

CLICKS THAT KILL

META'S ALGORITHM OF EXTINCTION

The case to compel Meta to rid its
platform of wildlife trafficking

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CAMPAIGN TO END META'S WILDLIFE TRADE

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ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial intelligence
CDA 230	Communications Decency Act, Section 230
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DM	Direct message
FB	Facebook
GMS	Global Monitoring System
IG	Instagram
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
PM	Private message
IWT	Illegal wildlife trade



I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the largest wildlife black markets in the world today—if not the largest— is on Meta.

This report represents a small tip of the countless cases of wild animals and their body parts being marketed for sale on Facebook and other Meta platforms. Some of this illegal wildlife trade is conducted through private Facebook groups and restricted profiles. Much of it occurs openly. Most troubling, as our report demonstrates: Meta's algorithms and business tools are making the situation worse.

The main findings from our research, detailed in this report, include:

Biggest world market: Meta hosts the largest single known illegal wildlife trade market in the world today;

Words, but little action: Meta's policy to prevent wildlife crime on its platforms is nowhere near matched by action. Wildlife criminals are comfortable using Meta channels, and if and when they are warned, frozen, or removed, they easily find ways to quickly resume their business on Meta.

Clicks that kill: Meta's algorithms and business models promote wildlife trade related profiles to anyone scrolling for wildlife on sale.

Hiding behind legal shield: Meta uses a US law as a shield, correctly noting that it is not liable for content it did not create, including wildlife for sale. However, Meta's algorithmic promotion of wildlife traffickers, the design features of its platform, and possibly the operation of its Content Monetization programs may weaken or remove its immunity.

Species being sold and exploited on Meta include the most endangered animals in the world. Tigers and orangutans from Southeast Asia; chimpanzees and

gorillas from Africa; bears, jaguars, and birds from the Americas. These species, including their bones, meat, skins, and organs, represent a small percentage of a long list of wildlife species being sold on Meta every day.

Meta-based wildlife trafficking is not confined to one part of the world. It is global, and has grown over the past several years. More troubling: Meta's algorithms and monetized incentive programs now promote this trade.

Trafficked wild animals are being used to increase the number of followers and user engagement on wildlife trafficker accounts, and boost Meta's income stream. Meta's algorithms help wildlife traffickers attract customers, and even lead to advertisements being posted on trafficker profiles.

The illegal wildlife trade on Meta platforms goes beyond criminal acts—it accelerates the erosion of Earth's dwindling biodiversity. The enormous volume of wild animal and plant trade on Meta's platforms is only just recently being comprehended. Rich biodiversity is necessary for proper ecosystem functioning. Recent studies and reports have warned⁶ that critical ecosystems in various parts of the world are declining. If ecosystem functioning collapses, the effects will be global and catastrophic⁷.

Meta is contributing to ecosystem collapse as it provides the platforms and a range of services that enable wildlife traffickers to conduct large scale operations with impunity, attracting millions of buyers to a single marketplace.

The wildlife protection work of our organizations, and that of many others, has been seriously impeded by the Meta-based wildlife trade. Money and time spent on locating and trying to arrest and prosecute wildlife criminals is wasted when those suspects are able to use, and hide behind, Meta for communication, logistics coordination, and commerce.

In the past, Meta had designated staff who acted on reports and complaints related to illegal wildlife trade, but those staff have steadily been eliminated since January 2025. The online trade and abuse of wild animals on Meta's platforms has grown over many years. Appeals to address this growing problem have gone largely unheeded. At the same time, Meta's ever developing algorithms and business models are exacerbating the problem. One example of many: someone scrolling an elephant ivory trafficker's Facebook Feed will actually be introduced by Meta to other profiles selling elephant tusks.

If and when Meta does take action against wildlife traffickers—which is increasingly rare—the usual penalty is to be frozen out of their account for 30 days. In some cases traffickers have their account taken down. In such cases it is very easy to set up a new account and resume business within a day.

Frustrated by our inability to secure Meta's attention to this growing problem, and lacking meaningful action, our organizations formed this campaign to take our case first to the public, and to other fora as necessary, to compel Meta to listen and act—before it's too late for the many wild species being criminally exploited on its platforms.

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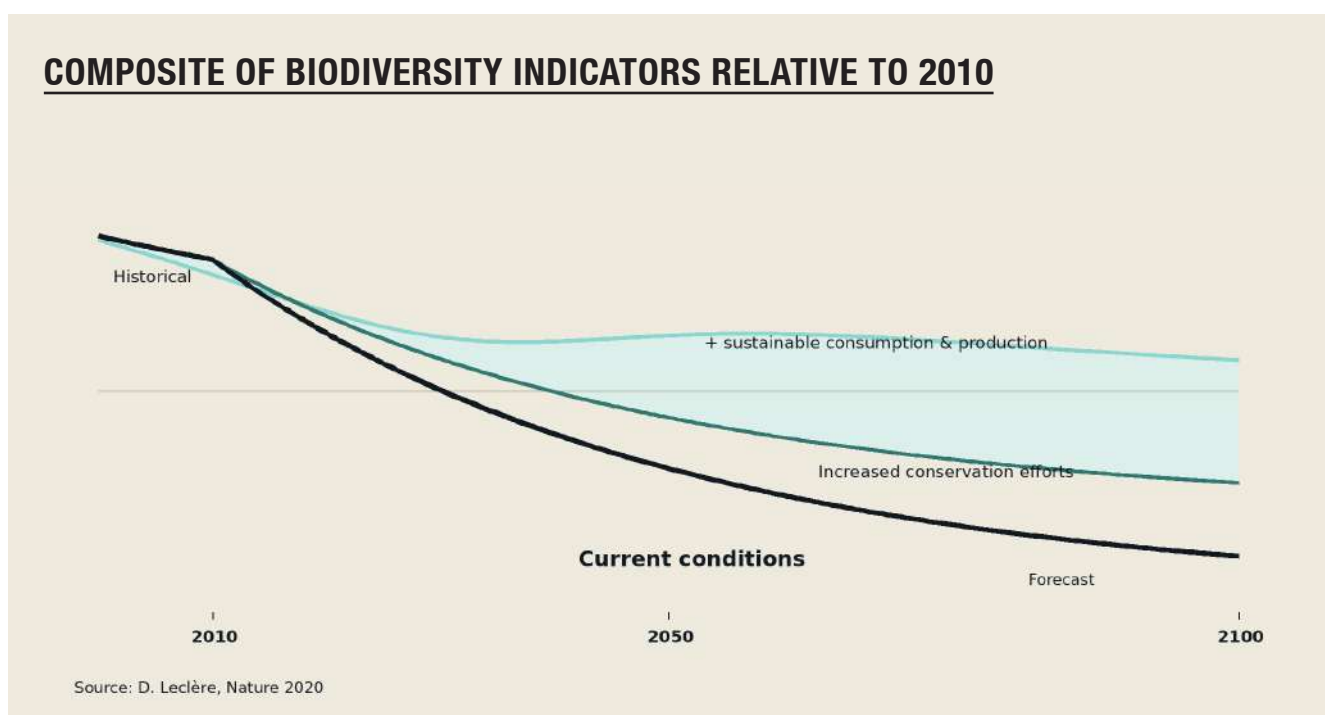
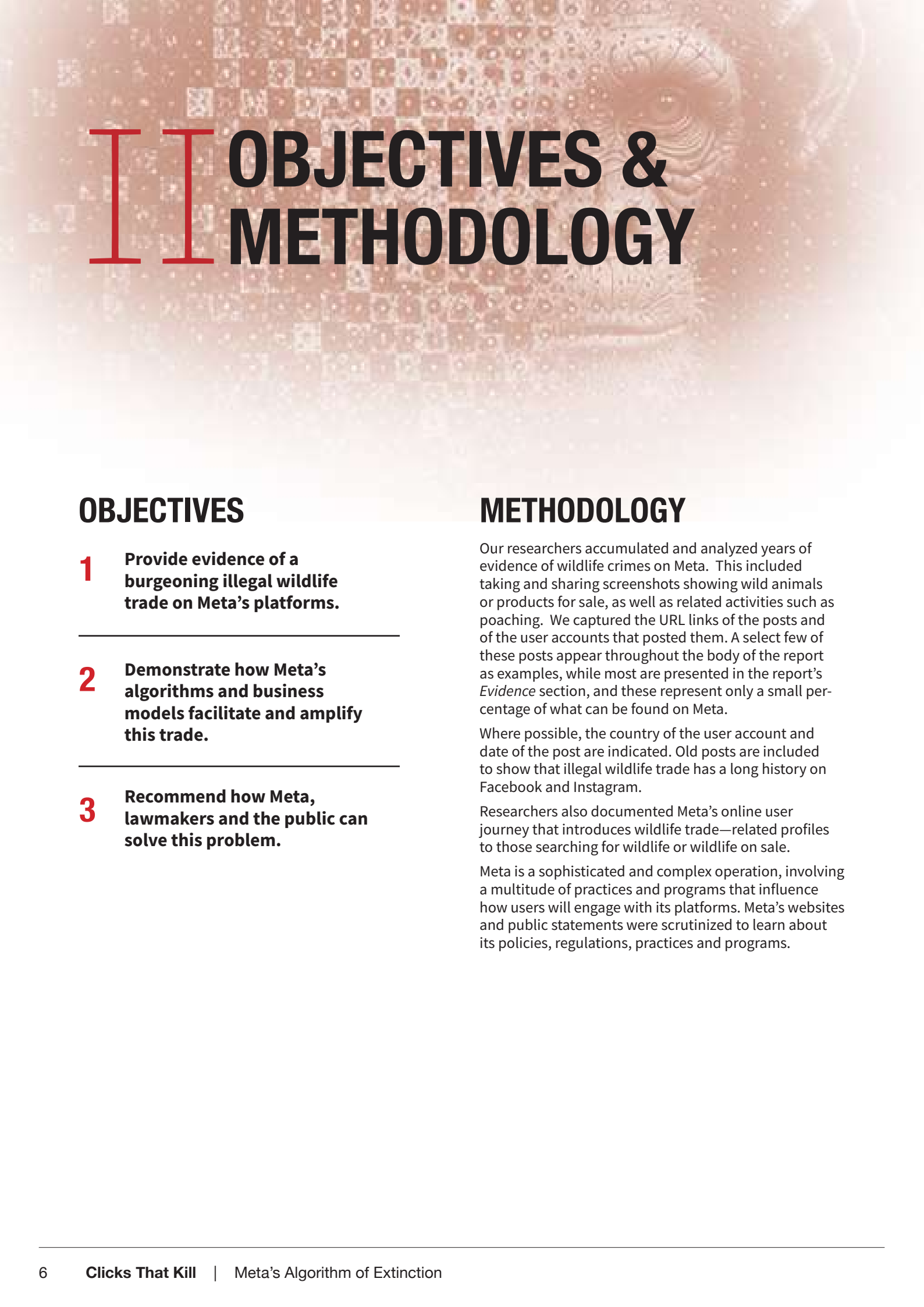


Figure 1. Meta is contributing to biodiversity degradation by promoting the trafficking of untold numbers of plants and animals on its platforms.



II OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- 1 Provide evidence of a burgeoning illegal wildlife trade on Meta's platforms.**
- 2 Demonstrate how Meta's algorithms and business models facilitate and amplify this trade.**
- 3 Recommend how Meta, lawmakers and the public can solve this problem.**

METHODOLOGY

Our researchers accumulated and analyzed years of evidence of wildlife crimes on Meta. This included taking and sharing screenshots showing wild animals or products for sale, as well as related activities such as poaching. We captured the URL links of the posts and of the user accounts that posted them. A select few of these posts appear throughout the body of the report as examples, while most are presented in the report's *Evidence* section, and these represent only a small percentage of what can be found on Meta.

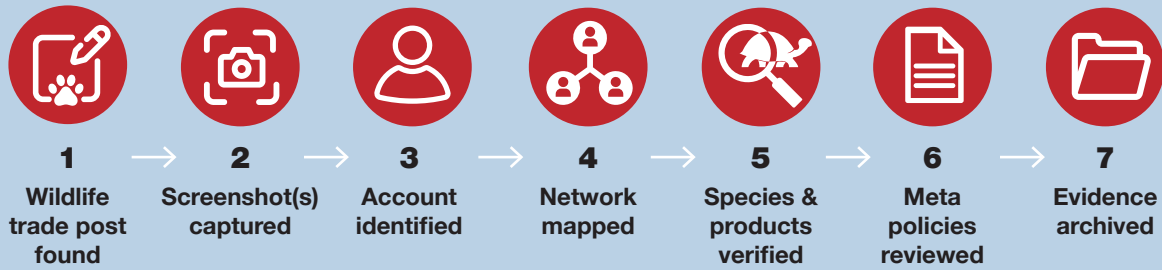
Where possible, the country of the user account and date of the post are indicated. Old posts are included to show that illegal wildlife trade has a long history on Facebook and Instagram.

Researchers also documented Meta's online user journey that introduces wildlife trade—related profiles to those searching for wildlife or wildlife on sale.

Meta is a sophisticated and complex operation, involving a multitude of practices and programs that influence how users will engage with its platforms. Meta's websites and public statements were scrutinized to learn about its policies, regulations, practices and programs.

HOW EVIDENCE WAS COLLECTED

Our investigators' step-by-step methodology.



Illustrative workflow. Actual investigations often involved additional verification and documentation.



Figure 2. In May 2026, Thai police arrested nine administrators of a FB group in 11 locations around Thailand aimed at Thai and Vietnamese nationals that had been posting mainly African elephant ivory for sale. They seized 250 kg of ivory cut pieces and tusk fragments, as well as prayer beads, jewelry, knife handles, etc. Credit: *The Nation*.

III CLICKS THAT KILL

HOW META'S ALGORITHM FACILITATES WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Meta's wildlife trade problem is not new. But it has become worse over the past few years as more wildlife traffickers have been attracted to its platforms, realizing the potential that Meta offers for reaching virtually unlimited numbers of customers for their illicit products, at low risk of being penalized. It is useful to provide Meta's historical context to show how and why this problem evolved there.

Mark Zuckerberg launched Facebook on February 4, 2004 with his Harvard University roommates⁸. Originally named "TheFacebook," it was initially limited to Harvard students before expanding to other Ivy League schools and, eventually, worldwide. The site was rebranded simply as Facebook in August 2005 and was released to the public in 2006 to anyone with a valid email address along with an age requirement of being 13 or older.

Facebook introduced key features like the News Feed⁹ in 2006, now called simply the Feed, which became central to user engagement. By 2007, Facebook exceeded MySpace in global traffic and became the world's most popular social media platform. The company focused on

generating revenue through targeted advertising based on user data, a model that drove its rapid financial growth. In 2012, Facebook (hereafter known as FB) went public with one of the largest IPOs in tech history. Acquisitions played a significant role in FB's dominance. In 2012, it purchased Instagram (hereafter known as IG), followed by WhatsApp and Oculus VR in 2014, extending its influence beyond social networking into messaging and virtual reality.

In 2017, FB introduced a new feature aimed at maximizing user engagement by paying users who enrolled in the program for the number of views and other interactions their posts and reels generated. IG also has a content monetization program¹⁰.

In 2021, all the Zuckerberg platforms rebranded as Meta, reflecting its shift toward building the "metaverse" and focusing on virtual reality and augmented reality technologies. Threads was launched on July 5, 2023 by Meta. Threads is a text-based, public conversation app integrated with IG, allowing users to share updates, photos, and videos up to 500 characters. It acts as a real-time,

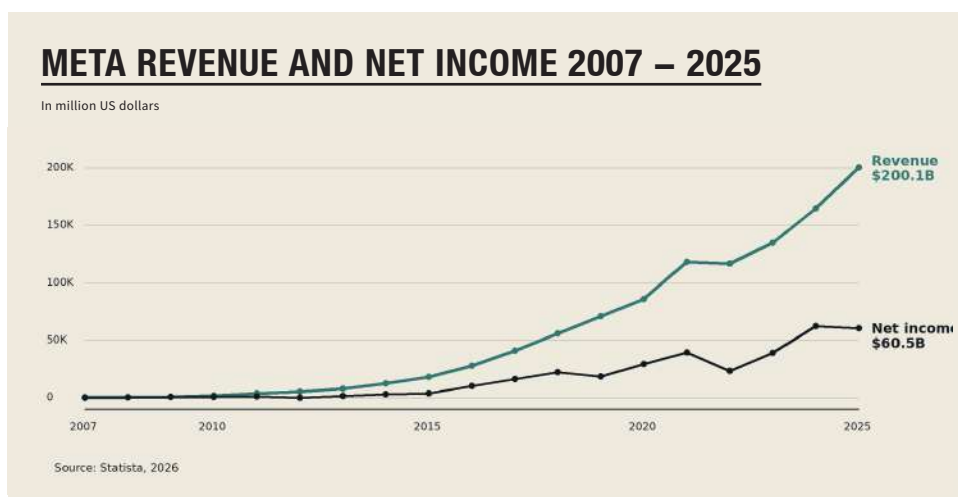


Figure 3. Meta's user numbers have continued to grow steadily throughout the years. In the fourth quarter of 2022, there was a total of 3.74 billion worldwide users across all of Meta's platforms. User numbers have increased despite data security issues and past controversies such as the Cambridge Analytica scandal in 2018.

microblogging alternative to X (Twitter), allowing users to log in using their existing IG accounts, follow the same users, and engage through replies, reposts, and quotes.

In 2024, FB rolled out its Facebook Content Monetization beta, which merges In-stream ads, Ads on Reels and the Performance Bonus into a single monetization program, making it easier for creators to earn from more content formats¹¹. Meta, therefore, promotes the creation of much more content on FB and IG than normally would be made.

Meta continues to shape digital communication, commerce, and culture worldwide, with billions of users making it a dominant social media platform constellation in the 21st century.

Although initially intended only to network family and friends, allowing them to exchange news, photos and events, Meta has transformed into a marketplace for myriad types of products and services, legal and illegal,

and serves as a platform for the dissemination of any kind of information, misinformation, and campaigns.

Since most of Meta's income is based on user engagement, it strives to produce as much user interaction as possible, as the more posts that are made, the more fee-paying advertisers are attracted. This is analogous to television ratings. For example, the American NFL Super Bowl commands the highest advertising rates in the business because it attracts the most viewers.

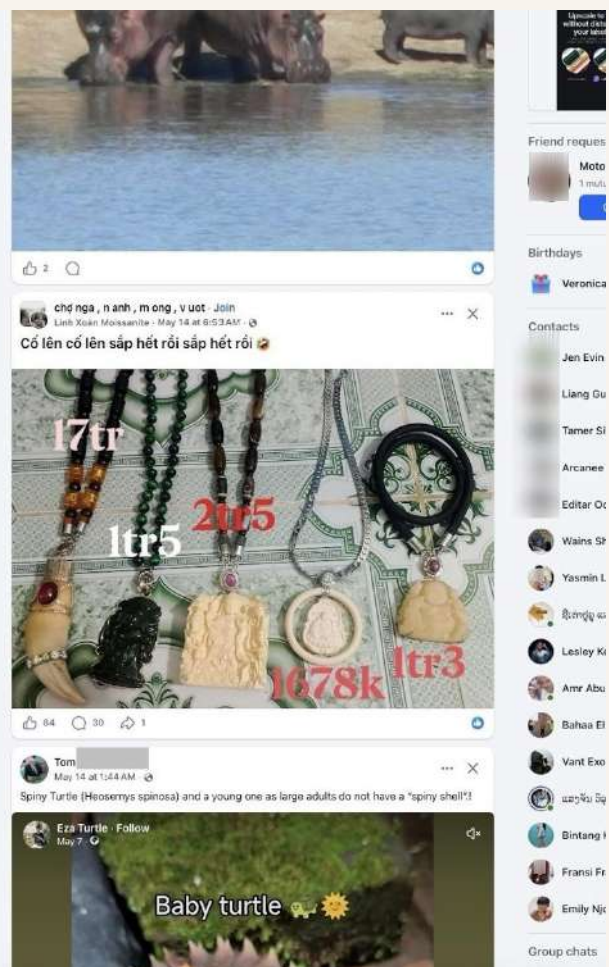
Meta has been steadily deprioritizing its focus on legal and policy-based compliance in its operations in favor of profitability. And the profit results are impressive. In 2025, Meta Platforms generated a revenue of USD 200.1 billion, up from USD 164.5 in 2024. However, net income declined by around 3 percent year on year, totaling approximately USD 60.46 billion¹².

Meta's platforms represent potentially the largest marketplace for commerce the world has ever seen.



▲ Figure 4. The Facebook in 2004

▲ Figure 5. The profile format introduced in 2011



▲ Figure 6. The Feed of a typical wildlife trafficker. Meta's algorithm loading it with other posts and ads for wildlife.

HOW ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE EVOLVED ON META

One of the black markets that operate with near total impunity on Meta platforms is wildlife trafficking, both for live animals and their body parts. Our research has uncovered hundreds of accounts from around the world trading almost any species imaginable, posing serious threats to the survival of many endangered species (see Evidence section). With more time, thousands of illegal wildlife trade (IWT) accounts would easily be found. For example, the ECO-SOLVE project¹³ of the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime between April 14, 2024 and March 1, 2026, detected 21,904 advertisement posts on FB alone for 266,535 wildlife products. Our research focused more on how and why this is happening.

Wildlife trade on user accounts, whether legal or illegal, is prohibited by Meta platforms' own "Community Standards" regulations, under most circumstances. The regulations regarding animal posts are described below.

Based on their ability to connect and amplify wildlife traffickers' postings, it appears that Meta's artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms are capable of detecting when animals and their parts are posted, raising the question of why they are not using this capability to remove such posts. With Meta's lack of serious action, illegal wildlife trade has evolved around, and adapted to Meta's policies and compliance capacity and focus.

Up to approximately the 2016-2017 period it was not unusual to see 'for sale' plainly indicated by the account owner associated with the animal or product, often in a foreign language and script (e.g. Arabic, Thai). Many examples of this can be seen in the Evidence section. User friends or followers would indicate in the comments the price they offered and limited negotiation might proceed or the seller or buyer would indicate that they wished to proceed using a messaging app (FB Messenger, WhatsApp, etc.).

In 2018, Facebook/Instagram joined the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online¹⁴, along with many other online outlets where wildlife products were being sold. For the first few years Meta enforced its own Community Standards and Commerce Policies fairly strictly through

its thousands of human moderators, taking down illegal wildlife trade posts, and sometimes suspending or closing accounts. In 2023, Meta removed 7.6 million pieces of wildlife-related content¹⁵.

During that period, users trafficking wildlife on Meta stopped openly advertising wildlife for sale, unless they claimed to represent a legitimate brick-and-mortar business. Meta allows the "legal" sale of domestic and wild animals and products from businesses with physical premises.

The "zoo scam" is becoming a more popular illegal live wildlife laundering method. Many of the larger wildlife trading Meta accounts will operate private commercial wildlife facilities that claim to be breeding certain species, especially big cats (e.g., lions, tigers, cheetahs) and great apes (e.g., chimpanzees, orangutans). Wild-caught CITES Appendix-listed species are then traded claiming to be captive bred, which can sometimes be legal if trading for non-commercial purposes. Sellers will claim in their advertisements that they will only supply to another zoo, but in reality this is only a cover story¹⁶.

The method employed by traffickers then evolved to posting a photo of a wild or exotic animal with an innocuous comment, or none at all. Questions "for sale?" became more common in the comments to a

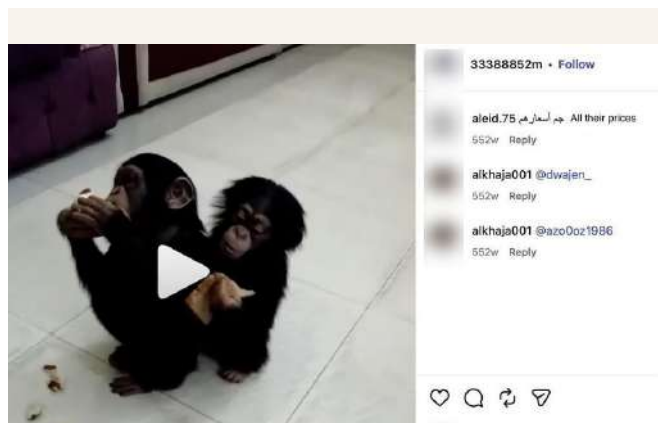
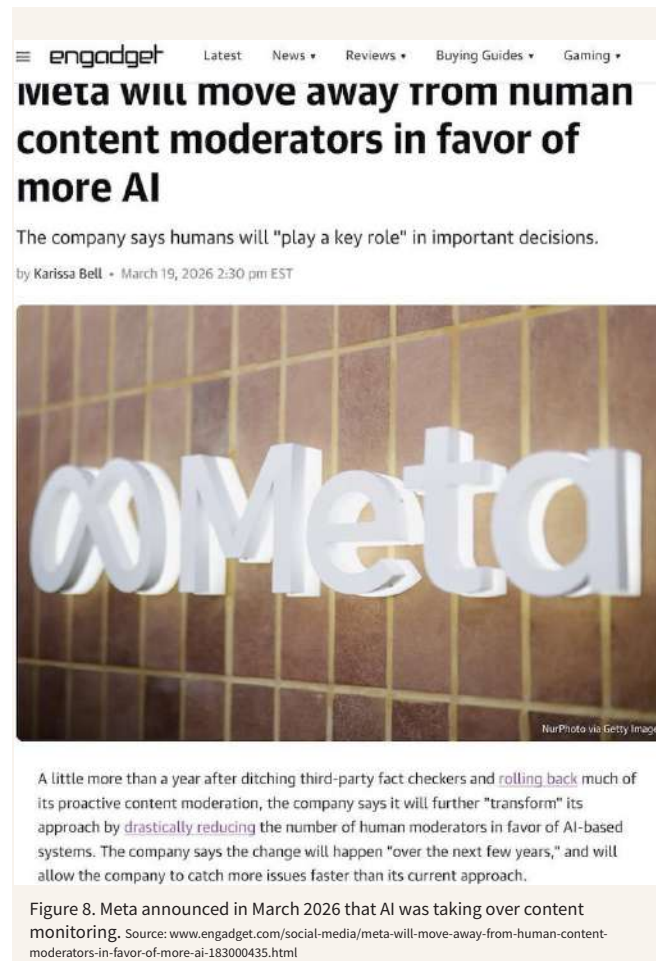


Figure 7. Endangered Chimpanzees for sale on FB in 2015.



post, followed by “DM me” or “PM me” from the account owner.

The more serious wildlife traffickers in certain countries, usually in eastern Asia, began developing codes for products or prices¹⁷. This allowed for open advertising and negotiation – once again, increasing sales volume. However, much of the illegal trade began occurring again quite openly.

In spite of pledges made under the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online to seriously combat illegal wildlife trade, trafficking began to increase on FB¹⁸. Meta did not adjust its detection algorithms for moderators to have the ability to address the new illegal wildlife trade advertisement posting methods.

By 2024, Meta employed 15,000 human moderators, who enforced the Community Standards regulations. In January 2025, Meta announced it was abandoning independent fact-checkers, replacing them with X-style “community notes”¹⁹. Users are expected to report “fake news” or offensive posts to Meta. In March 2026, Meta announced it was phasing out its human moderators to be replaced by AI moderation.

Currently, blatant wildlife trafficking-related posts are common on FB and IG. In the Middle East (e.g. Egypt, UAE, Saudi Arabia) users continue the practice of wild animal posts with no overt indications of trade. It is understood by the account owner’s friends and followers that the post represents the animal is for sale.

There have been numerous complaints, private and public, about Meta hosting wildlife traffickers, as well as other criminals and crimes. In response, Meta cites U.S. Communications Decency Act, Section 230 (CDA 230) as protecting it from liability for allowing the posting of plainly illegal and harmful content on its platforms. (See page 25 for details).

Besides opting not to vigilantly police its platforms due to staff cuts and protective laws, the question still remains: why doesn’t Meta use its deep well of technological and financial resources to monitor and stop wildlife trafficking on its platforms?

To try to answer this question, it is important to understand Meta’s fast evolving business model to shed light on its “click economy” and how wildlife traffickers are using algorithms and possibly Meta’s content incentives to expand their market audience.

SUGGESTED FRIENDS THROUGH META'S POSTING PLATFORMS

Meta apps consist of Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger, Threads, and Reality Labs (VR/AR hardware).

