritized and improved its enforcement response to rhino horn trafficking as part of its larger enforcement approach to tackling the illegal wildlife trade (IWT). This has included stepping up detection at ports of entry, investigating and dismantling IWT networks, and cooperating with law enforcement agencies in other countries affected by international rhino horn trafficking. Nevertheless, organized trafficking networks continue to facilitate the movement of this illegal wildlife product into the country. The continued smuggling of rhino horn into China underscores the need for further enforcement and demand reduction action.

This report contains an analysis of open-source information on criminal cases involving rhino horn in China from 2013 through October 2025 derived from the China Judgements Online (CJO) database. CJO contains millions of verdicts from criminal cases prosecuted throughout mainland China.

It is important to note that the CJO data is not an exhaustive record of all rhino horn seizures and trafficking cases that have occurred in China. The CJO verdicts do, however, contain a wealth of information on many IWT cases that received little to no media coverage, including details on the type and amount of rhino horn seized within China, trafficking methodologies and routes, and the ways in which sentences are applied for a criminal conviction.

ABOUT CHINA JUDGEMENTS ONLINE

CJO is a publicly-accessible online database with more than 143 million judgements from court cases throughout China. CJO contains a plethora of information on wildlife trafficking in China and the Chinese Government's efforts to prosecute this

transnational crime. Despite its availability to the public, CJO has been underutilized by the conservation and wildlife crime enforcement sectors since it came online in 2013.

Although a substantial amount of information on rhino horn trafficking can be found on CJO, there are important limitations to the data. First, CJO only includes verdicts for rhino horn trafficking cases that resulted in criminal charges.

CJO also does not include verdicts from Hong Kong or Macau SARs. Hong Kong SAR in particular has long been an important transit and destination point for rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products.

In addition to the lack of verdicts from Hong Kong and Macau SARs, CJO does not maintain a comprehensive record of all verdicts for rhino horn trafficking cases. While all courts are required to upload every judgement to CJO, this does not happen in practice. During the period for which CJO cases were analyzed (i.e., 2013-2025) EIA documented more than 200 rhino horn seizures in China that were not reflected in CJO. For some of these seizures, this may be because their associated court cases have not concluded. Others may not have involved any arrests, while some may simply have not been uploaded to CJO.

Beginning in 2020, the Chinese government started removing judgements deemed "sensitive" from CJO, and the number of verdicts uploaded each year started dropping off considerably.² These actions precipitated an announcement by the Supreme People's Court in December 2023 of its intention to replace CJO with a new, limited database with around 2,000 cases that would only be available to legal experts.³ These actions paint a concerning picture for the future of CJO and criminal justice transparency within China, and may partially explain the sharp decline in rhino horn trafficking cases available on CJO from 2021-2025.



RHINO CONSERVATION STATUS AND THREATS

All five species of rhino are at risk from poaching, illegal trade, and habitat loss. Africa's two rhino species, the Critically Endangered black rhino and the Near Threatened white rhino, are the main victims of the poaching that underpins transnational rhino horn trafficking.

There were an estimated 6,788 black rhinos in Africa as of the end of 2024, an increase of 5.2 percent from the previous year.⁴ The increase reflects ongoing recovery of black rhino populations across Africa, attributed to strengthened protection and habitat management, though population growth has been hindered by poaching and drought in countries like South Africa and Namibia.

The continental white rhino population declined in 2024 after two years of modest recovery. Africa's white rhino numbers fell to an estimated 15,752, down from 17,464 in 2023 and 15,942 in 2021, marking a renewed decline of more than 11 percent.⁵ White rhinos in South Africa's Kruger National Park and Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park have been especially hard hit, and rhino killings in these two parks have contributed significantly to the total population decline observed in 2024.

While African rhino species have been the most affected by poaching and trafficking in recent years, the three Asian rhino species - greater one-horned rhino, Javan rhino, and Sumatran rhino - are also affected by the illegal rhino horn trade.

There is only one Javan rhino population left on Earth, located in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park, and it has been relentlessly targeted by coordinated poaching networks in recent years. This poaching onslaught has reduced the total Javan rhino population to fewer than 50 individuals and has been characterized as a "disaster" by the Chair of the IUCN Asian Rhinoceros Specialist Group.⁶ The Critically Endangered Sumatran rhino is even worse off. With as few as 34 individuals remaining, the Sumatran rhino is one of the most endangered animals on the planet.⁷

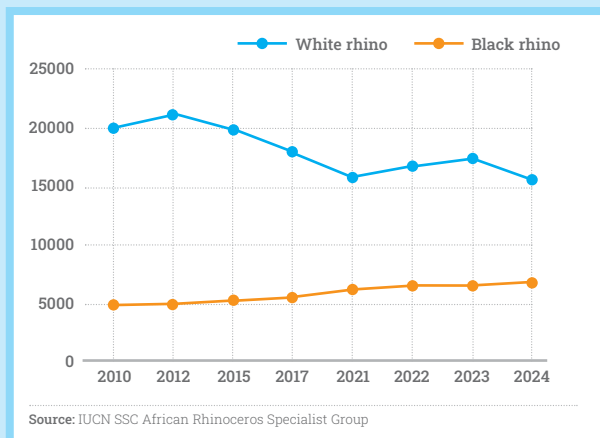


Figure 1
African black and white rhino population trends, 2010–2024.

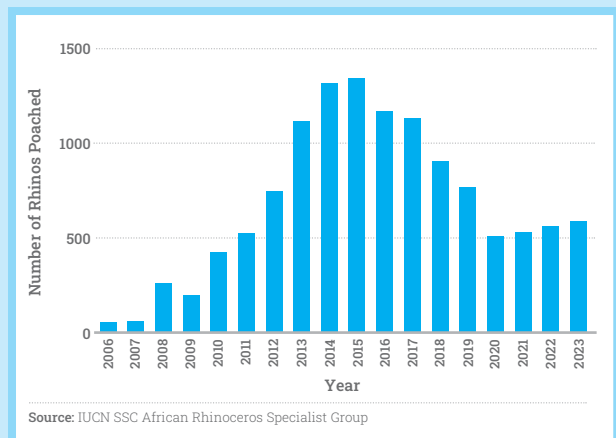


Figure 2
Reported rhino poaching incidents in Africa, 2006–2024.

Despite these limitations to the CJO database, the 258 available verdicts for rhino horn trafficking cases provide a vast amount of data on rhino horn trafficking linked to China that can help inform decisions and interventions by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges, policymakers, and civil society.

OVERVIEW OF RHINO HORN CASES ON CJO

EIA identified 258 verdicts for rhino horn trafficking cases published between January 2013 and October 2025 on CJO. The CJO cases were identified in October 2025 through Chinese-language keyword combining “rhino” (犀) with relevant country names (e.g., “South Africa” 南非) and offence-related terms including “precious animals” (珍贵动物), “animals” (动物), “criminal cases” (刑事案件), and “smuggling” (走私). Where two or more judgments related to the same underlying facts, including appeals, retrials, or separate proceedings stemming from a single seizure or trafficking event, they were consolidated and analysed as one case in order to avoid double counting.

The annual rhino horn seizure rate rose significantly between 2013 and 2015, up from two seizures in 2013 to 22 in 2015. The number of rhino horn seizures stayed fairly constant from 2015 through 2017, before steadily

increasing until 2019 when 40 seizures were made according to the CJO data. Rhino horn seizures rose sharply again in 2020, reaching 72 cases, the highest annual total recorded in the dataset.

The few cases reflected in the CJO data from 2013-2014 may be due to a number of factors. CJO came online in 2013, and it may have taken time for courts to become familiar with the new system and begin uploading verdicts.⁸ This was also when rhino poaching was peaking in Africa, and enforcement agencies in many countries affected by rhino horn trafficking were initially scrambling to respond to the rapidly growing crisis.

After 2020, there was a noticeable decline in the number of rhino horn trafficking cases available on CJO, reaching the lowest level since 2013 in 2023. However, it should be noted that 2020 to 2023 were abnormal years, with a sharp downturn in global travel and possible low levels of economic, law enforcement, and reporting activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. And while cases might have decreased, it is uncertain whether the marked decreases are indicative of long-term change or due to other factors including a lag in publishing verdicts on CJO.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, EIA raised concerns that wildlife products from certain threatened species,