1. **FACEBOOK:** The core social networking site. A systematic study conducted by ECO-SOLVE across 61 online platforms found that 73.4% of 21,904 IWT advertisements containing 266,535 wildlife products were made on FB²⁰.

Users can post photos and text in their Feed, and, depending on the privacy settings, other account owners can post comments on the posts. Emojis and “like”, “love”, “laugh”, “surprise” (“wow”) and “anger” can also be indicated. FB has a “Reels” feature that allows the posting of videos in isolation. Users have the options of setting their account to one of four categories of privacy:

- **Public** – Any FB user can view all content
- **Friends** – Only the account owner’s FB Friends can view content, although the account profile is open to all users
- **Selection of Friends** – Some Friends can be restricted by the account owner from viewing selected posts
- **Private** – The account owner can lock his/her profile, so that only Friends can view the account posts or profile information.

FB limits the number of Friends an account can have to 5,000, but the number who can follow an account is unlimited. Friends’ accounts are mutual, followers are not necessarily reciprocal. A user must make a request to become a Friend of another user account, but anyone

can follow another user without making a request, if the privacy is set at ‘public’.

2. **INSTAGRAM:** Photo and video-sharing app. This platform is also quite active for IWT and users often duplicate posts made on FB. The Feed is separate on IG from the users’ photo posts, which is different from FB, where photos are included with the post comment in the Feed. Other users can also post comments if the account has a public setting. IG also has a Reels feature. Users have the options of setting their account to two categories for other users:

- **Public** – Any IG user can view
- **Private** – The account owner can lock his/her profile, so that only Followers can view the account posts or profile information.

IG does not have the category Friend, it has only Followers. Each user account is limited to 7,500 accounts it can follow, but there is no limit on how many follower accounts a user account can have. There are a number of options an IG user can choose to limit who can see posts, comment on posts, leave emojis, etc²¹.

IG also has a private messaging facility, called Direct Messenger, which was encrypted until May 8, 2026. Meta announced that IG messaging, allegedly in response to law enforcement and parents’ concerns about child abuse, was removing the encryption, making messages available to third parties. IG messaging is probably the least used application in illegal activities, in comparison to WhatsApp and FB Messenger.

III. Clicks That Kill - How Meta's Algorithm Facilitates Wildlife Trafficking

Some analysts, including cybersecurity expert Victoria Baines, professor of IT at Gresham College, believe the decision to lift encryption reflects a shift in Meta's attitude towards privacy.

"Social media platforms monetize our communications—our posts, likes and messages—so they can serve targeted advertising," she said²². Will IG messaging become another Meta platform for generating an income stream? Time will tell.

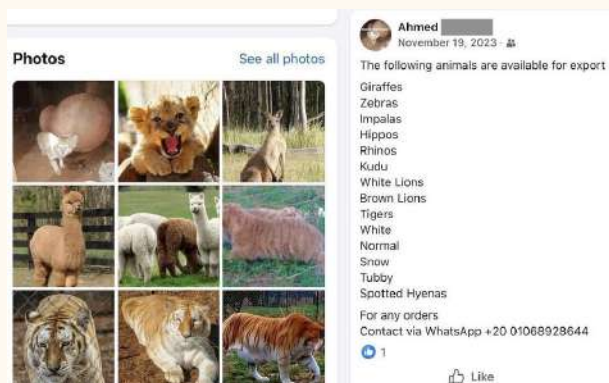
3. **WHATSAPP:** Messaging app used globally. Messages are encrypted end-to-end. Without sophisticated software to hack the encryption, only those messaged can read the contents. Photos and videos can also be sent. This platform is used extensively by traffickers to circulate photo and video ads of wildlife for sale and to conduct trade negotiations and related matters privately.

4. **MESSANGER:** Instant messaging platform integrated with Facebook. Messenger is also encrypted end-to-end, but it is not considered as secure as WhatsApp. Messenger does not have a group facility, although messages can be individually shared by forwarding to third parties. This platform is also used extensively by traffickers to express interest, ask for prices and other information, and conduct trade negotiations privately.

5. **THREADS:** A text-based conversation app connected to IG. This relatively new feature is not yet used commonly for IWT and is not be considered in this report.

6. **REALITY LABS** and virtual reality hardware are not used for IWT.

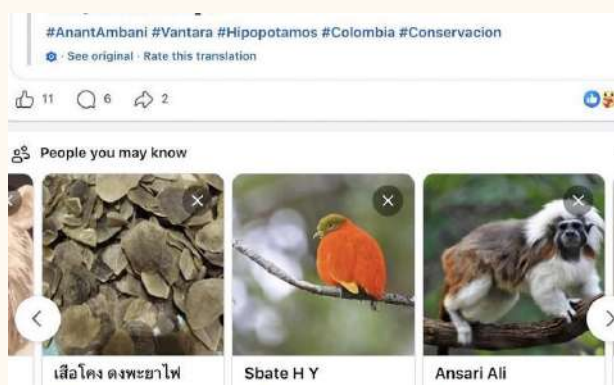
EVIDENCE



◀ Figure 9. Wildlife traffickers use Facebook to openly market rare and endangered species without legal documentation.

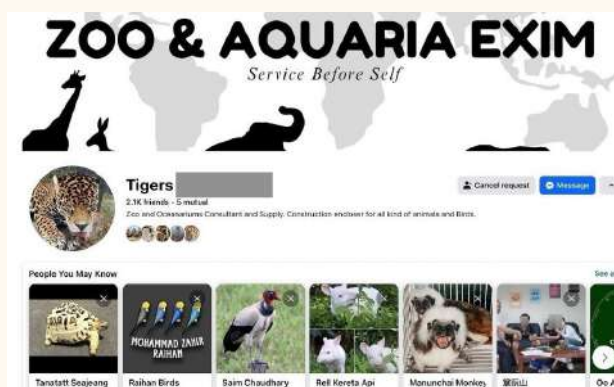


◀ Figure 10. Instagram account owner building up his following by posting endangered primate on his car.



▶ Figure 11. Meta Feed ad to add wildlife trader friends.

▶ Figure 12. Meta promotes the networking of animal traders by suggesting "People You May Know" to invite to be Friends.



SUGGESTED GROUPS THROUGH FACEBOOK AND WHATSAPP

FACEBOOK users can create and/or join groups of other FB users, generally people who share some common interest. A group can be designated by the administrator(s) as open to the public or as private, closed to public view. Only members of closed groups can post in or see posts made by others in these groups. Open groups allow anyone to join and post content. The content is available to view even by non-members, but non-members cannot post in the group. Users must request to join closed groups and the administrator(s) must decide whether to admit him or her. Administrators often ask questions to vet the person making the request.

WHATSAPP is enabled to create closed user groups in which secure messages (termed “chats”) can be exchanged between all members simultaneously. Investigations have consistently revealed that serious wildlife traffickers use this group feature extensively to exchange private ad photos and videos of the animals or products they are offering for sale.

IG and **MESSANGER** do not have the facility of creating user groups.

CONTENT RECOMMENDATIONS: HOW META'S ALGORITHM CONNECTS AND PROMOTES IWT TRAFFICKERS

Meta users are familiar with how its platforms are programmed to connect them to other people and products that fit their profile. In spite of Meta's policies against wildlife trafficking, these same programmatic algorithms are connecting wildlife traffickers with one another, and with potential customers.

In the examples below, an individual scrolling for wildlife for sale is prompted with suggested Reels to watch and other user accounts to “Add friend”—all related to trading and/or exploiting exotic animals.

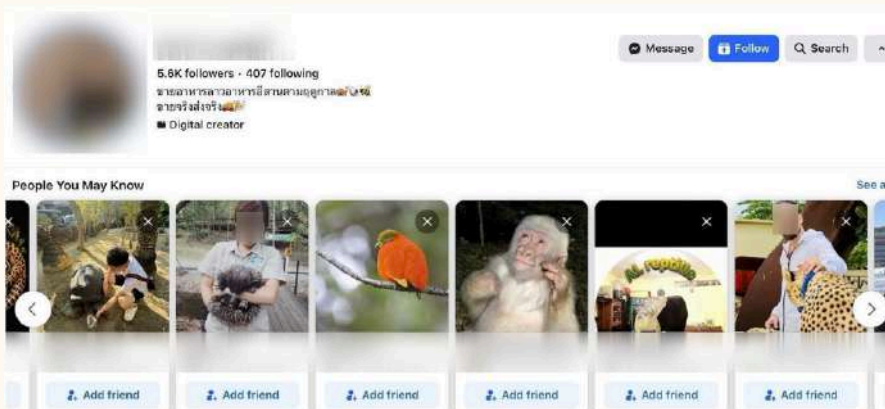
If the icon in the upper right corner (in red oval, Figure 13) of any profile page of a FB account is clicked, the “People you may know” post by FB will be generated. FB might also post it in a user's Feed as an ad of its own. This arguably constitutes content created by and published by FB, not by a third-party.

EVIDENCE



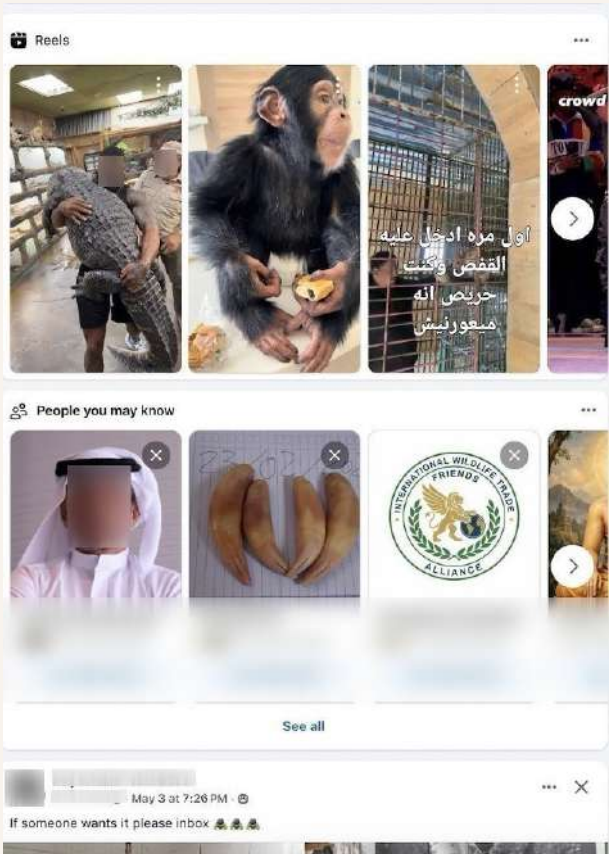
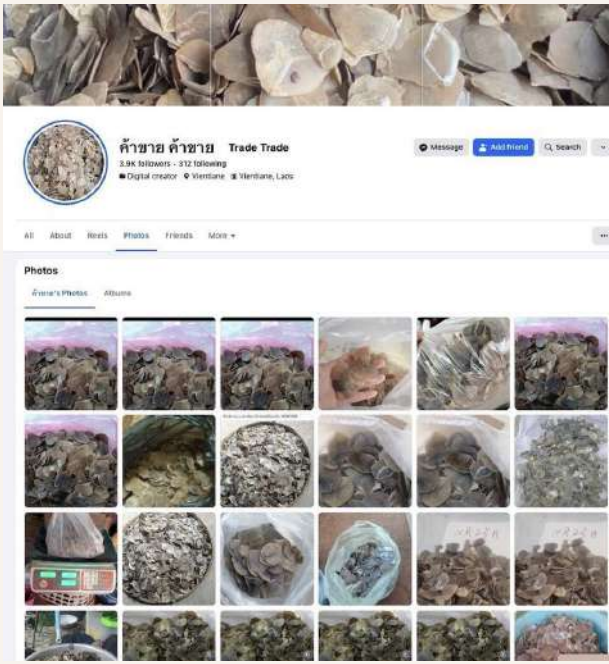
▲ Figure 13. Two WhatsApp gorilla ads circulated to potential buyers.

▲ Figure 14. Another instance of a Meta algorithm suggesting animal trader “Friends”.



◀ Figure 15. Another instance of a Meta algorithm suggesting animal trader “Friends”.

EVIDENCE



▲ Figure 16. Facebook Wildlife Trade Group Selling Scales of Endangered Pangolin, the most heavily trafficked mammal in the world

▲ Figure 17. Seen in the Feed of a FB user account posted between commercial advertisement posts.



MONETIZATION PROGRAMS

META CONTENT MONETIZATION²³: A BUSINESS TOOL USED BY TRAFFICKERS?

FB and IG pay users, called “content creators,” who can qualify and enroll in the Content Monetization program. Within this system, earnings are derived based on advertising revenue, viewer engagement and audience quality rather than raw view counts alone.

There are many ways in which content on Meta generates income for content creators. The most simplistic are adverts which display content (in the form of a video) or an advert on a post, where if a user looking at the content were to make a purchase, the content creator would have a share of the revenue generated.

Earnings on reels and videos also depend on qualified views, watch time, engagement such as likes, comments, and shares, as well as audience demographics.

Most creators earn approximately USD 0.02 to USD 0.20 per 1,000 views (this is considered a commonly reported baseline by users) while higher rates of around USD 1 to USD 5 per 1,000 views are uncommon and usually depend on strong engagement and high-value audiences, such as viewers from the United States and Western Europe.

Meta does not make public which accounts belong to Content Monetization, they must be identified by circumstantial evidence. These include having an unusually large number of followers, the posting of high volumes of photos, videos and reels, requests for “likes” or stars, or other actions that encourage interactive engagement with followers.

Eligibility²⁴:

To access monetization features, creators must generally meet certain criteria, including:

- A minimum follower threshold (commonly around 5,000 followers)
- Accumulated watch time (i.e. tens of thousands of minutes over a defined period)
- Compliance with Facebook’s content and monetization policies

The program is currently invite-only. Invitations are distributed periodically to eligible creators. Creators will receive invitations from an official, in-product Facebook or Meta channel, including the Facebook app, email, and Meta Business Suite and the Professional dashboard.

Users can express their interest in this program via the in-app form. To locate the form:

1. Navigate to the dashboard.
2. Find the Monetization tab.
3. Click ‘Content Monetization’ to access the form.

Eligibility Rules

In order to use Monetization or Promotional tools on IG from Meta, an account and content must:

Reside in an Eligible Country. To monetize, the user must reside in an eligible country where the product or feature is available. The user may lose the ability to monetize if the user moves to an ineligible location or if IG from Meta changes product eligibility.

Follow Meta’s Community Standards. These rules apply to all posts and interactions on Meta, including rules against hateful conduct, calls for violence and sexualized content. Any content posted by publishers or creators that violates the Community Standards, including policies regarding intellectual property, authenticity and user safety, may cause publishers or creators to become ineligible or lose their eligibility to monetize using the features.

Monetized content must pass an additional level of standards above and beyond the Community Standards. These include deeper restrictions on the content itself and the formats in which it is presented. Creators and publishers must ensure that their profiles, including their profile pictures and profile descriptions, as well as their content, follow the Content Monetization Policies.

Creators and publishers posting content flagged as misinformation and false news may be ineligible or may lose their eligibility to monetize.

Creators and publishers can only monetize content consumed by their natural, authentic audience. This means creators and publishers may not engage in any behavior that artificially boosts or amplifies followers, views or engagement for the purpose of generating more revenue. This includes manufactured sharing, which is coordinated distribution of content, often for compensation.

Creators and publishers may lose the ability to monetize if their audience significantly consists of fake engagement, including, but not limited to, likes, follows, and views.

HOW META PAYS CONTENT CREATORS

Meta pays creators primarily through revenue generated from advertising which is far more significant than what is paid for views themselves. When ads are shown alongside or within a creator’s content, a portion of that revenue is shared with the creator, which is why earnings vary so much depending on audience quality, watch time, and engagement rather than raw view counts. In addition to ad revenue sharing, creators may also earn through other monetization features such as Stars (viewer tips), subscriptions, and occasional bonus programs, though these tend to be supplementary rather than the main income source.

Payments are not kept inside Facebook but are distributed through Meta’s payout system, where creators link an external account to receive their earnings. Typically, this means direct bank transfers or services like PayPal, depending on the country and program. Payments are usually issued on a monthly basis once a minimum payout threshold has been reached, making the system function more like a standard creator income stream than an instant per-video payment.

While the structure is broadly similar across platforms, the specific programs, eligibility criteria, and payout levels can differ, and not all features are available in every region or to every creator.

Subscriptions are a monetization product that Meta offers through which account supporters make monthly payments in exchange for benefits such as exclusive

content, personal interactions with the account owner and subscriber-only perks. Meta is not involved, except that the content creator has to abide by all of the Meta Content Monetization policies and guidelines.

An “interactive computer service” loses CDA Section 230 immunity when it creates or materially contributes to illegal content. Meta’s algorithm actively promotes content, recommends wildlife trafficking groups, and serves ads alongside it, arguably transforming it from a publisher of third-party content into a creator of its own content.

META’S PRIMARY MONETIZATION TOOLS

- 1. **In-Stream Ads**²⁵: Placed during long-form videos (at least 3 minutes). Requires at least 10,000 followers and 600,000 total eligible minutes viewed in the last 60 days.
- 2. **Facebook Stars**: Viewers buy virtual Stars and gift them to you during live streams or on standard video posts. You earn \$0.01 per Star.
- 3. **Subscriptions**: Fans pay a recurring monthly fee (e.g., USD 4.99) to access exclusive content. Meta takes a 30% cut, while creators keep 70%.
- 4. **Creator Fast Track**²⁶: A promotional initiative that guarantees monthly payouts (e.g., \$1,000 to USD 3,000 per month for 3 months) to top creators from TikTok, Instagram, or YouTube who cross over to post on Facebook. Payouts are released around the 21st of every month for earnings made in the previous month. For example, earnings made in January will be paid out around February 21st²⁷.

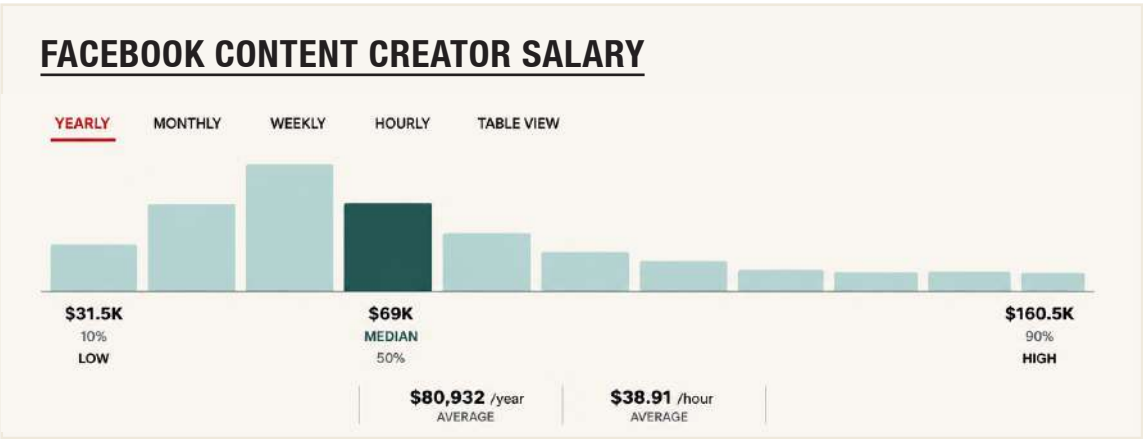


Figure 25. Income paid by Meta for providing content to FB²⁸

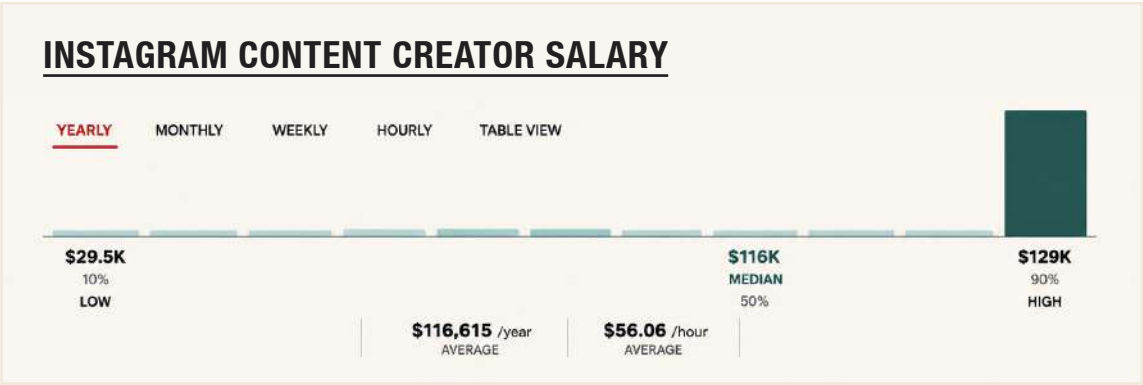
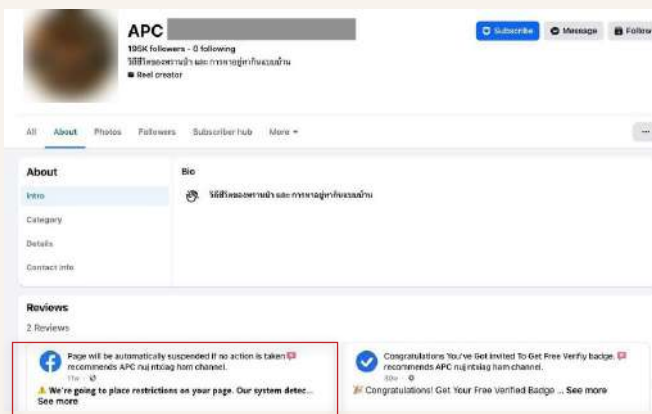
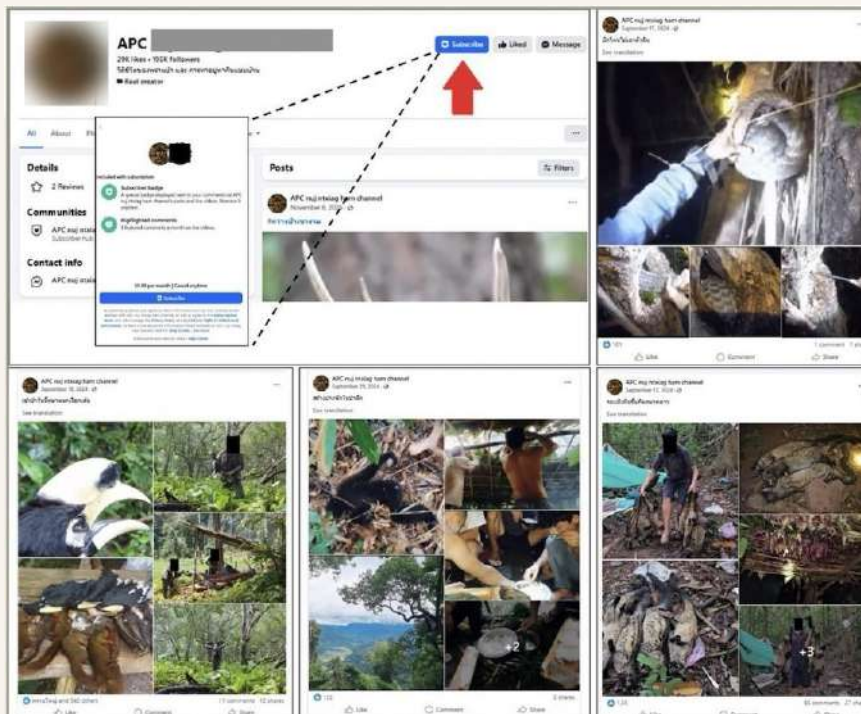


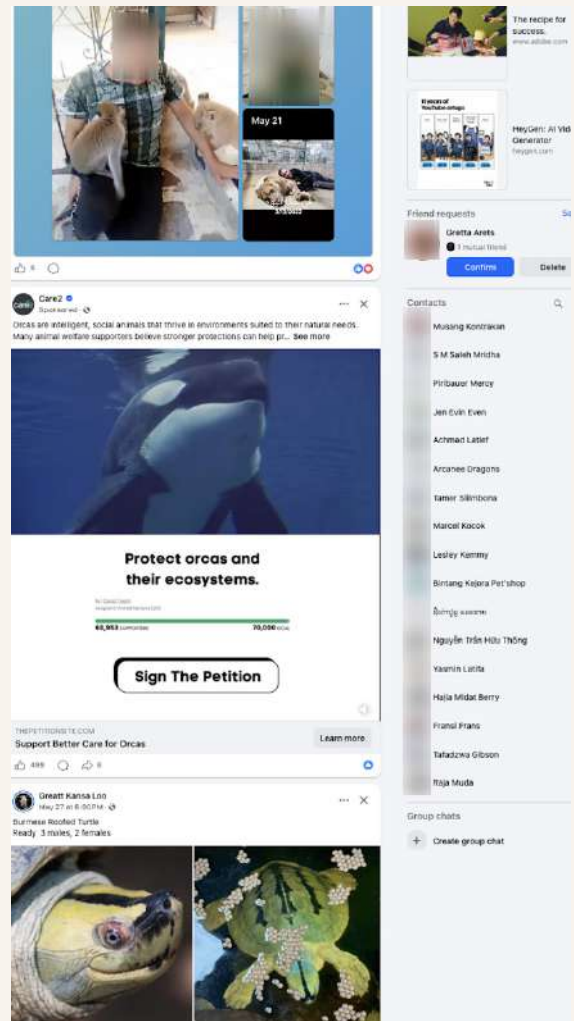
Figure 26. Income paid by Meta for providing content to IG²⁹

EVIDENCE



▲ Figure 18. Content creators who run a Subscription service are indicated by the Subscribe icon on the profile page³⁰.

▲ Figure 19. (In red rectangle) Despite its warning, Meta has taken no action to remove the page



► Figure 20. An example of advertisement placed by Meta, between two posts advertising wild animals for sale.

EXAMPLES OF LIKELY CONTENT MONETIZATION

The following Meta accounts are thought to be part of Meta’s Content Monetization program based on these criteria:

- ☒ Unusually large number of followers

☒ High volume of post creation

☒ Large number of in-Feed and Reel videos posted
- ☒ Requests for “likes” and stars

☒ Comments encouraging user engagement

☒ Hosting a Subscription service

EXHIBIT 1

GAME HUNTER

- LAOS
- 194,000 FOLLOWERS
- SUBSCRIPTION ENABLED
- POACHING, PROCESSING & TRAFFICKING
- LIKELY MONETIZED BY META

WHY IT MATTERS

This page consists of photos and videos of poaching and processing of the animal products for sale. There are offers to deliver in Laos and Thailand, indicating international trade, which is illegal. There are no indications that the animals or parts undergo veterinary health inspections, raising the specter of a zoonotic disease spillover event. This unregulated poaching has deleterious impacts on wild species conservation.

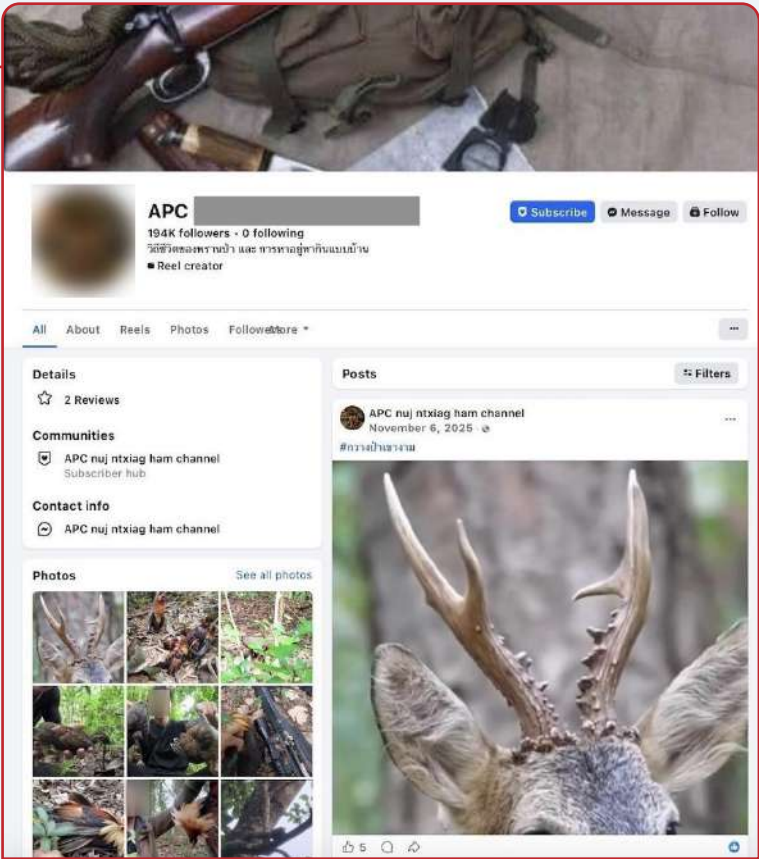


EXHIBIT 2

WILD BOAR HUNTER



INDONESIA



117,000
FOLLOWERS



SUBSCRIPTION
ENABLED



POACHING & SELLING
OF WILD BOAR MEAT



LIKELY MONETIZED BY
META

WHY IT MATTERS

Wild boars play a critical role in local food webs. They serve as the primary prey for critically endangered apex predators, including the Sumatran tiger and the Javan leopard. By significantly reducing their numbers through hunting, carnivores that prey on them are negatively affected.

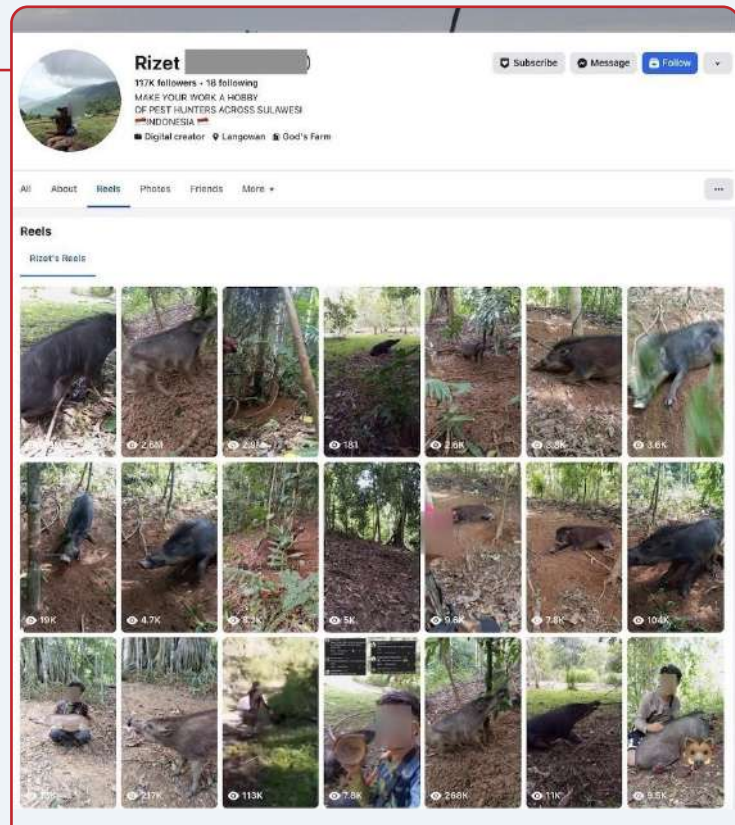


EXHIBIT 3

SONGBIRD TRAPPER



INDONESIA



88,000
FOLLOWERS



SUBSCRIPTION
ENABLED



POACHING & SELLING
OF SONGBIRDS



LIKELY MONETIZED BY
META

WHY IT MATTERS

The songbird trade, particularly in Southeast Asia, is driving several species towards extinction³¹. The Indonesian songbird trapper and trafficker depicted here, likely being paid by Meta to post content and sale advertisements, illustrates how Meta is promoting extinction.

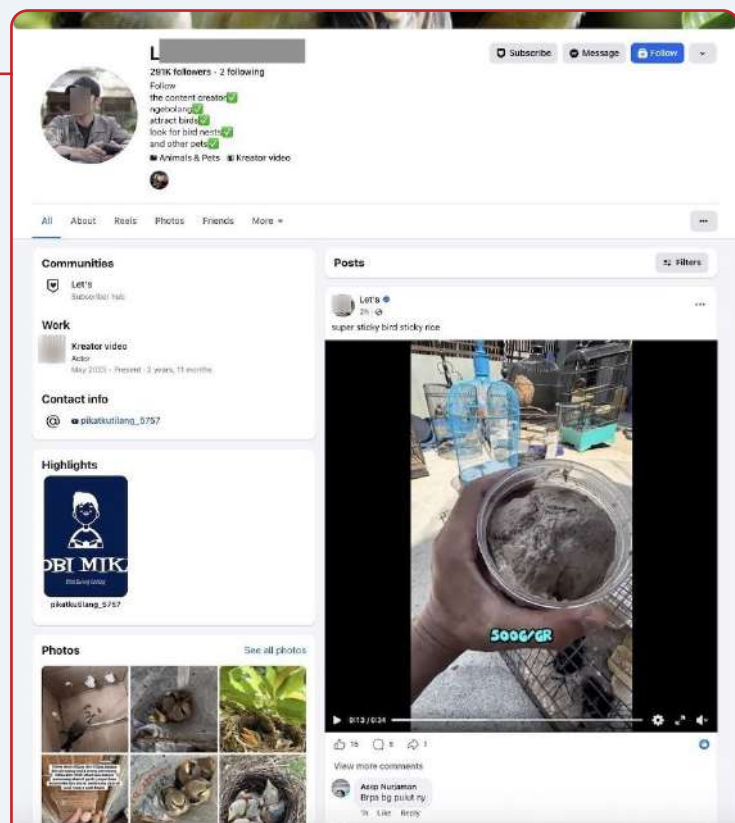


EXHIBIT 4

SNAKE MEAT SUPPLIER



INDONESIA



117,000
FOLLOWERS



SUBSCRIPTION
ENABLED



KILLING & SELLING OF PYTHON
MEAT AND PARTS



LIKELY MONETIZED BY
META

WHY IT MATTERS

Killing snakes for meat, fat and skins is a serious problem in Indonesia³², with high offtake from the wild upsetting the ecosystem. Meta facilitates this illegal, destructive practice by actively amplifying this poacher's reach through its algorithms and incentivizing his illegal business through its monetization program.

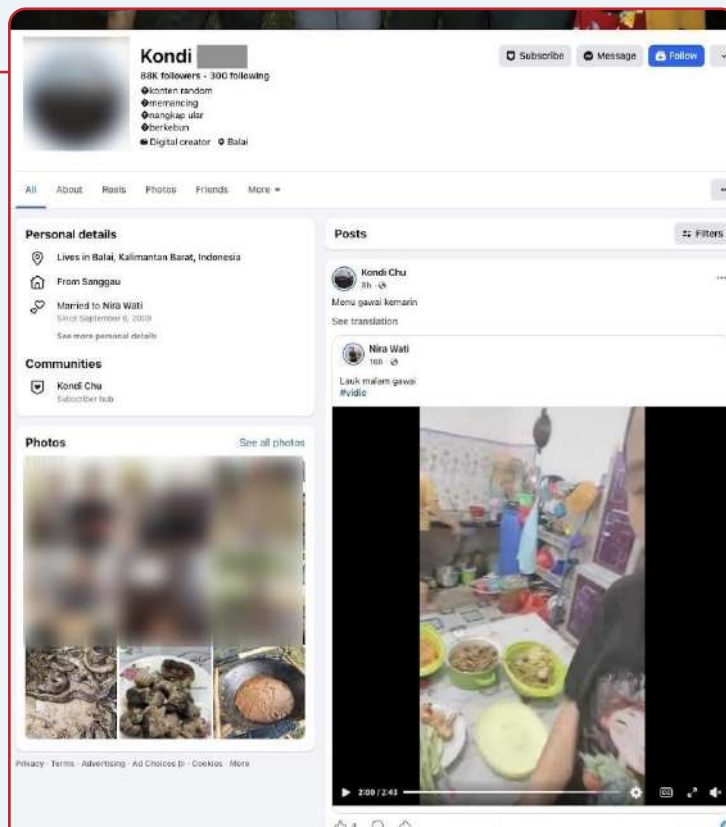


EXHIBIT 5

WILD FOODS SUPPLIER



THAILAND



25,000
FOLLOWERS



PUBLIC PROFILE



SELLING PRODUCTS FROM
PANGOLIN, BEARS, VARIOUS
REPTILES & FISH



LIKELY MONETIZED BY
META

WHY IT MATTERS

This FB account promotes the illegal hunting and collecting of endangered species in the wild and the selling of the carcasses and meat with no health inspections, thus risking a zoonotic spill-over incident.

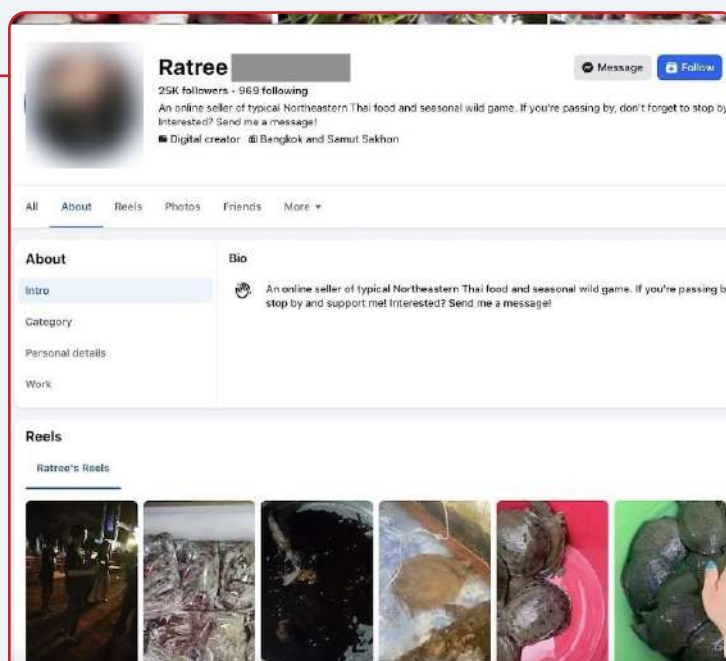
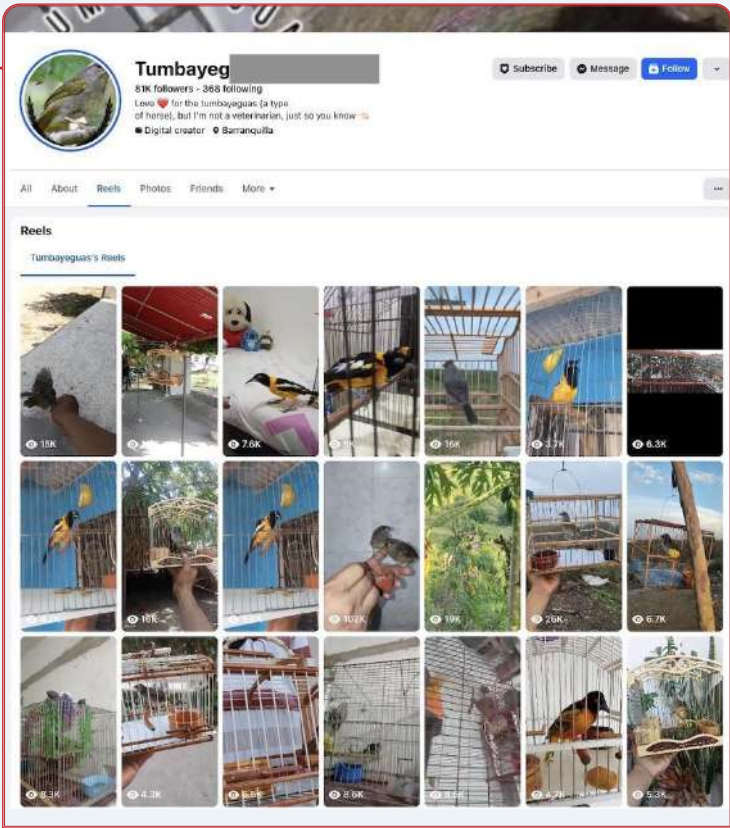


EXHIBIT 6

SONGBIRD TRAFFICKER

- 📍 COLOMBIA
- 👤 81,000 FOLLOWERS
- 🔔 SUBSCRIPTION ENABLED
- ⚠️ POACHING & SELLING OF SONGBIRDS
- 💰 LIKELY MONETIZED BY META



WHY IT MATTERS

The songbird trade is driving several species towards extinction. The Colombian songbird trapper and trafficker depicted here, who has a Subscription service, is also likely being paid by Meta to post content and sale advertisements. This account is another example of how Meta is promoting extinction.



A typical post comments exchange (translated from the Spanish) making it clear that the content provider is selling the birds.

EXHIBIT 7

WILDLIFE ENTHUSIAST

UNITED STATES

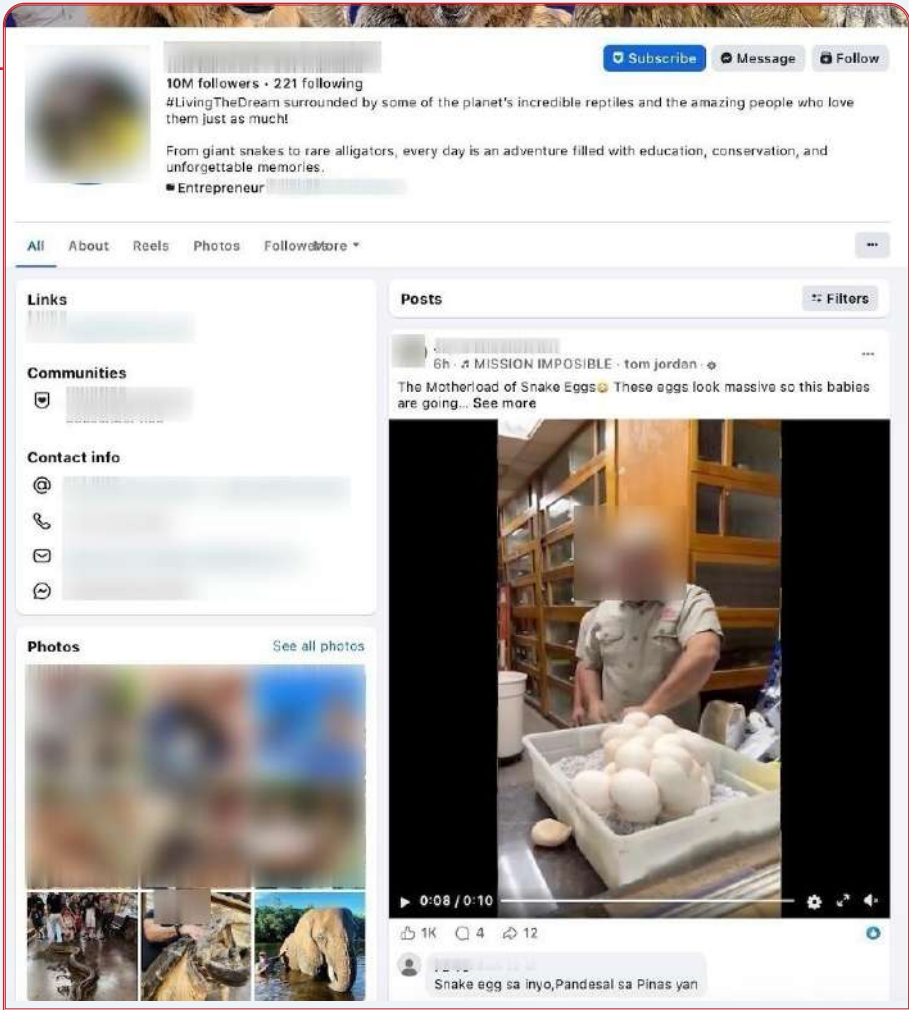
10M FOLLOWERS ON FB

8.5M FOLLOWERS ON IG

SUBSCRIPTION ENABLED

WILDLIFE TRADING BEHIND A CONSERVATIONIST/ENTHUSIAST FACADE

LIKELY MONETIZED BY META



WHY IT MATTERS

This U.S.-based account does not directly trade wildlife on Meta, but showcases wildlife that has already been traded or may be offered through the owner’s separate trading website. The account maintains an extensive network of wildlife facilities and traders, including some with past wildlife trafficking convictions and others actively trading wildlife on Meta. The owner is frequently seen with wildlife traders in the UAE and has reportedly supplied more than 1,000 pythons and boa constrictors to Vantara, a controversial wildlife facility in India. He also operates on Instagram under a different name.

META'S POLICIES AND MESSAGING GUIDELINES

Each of Meta's social media platforms has a set of policies and regulations that govern what is and what is not allowed to be posted, called the Community Standards. These standards do cover wildlife trade.

COMMUNITY STANDARDS

Each section of the Community Standards starts with a "Policy Rationale" that sets out the aims of the policy followed by specific policy lines that outline:

Content that's not allowed; and content that requires additional information or context to enforce on, content that is allowed with a warning screen, or content that is allowed but can only be viewed by adults aged 18 and older³³.

Meta provides the following Policy Rationale for its actions:

"To encourage safety and deter potentially harmful activities, we prohibit attempts by individuals, manufacturers, and retailers to purchase, sell, raffle, gift, transfer or trade certain goods and services on our platform." Restricted goods and services include the following categories:

- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- Weapons, Ammunitions, or Explosives
- Tobacco and Related Products
- Alcohol
- Health and Wellness
- Online Gambling and Games
- Endangered and protected species (wildlife and plants)
- Historic Artifacts
- Hazardous Goods and Materials
- Body Parts and Fluids³⁴

COMMERCE POLICIES³⁵

Commerce content refers to any attempt to buy, sell, or trade products - even for free - on Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, or Messenger services designed for commerce - including, but not limited to, Facebook Marketplace, Shops on Facebook and Instagram, and WhatsApp Business Catalog. Products sold or offered for sale, or traded or offered for trade, on these services or features must comply with Meta's Commerce Policies.

Additionally, commerce content on FB and Messenger, and commerce content on IG must comply respectively with FB's Community Standards and IG's Community Guidelines. Commerce content on WhatsApp must comply with the Policy for WhatsApp Commerce Features³⁶. Buyers, sellers, and traders are also responsible for complying with other terms and policies that apply to the use of Meta's products, and all applicable laws and regulations. Failure to comply with the policies or the law may result in a variety of consequences, including, but not limited to, rejection or removal of listings and other content, rejection or removal of product tags, or suspension or termination of access to any or all FB, IG, WhatsApp, or Messenger commerce services or features. If a user repeatedly posts commerce content that violates the policies, Meta may take additional action on the account.

Facebook Marketplace is intended for consumer-to-consumer sales. Businesses and individuals acting in a business or commercial capacity in the European Economic Area (EEA), Philippines and India, may be subject to restrictions, including suspension of access to Market-

POLICY REFERENCES

Policy Rationale

To encourage safety and deter potentially harmful activities, we prohibit attempts by individuals, manufacturers, and retailers to purchase, sell, raffle, gift, transfer or trade certain goods and services on our platform. We do not tolerate the exchange or sale of any drugs that may result in substance abuse covered under our policies below. Brick-and-mortar and online retailers may promote firearms, alcohol, and tobacco items available for sale off of our services; however, we restrict visibility of this content for minors. We allow discussions about the sale of these goods in stores or by online retailers, advocating for changes to regulations of goods and services covered in this policy, and advocating for or concerning the use of pharmaceutical drugs in the context of medical treatment, including discussion of physical or mental side effects.

Restricted Goods and Services consist of the following categories:

- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- Weapons, Ammunitions, or Explosives
- Tobacco and Related Products
- Alcohol
- Health and Wellness
- Online Gambling and Games
- Endangered and protected species (wildlife and plants)
- Historic Artifacts
- Hazardous Goods and Materials
- Body Parts and Fluids

Overview

Commerce content refers to any attempt to buy, sell or trade products - even for free - on Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp or Messenger services designed for commerce, including, but not limited to, [Facebook Marketplace](#), [Shops on Facebook and Instagram](#) and [WhatsApp Business Catalogue](#). Products sold or offered for sale, or traded or offered for trade, on these services or features must comply with our Commerce Policies. Additionally, commerce content on Facebook and Messenger, and commerce content on Instagram, must comply respectively with Facebook's [Community Standards](#) and Instagram's [Community Guidelines](#). Commerce content on WhatsApp must comply with the [Policy for WhatsApp Commerce Features](#). Buyers, sellers and traders are also responsible for complying with other terms and policies that apply to the use of our products, and all applicable laws and regulations. Failure to comply with our policies or the law may result in a variety of consequences, including, but not limited to, rejection or removal of listings and other content, rejection or removal of product tags, or suspension or termination of access to any or all Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp or Messenger commerce services or features. If you repeatedly post commerce content that violates our policies, we may take additional action on your account.

Facebook Marketplace is intended for consumer-to-consumer sales. Businesses and individuals acting in a business or commercial capacity in the European Economic Area (EEA), Philippines and India, may be subject to restrictions, including suspension of access to Marketplace and/or removal of their Marketplace listings if they attempt to sell on Marketplace.

▲ Figure 21. Screenshot of Meta's Policy Rationale

► Figure 22. Screenshot of Meta's Policy Commerce Policy

place and/or removal of their Marketplace listings if they attempt to sell on Marketplace.

POLICY ON ANIMAL OR WILDLIFE TRADE:

Commerce content may not promote the buying, selling, or trading of animals or animal products, or land in ecological conservation areas.

Endangered and protected species (wildlife and plants)

Meta **does not** allow content that:

- Attempts to buy, sell, trade, donate, gift, or ask for endangered species or their parts or protected plant species.
- Admits to or encourages the poaching, buying or trading of endangered species or their parts committed by the poster of the content either by themselves or their associates through others. This does not include depictions of poaching by strangers.
- Depicts poaching of endangered species or their parts committed by the poster of the content by themselves or their associates.
- Shows coordination or promotion (by which we mean speaks positively about, encourages the poaching of, or provides instructions) to use or make products from endangered species or their parts, or any endangered wildlife or plants.

Non-endangered animals

Meta **does not** allow content that

- Content that attempts to buy, sell or trade live non-endangered animals.

Except when:

- Posted by a Page, Group or Instagram profile representing legitimate brick-and-mortar entities, including retail businesses, legitimate websites, brands, or rehoming shelters, or a private individual sharing content on behalf of legitimate brick-and-mortar entities.
- Posted in the context of adopting, gifting, asking for, donating or rehoming live non-endangered animals, including rehoming fees for peer-to-peer adoptions
- Selling an animal for a religious offering, or offering a reward for lost pets.
- Posted in the context of sale of livestock.
- Posted in the context of buying, selling or gifting, asking for, donating animal horns, organs, limbs, carcasses, taxidermy, feces (excluding compost or fertilizer).
- Posted in the context of offering animals' related products for human consumption such as: eggs, fish, etc.

These rules that govern posting content also apply to the following Meta commerce platforms:

- Marketplace
- Buy and sell groups
- Page shops
- Instagram Shop

All items for sale on these platforms should comply to the Commerce Policies.

On its policy pages, Meta clearly defines what constitutes "commerce content," outlines its requirements for compliance with its Commerce Policies, and explains the consequences of non-compliance.

As shown in the screenshots opposite, one category of prohibited commerce content is "Land, Animals, and Animal Products³⁷." Under this category, commerce content may not promote the buying, selling, or trading of animals, animal products, or land located within ecological conservation areas.

Meta specifically identifies the following products and activities as prohibited:

- Medicines, medical devices and veterinary services
- Any product or part from dogs, cats, or endangered or threatened animals such as leather, skin, hide, fur, wool, or hair
- Animal parts, including but not limited to bone, teeth, horn, ivory, taxidermy, organs, external limbs, secretions, or carcasses
- Some products from animals intended for consumption, such as raw fish, meat, or eggs
- Live animals including livestock and pets
- Land or real estate of any type in ecological conservation areas

Posts displayed in the Evidence section show numerous breaches of FB's own Community Standards and Commerce Policies.

POLICY REFERENCE

Content Restrictions Based on Local Law

When something on Facebook, Instagram, or Threads is reported to us as going against local law, but doesn't go against our Community Standards, we may restrict the content's availability in the country where it is alleged to be unlawful. We receive reports from governments, regulators, and courts, as well from non-government entities and members of the public, which we review in line with our Corporate Human Rights Policy and our commitments as members of the Global Network Initiative. This report details these instances where we restricted access to content based on local law. It does not include content we removed for going against our policies.

We continually work to improve this report. This report also now includes information where in limited countries we are obligated to automatically restrict content, at scale and in country, based on local law requirements, which is reflected in the comparatively higher volumes of content restrictions. It also includes instances where we restricted access to content to comply with court orders and requests under the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation.

In addition, when content has been restricted by Meta based on legal requests from governments and courts, in a majority of cases, we inform users which state authority sent the request resulting in the restriction and the country in which the content is restricted. This improved user experience is live globally except in Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong, and India primarily due to legal obligations and regulatory considerations.

Figure 23. Meta also restricts relevant content in certain countries based on those countries' laws.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

CDA 230: META'S LEGAL SHIELD AGAINST CULPABILITY IN SUPPORTING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (CDA), enacted as part of the Communications Decency Act of 1996³⁸, provides limited immunity for interactive computer services with respect to third-party content generated by their users. Meta uses CDA 230 to shield it from legal liability for illegal activity occurring on its platforms because it is not the creator of that content.

At its core, Section 230(c)(1) provides immunity from liability for providers and users of an “interactive computer service” who publish information provided by third-party users:

“No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.”

In analyzing the availability of the immunity offered by Section 230, courts generally apply a three-prong test. A defendant must satisfy each of the three prongs to gain the benefit of immunity:

1. The defendant must be a “provider or user” of an “interactive computer service”.
2. The cause of action asserted by the plaintiff must treat the defendant as the “publisher or speaker” of the harmful information at issue.
3. The information must be “provided by another information content provider”, i.e., the defendant must not be the “information content provider” of the harmful information at issue.

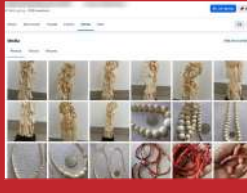
Prior to the Internet, case law was clear that a liability line was drawn between publishers of content and distributors of content; a publisher would be expected to have awareness of material it was publishing and thus could be held liable for any illegal content it published, while a distributor would likely not be aware and thus would be immune.

As long as Meta does not become involved in generating and posting content itself, it is considered as a distributor of content, not liable for its content and is thus immune, subject to certain exceptions in the statute.

An “interactive computer service” loses CDA Section 230 immunity when it creates or materially contributes to illegal content. Meta’s algorithm actively promotes content, recommends wildlife trafficking groups, and serves ads alongside it, arguably transforming it from a publisher of third-party content into a creator of its own content.

Finally, it should be noted that Meta does not enjoy the same degree of immunity under most other countries’ laws that it receives under U.S. law.³⁹ Given the volume of business conducted by Meta around the world, this could be significant.

POLICY VS REALITY

META POLICY	INVESTIGATOR FINDINGS
 NO SALE OF IVORY PRODUCTS Community Standards & Commerce Policies	Ivory products for sale 
 NO SALE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES Community Standards & Commerce Policies	Pangolin for sale and prices discussed 
 NO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING CONTENT Community Standards	Large groups dedicated to wildlife trade operate openly 
 NO WILDLIFE COMMERCE Community Standards & Commerce Policies	Live animals advertised and negotiated for sale 
 MONETIZATION REQUIRES POLICY COMPLIANCE Monetization Eligibility Standards	Wildlife accounts with large audiences are monetized 
 Meta claims it prohibits wildlife trade, but our investigation found thousands of violations, with accounts appearing to be monetized while doing it.	



IV CITES & NATIONAL LEGISLATION

WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS FOR META USERS TO FOLLOW

Meta's actions need to be understood in the context of international and national laws concerning wildlife trade.

International trade of live wildlife and derivative products is governed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)⁴⁰. CITES is an international agreement to which States and regional economic integration organizations adhere voluntarily.

States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which must adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. For many years CITES has been among the conservation agreements with the largest membership, with now 185 Parties, 184 countries and the European Union as a group Party.