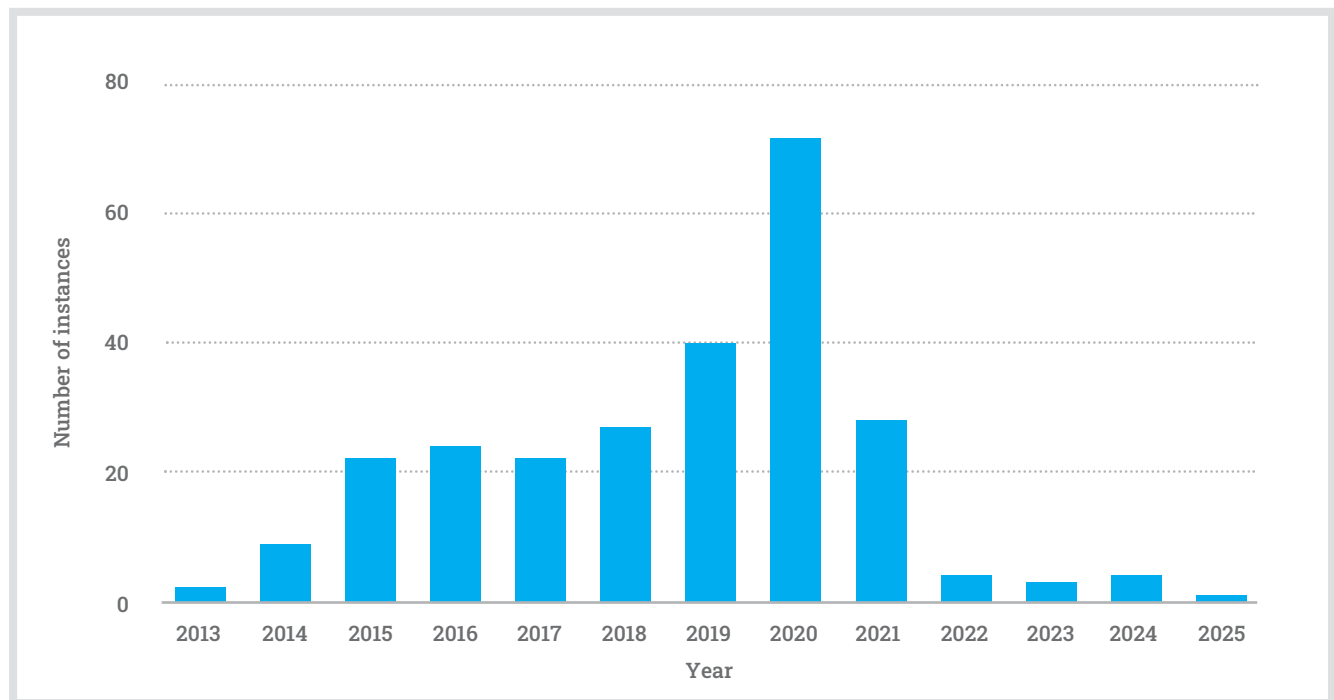


Figure 3
Annual number of rhino horn-related seizures identified in China Judgements Online (CJO), 2013–2025.

including rhino horn used in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), might see a surge in demand in consumer countries as remedies for COVID-19.⁹ Rhino horn is coveted by some TCM practitioners for its purported qualities of reducing fever and detoxification. There were nine cases mentioning the involvement of rhino powder between 2020 and 2024 compared to nine cases between 2013 and 2019. The available CJO data do not provide sufficient clarity to indicate whether the COVID-19 pandemic influenced demand for rhino horn powder.

RHINO HORN PRODUCTS SEIZED

Nearly all seized rhino horn products were derived from African rhino species according to the judgements in which species data was disclosed. White rhino horn was identified in 91 cases, black rhino horn in 25 cases, and greater one-horned rhino horn in one case (see Figure 4). 14 cases involved both white and black rhino horn and are counted within both totals.

The weight of seized rhino horn products was provided in 189 of the verdicts analyzed by EIA (73%), totaling approximately 699.3 kg. Figure 5 provides a breakdown of the seized horn divided into three weight categories: small (< 1 kg; 27.7 kg total), medium (1 kg < n < 10 kg; 172.3 kg total), and large (≥ 10 kg; 499.3 kg total).

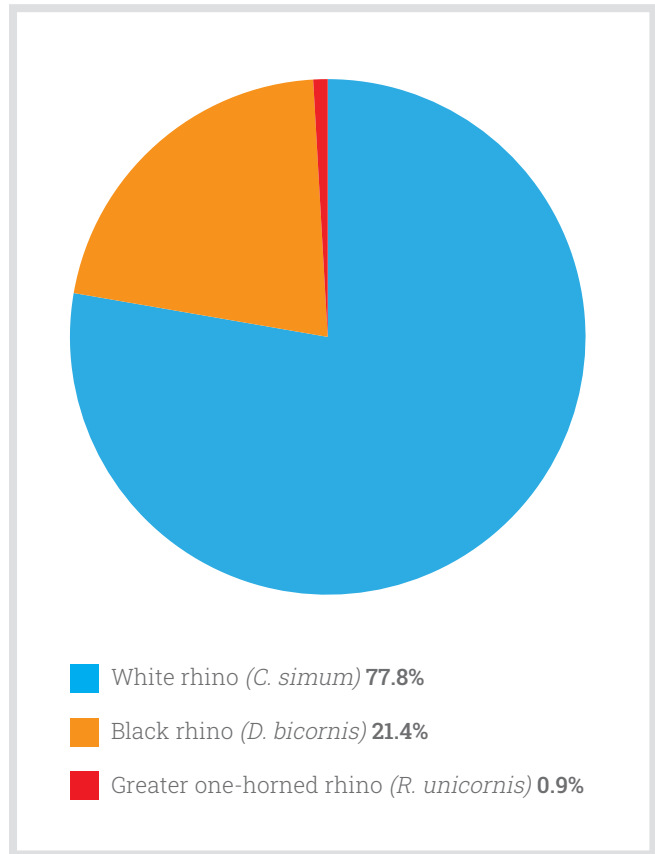


Figure 4
Species distribution of rhino horn products referenced in judgments where species data was disclosed, 2013–2025.

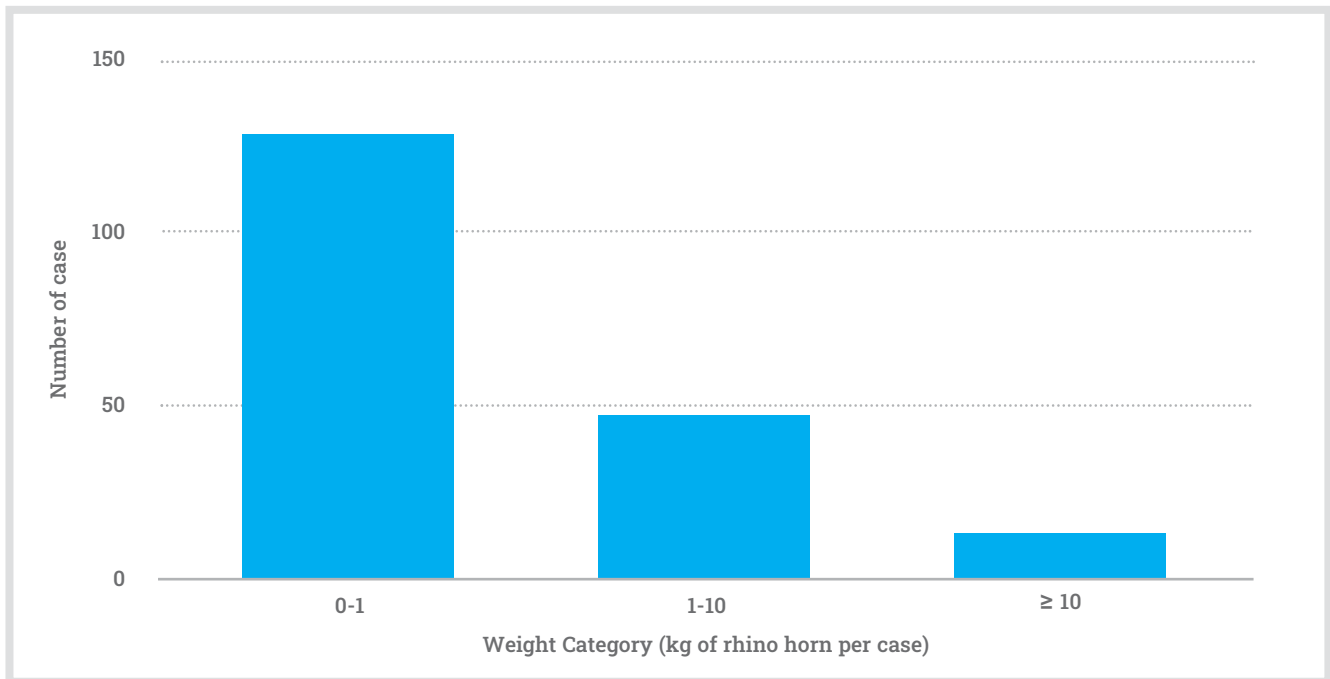


Figure 5
Distribution of rhino horn weight per case in judgments, 2013–2025. Most rhino horn seizures fell with the small weight category (n = 129), followed by the medium (n = 47) and then the large (n = 13) categories

Product Type	Number of Seizures	Image
Worked Horn (various)	149	 Source: Shanghai Customs
Pendants	23	 Source: Chinanews.com
Bracelets	18	 Source: Beijing Legal Affairs Website
Powder	18	 Source: MNews
Cups	15	 Source: Yunnan Provincial Public Security Department
Beads	11	 Source: South African Police Services
Full Horns	14	 Source: Hong Kong Customs
Libation Bowls	2	 Source: USFWS

Table 1
Rhino horn product types and number of associated seizures.



Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs

Most cases (n=129) involved the seizure of less than one kilogram of horn. Authorities recovered more than 10 kg of rhino horn in 13 cases.

Worked rhino horn comprised the overwhelming majority of rhino horn products seized. While specific descriptions of the type of rhino horn products trafficked were provided in some verdicts, most rhino horn seized was referred to with general, non-numeric descriptions (e.g., “slices”, “products”, “fragments”). These items were categorized as “Worked Horn (various)” in Table 1.