Widespread information about the endangered status of many prominent species, such as the tiger and elephants, might make the need for such a convention seem obvious. But at the time when the ideas for CITES were first formed, in the 1960s, international discussion of the regulation of wildlife trade for conservation purposes was something relatively new. With hindsight, the need for CITES is clear. Annually, international wildlife trade is estimated to be worth billions of dollars and to include hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them, including food products, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, timber, tourist curios and medicines.

Because the trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, the effort to regulate it requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 40,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens or products such as fur coats or even dried herbs.

Countless posts, pages and groups across Meta platforms openly advertise CITES-listed animals and wildlife products for sale.

CITES SPECIES LISTINGS

ONLY SPECIES CONSIDERED TO BE AT A CERTAIN RISK OF EXTINCTION BY TRADE ARE LISTED ON ONE OF THREE APPENDICES.

Appendix I

All species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. A permit/certificate must be issued by the CITES Management Authority of both the country of export and import. The permit indicates the source of the specimen(s) and the intended purpose of the trade.

Appendix II

1. All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of these species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
2. Other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to above may be brought under effective control (e.g. species that are similar in appearance to those included in Appendix II).

An export permit is required, but not an import permit.

Appendix III

All species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade.

The Parties may not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, which include both the Articles and any relevant Resolutions.

Very few of the IWT users who post wildlife ads on Meta platforms obtain the required CITES permits for their international trades. When the live animals and products in their possession cross borders without permits, these trades are illegal and constitute trafficking.



Figure 24. All species shown here are protected by CITES. For a complete checklist, see <https://checklist.cites.org/#/en>

EVIDENCE

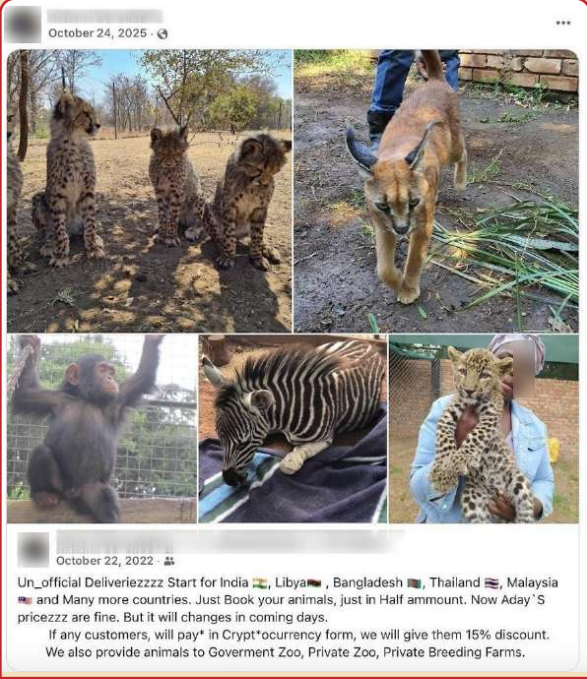
CITES VIOLATIONS OBSERVED ON META

Posts on Meta platforms show the sale, trade and possession of species and products protected under CITES. These examples represent a small sample of the thousands of violations documented.



Big-headed turtles for sale

CITES: Appendix I



Live wild cats and other protected animals

CITES: Appendix I



Jaguar teeth for sale

CITES: Appendix I

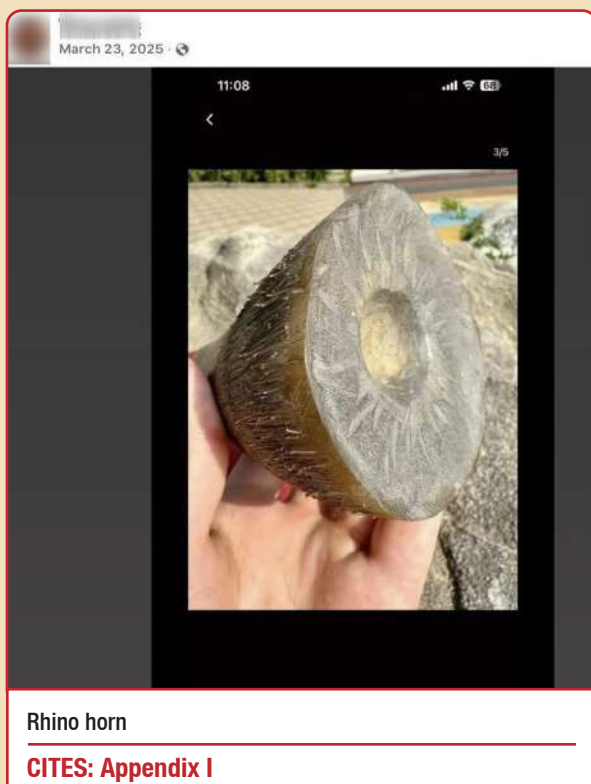
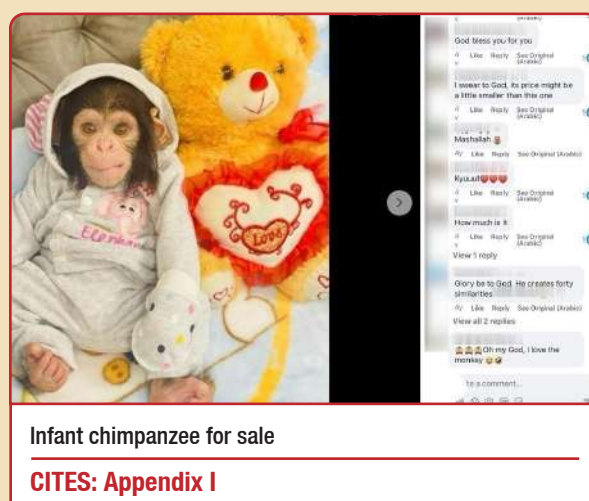


Tiger bones, wine and canines

CITES: Appendix I

WHAT THESE IMAGES SHOW

- ✗ Species and products listed under CITES are openly offered for sale.
- ✗ These posts are public, persistent and likely monetized in many cases.
- ✗ These posts clearly violate Meta's various commerce policies.
- ✗ Meta's platforms are being used to facilitate illegal wildlife trade around the world.





V DISCUSSION

The Evidence section includes numerous post screenshots that clearly show live wildlife or derivative products offered for sale. They are listed alphabetically by country. Often there are comments captured in the screenshots that ask about the price, or where the specimen is located, or other comments/questions suggestive of trade. There are instances of the account owner indicating the quantity and/or price of the specimen(s).

In May 2026, Thai police arrested nine administrators of a FB group in 11 locations around Thailand aimed at Thai and Vietnamese nationals that had been posting mainly African elephant ivory for sale⁴¹. They seized 250 kg of ivory cut pieces and tusk fragments, as well as prayer beads, jewelry, knife handles, etc. In the same month Thai police arrested a 37-year-old woman in northeastern Thailand after raiding a traditional medicine and souvenir shop allegedly used to trade protected wildlife skins and animal parts smuggled from Laos⁴². Similar items are seen posted on Meta shown in the *Evidence* section.

Other posts show poachers in the forest hunting or trapping wild animals for sale as meat, medicines or other products. Some indicate that the poachers are transporting the specimens to neighboring countries to sell and solicit buyers. Other posts show the sale of wire to snare animals, metal traps in which to catch them or metal cages in which to transport wild animals from the forest.

Many of the posts are made in the context of a FB group consisting of thousands of members, many of which engage in IWT content creation. A recent joint Bellingcat-Mongabay investigation exposed nine FB groups in Indonesia with a combined membership of more than 70,000 people who were illegally trading wildlife using coded language⁴³. The publicity forced FB to close the groups, and six user accounts belonging to one of the main advertisers. No information was provided on the accounts of the other 70,000 members.

The Meta accounts included in this report represent the loss of several thousand wild animals from dozens of species from the wild, diminishing biodiversity and contributing to the trend leading to ecosystem collapse. Considering that tens of thousands of similar accounts exist amongst the 3.74 billion worldwide users across all of Meta's platforms, the corporation's contribution to biodiversity depletion can be seen as unparalleled anywhere in the world.

All of these posts contravene one or more of Meta's Community Standards and Commerce Policies. The activities also contravene national law in most cases, and if the specimens cross national borders for trade, consist of CITES-listed species, and are not accompanied by CITES permits and other legally required documents (e.g., veterinary health permits, Customs clearance), they contravene CITES regulations and national laws as well.

The fact that so many trades of live wildlife, bushmeat and traditional medicine are trafficked with no veterinary health checks also raises the specter of disease transmission to humans and the onset of a new pandemic. COVID-19 was most likely caused by such a trade that ended up in a wet market in Wuhan, China⁴⁴.

Meta does on occasion take action against accounts that conduct IWT, which consists either of a suspension of the account for a given period, or even the permanent closure of the account. The Evidence section shows cases in which Meta has issued warnings to the user to cease posts that go against their Community Standards, but took no further action even though the user continued to post the same type of content.

We have ascertained that some of the IWT-posting users are likely in Meta's Content Monetization program, using circumstantial evidence (e.g. user profile description, large number of friends and/or followers, high post engagement, user requests for interaction with other users, etc.). Whether they are in the program or not, the fact that the content consists of wild animals and products, in many cases illegal to sell under national laws and

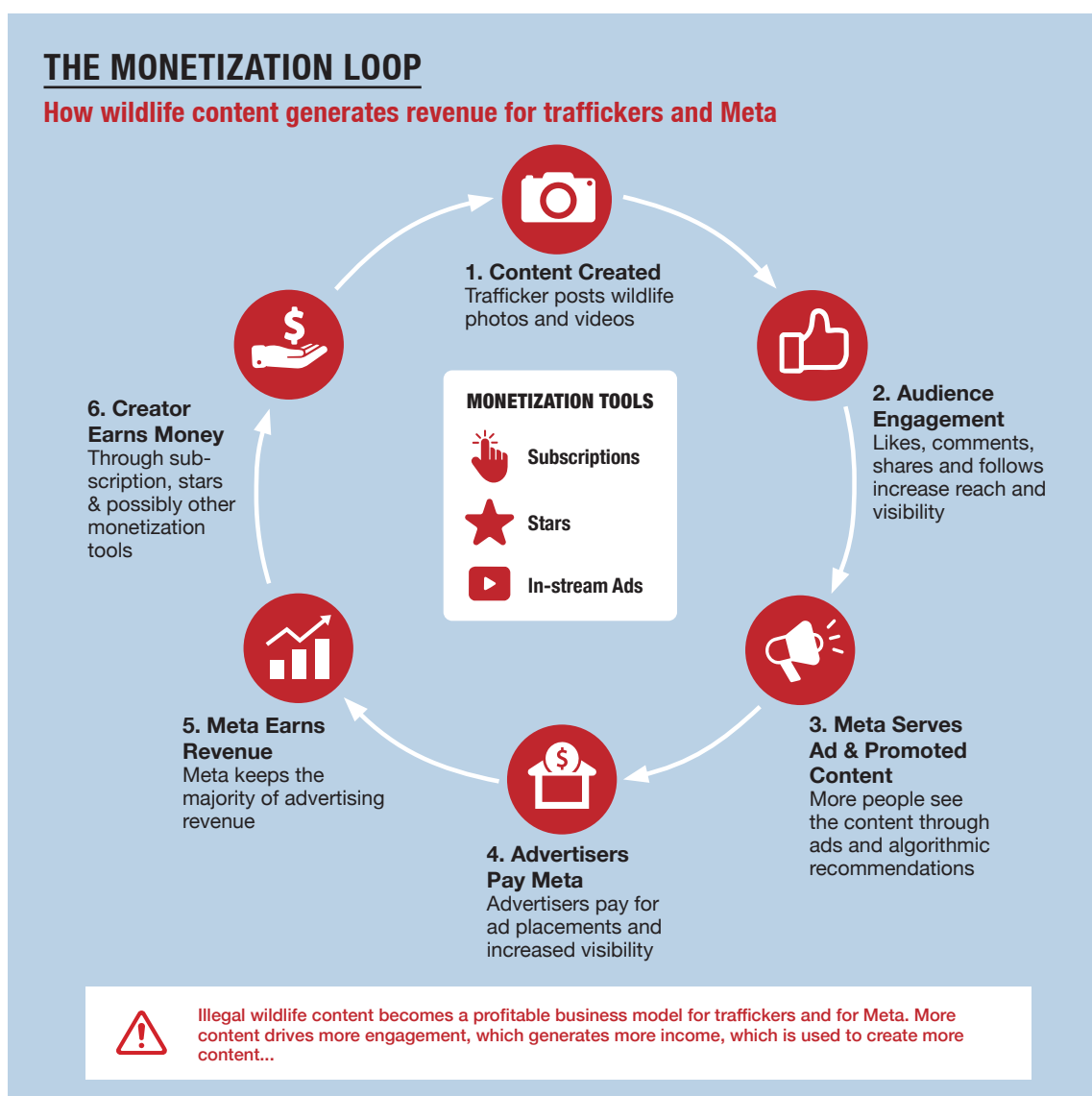
CITES, does not appear to be a matter of concern to Meta.

This report supports the findings of the ECO-SOLVE *Wildlife has a Facebook Problem*⁴⁵ report, which was released during the preparation of this report. They found that “the evidence presented in this brief indicates that Facebook is not simply hosting IWT content but concentrating, surfacing and amplifying it.” They found that FB groups were high-risk spaces in which IWT activity was concentrated, with little oversight by Meta. The lack of multilingual moderation hindered Meta’s regulatory enforcement measures.

ECO-SOLVE concluded that “Facebook’s role in online IWT cannot be dismissed as incidental, localized or anecdotal. The central finding of this brief is not simply that IWT can be found on Facebook, but that Facebook has become the dominant public-facing infrastructure through which that trade is concentrated, encountered, transacted and monetized. The evidence presented here

suggests that Facebook’s role in online wildlife trafficking extends beyond hosting and recommendation into monetization infrastructure. Meta’s own published rules state that subscription monetization is conditioned on eligibility, policy compliance and review, yet this report documents a subscription-enabled page linked to a large poaching community. Where such accounts are able to operate on the platform, the contradiction is not simply between policy and user behavior, but between Meta’s stated enforcement claims and the outcomes documented in practice.”

We found that financial incentives enabled by Meta went far beyond the Subscription service facility, in which other users pay the account owner. Meta’s own Content Monetization programs potentially provide considerable financial incentives for wildlife trafficking content providers to post at maximum frequency and volume.





VI CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Our study of Meta policies, practices and sample posts demonstrates that Meta’s platforms—Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger—function as an algorithm-directed global marketplace for a wide variety of wild plants and animals, many of them representing endangered species. The design of its monetization programs is aimed to maximize income, which in the case of wildlife depends on a suspension of enforcement of its own Community Standards and Commerce Policies.

This trade in most cases not only contravenes Meta’s own Community Standards and Commerce Policies, but it is illegal under national laws and CITES regulations.

The Meta marketplace is not entirely operated by third-party content providers.

An increasing number of providers are incentivized to create a maximum number of posts with the objectives of both potentially increasing the provider’s income through Meta’s Content Monetization programs, and Meta’s income through boosting advertiser revenue. Advertisers seek the highest number of viewers who engage with content. The more interactive user engagement, the more money that pours into Meta’s coffers from advertisements. If, as seems likely, wildlife traffickers are benefiting from these incentives, they will maximize their posts on Meta’s platforms. When it comes to wildlife trafficking, Meta is profiting from the conduct of illegal businesses on its platforms.

This unethical and potentially illegal business model depends on protection provided by U.S. CDA 230, which grants immunity to “interactive computer services” that act purely as hosts and disseminators of third-party content.

There is a strong argument that Meta’s own actions in designing how its platforms operate remove its immunity from suit under CDA 230 in whole or in part. These include its manipulative algorithms that network traffickers by suggesting new friends, recommending posts, and potentially encouraging illegal wildlife trade through its own monetization programs as well as providing cover with anonymous account owner names and closed groups. Meta also guides content providers on how to create the most effective content and ads for what they are selling or promoting⁴⁶.

Each of these features implicate Meta itself in content creation. While Meta enjoys protection for publishing third party content under U.S. CDA 230, it still has a duty not to design products that actively encourage harmful or illegal behavior, as recent cases have shown⁴⁷. Furthermore, Meta does not receive the same degree of protection under the laws of other nations where it conducts a substantial amount of business.

Meta’s business practices contribute significantly to biodiversity depletion, which is trending currently towards ecosystem collapse in several strategic ecosystems. Meta must change its core business model and help repair the damage it has contributed to.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. ENFORCE ITS OWN POLICIES

Meta should enforce its own Community Standards and Commerce Policies in relation to the sale of wildlife. The impact of this would be immense, with the majority of IWT posts disappearing and the user accounts that host them either closing or changing post content.

To achieve this, Meta can make use of its cutting edge AI technologies and algorithms to detect IWT posts and comments, including even those that use coded words, non-English languages and non-Latin script across all account privacy settings, and in closed and open groups.

Note: Meta must distinguish between posts that are ethical and legal in nature and those that are not. IWT is not the only harmful, illegal content that Meta platforms allow. The Alliance to Counter Crime Online has identified a number of areas in which Meta hosts and promotes illegal activities, such as the trafficking of drugs, humans, antiquities and human body parts, child sexual abuse and romance and other types of scams⁴⁸.

2. CONGRESSIONAL AMENDMENT OF CDA 230

U.S. Congress should amend the 20th century Communications Decency Act 230, drafted in the Internet's infancy, to account for advances in technology, and adapt wording that reflects a fair balance between online privacy, First Amendment protections, and legal liability for platforms hosting illegal content in the 21st century. This corrective action would appropriately apply to all social media platforms, including Meta.

Specifically, Congress should legislate now for a carve-out to CDA 230 for Illegal Wildlife Trade, based

on the fact that at least two US federal laws are being violated on a daily basis on Meta, namely the Lacey Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Congress passed the Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017⁴⁹ to enable law enforcement action to be taken against online advertising of forced prostitution on social media platforms. It should do the same for illegal wildlife trade.

3. OSINT CAPACITY BUILDING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

Government agencies and NGOs worldwide should undergo Open Source Intelligence Training (OSINT) to help monitor and report illegal wildlife trade occurring on social media platforms.

It is critical that government law enforcement agencies and a wide range of civil society organizations increase their understanding of the ways in which social media platforms operate in order to more effectively monitor and initiate remedial action to stop harmful and illegal content. Only with action at all levels of society and government will Meta and other social media companies be held accountable for illegal and dangerous content that is posted on their platforms.

4. REPARATIONS

The level of destruction caused by rampant wildlife trafficking on Meta platforms is still being calculated. In the name of biodiversity conservation, Meta must stop hosting wildlife criminals and help pay for the damage it has inflicted.

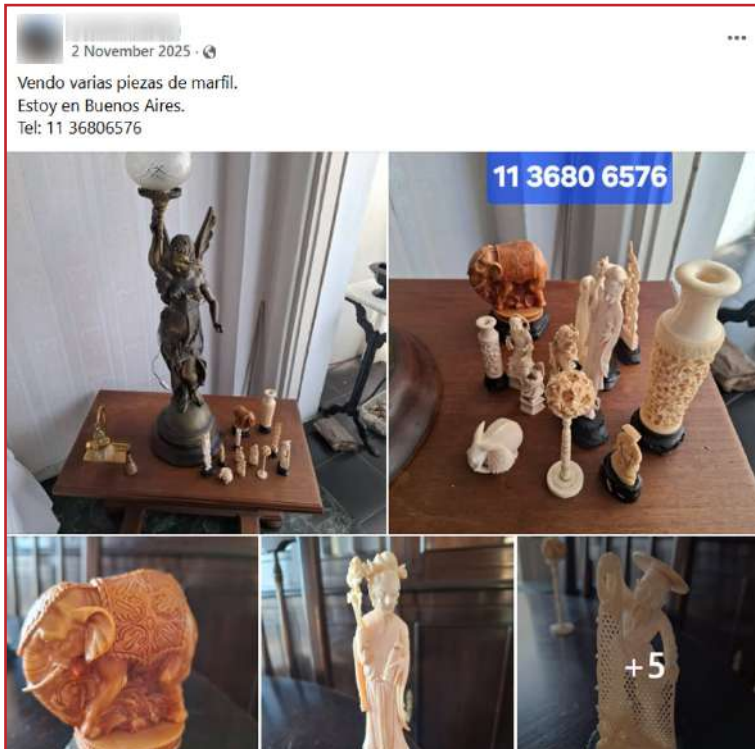
U.S. Congress should amend the 20th century Communications Decency Act 230.

Meta must stop hosting wildlife criminals and make reparations for the damage it has inflicted.

EVIDENCE

Presented alphabetically by country, the screenshots below were posted on accounts set to public viewing, so the users had no expectation of privacy and displaying them reproduced here is fair use.

ARGENTINA

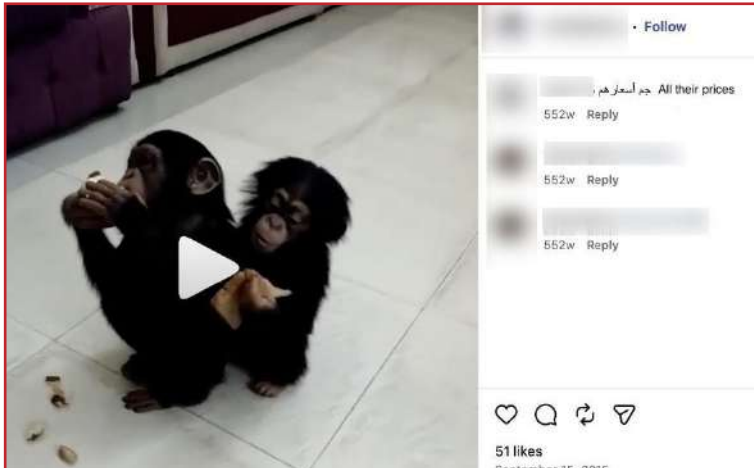


◀ Ivory for sale

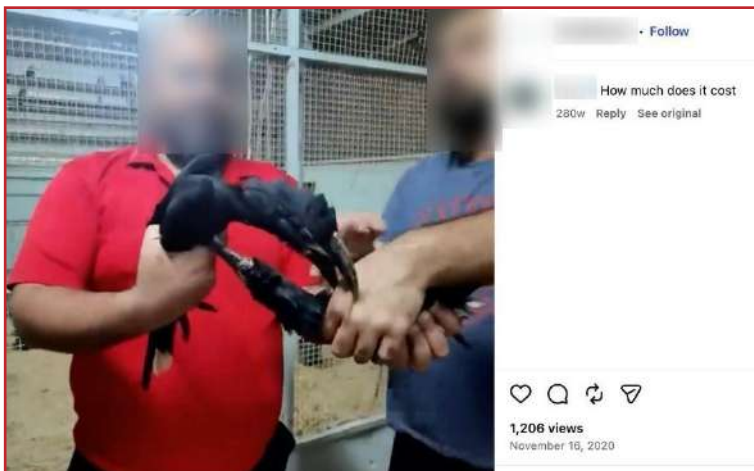


◀ Ivory for sale

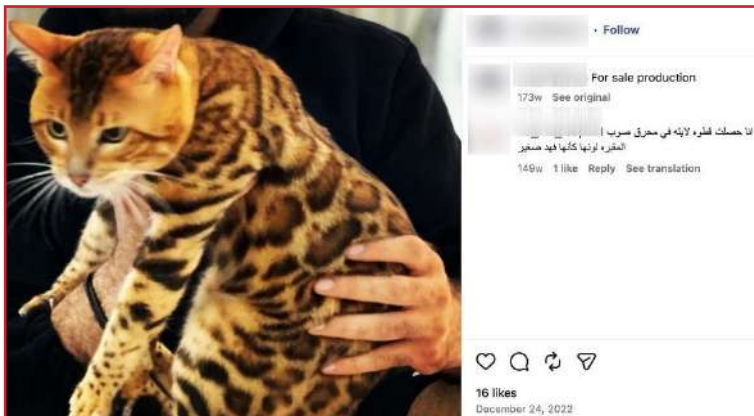
BAHRAIN



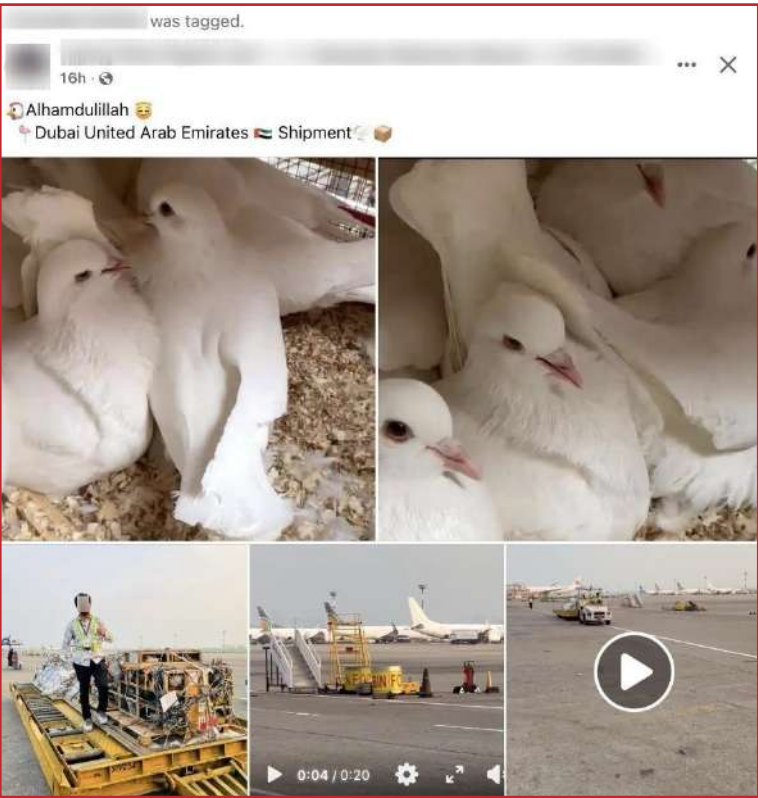
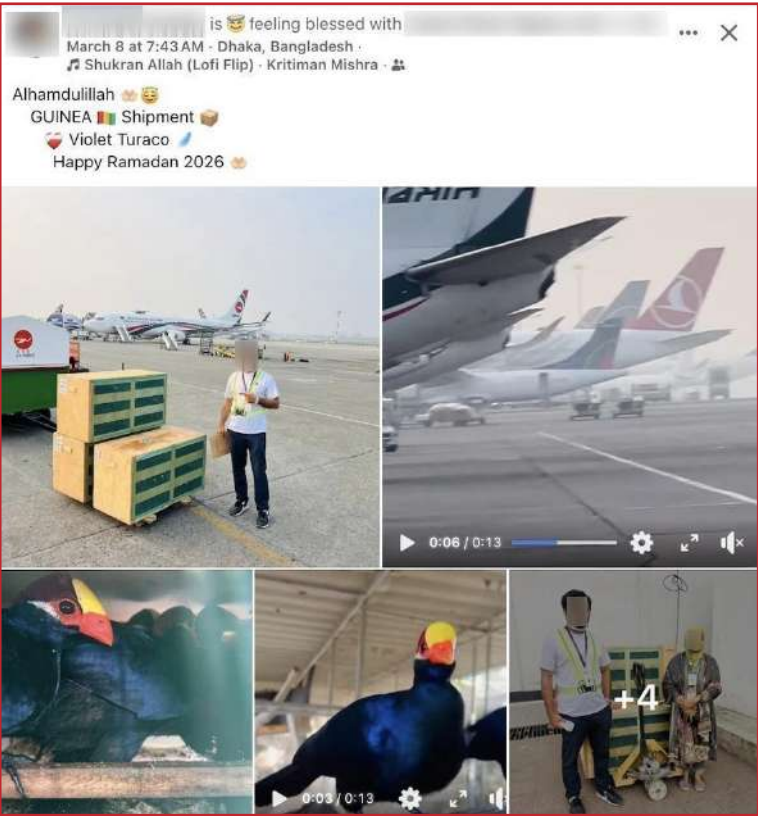
- Two trafficked chimpanzee infants offered for sale.



- The owner of the IG account has been advertising wildlife for sale for over 10 years and Meta has taken no action. (Left and below images)



BANGLADESH



◀ The owner of this account has been supplied with both legal and illegal birds from Aboubacar Traore, known trafficker, operating in Guinea and the DRC for years, and Meta has taken no action.

BRAZIL



◀ Jewelry made from jaguar canine



BRAZIL



◀ Alligator tooth and boa constrictor vertebrae and ribs.

CAMBODIA



◀ Ivory beads



◀ Selling a big-headed turtle.

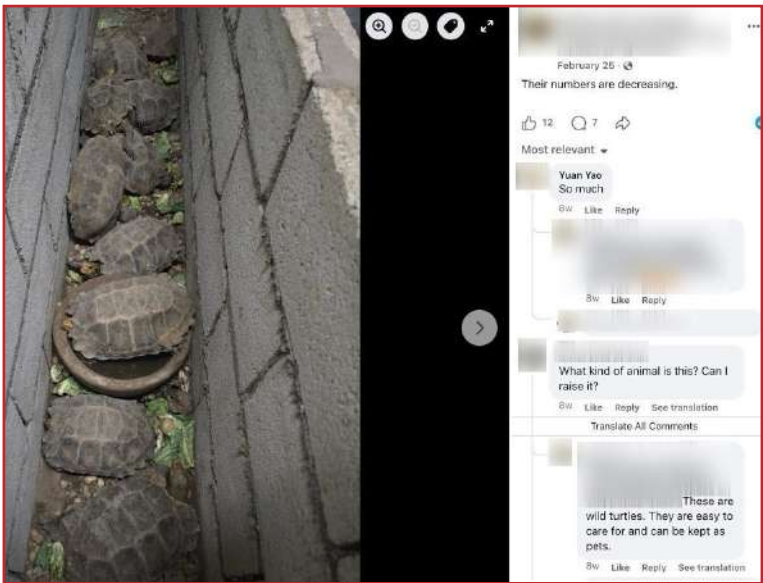


◀ Selling a big-headed turtle.

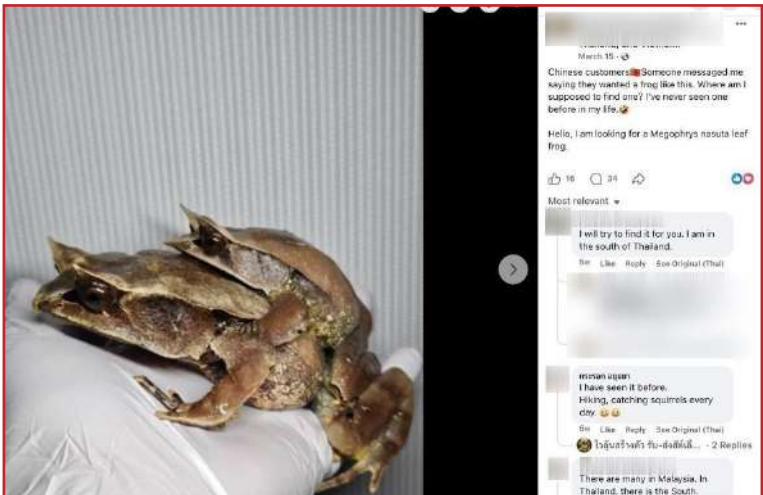
CAMBODIA



◀ Indochinese box turtle, CITES Appendix I and IUCN CR (Critically Endangered).

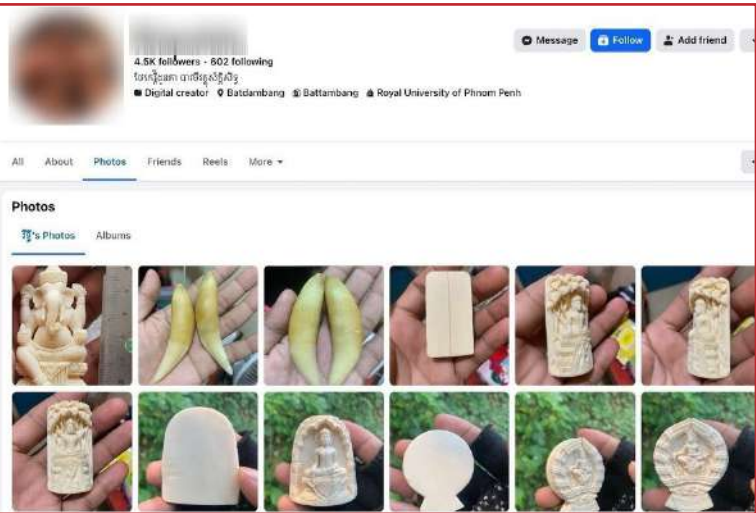
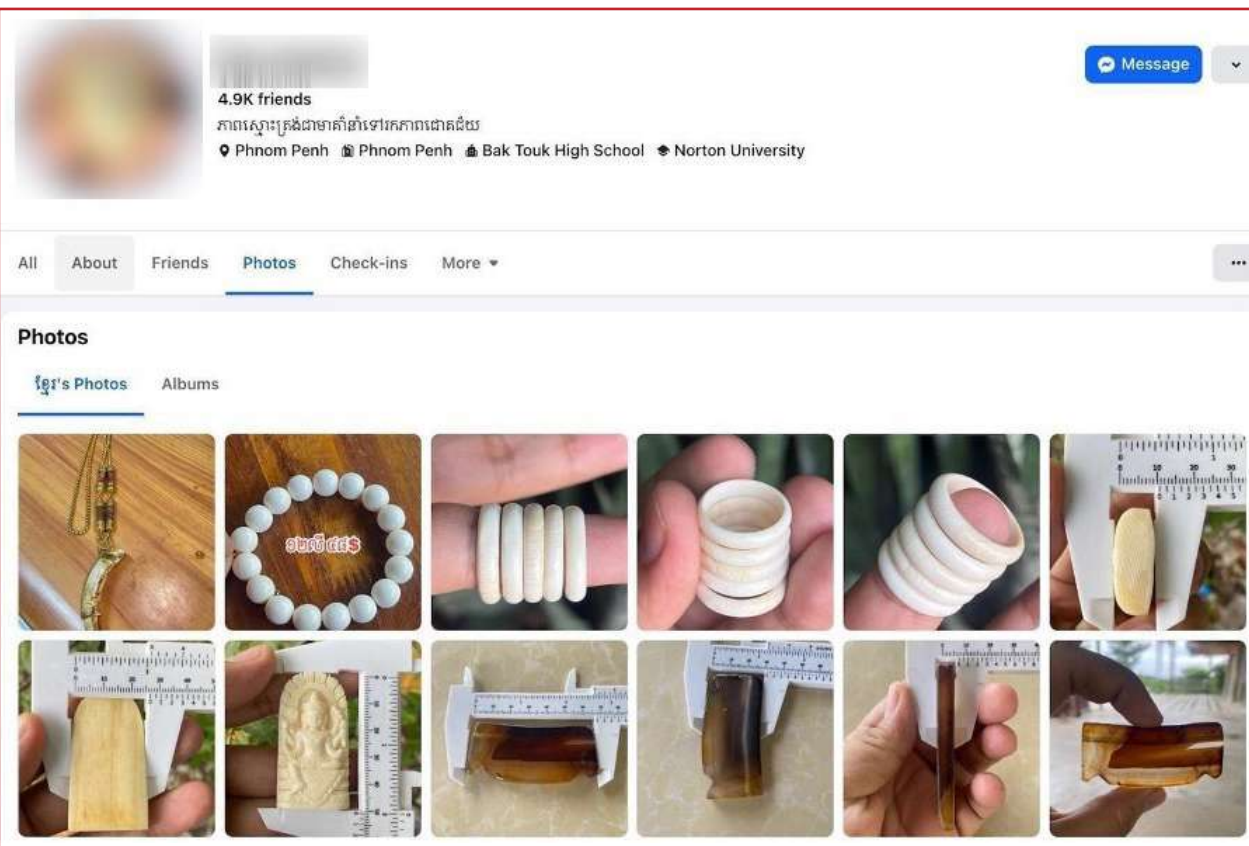


◀ These are the Manouria emys (Asian Giant Tortoise), CITES Appendix II and IUCN CR. The trafficker admits that they are decreasing and from the wild.



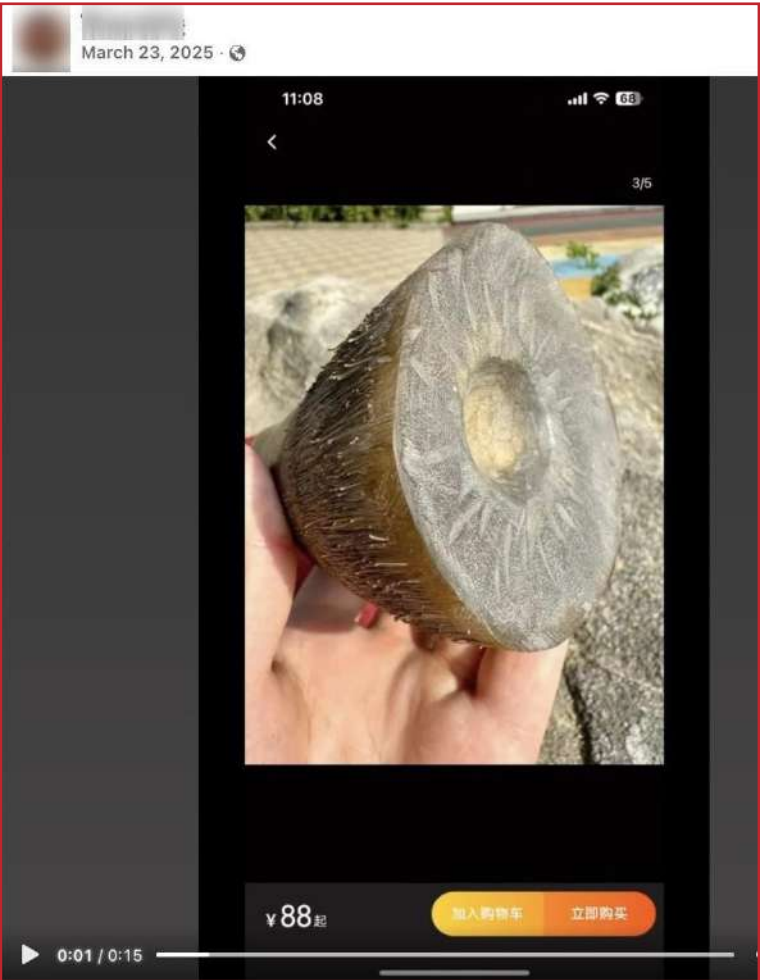
◀ The comments exchange to the post indicates clearly that FB acts as a vehicle that can network large numbers of people to engage in illegal wildlife trafficking.

CAMBODIA

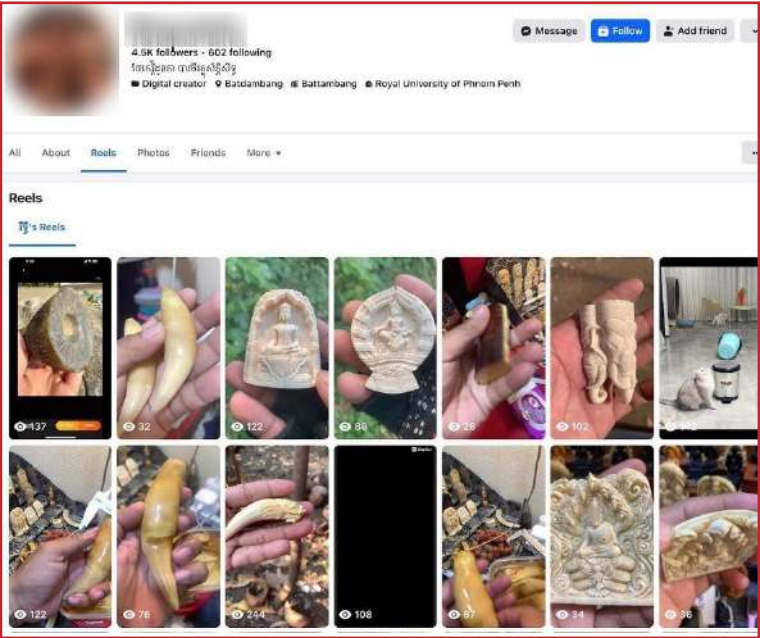


▲ Ivory and tiger canines (above and left)

CAMBODIA

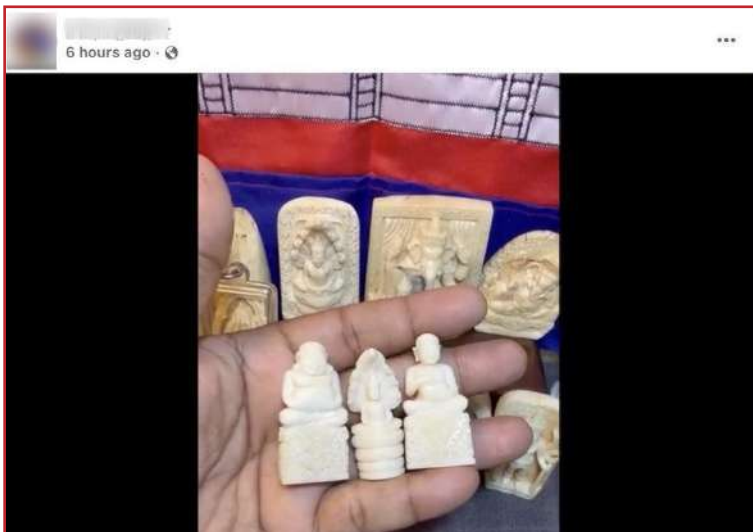


◀ Rhino horn. CITES Appendix I and IUCN Endangered or Critically Endangered, depending on taxonomy.



◀ Rhino horn, tiger canine, ivory.

CAMBODIA



◀ Ivory

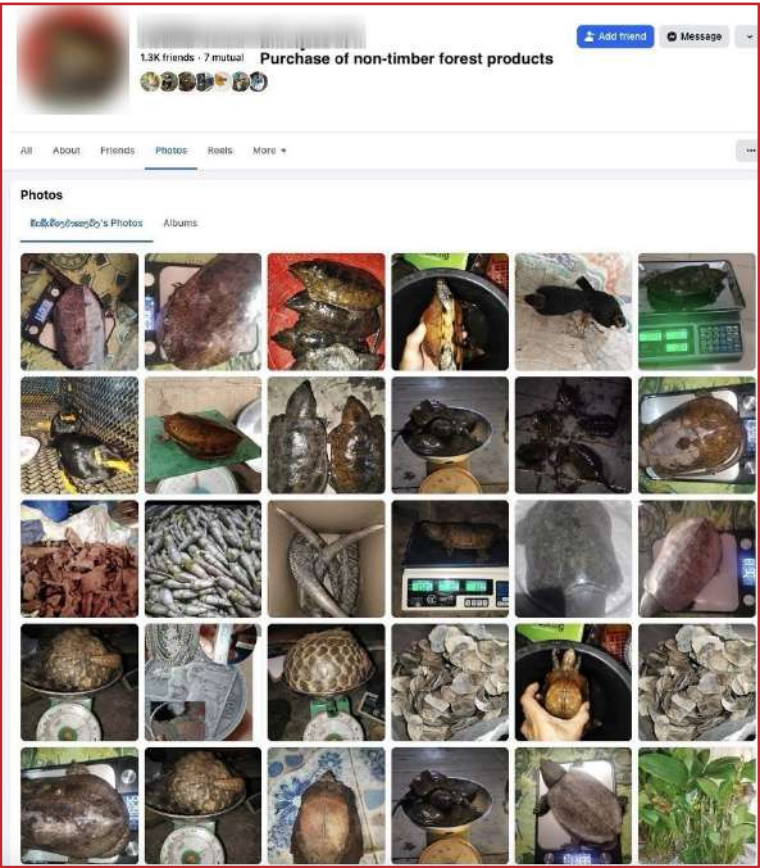
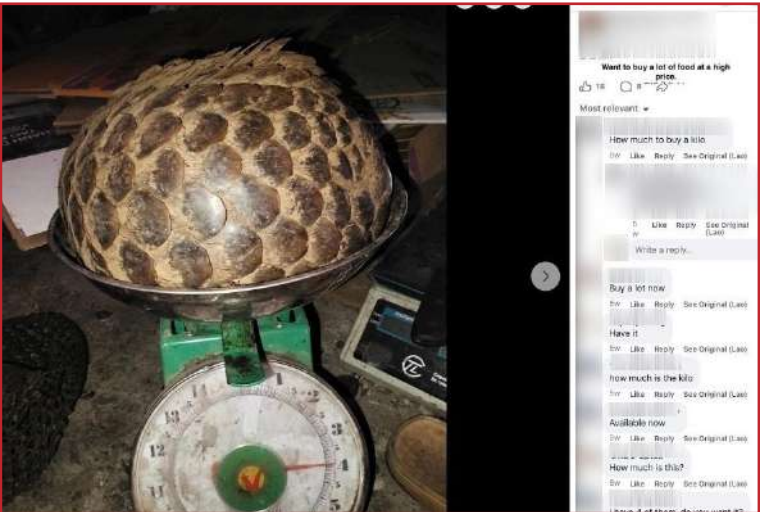


◀ Ivory



◀ This person sells many of these big-headed turtles (*Platysternon megacephalum*), which are CITES Appendix I and IUCN Red List CR (Critically Endangered). This high-volume trade seriously threatens its survival in the wild.

CAMBODIA



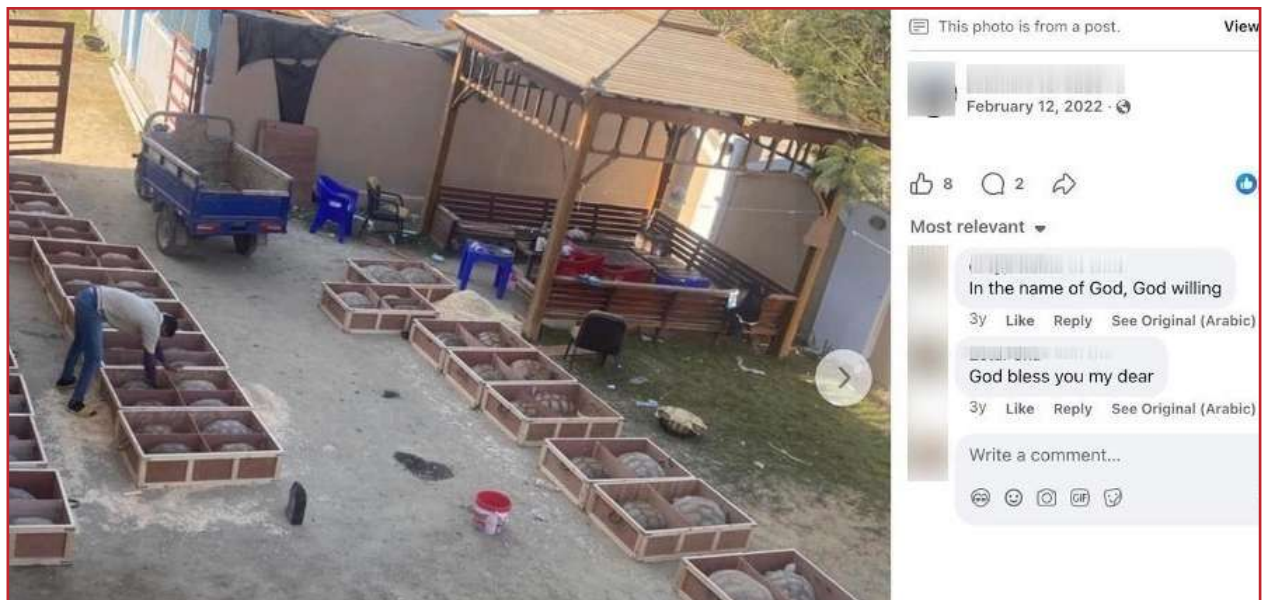
◀ Pangolin, CITES Appendix I.

◀ The name of the account is 'Purchase of Non-Timber Forest Products' translated from the Khmer. The account advertises mostly rare forest animals and birds and illegal products such as pangolin scales

EGYPT



◀ African spurred tortoise, the Sulcata tortoise. IUCN Red List Endangered, CITES Appendix II.



EGYPT

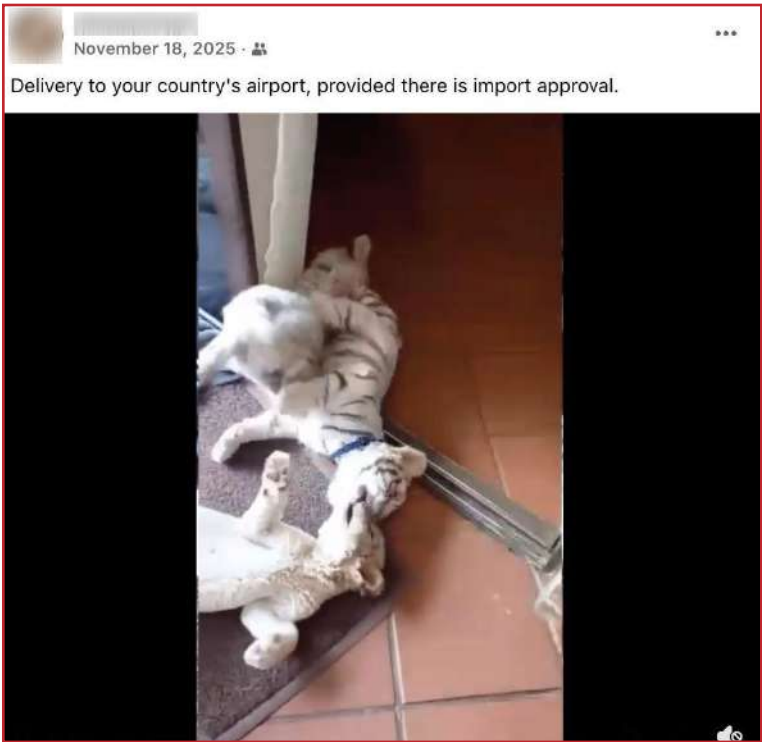


◀ Tiger cubs

EGYPT



◀ CITES Appendix I African gray parrots can only be exported by a CITES registered breeding facility. Egypt has none.



◀ White tiger cubs

EGYPT

September 26, 2024 · 🌐

متوفر نسانين عيلنجي اعمار صغيرة بسعر لا يقبل المنافسة

Nsanis Ablange available for small ages at a price that doesn't accept competition

⚙️ · Hide Translation · ⭐ Rate this translation



◀ Baby vervet monkey

▼ No photo link visible in the Feed. The account now has a locked profile; the author can see his posts as we are FB Friends.

Photos

See all photos



November 19, 2023 · 🌐

The following animals are available for export

Giraffes
Zebras
Impalas
Hippos
Rhinos
Kudu
White Lions
Brown Lions
Tigers
White
Normal
Snow
Tubby
Spotted Hyenas

For any orders
Contact via WhatsApp 

 1

 Like

EGYPT



◀ Spiny tailed lizard

▼ Eight cheetahs for sale, CITES Appendix I, IUCN Red List Vulnerable



GERMANY

**Sale and buy: mammoth and walrus tusk, Inuit figurines, whale teeth**September 19 · 🌐...

For sale:

Elephant tusk

W - 10.3 kg. / L - 103 cm., diameter of end : 10 * 11 cm .

Located in Germany , dhl delivery within EU, possible delivery over the world, but in cutting condition only.

Asking price - €30 000, best offer, PayPal payment.

Best.



◀ Ivory

INDIA



November 22, 2024 · 🌐

Keel Bellied Toucan - 38 hds
Toco Toucan -
Amazona Festiva - tame
Amazona Aestiva - tame
Double Headed Amazon babies - 7
Hybrid Macaws - Tame
Mixed Fishers 500-800 hds
Galah and Lutino Galah - Hand Tamed Chicks available
Mutation - Birds (Galah Eclectus Caquie BG-Macaw)

Adult Lions -
Adult Tiger -
Tabby
Cubs - Lprd/Lio/Chitah/Tigr/Jgu/Serval/Savannah/Alc/Serval/Lynax/Bob
Serval Cat hand tame baby -
Capybaras -
6 sloth
4 anteater (tamandua) 2.2
6 watra
8 kinkajou
14 agouti
3 six banded armadillo
South American Tapir -
Red- Kangaroo (Eu)
Grey Kangaroo (Eu)
Camel (Eu)
Dromedaries (Eu)
Donkey (Eu)
Zebras (Eu)
Shetland Miniature pony Horses
Highland Miniature Cattle
Girgentana goat - lot
Valais Black Nose Sheep -
Giraffe
Giant Aldabra Tortoise 0.4 84cm

Aldabra - 12-30 cm
Sulkata - " "
Indian Star Tortoise -
Pardalis -



May 26 · 🌐 2023

and 92 others.

#exoticbirdsimport #impoter

Eclectus Roratus
Psittacus Erithacus

Breeding Pairs 100-200 birds with CITES available.
Interested ⓘ Dm.
:



◀ In the Feed

◀ CITES permits for African gray parrots (Appendix I) can only be given to breeding facilities registered with CITES. No country in South Asia has a registered breeding facility.

INDIA

· 🎵 **черный lexsus (Remix)** · ТАТАРИН · 🌐

Colobus

LiveStock Import Export

:

:

:

[#animalplanet](#) [#wildlifeplanet](#) [#african](#) [#colobusmonkey](#)



◀ Mantled Guereza, Eastern Black-and-White Colobus

INDONESIA

March 20 at 7:26 AM · 2026

JITOT AMAN SEGALA USIA
3,5 JT FREE ONGKIR (free shipping fee)
REKBER ON



◀ Siamang gibbon ad. 'Rekber' is short for *rekening bersama*, an Indonesian payment system⁵⁰. CITES Appendix I.

February 22 at 7:37 PM · 2026

WTB / DICARI

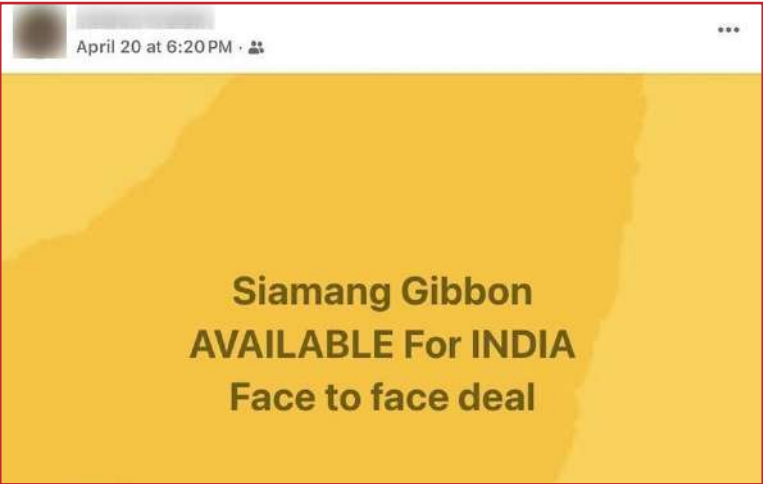
BUTUH BANYAK!