The prevalence of small, worked rhino horn products in trade as revealed by the CJO data aligns with the latest intelligence gathered by EIA. Wildlife traffickers based in Southeast Asia have told EIA investigators that due to heightened law enforcement scrutiny, it is difficult to move large consignments of IWT products into China without buyers incurring significant costs. Small quantities of easily concealable products, like powder and offcuts, are easier to smuggle across the border and onward to the buyer’s location within China. Because rhino horn retains a high value on the black market, even trafficking small quantities can result in profits for traders.

No rhino horn medicinal products were reported in the CJO judgements (although vague terms included in many cases such as “products” could possibly refer to medicine containing rhino horn) and seizures of rhino horn powder were minimal compared to worked products. This may be due to a variety of reasons. There may be relatively low demand for rhino horn for

medicinal purposes. Cut pieces or rhino horn scraps may be ground into powder after it reaches the buyer. It can be more difficult to detect powder and medicinal products in trade compared to whole rhino horn or larger rhino horn pieces. It is also possible that medicinal products that contain or purport to contain rhino horn did not meet the valuation threshold for criminal charges. EIA intelligence indicates that wildlife traders based in Southeast Asia who target Chinese consumers continue to offer medicine purporting to contain rhino horn, which may indicate that there is continued demand for rhino horn used as medicine. Such demand may be trader-driven, in that demand arises due to the products being actively marketed by traders rather than traders responding to demand by consumers.

Three cases on CJO involved fake rhino horn. Details were limited, and the type and weight of the fake material were not specified. In one case, the seller transferred a horn to another buyer before the transaction was intercepted and the item was confirmed to be fake.¹⁰ Because the material was determined not to be genuine rhino horn, these cases did not meet the legal threshold for offences under Articles 341 or 151 of the Criminal Law relating to protected wildlife. Where misrepresentation for financial gain is established, such conduct may instead constitute fraud under Article 266 of the Criminal Law. These were excluded from the total count of confirmed rhino horn cases.

Above: Rhino horns and ivories seized at Noi Bai airport in Hanoi, April 2023.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RHINO HORN TRAFFICKING SEIZURES

The province of Yunnan overwhelmingly accounted for the highest number of rhino horn trafficking prosecutions nationwide with 56 cases. This is likely explained by it sharing borders with Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam, making the province a gateway for wildlife trafficking from these countries. However, prosecutions occurred in nearly every province, reflecting the wide geographic scope of rhino horn trade within China. Southern provinces, notably Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, and Fujian, accounted for the largest share of cases, while populous eastern provinces such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Beijing also featured prominently.

In contrast, northern and inland regions such as Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, and Shanxi saw relatively few convictions. Overall, the distribution of cases suggests that enforcement activity and market demand were most concentrated in the south and east, areas with geographic proximity to transit hotspots and historically associated with wildlife product consumption and trade.

TRADE ROUTES

Court verdicts from 2013 to 2025 reveal that rhino horn enters and is transported throughout China via a complex network of international and domestic routes connecting Africa, Southeast Asia, and major Chinese markets. The CJO verdicts provide helpful insight into how rhino horn crosses the country's borders and moves through its transport systems once inside. Two main trafficking streams emerge from the data: (1) Direct long-haul imports from southern Africa, primarily via commercial aviation, with interceptions concentrated at major international airports and occasional transit through international hubs such as Hong Kong SAR, Dubai (UAE), and Doha (Qatar); (2) Sustained overland smuggling through Southeast Asia, principally via Vietnam and Myanmar into Guangxi and Yunnan.

Shipments from Africa: 2013- 2019

Twenty-two cases document shipments of rhino horn entering China with an African country specifically identified as the exporting country and account for the highest-volume consignments recorded in the dataset. These cases all occurred between 2013 and 2019 and



Source: Marlin Clark

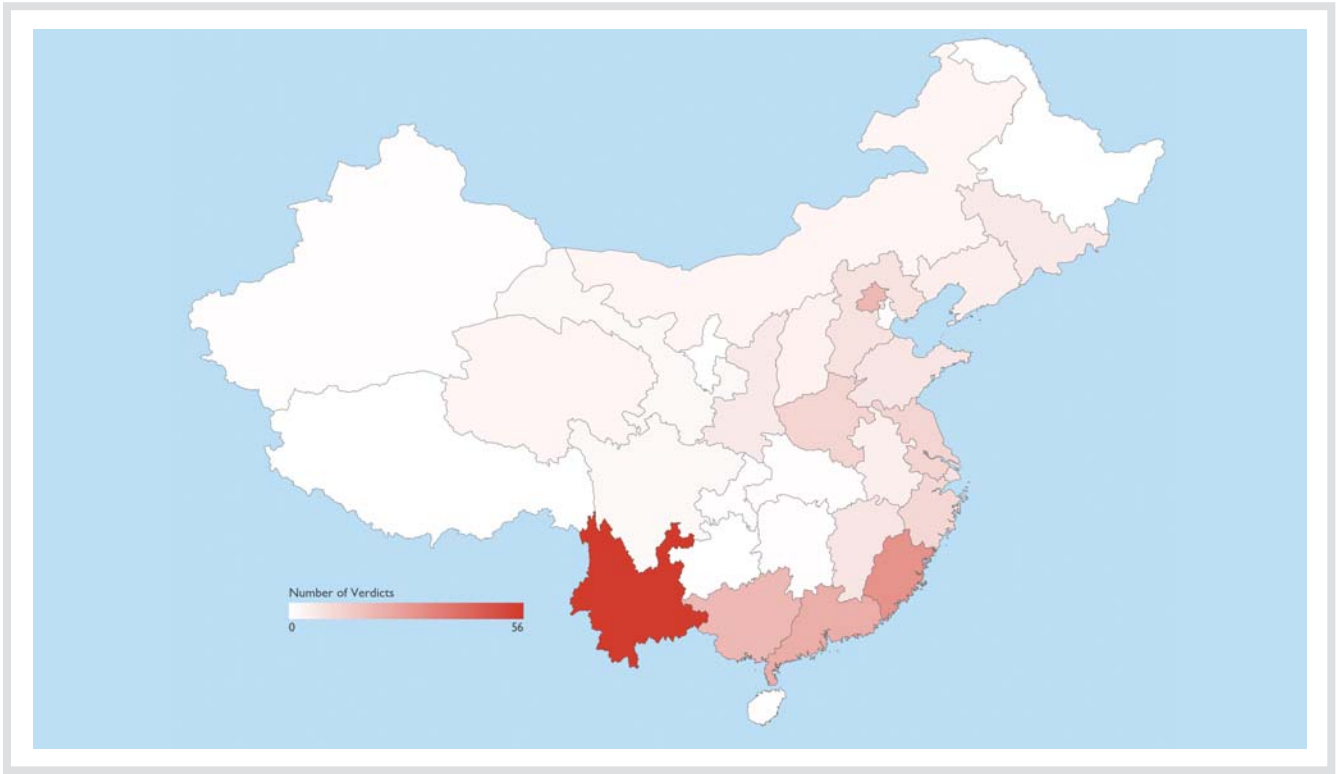


Figure 6
Distribution of rhino horn-related judgements by province / administrative region, 2013–2025.

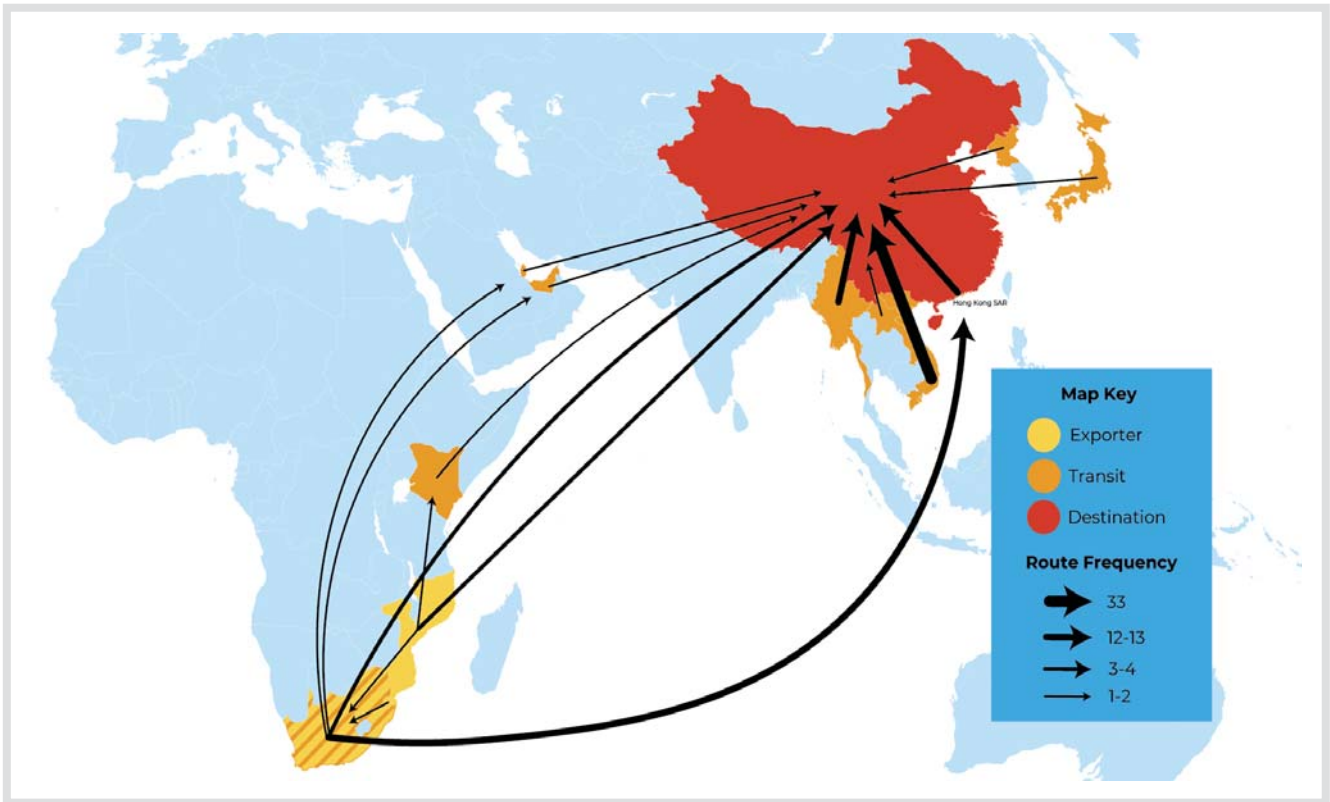


Figure 7
International rhino horn trafficking routes identified in CJO criminal judgments, 2013–2025.



Source: Bernard Dupont / CC BY-SA 4.0

include South Africa, Mozambique, and Eswatini as the exporting countries.

Within this southern Africa subset, Mozambique and South Africa emerge as the dominant source countries both in terms of case frequency and confirmed seized weight. Based on quantities explicitly stated in court verdicts, cases linked to Mozambique account for at least 283 kg of rhino horn seized (with a single case involving 245 kg of rhino horn), while those linked to South Africa account for at least 173 kg. Eswatini appears in only a single aviation-related case involving 8.36 kg of rhino horn.

A defining feature of southern Africa - China rhino horn trafficking is the prominence of Hong Kong SAR as a transit hub. Twelve of the 22 cases (54.5 percent) involved transit through Hong Kong SAR prior to entry into mainland China, underscoring its long-standing role as a key gateway for illicit wildlife products moving from Africa into China. Other international transit hubs appear only sporadically. The UAE features in two 2014 cases, while Qatar and Kenya each appear once as transit points.

Seizures were concentrated at major international airports in mainland China. The most frequently cited

interception points are Beijing Capital International Airport and Shanghai Pudong International Airport, appearing in four and five cases, respectively. Additional seizures were recorded at Guangzhou Baiyun, Shenzhen Bao'an, Fuzhou Changle, Hangzhou Xiaoshan, Xi'an Xianyang, Dalian Zhoushuizi, and Guilin airports, as well as at Shenzhen Bay Port. This concentration of seizures at mainland airports, alongside the frequent use of Hong Kong SAR as a transit hub, may point to comparatively stronger enforcement and detection capacity at mainland entry points relative to Hong Kong SAR.

Nineteen southern Africa-linked cases involved commercial air travel with rhino horn concealed in checked baggage or personal luggage. Court records describe a consistent set of concealment techniques, including rhino horn hidden within everyday consumer items such as chocolate boxes, milk-powder tins, biscuit packaging, wine cartons, tea containers, pen holders, and yogurt tubs, often wrapped in foil or plastic to evade

Above: O.R. Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg, South Africa, is one of the main export hubs for rhino horn smuggled out of the country.

detection. Transporters frequently attempted to pass through Customs using the “nothing to declare” channel, reinforcing the reliance of these trafficking networks on routine passenger aviation pathways and the exploitation of standard customs procedures.

One case stands apart from the others in both scale and method. In June 2019, Xiamen Customs seized 145 pieces of rhino horn weighing a total of 245.85 kg valued at approximately RMB 100 million.¹¹ This is the largest rhino horn seizure made by China since the turn of the century. According to the official account, customs authorities identified and boarded an approximately 1,600-ton cargo vessel, where the rhino horn was discovered in 14 black bags concealed within the ship’s engine-room auxiliary oil tank. Reporting indicates that the vessel had loaded in Africa off the coast of Mozambique, transited the Strait of Malacca, and intended to smuggle the cargo ashore via non-customs coastal locations in China.

Another significant case involved 42.2 kg of rhino horn transported from South Africa to Fujian Province aboard an ocean liner routed through Shanghai in 2014.¹² These two cases remain the only verified maritime trafficking of rhino horn from Africa in the Chinese court record. After 2019, this pattern largely disappeared. This is likely due to a combination of factors, not least of which were

border lockdowns in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as strengthened enforcement. These developments contributed to trafficking networks shifting toward relying on overland routes passing through Southeast Asia.

Vietnam Corridor

Vietnam is a main gateway for rhino horn entering China. EIA’s 2025 report *A Pivotal Player* documents Vietnam’s role as a central hub for wildlife trafficking into China, with cross-border routes through Guangxi and Yunnan serving as conduits for rhino horn, ivory, and pangolin scales concealed among ordinary goods.¹³ Findings from this analysis of CJO verdicts corroborate that pattern on the Chinese side of the border, where 48 verdicts (18.6 percent of all cases) explicitly reference Vietnam as a country of origin or transit. Court records show that trafficked rhino horn is frequently seized in the border towns of Dongxing, Pingxiang, Hekou, and Longbang, the principal entry points handling large volumes of legitimate trade from Vietnam that also facilitate the movement of illicit cargo. Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of seizures by border crossing and year.

Most Vietnam - linked seizures involved small quantities of rhino horn, often worked pieces weighing less than



Figure 8
Prominent overland rhino horn transit routes through Southeast Asia into China identified in CJO criminal judgments.

2 kg. The median seizure was just 0.298 kg, yet a few exceptional consignments stood out in scale. Five cases involved rhino horn ranging between 6 and 14 kg. These large cases comprised nearly two-thirds of the total 65 kg of rhino horn intercepted along the border. Transporter-based smuggling was the dominant trafficking method, appearing in 24 of 48 Vietnam-linked cases (50 percent). The term “transporter” refers to individuals who physically move goods, including hired drivers, and hand-carried deliveries. Transporters typically crossed through Dongxing and Pingxiang before forwarding shipments inland via express courier services to major hubs such as Nanning, Guangzhou, and Beijing.

Vehicle transport appeared in 14 cases (29.2 percent) and often overlapped with transporter activity. Most cases were concentrated at Dongxing and Pingxiang, both of which accommodate large volumes of freight and passenger traffic. Hand-carried consignments were recorded in six cases (12.5 percent), including three where transporters crossed informal paths on foot before mailing the horn inland through express courier services.

Most verdicts referencing transporters or express transport described the rhino horn as being concealed within ordinary packaging or parcels, with one case specifying concealment in a biscuit box. The express courier services most frequently cited were SF Express (4), Yunda Express (4), ZTO Express, (3) YTO Express (4) and Cainiao (1). Nearly two-thirds of Vietnam-linked seizures occurred at inland locations, indicating that many consignments crossed the border undetected and were intercepted only after redistribution within China.

Two verdicts provide direct evidence of maritime trafficking from Vietnam. In one case, traffickers shipped rhino horn and other wildlife products by sea freight from Vietnam into Guangxi, concealing contraband within legitimate coastal cargo.¹⁴ These two cases remain the only confirmed maritime imports of rhino horn from Southeast Asia in the Chinese court record. Other coastal seizures in Beihai and Zhanjiang may have involved similar small-vessel trade, but no other verdict explicitly confirms sea transport.