1. SIAMANG
(YG READY DI SUMATRA)
2. KANGKARENG
SULAWESI
(YG READY DI JAWA
ATAU BISA REKBER
SAMPE JAWA)
3. KUSKUS PUTIH
PAPUA
(YG READY DI JAWA
ATAU BISA REKBER
SAMPE JAWA)

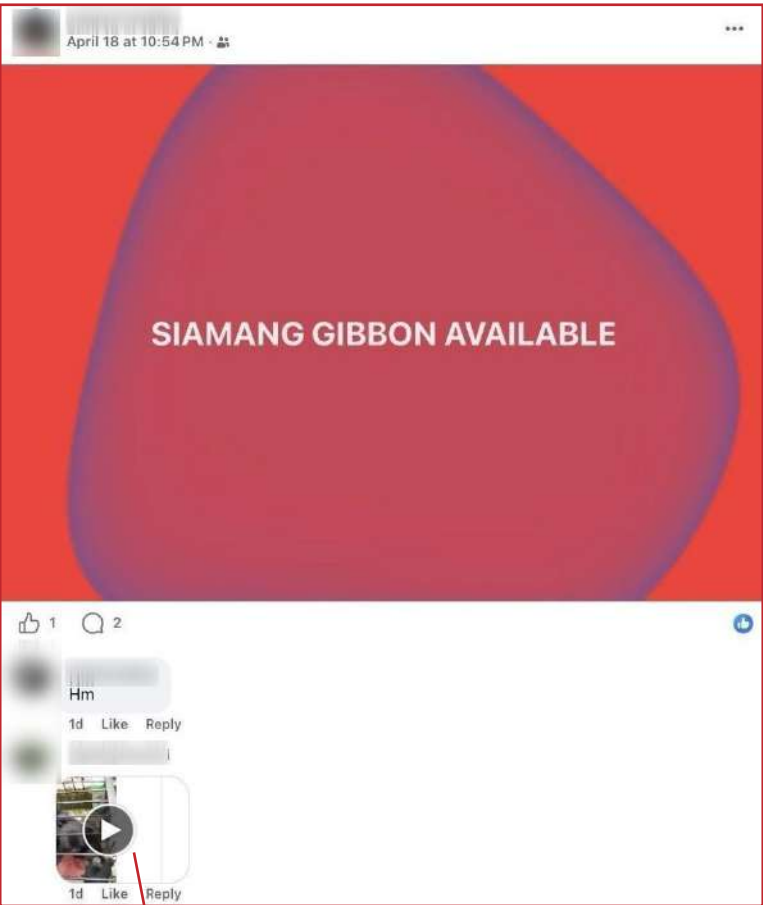
**BUTUH CEPAT
COCOK NOTA KITA**

◀ Siamang gibbon ad

INDONESIA



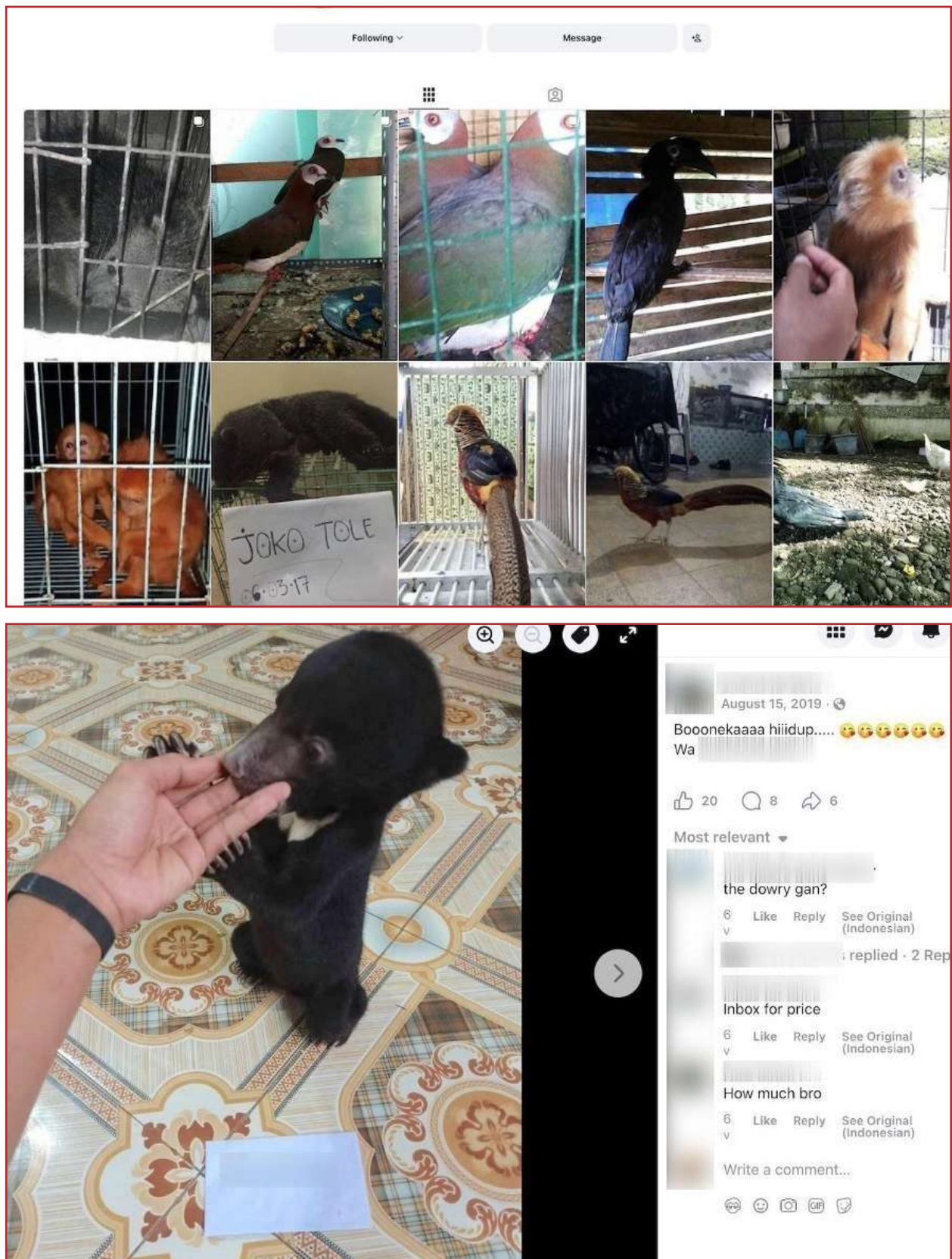
◀ Siamang gibbon ad



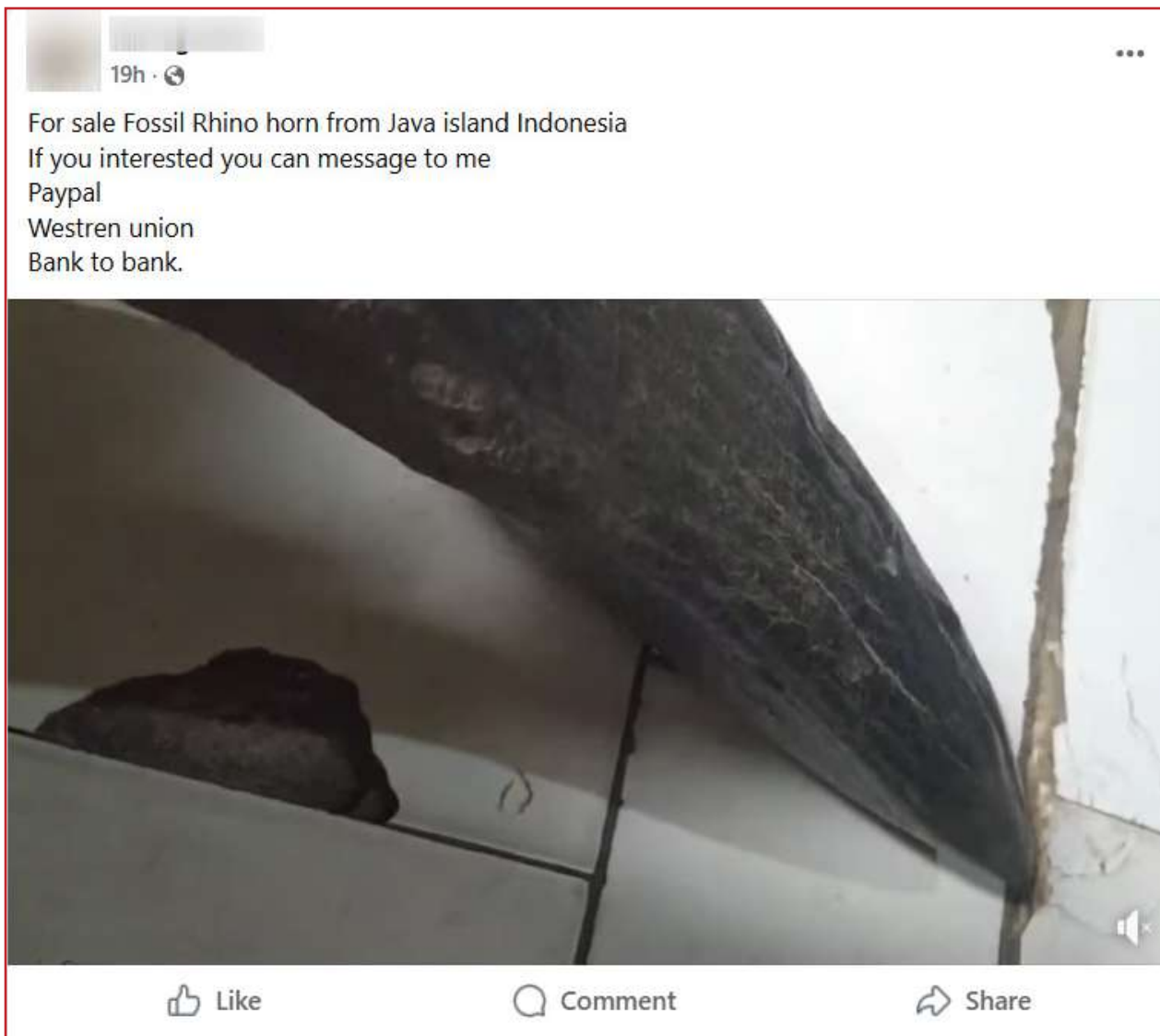
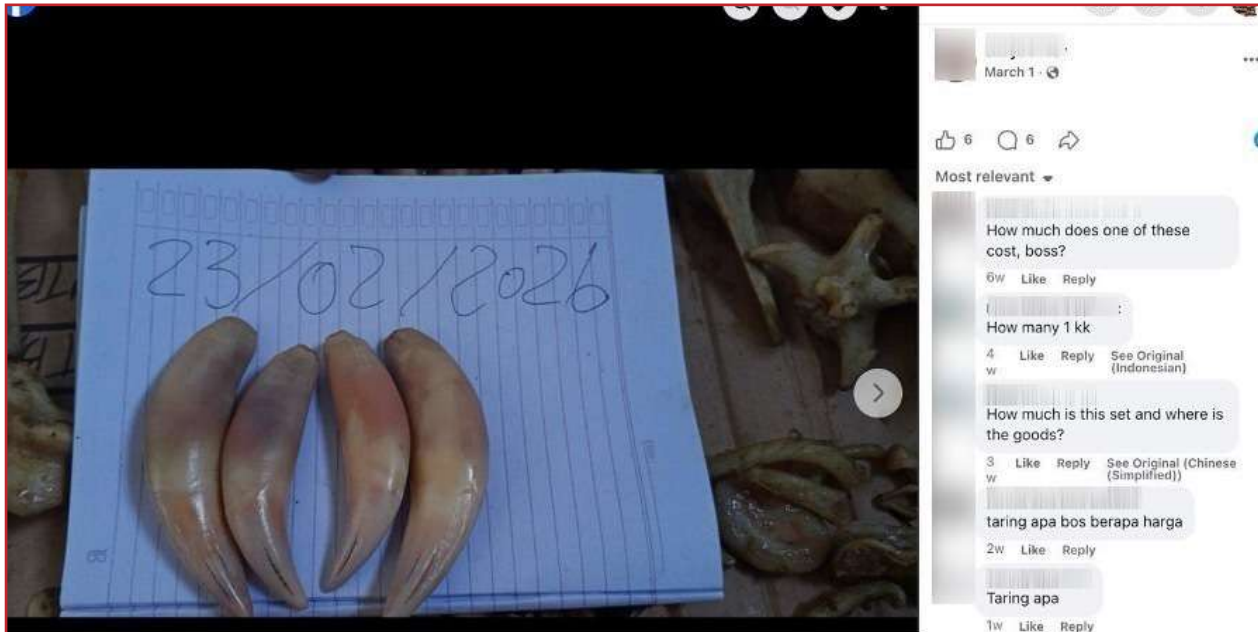
◀ 2026. His profile states that he lives in Al Ain, UAE, but a reliable source said that he actually operates out of Surabaya, Indonesia and is an important trafficker. The comment led to a video of two gibbons posted on April 19, 2026 (image below):



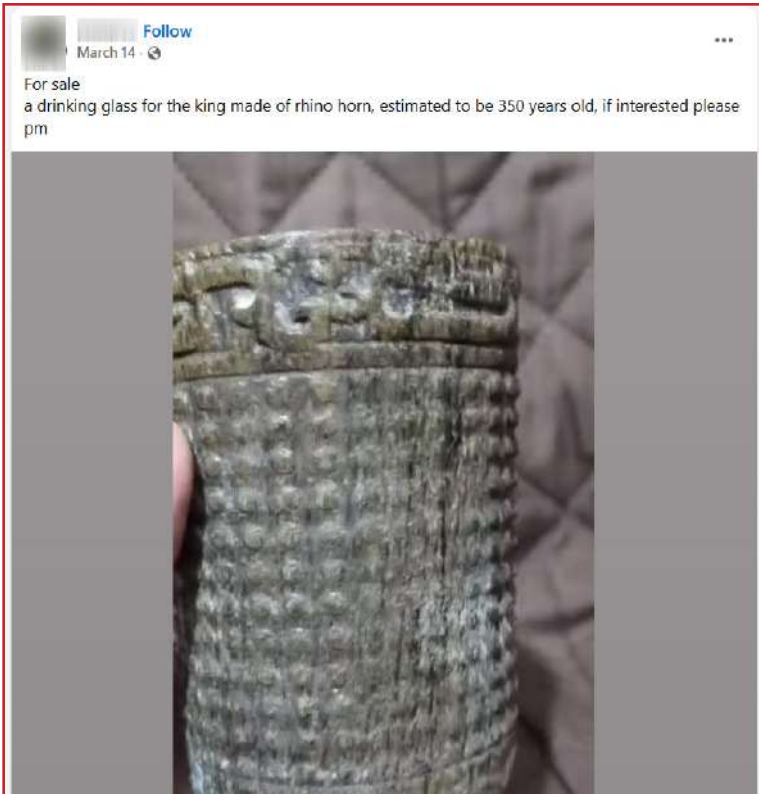
INDONESIA



INDONESIA



INDONESIA



▼ “DM bro” in the comments made by the count owner indicates that he wishes to conduct sale negotiations in private.



INDONESIA



4.1K followers · 78 following

membeli taring babi hutan bentuk unik2 bertumor berakar buntat.silahkan berkabar

Digital creator Buying unique shaped wild boar tusks with tumors and blunt roots. Please let me

[Message](#) [Add friend](#) [Search](#)

All About Reels **Photos** Friends More

Photos

[Nyco's Photos](#) Albums



INDONESIA

March 30 at 2:20 PM · 🌐

Yang ada batu Geliga landak
Khusus nya Kalimantan
Yg mau dijual boleh kbarin

Those who have Geliga landak stones
Especially Kalimantan
Anyone who wants to sell can come and see me



27 9

Most relevant ▾

Info about the price per gram how much dare you,?

4w Like Reply See Original (Sundanese)

Author different prices" boss depending on the type of stone
na harga beda" bos tergantung jenis batunya

4w Like Reply 1 🙄

mungkin bisa dikasih harga masing" batu bos, biar bisa buat pedoman kami nyari di lapangan bos maybe we can give you the price of each stone, boss, so we can make a guide for us to search in the boss's field

4w Like Reply

Author Masalah harga chat di inbox aja For price, just chat in inbox.

4w Like Reply 1 🚫

Reply to Nyco Huang...

Please inbox the price, below each picture is ok boss
tig inbox harga ,dibawah masing" gambar ok boskuh 🙏

4w Like Reply

◀ March 30, 2026. Geliga Landak, also known as Porcupine Bezoar or Hao Zhu Zao, are rare stone-like substances found in a porcupine's stomach, formed by the hardening of undigested organic and inorganic materials. Used in traditional Chinese medicine for centuries, they are highly valued for treating terminal illnesses like cancer, inflammation, and dengue fever.

INDONESIA



◀ April 2, 2026. Wild boar tusks



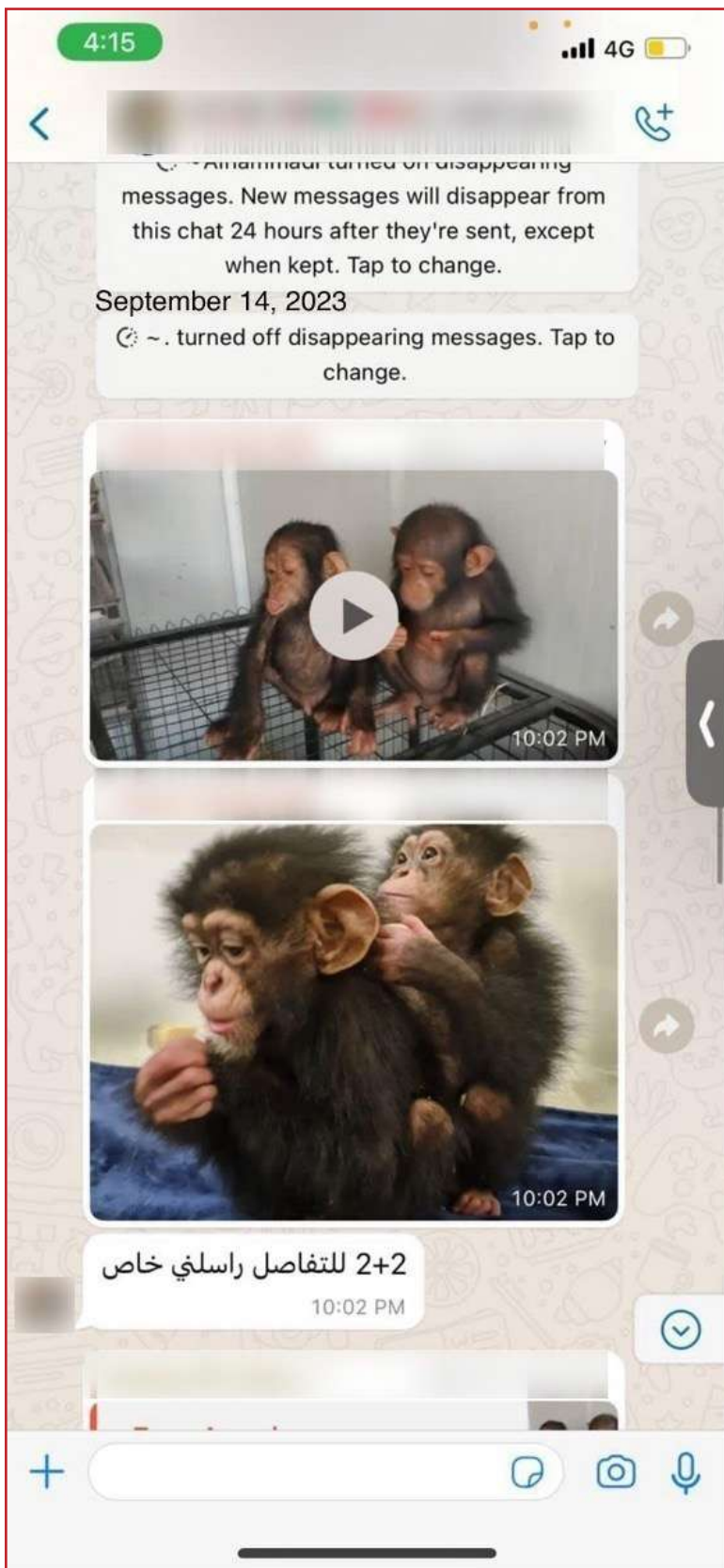
◀ April 10, 2026. Tiger canine necklace from Kalimantan

INDONESIA



◀ Tiger canines

IRAQ

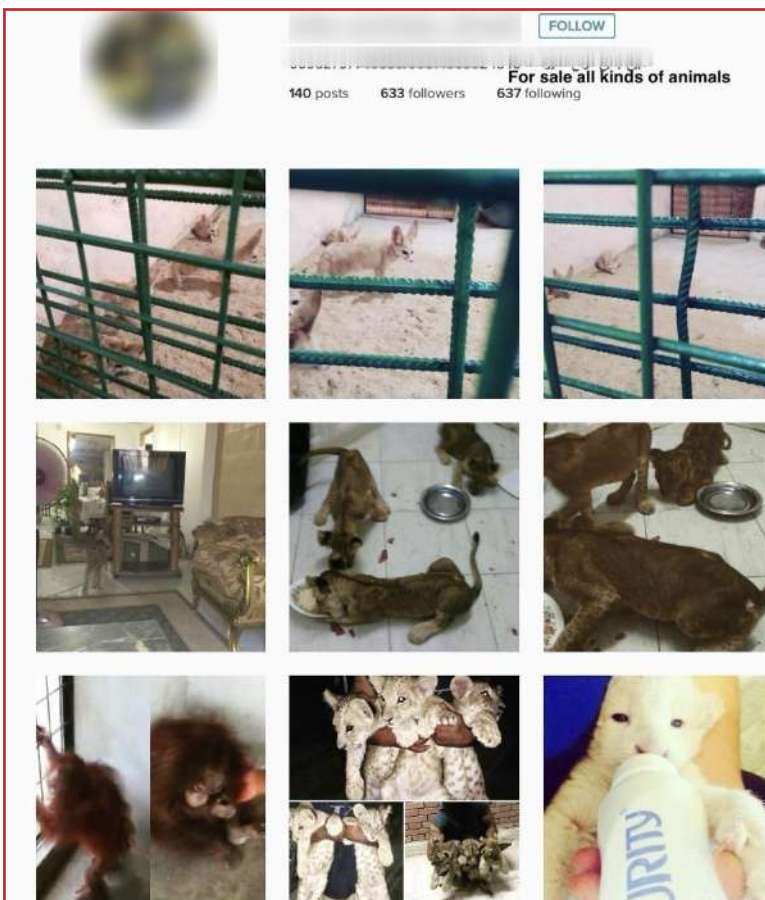


◀ Example of a WhatsApp ad that circulates within a group of potential buyers.

IRAQ



◀ Example of a WhatsApp ad that circulates to potential buyers. This shows a gorilla seized by Focus Conservation in Nigeria in August 2023, subsequently named Bili. A Jordanian was buying it and circulated this ad. The author obtained it from a Pakistani trafficker who was also circulating it. The author knows who the Jordanian trafficker is.



◀ This is the now closed account of the Jordanian trafficker who bought Bili, the gorilla seized in August 31, 2023, in Nigeria. The author found this account in April 2016 while it was still open. Fennex foxes, lion and tiger cubs and orangutan infants seen in the photos. This account is now closed.

IRAQ



◀ This is the former Twitter account of the Jordanian trafficker, advertising four cheetah cubs. This account is also closed now, but the phone number given is the same as for the recent Jordanian trafficker’s IG account.

▼ This is the Jordanian gorilla trafficker’s current account. He locked his profile and is not accepting new, unknown FB Friends because of the Bili and other gorilla seizures and Arte exposé documentary in which he was named. Notice the accounts that Meta has suggested that the author add as Friends, other illegal wildlife traders.



IRAQ



◀ Another WhatsApp gorilla infant video ad that the Jordanian was circulating in August 2023.

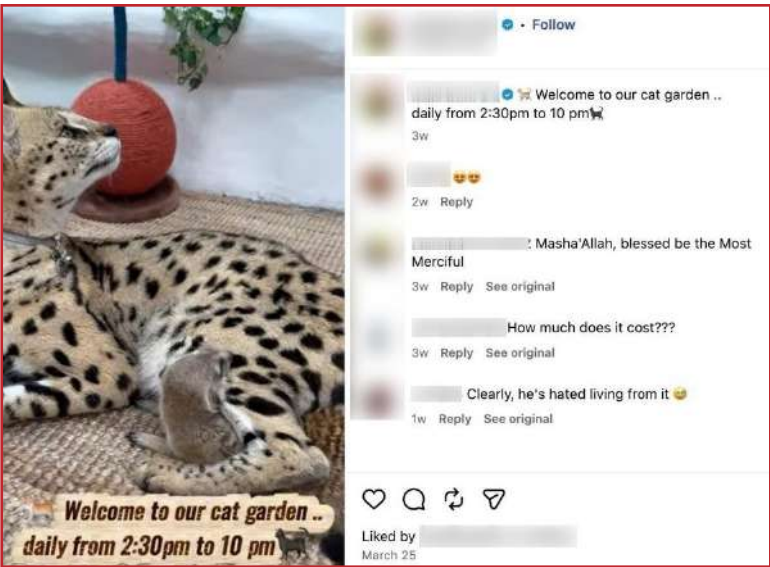
KUWAIT



◀ Probably an AI generated photo based on a serval cat



◀ Spiny lizards



◀ Serval cat

LAOS PDR

April 20 at 10:25 AM · 🌐

Get the same high price bro

See original · Rate this translation



These turtles are being purchased at high prices throughout Laos. We need someone willing to buy six million kilograms of turtles from within the province.

April 8 at 11:15 PM · 🌐

在老挝各地以高价购买这种龟。需要一个愿意在省内存六百万斤乌龟的人

02077644063

@ໂສໂລກ໌ ຮັບຊື້ທຸກແຂວງໃນລາວລາຄາສູງ

ເຕົາອັນລາວລາວເຕົາປະສານລາວ 100 ນຳມີເຄື່ອງຈັກໂຮມມາຈາກໂລນໄທ

@ Highlights Buy in all provinces in Laos at high prices the tortoise or the tortoise asks for the 100 people who have the equipment

How much do you sell? Can I ship to Vietnam?

1w · Like · Reply · See Original (Vietnamese)

◀ Big-headed turtles. It is CITES Appendix I and IUCN CR (Critically Endangered).

March 13 · 🌐

ຮັບຊື້ໄດ້ 700.000 ກີບ

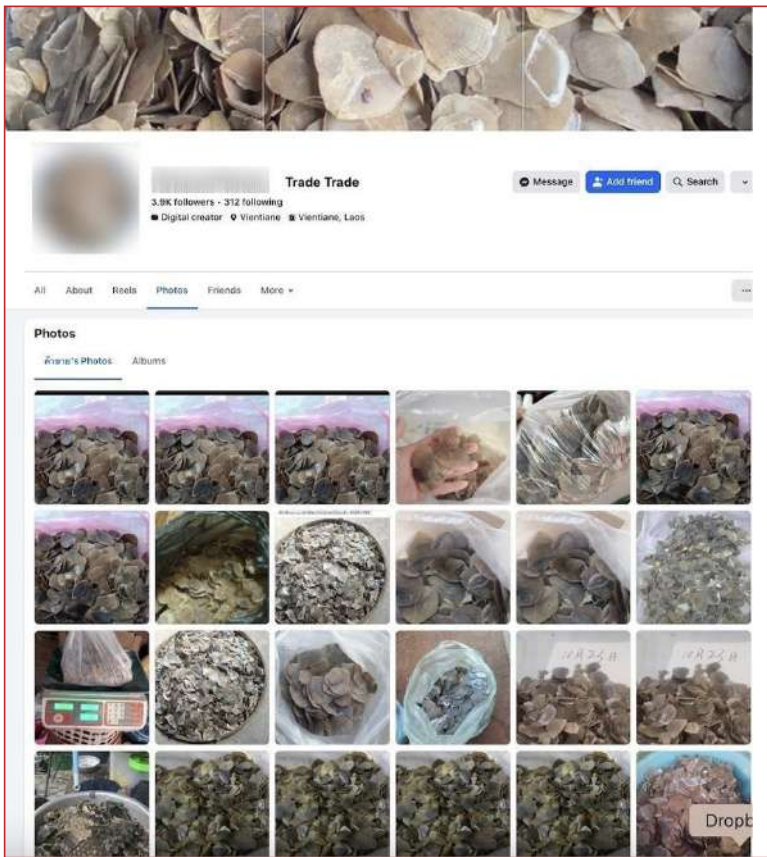
Buy 700,000 kip each

Hide Translation · Rate this translation

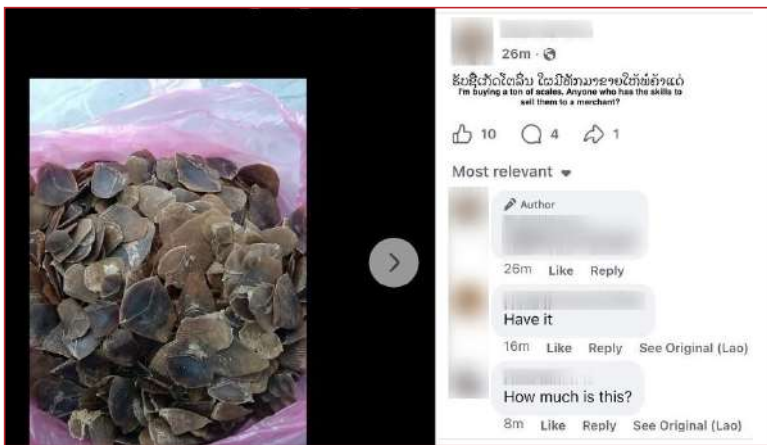


◀ This Indochinese box turtle is advertised for Lao kip 700,000 (~USD 33). It is CITES Appendix I and IUCN CR (Critically Endangered).