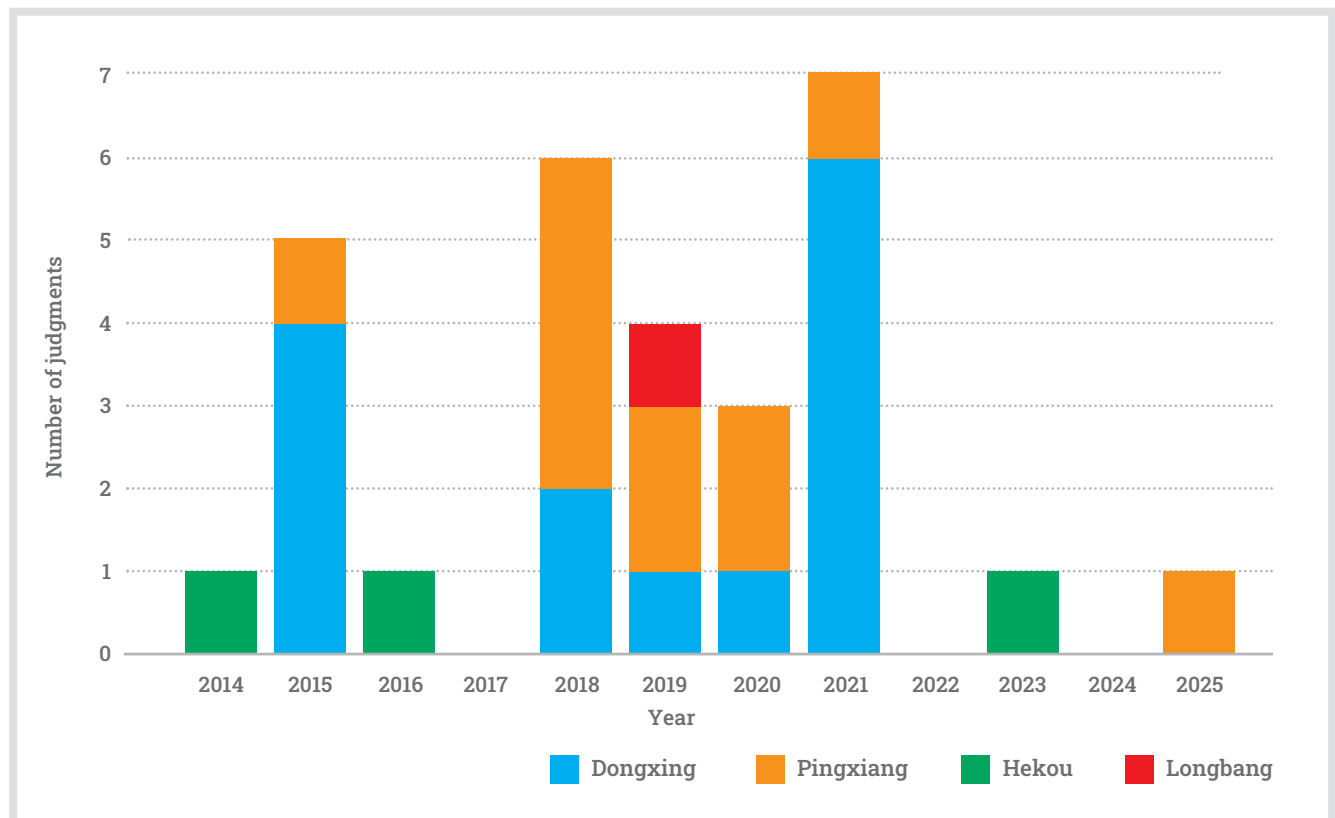


Figure 9 Annual number of rhino horn-related criminal judgments involving key southern border crossings (Dongxing, Pingxiang, Hekou and Longbang)



Source: Nyx Ning / Wikimedia Commons (CC BY-SA 3.0)

Myanmar Route

Myanmar serves as a secondary but consistent route for rhino horn entering China. Nineteen verdicts (7.4 percent of all cases) explicitly identify Myanmar as a transit country. Trafficking activity is concentrated at Ruili in Yunnan Province, which appears in 11 Myanmar-related verdicts (57.9 percent). Ruili functions as the main gateway for rhino horn and other wildlife products entering China from Myanmar, reflecting its role as a long-standing frontier trade hub.¹⁵

Transporter-based smuggling again dominated, appearing in six of 19 cases (31.6 percent), including two cases in which individuals crossed the border on foot. In several transporter cases, horn was subsequently forwarded inland using express courier services. Vehicle transport was documented in four separate cases. The express companies most frequently cited were ZTO Express (4 cases), SF Express (1), and STO Express (1).

Shipments were small, averaging approximately 0.87 kilograms per consignment, with none exceeding 2.1 kg. Four consignments contained powdered horn. The majority, 16 of 19 seizures, were made at or near the border, suggesting comparatively strong enforcement presence along the China-Myanmar frontier.

Laos

Only three verdicts explicitly referenced Laos. Between 2013 and 2015, traffickers purchased ivory from online sellers in Europe and Japan and rerouted shipments through Laos to avoid Customs oversight. The goods were received in Vientiane, hidden in modified passenger buses bound for Kunming, and later distributed throughout mainland China. Alongside ivory, authorities identified rhino horn, helmeted hornbill skulls, and other protected wildlife products within the same network.¹⁶

In 2019, authorities seized 232 grams of rhino horn in Mengla County from a shop selling ivory, pangolin scales, and other wildlife products sourced from Laotian traders.¹⁷ In 2022, a separate case in Lincang involved 236 grams of rhino horn purchased from a Laotian trader in Mengla and later distributed as a gift.¹⁸

Despite only being specifically mentioned in three judgements, Laos plays a significant role in the illegal trade in rhino horn involving Chinese consumers. EIA has documented rhino horn for sale openly in Laos as recently as summer 2025, and intelligence indicates that

Above: Móng Cái border crossing between Vietnam and China.

OTHER SPECIES SEIZED ALONGSIDE RHINO HORN

The vast majority of rhino horn trafficking cases on CJO also involve the seizure of other wildlife. Of the 258 rhino horn trafficking verdicts analyzed, 72 percent involved the illegal trade in the parts and products of other taxa, with more than 50 different species represented in the data set.

Ivory from African elephants was the most commonly seized IWT product alongside rhino horn, accounting for 38 percent of the 187 multi-species cases. Helmeted hornbill casques, pangolin scales, and lion parts (claws, teeth, and bones) were also frequently seized together with rhino horn, with each taxa accounting for 7-8 percent of multi-species cases.

While it is unsurprising that highly-trafficked species like pangolins, elephants, and saiga are among the

taxa that appeared most frequently alongside rhino horn in the CJO verdicts analyzed, the diversity of other species seized from wildlife traders is striking. Asian elephant skin, Critically Endangered golden coin turtles, giant clam shells, lynx bones, and horns from a variety of threatened ungulates including banteng, Przewalski's gazelle, and takin are just a few of the species that have been seized together with rhino horn. Additional research is urgently needed to better understand the nature of the illegal trade in these more obscure, yet highly threatened species.

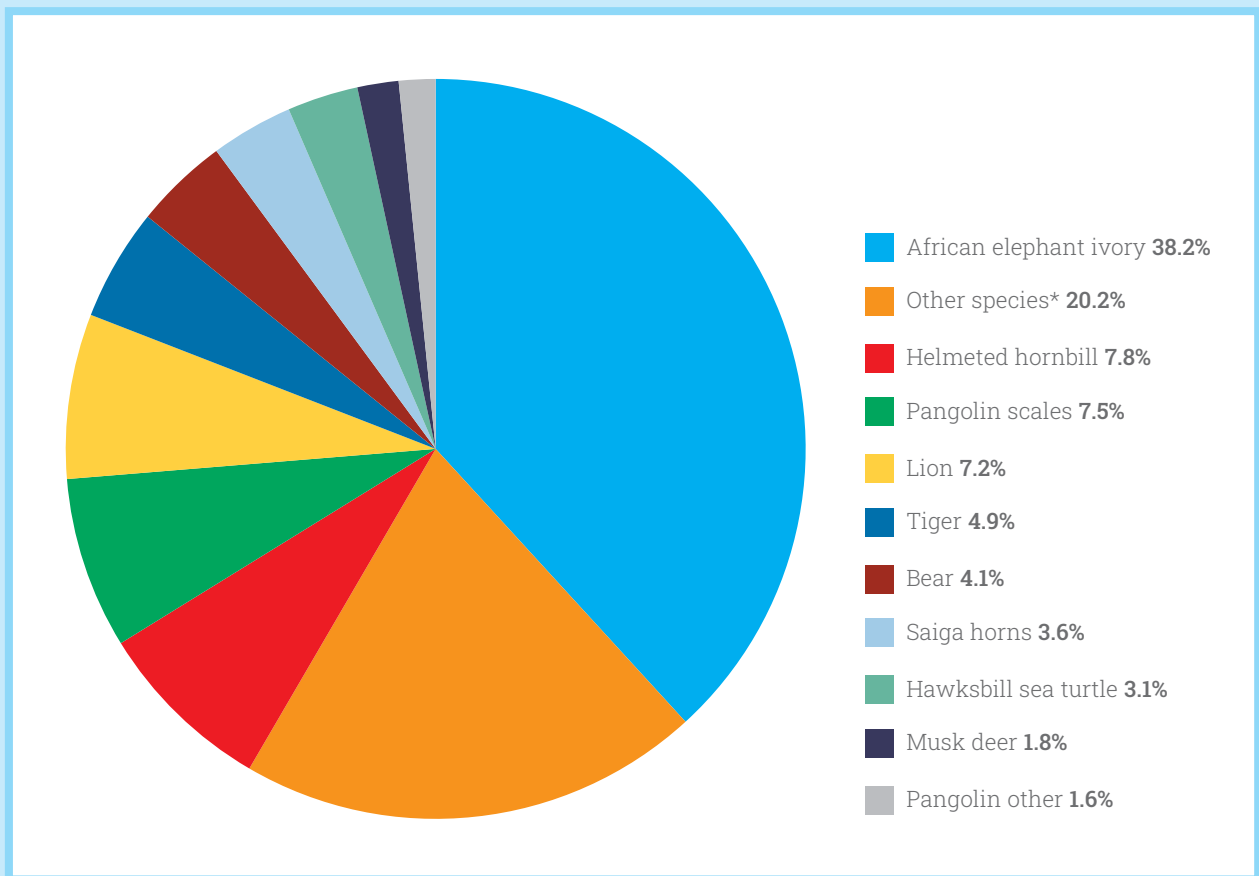


Figure 10

Other wildlife products identified in rhino horn-related criminal judgments. "Other species" included between one and four seizures of the following specie/specimens: Argali sheep horns, Asian elephant ivory, Asian elephant skin, banteng, bharal, camel spp., Caspian red deer, clouded leopard, collared scops owl, coral spp., eastern white-browed gibbon, elephant spp. skin, freshwater turtle spp., gaur, giant clam, gecko spp., goa, goitered gazelle, goral, green sea turtle, hippo ivory, leopard cat, leopard, lynx, moose antlers, muntjac spp., narwhal tusk, Przewalski's gazelle, seahorse spp., serow, Siamese crocodile, snow leopard, takin, Tibetan antelope horns, Tibetan snowcock, tortoise spp., walrus tusk, water deer, whale spp. teeth.

many wildlife traders who sell rhino horn continue to base their operations in Laos.¹⁹ Recent findings from an investigation conducted by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and Mongabay reveal that at least 18 “superstores” in Laos are selling rhino horn and other illicit wildlife products to Chinese tourists with annual revenues estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of US dollars.²⁰

DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING DYNAMICS

Rhino horn trafficking within China follows a discernible pattern linking border entry points, interior redistribution centers, and consumer markets in the country’s wealthier regions. Analysis of 104 multi-location trafficking cases shows how rhino horn moves through this internal network. The cases document shipments

traveling between two or more Chinese locations before seizure, varying in scale and complexity. Thirty-three cases (32 percent) connect two locations, 37 cases (36 percent) involve three locations, and 34 cases (33 percent) involve four or more.

The details provided in some of the judgements suggest the involvement of organized trade and deliberate distribution through established supply chains, while others present details of incidental transactions or isolated movements that happened to cross provincial boundaries. Many verdicts document only fragments of longer trafficking routes - shipments intercepted mid-

Below: Helmeted hornbill casques, like these seized by Hong Kong Customs at Shenzhen Port, were recovered alongside rhino horn in nearly eight percent of multi-species cases.



Source: Hong Kong Customs

journey or during storage - rather than complete chains of movement. Nevertheless, a consistent pattern emerges from the available data.

Rhino horn typically enters China through southern border provinces, moves through interior or coastal redistribution hubs for sorting and repackaging, and ultimately reaches consumption markets in northern and eastern China. Border cities such as Dongxing, Pingxiang, and Ruili account for 29 of the 104 multi-location cases (28 percent) and represent key gateways where international smuggling transitions into domestic circulation.

Fujian Province functions as a principal redistribution hub, appearing in 29 cases (28 percent). Within Fujian, Xianyou County is the most prominent node, cited in 11 cases (10.6 percent). Guangzhou also features in 10 cases (10 percent), generally serving as an intermediary,



Source: Thierry Grossglauser

receiving horn from border areas before forwarding it inland. Court records indicate that Xianyou operates both as a processing and distribution center. Defendants purchased raw rhino horn from suppliers in other provinces, transported it to Xianyou for carving into pendants, beads, teacups, and other decorative items, and sold these products through WeChat groups, shipping them nationwide by express courier.²⁶

In nine of the 11 Xianyou cases (82 percent), seizures occurred in residences or workshops where horn was being processed or stored for delivery. Independent reporting has similarly identified Xianyou as a long-standing manufacturing and transit hub for wildlife products.²⁷

Social media apps are not only used by sellers in China to connect with the domestic market but also by sellers based in other countries looking to sell products to buyers in China. Specifically, WeChat, the Chinese instant messaging, social media, and mobile payment app, is used broadly by rhino horn traders to connect with Chinese buyers.

Beijing, Jiangsu, and Shanghai represent the primary consumer markets, appearing in 13 percent, 14 percent, and 8 percent of cases respectively. These cities consistently appear as destinations rather than transit points, suggesting that rhino horn entering through southern provinces ultimately converges in northern and eastern urban centers.

Transport information was available for 85 of the 104 multi-location trafficking cases (82 percent). Express courier services were the dominant method, appearing in 43 cases (51 percent), with SF Express, ZTO Express, and STO Express most frequently cited. Road transport by car, van, or bus appeared in 23 cases (27 percent), air transport appeared in 5 cases (6 percent) while rail transport appeared once (1 percent). Although many of the recorded routes provide only partial insight into broader trafficking systems, the available evidence demonstrates consistent reliance on China's commercial delivery infrastructure to move contraband swiftly and anonymously across provincial boundaries.

RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLETS

Twenty of 258 verdicts, around eight percent, stemmed from seizures in shops, markets, and other physical retail outlets. These cases show that rhino horn can circulate through ordinary commercial settings rather than only clandestine trafficking systems.



Source: EIA UK



Source: EIA UK

NORTH KOREA-LINKED RHINO HORN TRADE

While the CJO data does not suggest that North Korea has played a sustained role in the rhino horn trade, one case in Beijing illustrates how individuals connected to the country have participated in smuggling horn into China.

In 2018, the Beijing Xicheng District People’s Court convicted Xin Meinan and her husband Hou Feng for illegally selling 19 pieces of rhino horn weighing 32.9 kg, valued at RMB 8.2 million (USD 1.15 million). Court documents show that between late 2017 and April 2018, the couple obtained rhino horn from a North Korean supplier known by the alias “Okuna”, who transported horn into Beijing and delivered it in hotel rooms. Transactions were conducted in U.S. dollars exchanged through informal currency dealers, with contact maintained primarily over WeChat.

After securing the supply, Xin and Hou arranged to sell the horns to two buyers from Xianyou County, Fujian Province, a long-established center for ivory and rhino-horn carving. Evidence presented at trial indicated that the buyers intended to bring the horns to Xianyou for processing into beads, cups, and other ornaments. To conceal the shipment, the horns were packed in luggage alongside household goods before being loaded onto a long-distance bus bound for Fujian. The transaction was intercepted in Beijing before departure, and authorities seized the entire 32.9 kg consignment.²¹ Wildlife trafficking is a family business for Xin, whose father was jailed for life in China in 2003 for trafficking ivory and other wildlife products.²²

The case represents one of the few documented instances directly linking China’s domestic rhino horn trade to a North Korean supplier; however,

North Korea has long been implicated in the trafficking of rhino horn and other wildlife products from Africa.²³

As recently as 2024, the United Nations was investigating allegations that North Korean diplomats and other officials were engaged in trafficking rhino horn from South Africa and Botswana.²⁴ Investigations by EIA have separately documented the online sale by Laos-based traders of the traditional medicine Angong Niu Huang Wan labeled as “Made in North Korea,” with packaging that lists rhino horn as an ingredient.²⁵ The legally manufactured Chinese version of this medicine replaced rhino horn with buffalo horn more than three decades ago.

The Xin Meinan case and the continued availability of North Korean-branded wildlife products offered by IWT traders highlight the continued IWT risk posed by North Korea - a jurisdiction with limited transparency and weak international engagement. There remains a need for enhanced cross-border intelligence sharing and sustained scrutiny of high-risk countries that may facilitate or conceal the illegal trade in endangered species.

Above: Images of Angong Niu Huang Wan posted to WeChat by a China-based wildlife trader. The packaging indicates it was produced by Koryo Chilbo Pharmacy in North Korea. The Korean packaging transliterates the product as “Angung Unwangwan” but the Chinese characters are consistent.

Most prosecutions occurred in the mid-2010s. There were 15 retail cases between 2014 and 2017, indicating that open sale was still relatively common during this period. Activity continued through 2019 with four additional cases, but only one retail case was documented after 2019. From 2020 onward, retail cases are absent from the dataset, which may be due to traders concealing activity more effectively or a decline in visible or actual retail involvement.

Geographically, retail cases were widely dispersed. Early seizures in 2014 clustered in inland provinces such as Henan, Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, and Shanxi. By 2017-2019, activity extended across the map, with cases in Yunnan, Guangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Beijing, and Gansu. Border provinces accounted for 43 percent of these later prosecutions, coastal provinces for 29 percent.

Antique and curio shops were the most frequently identified retail venues, appearing in at least seven

cases where the type of establishment was disclosed. In one 2014 case from Shanxi, a merchant who owned two antique shops in Taiyuan's Nangong Antique City was found with 1.99 kg of rhino horn, nearly 12 kg of ivory, 10 helmeted hornbill skulls, and a hawksbill sea turtle shell.²⁹ Smaller traders followed the same pattern: a Henan market stall in 2015 held 1.18 kg of horn and 38.62 kg of ivory; in 2017, a Yunnan vendor was caught with 6.77 grams of rhino horn and pangolin scales.³⁰

Inventories of rhino horn were typically modest, ranging from a few grams to about two kilograms, but the overall stock of wildlife products was often extensive. Eighteen of the 20 retail cases involved other endangered species products, most often ivory. Several seizures revealed full mixed-species inventories: one Guangdong antique shop

Below: Rhino horn fragments and powder seized by Hangzhou Customs at Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport.



Source: Jimu News



Source: Dazhong.com

CORRUPTION

On several occasions Chinese officials have been implicated in rhino horn-related corruption, highlighting the overlap between wildlife trafficking and official misconduct.

Court records on CJO include at least three cases in which government personnel were arrested or convicted for accepting rhino horn as bribes or directly purchasing it through illicit channels. These examples suggest that rhino horn continues to serve as a currency of corruption among certain political and administrative circles.

Bribery Case

In 2023, the Shuangjiang Autonomous County People's Court in Yunnan Province convicted businessman Cao Mouxin of bribery, illegal acquisition of endangered wildlife products, and collusive bidding. The case revealed a decade-long pattern of corruption tied to wildlife trafficking and public contracting.