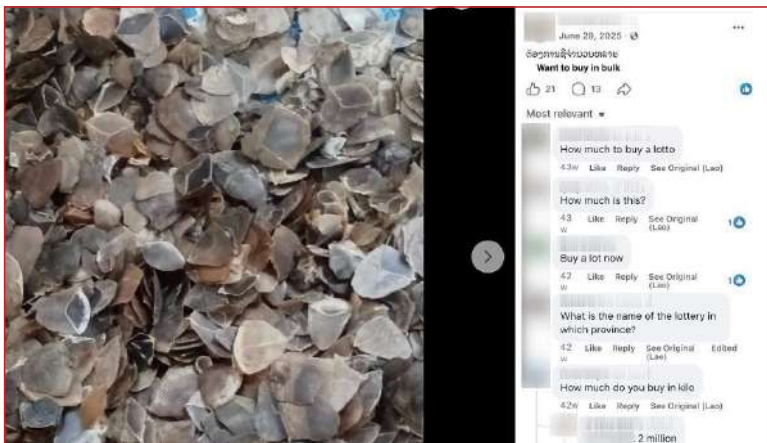
LAOS PDR



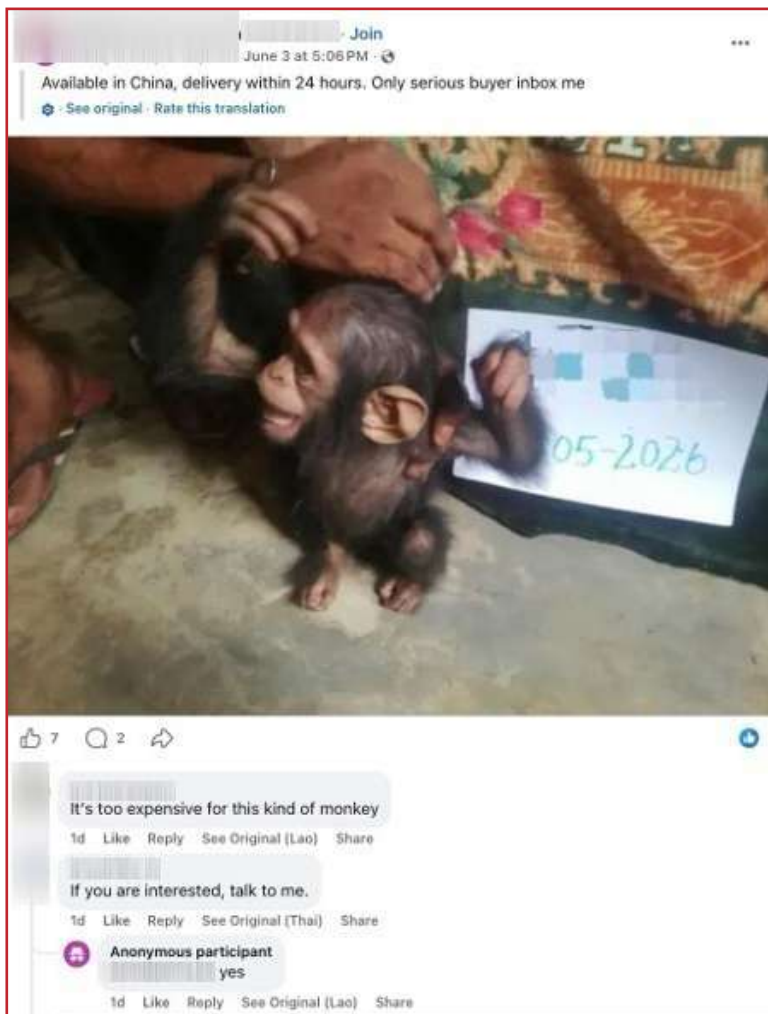
◀ A page dedicated to trading pangolin scales



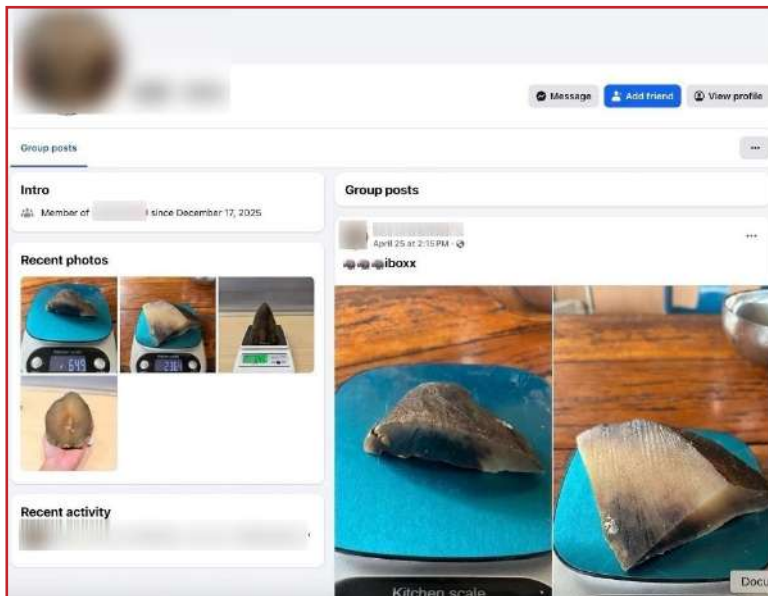
◀ The account owner is anonymous, but this is a rare pattern. He has made several posts requesting to buy pangolin scales, offering Laotian kip 2 million/kg (~USD 91/kg), for the scales.



LAOS PDR

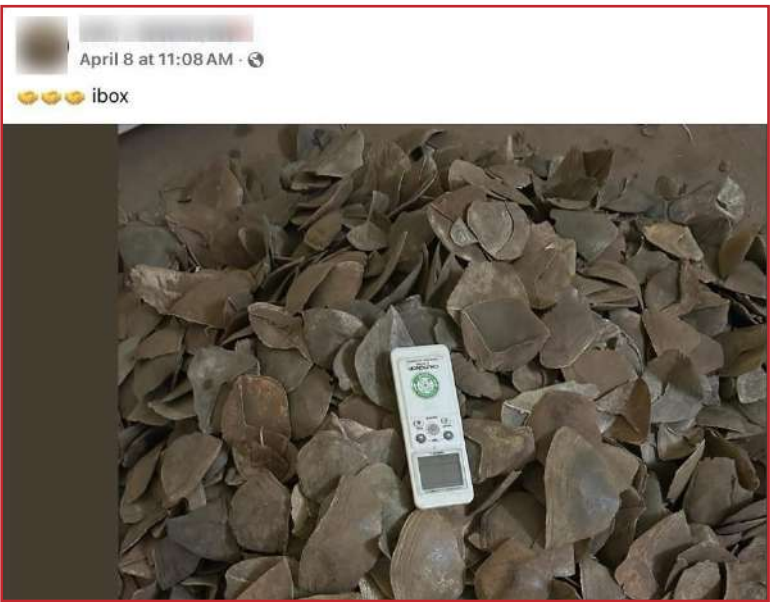


◀ Anonymous profile, no link. Traced through undercover work to Angola. Asking USD 10,000 for the chimpanzee infant, extremely cheap for a sale from China, which was a cover for the actual location



◀ The account owner is a Chinese living in Laos selling rhino horn, pangolin scales and tiger canines.

LAOS PDR

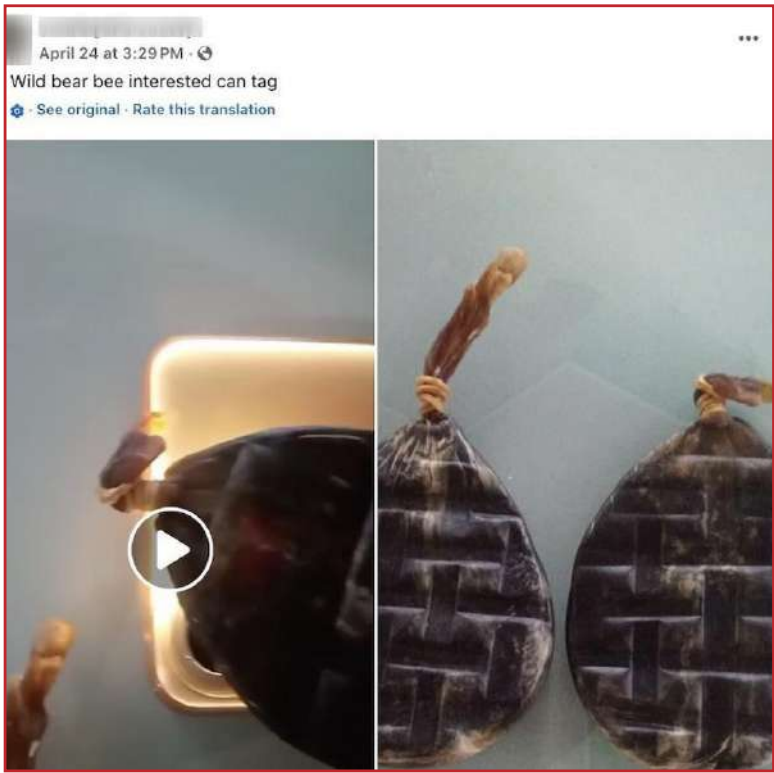
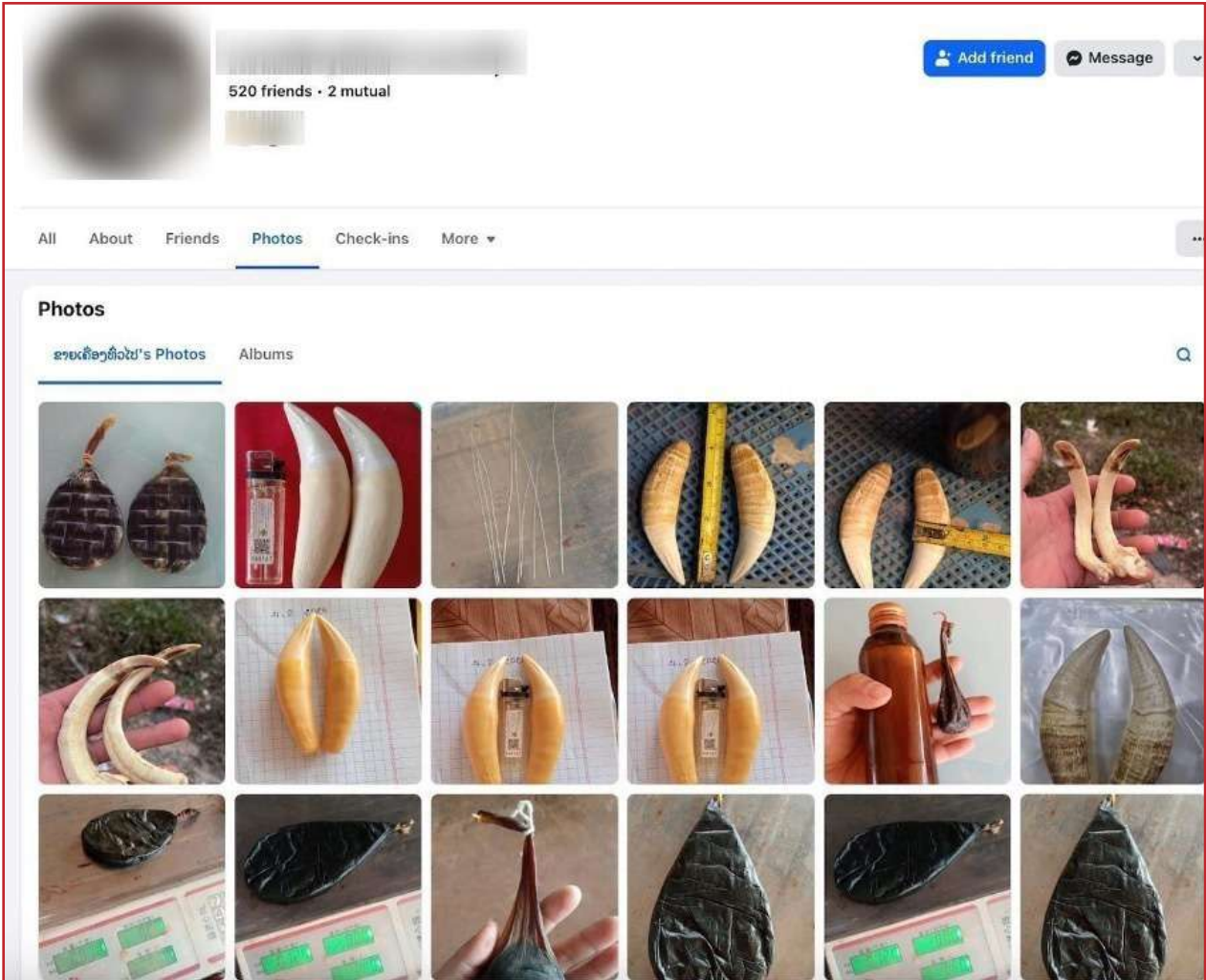


◀ Same account as previous image. April 8, 2026. Pangolin scales.



◀ Same account as previous image. March 30, 2026. Tiger canines.

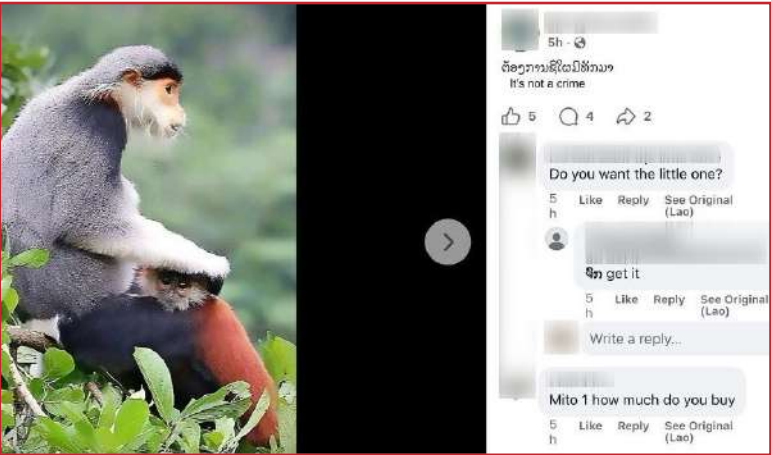
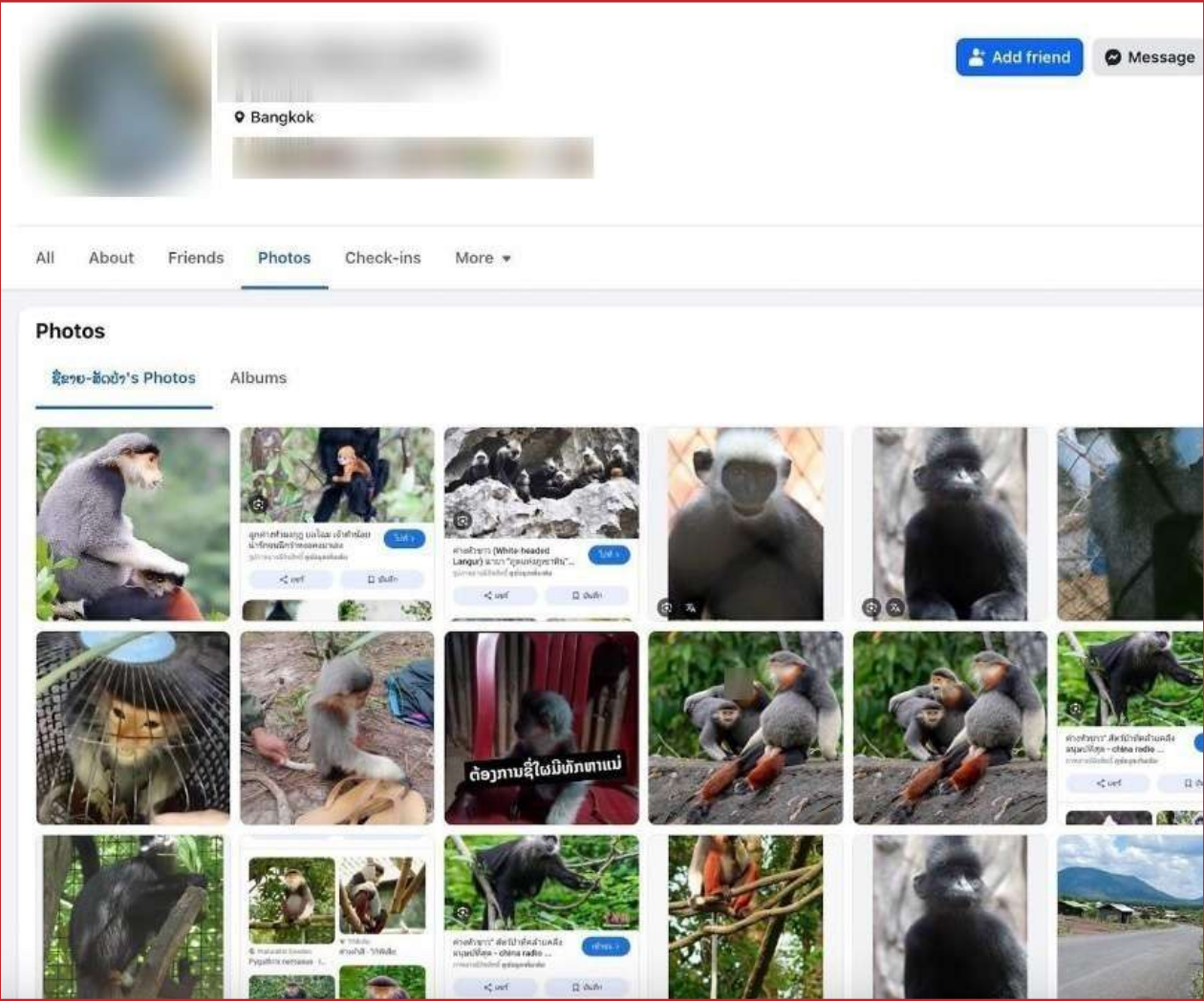
LAOS PDR



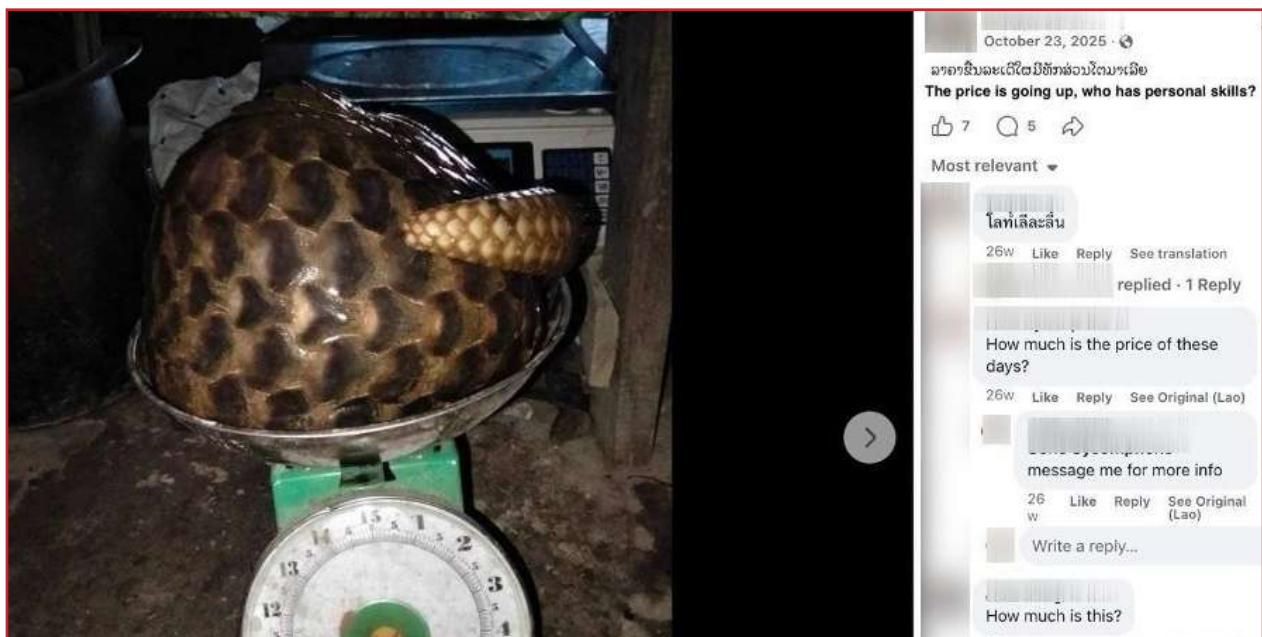
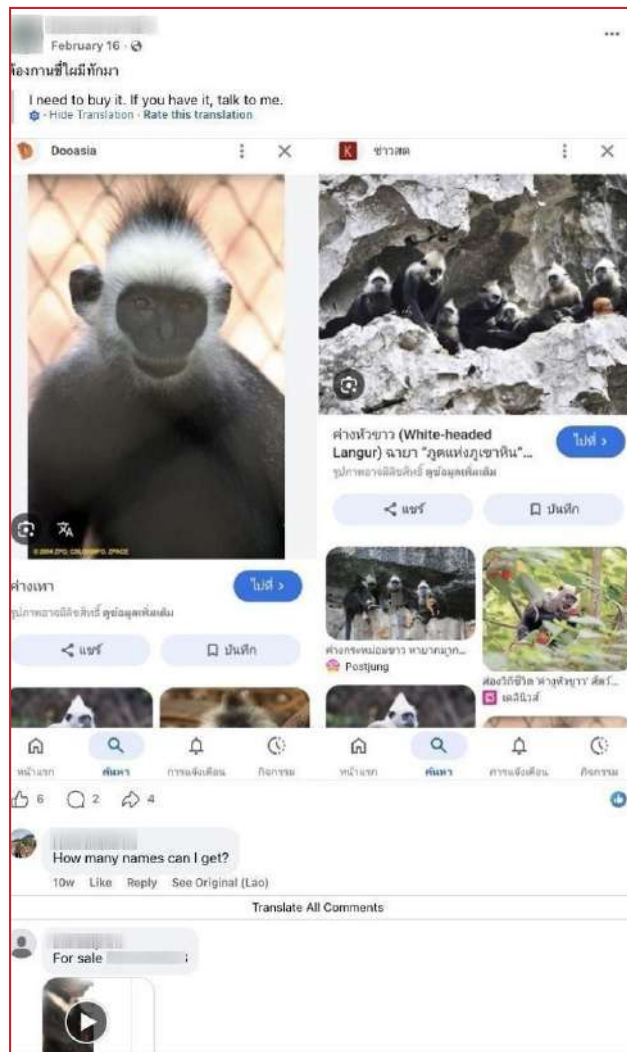
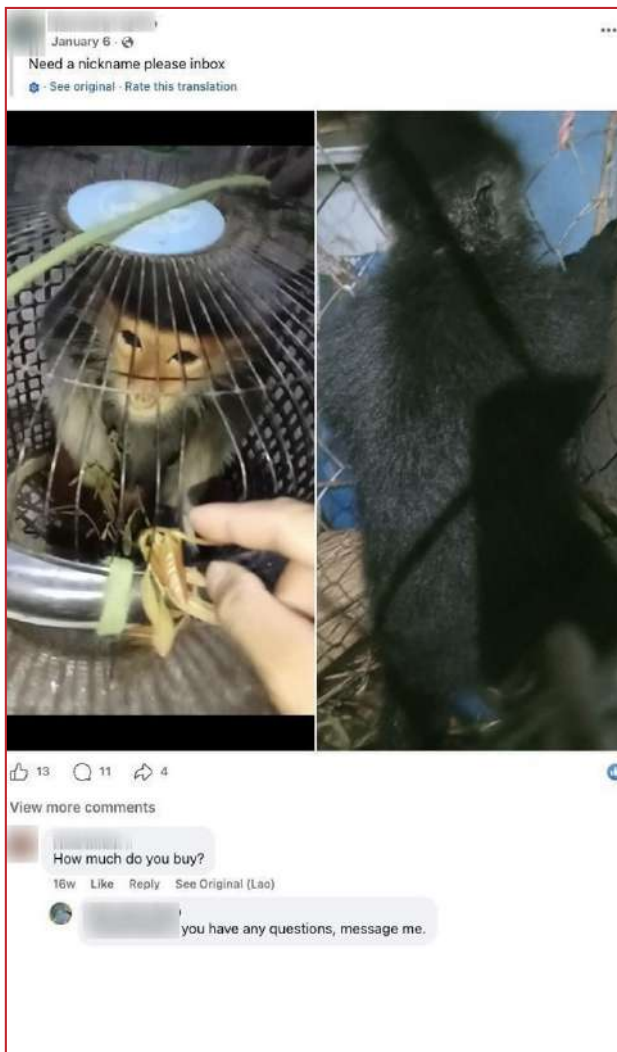
▲ This account sells bear gall bladders and bile, tiger canines, wild boar tusks and pangolin scales.

◀ Bear gall bladder

LAOS PDR



▲ April 29, 2026. This account specializes in buying monkeys. (Includes next 3 images)

LAOS PDR

▲ Pangolin

LAOS PDR

Group posts

 11m · 

Is anyone interested in buying elephant tusks to decorate their home and enhance their feng shui?
184000\$
80000\$



◀ Posted in a Facebook group. 9 October 2025

LESOTHO

 **Lesotho diamonds for sale** ·  · [Join](#)

 July 7 · 

I buy diamonds , gold , rhino horn, red mercury , plutonium , I don't travel to a seller

 1 5 comments

 Like  Comment  Share

▲ Posted in a Facebook group. 7 July 2025

LIBYA

73K followers · 26 following

Pet Supplies ☎ +218 91-8051012

تاجره عامه

Follow Search

All About Reels **Photos** Followers More ▾

Photos

رضوان ابلعو's Photos Albums

April 28, 2018 ·

21 Likes · 0 Comments · 0 Shares

Most relevant ▾

How much was the puppy for sale

7y · Like · Reply · See Original (Arabic)

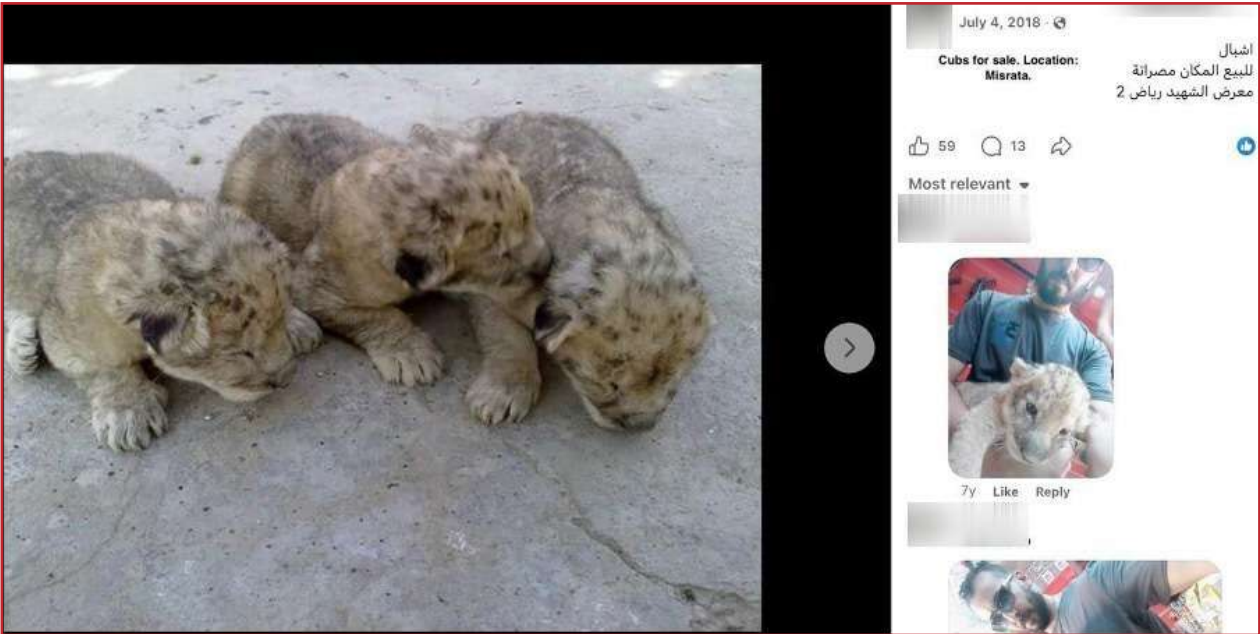
Translate All Comments

View 1 reply

Write a comment...