Between 2003 and 2014, Cao systematically bribed senior officials in Yun County, including those overseeing agricultural, financial, and infrastructure sectors, to secure preferential access to government projects and approvals. The total value of bribes exceeded RMB 590,000 (USD 83,000), delivered in various forms such as cash, luxury goods, land, and wildlife products. One of the most significant transactions involved rhino horn, which Cao purchased at RMB1,100 per gram, more than double the market price, as a covert form of payment to key officials including Zhao Mouhui, then Deputy Director of the County Agriculture Bureau and later Party Secretary of Aihua Town.

The court found that Cao's horn originated from a cross-border trade network linking Laos and

Yunnan, facilitated by a middleman who had bought it from a Lao trader in 2011. After the purchase, Cao divided roughly 236 grams of horn into four parts, gifting pieces to Zhao and other officials while retaining one for himself. In 2022, investigators recovered one 64.75-gram fragment from Zhao's home; forensic testing confirmed it as white rhino horn.

In addition to bribery and wildlife crimes, the verdict found that Cao engaged in bid rigging to secure a RMB 25.8 million (USD 3.6 million) public housing construction contract in Lincang in 2021. He organized multiple companies under his control to submit coordinated bids, ensuring his own firm's success.

The court concluded that Cao's actions undermined fair competition, violated wildlife-protection laws, and exemplified how wildlife products were used as instruments of corruption within local governance. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined RMB 60,000 (USD 8,400), covering all three offenses.

The case highlights the overlap between corruption and wildlife trafficking in Yunnan's border regions, where rhino horn continues to circulate as both a luxury commodity and a gift for bribery within administrative patronage systems.²⁸

Above: Court hearing in a wildlife smuggling case at Zibo Intermediate People's Court, Shandong, China.

implicated in a 2015 case contained rhino horn powder, ivory, hippo teeth, bear parts, helmeted hornbill skulls, and saiga horn.³¹

Together, these cases show that legitimate retail networks operated as a visible extension of the broader wildlife trade system. Rhino horn was displayed and sold alongside other contraband in licensed shops, exposing how the retail sector served as a commercial bridge between legal and illicit markets.

PROSECUTIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND PENALTIES

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (Criminal Law) comprises the backbone of China's criminal justice system. All criminal cases in China allege violations of the Criminal Law, and cases involving rhino horn trafficking are no exception. All rhino horn trafficking cases on CJO involve violations of Articles 341 (illegal trade in wildlife) and/or 151 (smuggling) of the Criminal Law.

Article 341 stipulates that it is a violation to illegally purchase, transport, or sell rare and endangered wildlife under state protection as well as their manufactured products. Article 151 pertains to smuggling of prohibited goods, including protected wildlife, into or out of the country. The severity of fixed-term imprisonment and fines varies depending on the seriousness of the circumstances for a particular case. Other charges

brought in rhino horn trafficking cases included robbery (Article 263), fraud (Article 266), graft/embezzlement (Article 382), abuse of power (Article 392), and bribery (Article 385).

The Supreme People's Court's Interpretation on Specific Legal Issues Concerning the Trial of Criminal Cases of Destroying Wildlife Resources provides additional guidance on how Articles 341 and 151 should be applied with an aim of ensuring that the courts impose consistent and appropriate sentences based on the specific circumstances of each case.³² "Serious" violations are punishable by fixed-term imprisonment of between five and 10 years and a fine, while "especially serious" cases may result in more than 10 years imprisonment up to a life sentence. One hundred and fifteen of the judgements (44.6 percent) referenced this interpretation.

In total, 512 defendants were presented before the court, all of whom were found guilty. The average amount of incarceration was approximately four and a half years and the average fine was RMB 92,322 (USD 13,275). Suspended sentences were applied in 37 percent of outcomes, with an average of 1.91 years. Twenty-three of the cases were retrials; of those, only four resulted in changes to the penalties applied and all changes were minimal.

JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION AND SENTENCING GUIDANCE

The judicial interpretation was initially promulgated in 2000, and in 2022 was repealed and replaced by an updated interpretation (Fa Shi [2022] No. 12).³³

Among the revisions in the 2022 interpretation, the most consequential for rhino horn trafficking cases is the updated guidance used to determine the severity of penalties. The 2000 version relied primarily on a quantitative standard - the greater the number of products seized, the more severe the penalty. The 2022 version scraps the quantitative standard and relies instead only on a value standard - the more valuable the products seized, the more severe the penalty. In 2002, the government established the value of rhino horn as RMB 250,000 per kg or the actual trade price, whichever is higher.³⁴

According to the 2022 interpretation, penalties for smuggling (Article 151 of the Criminal Law) and illegally trading (Article 341 of the criminal law) protected wildlife are determined by the following valuation criteria:

- RMB 20,000 - 200,000 (USD 2,800 - 28,000): up to five years imprisonment and fined
- RMB 200,000 - 2,000,000 (USD 28,000 - 280,000): between five and 10 years imprisonment and fined
- RMB 2,000,000 (USD 280,000) or greater: between 10 years and life imprisonment

CONCLUSION

While China has long been recognized as a significant end-use country for rhino horn, limited information has been made available in the public domain in recent years that can provide insight into China's law enforcement response to rhino horn trafficking and subsequent impacts on the illegal trade in rhino horn.

As China has strengthened its enforcement against rhino horn trafficking and other IWT crimes, organized trafficking networks have found it more difficult to move large consignments of rhino horn directly into China via air and maritime shipping routes from source countries in Africa. As a result, criminal groups have largely shifted to shipping larger consignments of rhino horn to Southeast Asia before onward transit of products overland to consumers in China.

The findings contained in this report corroborate known trends and information produced by government and civil society stakeholders, while also providing novel insights into aspects of the illegal rhino horn trade that have not been robustly researched. EIA's analysis is intended to supplement existing information available on rhino horn trafficking with new information on rhino horn trafficking dynamics in China extracted from the valuable, yet underutilized CJO database of Chinese court judgements. With limited recent information on rhino horn trafficking linked to China available in open-source reports, together with China's refusal to allow its illegal trade data to be used by CITES for global research and analysis purposes,³⁵ the CJO data provides critical insights into the illegal rhino horn trade in China.

Rhino horn seizures peaked in China in 2020, before dropping off precipitously the following year and remaining at low levels annually. This aligns with the global declining trend in rhino horn seizures, which reflects the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on international travel and commerce, as well as sustained enforcement action by China. High-volume consignments of rhino horn shipped via maritime and air routes directly to Chinese ports of entry are now the exception rather than the rule - instead, traffickers more frequently opt to move goods into China overland across the southern border.

The CJO data reinforces the known role that Southeast Asia plays in connection to Chinese rhino horn trafficking cases and corroborates findings from EIA's

recent Pivotal Player report. Vietnam remains the principal gateway for rhino entering China through its southern border; however, it is notable that Myanmar appeared frequently as an implicated transit country. While Myanmar has generally been understood to be a conduit for a variety of illegal wildlife products entering China, the CJO judgements provide important empirical data pointing to Myanmar's significant role facilitating rhino horn trafficking into China. A greater focus from enforcement agencies and policymakers on Myanmar's role in international rhino horn trafficking may therefore be warranted.

The judgements on CJO help to fill an important information gap vis-a-vis domestic trade and enforcement of rhino horn trafficking within China. The vast majority of open-source media reports about rhino horn trafficking and China pertain to seizures made at ports of exit or entry. In contrast, the CJO judgements provide details on hundreds of cases involving local rhino horn trafficking (of course, all rhino horn illegally traded in China was obtained from abroad at one point).

The data shows that while rhino horn trafficking affects most of China, the southern border provinces together with densely populated cities and provinces in Eastern China are most frequently implicated in the trade. Traders rely on WeChat to advertise and sell products, and employ a variety of transport methods, from express delivery services to personal transporters, to move their products to buyers. These complex internal trade routes often involve several stops across multiple provinces. Identifying and disrupting the diffuse, transporter-based trafficking networks that facilitate a low-volume, high-frequency trade in rhino horn and other products remain key challenges for Chinese law enforcement.

The analysis further revealed that physical retail outlets played a role in a significant minority of cases. Rhino horn seizures implicating antique and curio shops typically involved small quantities of horn; however, the cumulative impacts of trade linked to these stores is

likely greater than what the CJO data suggests given the limitations to the data set. While subsequent investigations into the suppliers may have occurred, there were no details in the CJO judgements involving physical stores that indicated further investigations by the authorities.

While it is no surprise that some rhino horn cases involved other wildlife products like ivory and pangolin scales, the diversity of species recovered alongside rhino horn revealed in the CJO judgements is extraordinary. Specimens of more than 50 different species - including coral, molluscs, reptiles, birds, ungulates, primates, and cetaceans - were seized by authorities together with rhino horn. More research is needed to better understand the scale and dynamics of trade in these species to assess impacts on wild populations and appropriate law enforcement response.

The judgements reaffirm China's commitment to preventing rhino horn trafficking, irrespective of whether the case involves only a few grams of horn or a transnational organized crime network moving dozens of kilograms in a single consignment. Most rhino horn cases on CJO involved small-to-medium amounts of horn, which was reflected by the sentences applied.

Custodial sentences averaged four and a half years, and suspended sentences were applied in 37 percent of cases.

Suspended sentences can be a useful tool to ensure the criminal justice response is proportionate to the severity of the case; however, it is important that the application of suspended sentences is consistent and not abused to allow serious criminals off with a slap on the wrist. New guidance on the application of suspended sentences in wildlife smuggling and illegal trade cases would help to eliminate ambiguity on their use in the future.

China's continued prioritization and effective enforcement of rhino horn trafficking has undoubtedly contributed to the downturn in illegal rhino horn trade in recent years. However, China remains a primary consumer market for rhino horn and its nationals, based in China and abroad, continue to engage in organized rhino horn trafficking which is driving the poaching of wild rhinos. EIA encourages China to remain steadfast in its approach to rhino horn trafficking, to enhance transparency of its wildlife crime enforcement, and to take a leadership role in the global effort to protect rhinoceroses by sharing its experiences and expertise with other countries affected by rhino poaching and illegal trade.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHINA

- Prioritize intelligence-led law enforcement and anti-corruption activities, including financial investigations, in provinces and towns located on China's southern border with Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar
- Conduct follow-up investigations, including financial investigations, into the suppliers of physical retail outlets selling rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products
- Enhance information sharing and collaboration, including joint investigations, with other countries affected by rhino horn trafficking
- Continue to set a global example in criminal justice transparency by maintaining the CJO and keeping it up-to-date, publishing rhino horn trafficking and other IWT case judgements including historic cases that have not yet been made available
- Ensure all IWT cases uploaded to CJO are reflected in China's Annual Illegal Trade reports provided to the CITES Secretariat
- Authorize CITES to include China's illegal trade data in global research and analysis
- Provide samples of all seized rhino horn to the Rhino DNA Indexing System (RhODIS) in South Africa to determine provenance of horn and provide important data for use in follow up investigations
- Ensure consistent application of suspended sentences and consider promulgating guidance on the use of suspended sentences in IWT cases

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CJO RHINO-RELATED CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS (2013–2025)

CJO Case Number	Decision Date
(2014) 盘法刑环保初字第02号	2014-03-03
(2013) 二中刑终字第251号	2014-04-03
(2014) 三中刑初字第00262号	2014-05-28
(2014) 三中刑初字第00711号	2014-10-11
(2014) 雨刑初字第00215号	2014-11-19
(2014) 廊广刑初字第254号	2014-11-19
(2014) 盘法刑环保初字第16号	2014-12-01
(2014) 大刑二终字第541号	2014-12-01
(2014) 惠刑初字第194号	2014-12-12
(2015) 乌勃刑初字第4号	2015-01-08
(2015) 凭刑初字第12号	2015-03-11
(2015) 鱼刑初字第166号	2015-03-12
(2015) 防市刑一终字第7号	2015-03-26
(2015) 沪三中刑初字第2号	2015-04-24
(2014) 榕刑初字第200号	2015-04-29
(2015) 东刑初字第105号	2015-06-08
(2015) 仙刑初字第296号	2015-06-16
(2015) 武侯刑初字第478号	2015-07-20
(2015) 昆刑初字第77号	2015-07-20
(2015) 杏刑初字第121号	2015-08-18
(2015) 仙刑初字第489号	2015-08-25
(2015) 龙刑初字第128号	2015-11-05
(2015) 东刑初字第1429号	2015-11-13
(2015) 东刑初字第1565号	2015-11-25
(2015) 腾刑初字第374号	2015-11-26
(2015) 瑞刑初字第132号	2015-11-26
(2015) 东刑初字第229号	2015-12-10
(2015) 浙杭刑初206号	2015-12-17
(2015) 镇刑初字第455号	2016-01-26
(2016) 陕0116刑初6号	2016-01-29
(2015) 延林中刑终字第12号	2016-02-01
(2016) 京0102刑初28号	2016-03-03
(2016) 闽0322刑初93号	2016-03-31
(2015) 中一法刑二初字第900号	2016-04-28

CJO Case Number	Decision Date
(2015) 武侯刑初字第489号	2016-05-23
(2016) 沪0109刑初381号	2016-06-07
(2016) 京04刑初13号	2016-06-07
(2016) 闽0322刑初389号	2016-07-13
(2016) 云刑终819号	2016-08-03
(2016) 云0581刑初307号	2016-08-11
(2016) 粤0103刑初857号	2016-08-16
(2016) 闽0322刑初549号	2016-08-19
(2016) 沪0109刑初372号	2016-09-12
(2016) 云3103刑初101号	2016-09-26
(2016) 京0102刑初259号	2016-11-08
(2016) 苏0102刑初193号	2016-11-23
(2016) 粤刑终870号	2016-12-21
(2016) 晋01刑终304号	2016-12-22
(2016) 粤0103刑初1125号	2017-01-20
(2017) 豫1002刑初28号	2017-01-23
(2016) 陕0112刑初687号	2017-02-20
(2016) 浙刑终504号	2017-03-03
(2016) 云0103刑初962号	2017-03-10
(2017) 吉0112刑初27号	2017-03-30
(2016) 鲁1402刑初295号	2017-03-30
(2017) 京0102刑初92号	2017-04-05
(2017) 京0102刑初296号	2017-04-24
(2016) 粤刑终382号	2017-05-04
(2017) 闽03刑终161号	2017-05-15
(2017) 京0102刑初174号	2017-05-16
(2017) 苏0706刑初467号	2017-05-22
(2016) 闽01刑初132号	2017-06-14
(2016) 桂0103刑初868号	2017-06-21
(2017) 冀0202刑初89号	2017-06-23
(2017) 云01刑终254号	2017-07-03
(2017) 京0102刑初421号	2017-07-21
(2017) 云0103刑初373号	2017-08-10
(2017) 浙0781刑初282号	2017-08-15
(2017) 豫1025刑初220号	2017-09-08
(2017) 云0581刑初314号	2017-09-11
(2017) 云0581刑初370号	2017-09-30
(2017) 辽0792刑初58号	2017-09-30

CJO Case Number	Decision Date
(2017) 甘2926刑初133号	2017-11-23
(2017) 辽0792刑初82号	2017-12-18
(2017) 云3124刑初75号	2017-12-18
(2017) 云3103刑初267号	2017-12-25
(2018) 沪0112刑初106号	2018-01-22
(2017) 云0702刑初483号	2018-03-16
(2017) 粤5102刑初96号	2018-04-16
(2018) 闽0322刑初137号	2018-04-17
(2018) 豫14刑终62号	2018-05-03
(2018) 甘0102刑初572号	2018-07-04
(2018) 云0103刑初605号	2018-08-16
(2018) 云0502刑初448号	2018-09-07
(2018) 粤刑终1010号	2018-09-27
(2018) 桂0802刑初235号	2018-10-09
(2018) 赣0402刑初175号	2018-10-24
(2018) 苏0508刑初549号	2018-11-01
(2018) 闽0322刑初897号	2018-11-23
(2018) 苏0205刑初544号	2018-11-26
(2018) 云0103刑初44号	2018-12-03
(2018) 闽0322刑初943号	2018-12-11
(2018) 云3103刑初337号	2018-12-17
(2018) 赣04刑终457号	2018-12-17
(2018) 粤0103刑初1074号	2018-12-19
(2018) 云0502刑初291号	2018-12-20
(2018) 桂1423刑初147号	2018-12-27
(2019) 浙0783刑初2号	2019-01-08
(2018) 桂1423刑初146号	2019-01-09
(2018) 桂0681刑初214号	2019-01-24
(2019) 云05刑初45号	2019-03-07
(2018) 闽03刑终715号	2019-03-13
(2019) 云0502刑初56号	2019-03-22
(2019) 沪刑终11号	2019-03-22
(2018) 桂0681刑初221号	2019-04-09
(2019) 沪03刑初41号	2019-04-25
(2018) 京0102刑初900号	2019-05-06
(2019) 云2822刑初45号	2019-05-27
(2019) 闽0322刑初330号	2019-05-31
(2018) 桂14刑初95号	2019-06-03

CJO Case Number	Decision Date
(2019) 云2823刑初110号	2019-06-05
(2018) 辽0504刑初229号	2019-06-17
(2019) 青0102刑初4号	2019-07-10
(2019) 陕刑终192号	2019-07-21
(2019) 吉0291刑初16号	2019-08-23
(2019) 苏0102刑初387号	2019-09-10
(2019) 粤01刑初335号	2019-09-24
(2019) 辽02刑初81号	2019-09-27
(2019) 闽0322刑初658号	2019-09-30
(2019) 闽0322刑初650号	2019-10-14
(2019) 闽0322刑初573号	2019-10-25
(2019) 桂06刑初115号	2019-10-31
(2019) 云2801刑初747号	2019-11-04
(2019) 桂1424刑初159号	2019-11-05
(2019) 粤刑终1243号	2019-11-06
(2018) 桂1481刑初117号	2019-11-08
(2019) 京0102刑初942号	2019-12-02
(2019) 闽0322刑初702号	2019-12-06
(2019) 闽0322刑初892号	2019-12-09
(2019) 吉刑终214号	2019-12-11
(2019) 鲁1302刑初2291号	2019-12-13
(2019) 赣0102刑初1134号	2019-12-20
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