▲ This big Libyan trafficker based in Misrata has sold hundreds of big cats, many chimpanzees and gorillas, African gray parrots and other species from the DRC on to Gulf countries and elsewhere, over the years. Just a few examples on the next page.

LIBYA



▲ Lion cubs

LIBYA



▲ December 7, 2021. This is the account owner's first great ape post.

LIBYA

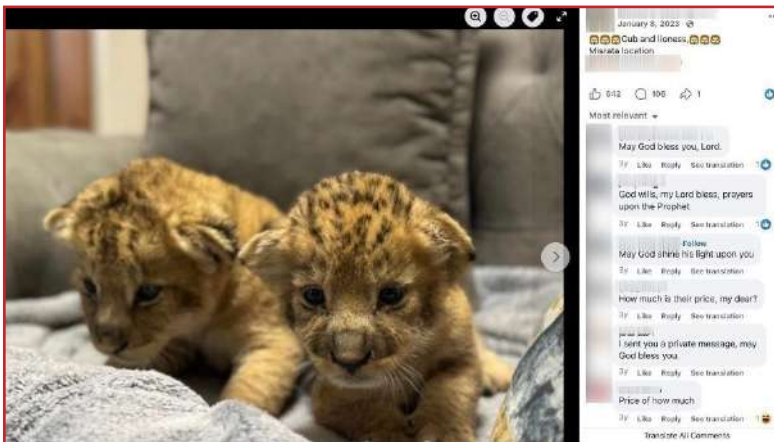


◀ Undated Tik Tok post reposted as a FB reel.

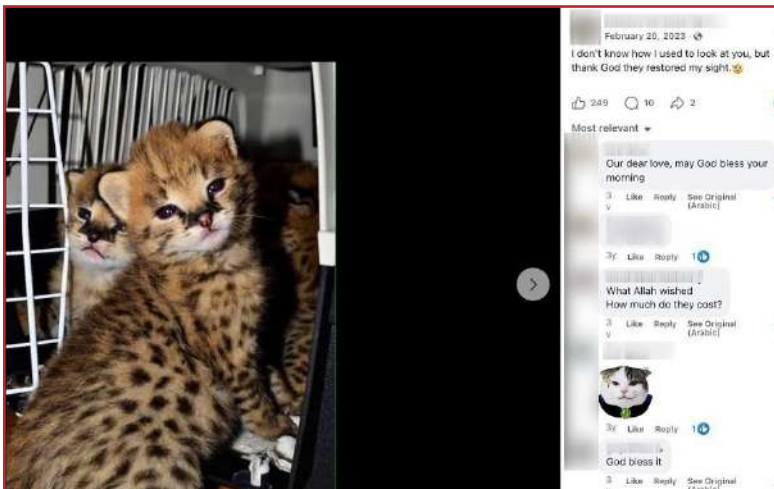
▼ From 2017, CITES banned all export of African gray parrots, except from CITES registered breeding facilities. Different FB account but same owner.



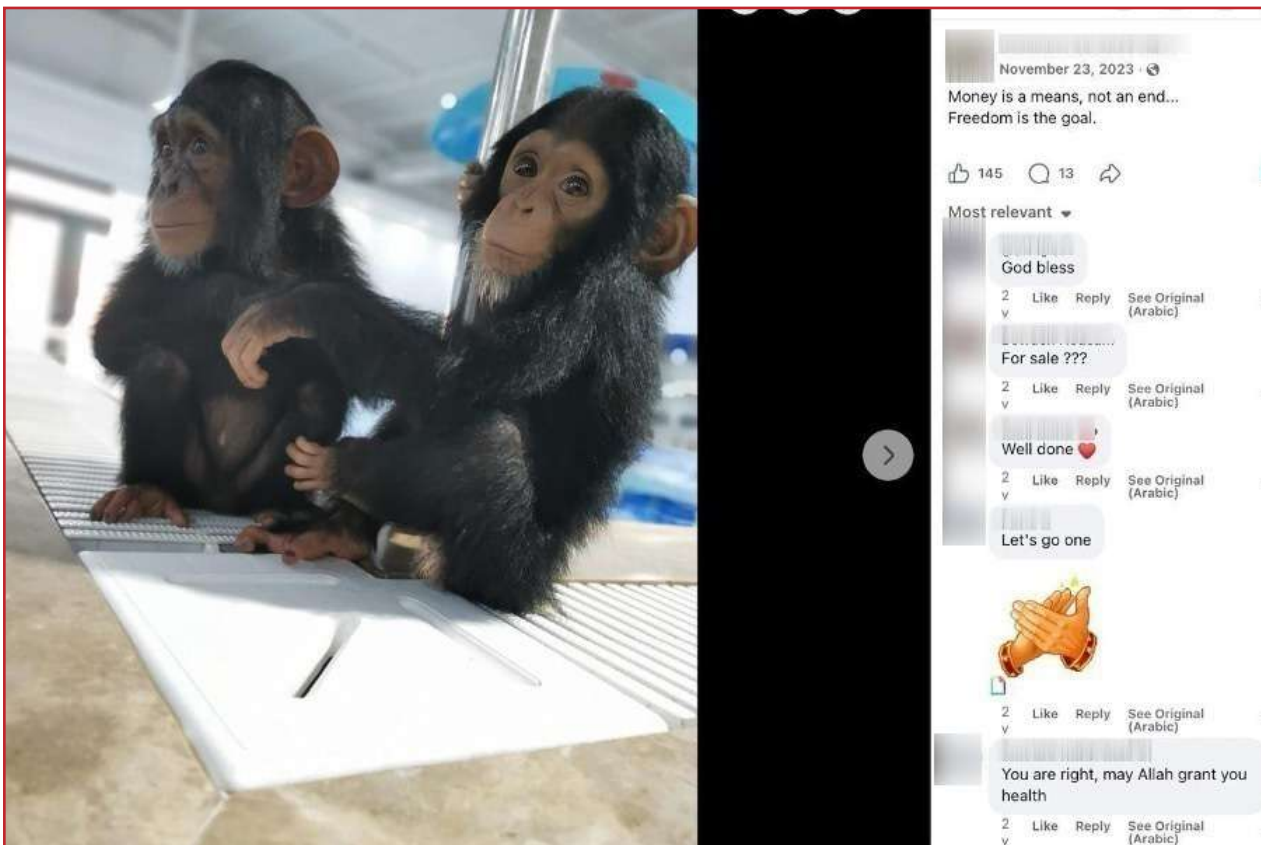
LIBYA



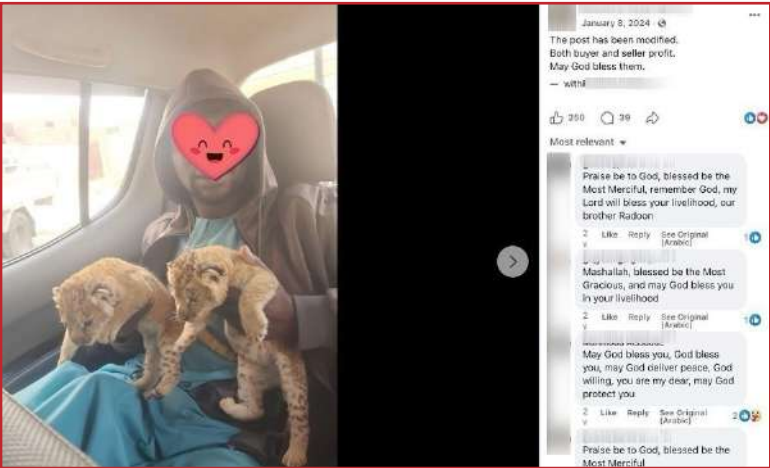
◀ Left and below: serval cubs



▼ Account owner indicating that freedom is the goal of selling endangered animals such as these chimpanzees, West African on the left, Central African on the right.



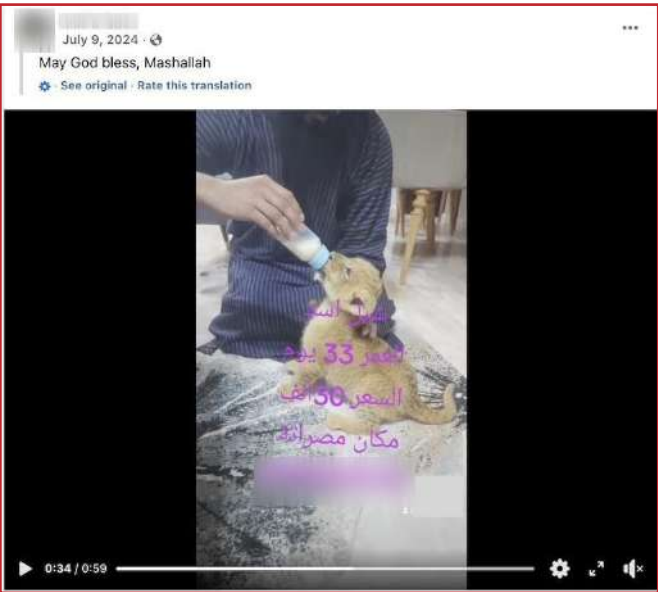
LIBYA



◀ Lion cubs



◀ A Tik Tok post of three chimpanzees reposted to FB



◀ Lion cub video

LIBYA

August 11, 2025 · 🌱 Peace and blessings be upon the ProphetHussein Al Jasmi · 🌍

May God bless it, God willing
Age 4 months
Misrata location
Phone [REDACTED]
See translation



0:05 / 0:24

1.3K 150 3

Most relevant ▾

I'm looking for a baby monkey!!!!
37w Like Reply See translation 2 🍌

Author
[REDACTED]
37w Like Reply
t Relevant is selected, so some replies may have been filtered out.
Write a reply...

the price
37w Like Reply See translation 3 🍌
replied · 2 Replies

God bless you
37w Like Reply See translation 1 🍌

How beautiful they are
Haldesem
37w Like Reply See translation 3 🍌
View 1 reply

O Allah, send blessings upon the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

◀ Selling a bear. Comments clearly show price request and sales discussion.

LIBYA

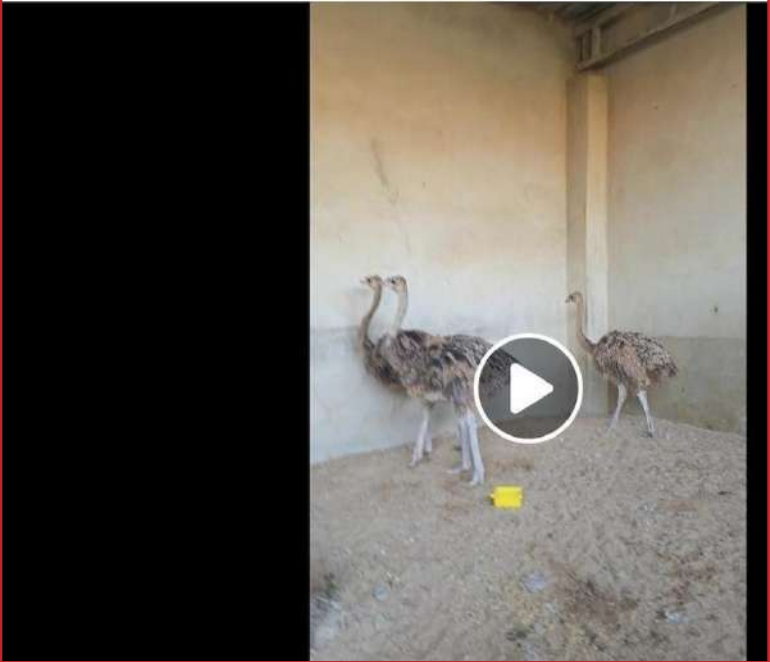
ostrich chick

5 months old

Price 5000 dinars

Misrata location, Sobat Road

See translation



Tuesday, 26 August

6:46



August 26, 2025

جمله على بعضها فقط
عدد 130 طرف دول طائر بعض حتى في المجموعات
The entire set is for one single day
130 pieces are available, suitable and for people
areas.
واصل على الخاص
See less Purchased in June.
Contact via private message.
533 107 16K

Like Comment Share

Comments

How much does a pair cost?

35w Like Reply See translation 1

May God bless everyone's livelihood.
How much does the item cost, boss?

35w Like Reply See translation 1



إحباط تهريب 20 ببغاء
إفريقيًا رماديًا في
مطار إسطنبول

Al Jazeera - Türkiye

Al Jazeera - Türkiye · Original audio

Customs teams at Istanbul airport foiled an attempt to smuggle 20 African gray parrot coming from Libya after they were found in bags of foreign ... See more

Hide translation

Most relevant

Our friend's pension is coming

1w Like Reply See translation 1

The smuggling of 20 parrots was thwarted, while the smuggling of 20,000 was successful – and this is indeed true.

1w Like Reply

A regular dollar, he said

1w Like Reply See translation 1

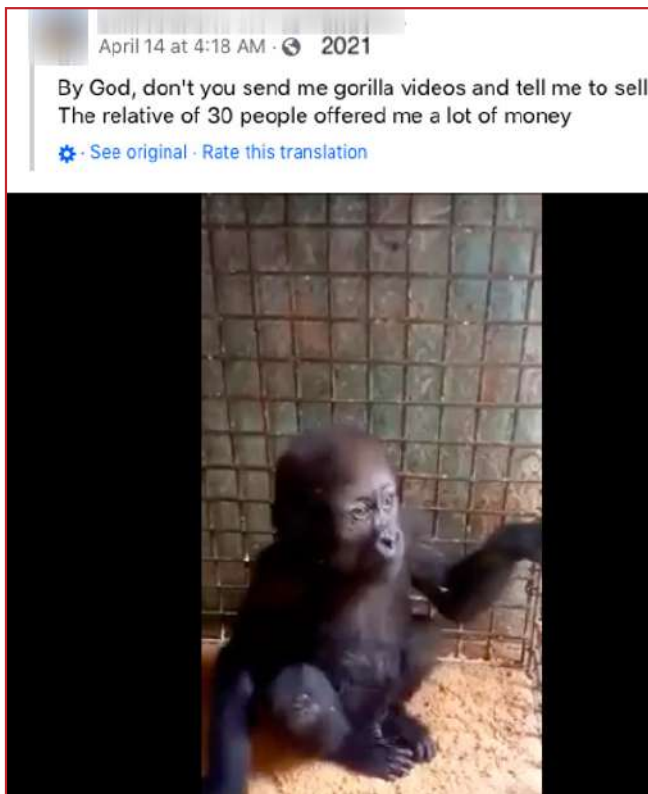
Birds, not zircon, colour them to

◀ LYD 5,000 is about USD 787 for an ostrich chick.

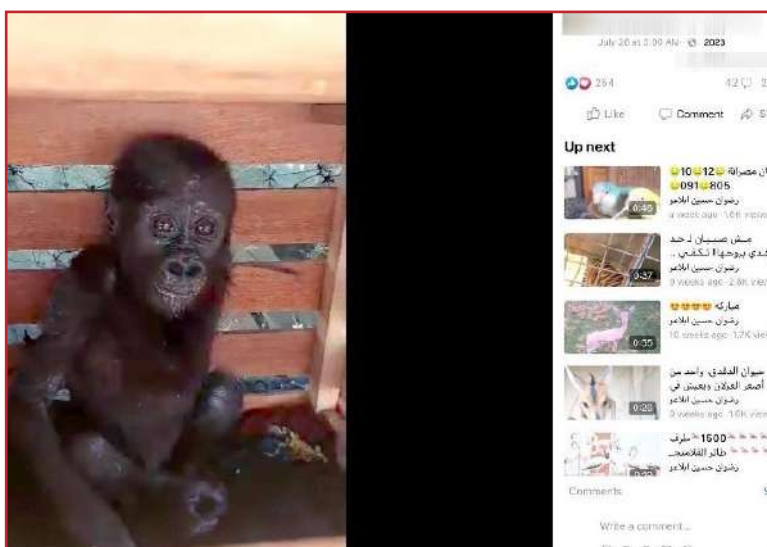
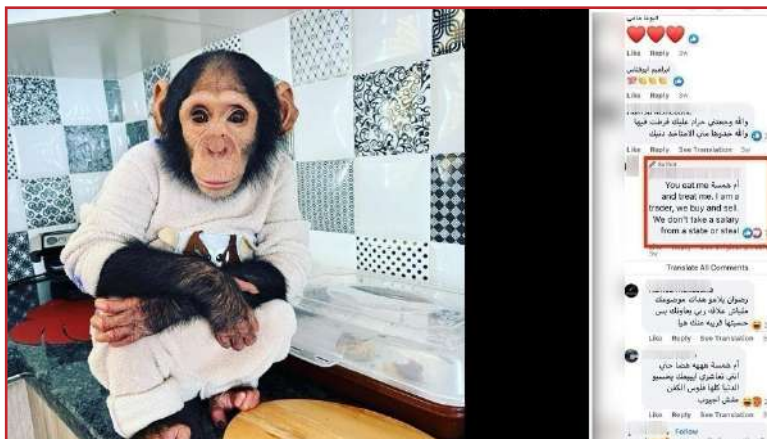
◀ African gray parrots. (Left and below)

82 Clicks That Kill | Meta’s Algorithm of Extinction

LIBYA



◀ Previous posts by the same account owner no longer available from closed accounts. (Left and below)



◀ The date of this post is consistent with the gorilla seized in Nigeria in August 2023.

MEXICO

Join

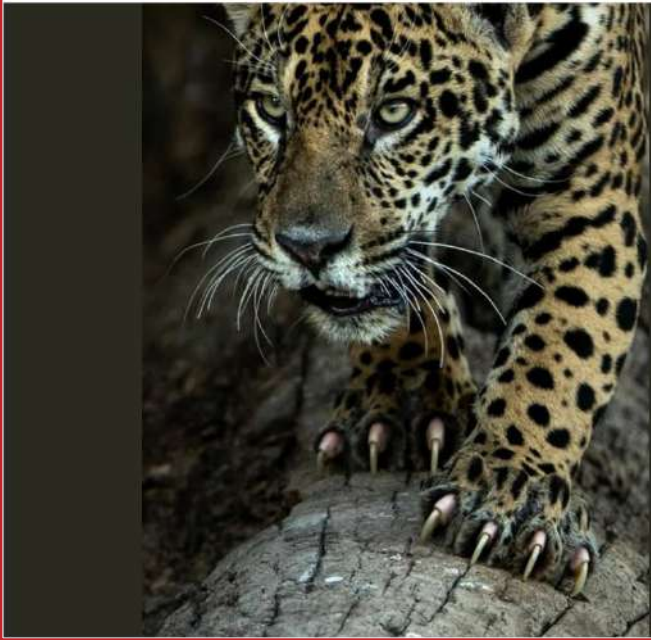
14 November at 04:58 · 🌐

BUSCO

Dientes, más específico colmillos, Garras

De jaguar solamente

Compra solo en CDMX y pago en el momento



◀ Offering jaguar claws (left and below image)

Most relevant ▾

Yo tengo unas garras

3d Like Reply Share

Te dejo mensaje

4d Like Reply Share

Y un colmillo de jaguar joven con detalle

4d Like Reply Share

me interesa bro, te mande Dm

4d Like Reply Share

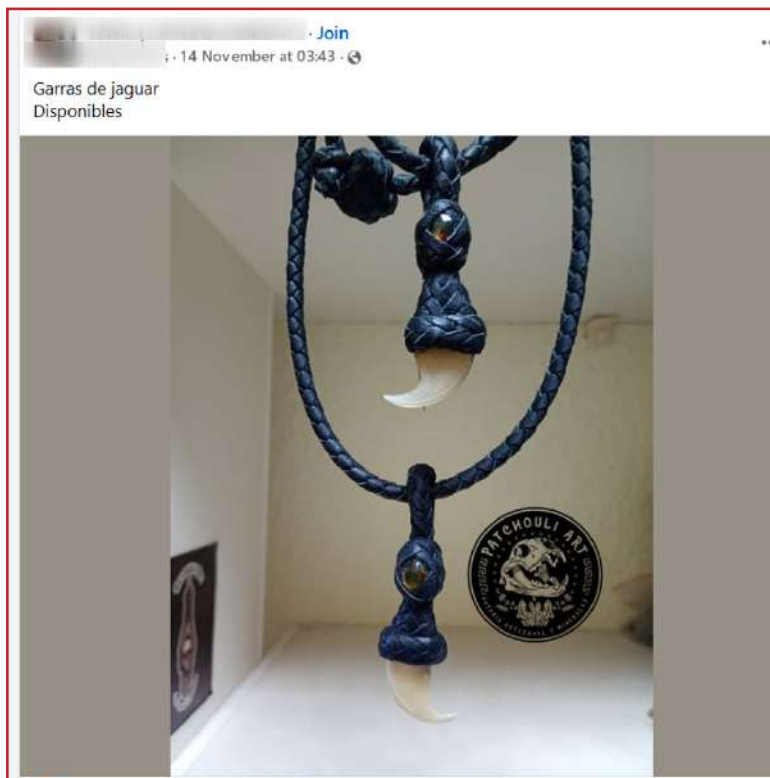
ok

4d Like Reply Share

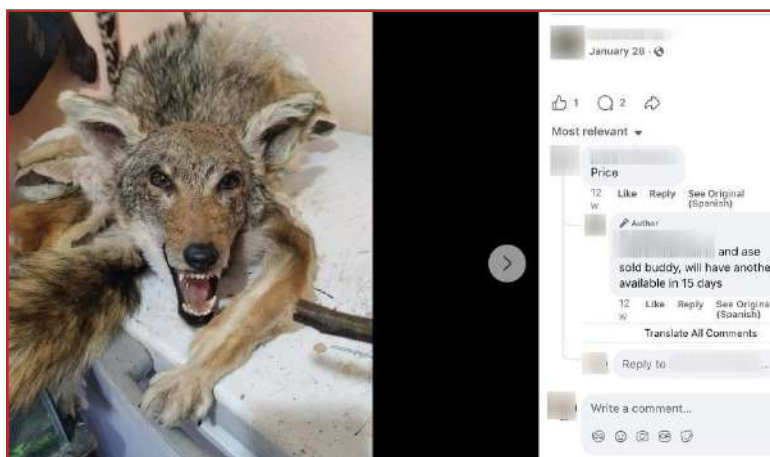
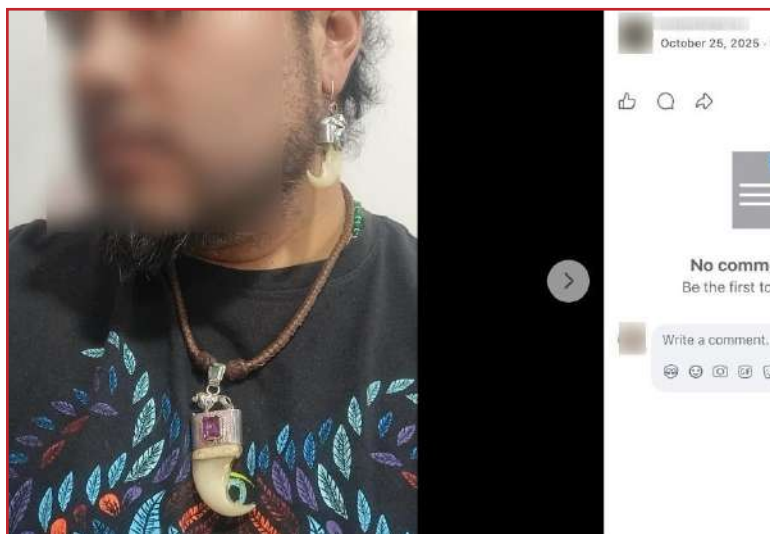
Tengo una garra con plata

4d Like Reply Share

MEXICO

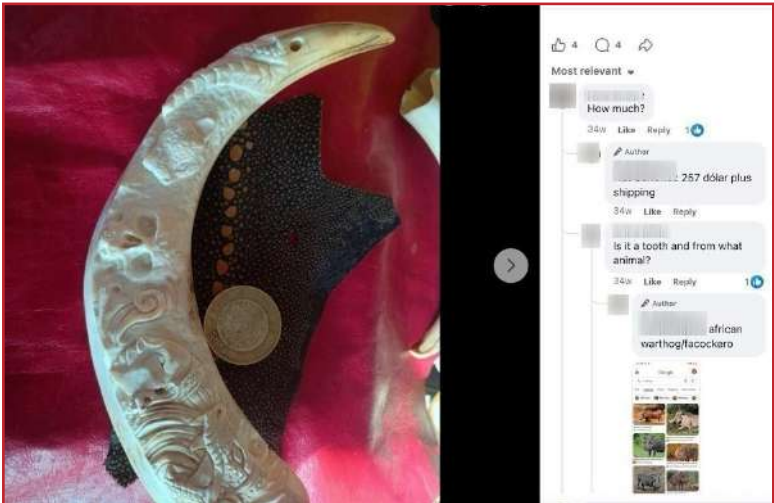


◀ Jaguar claws

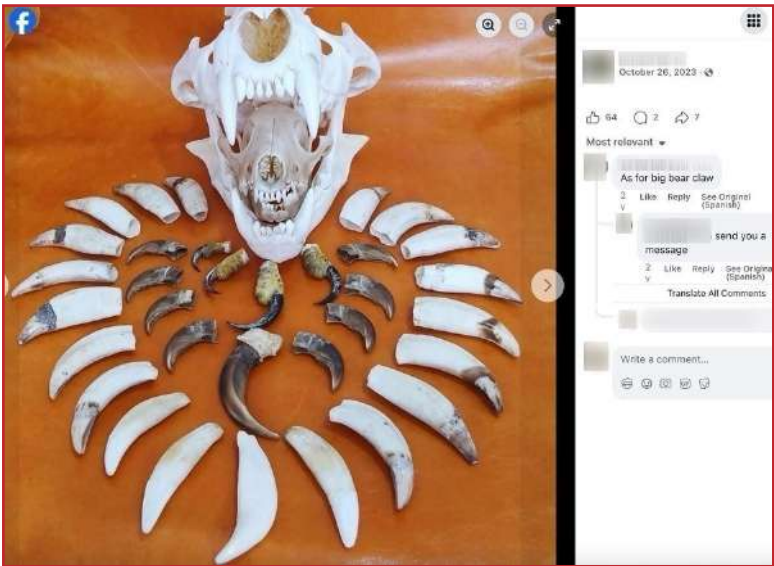


◀ Coyote throw rug

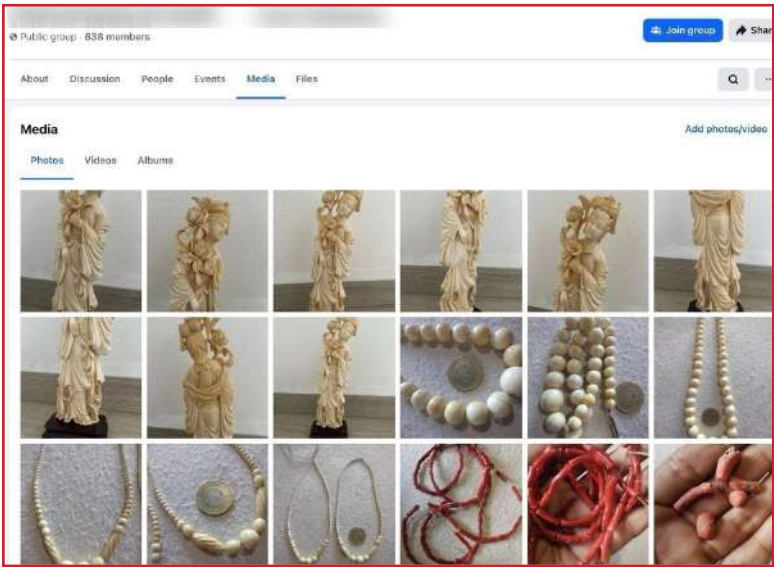
MEXICO



◀ Carved African warthog tusk.



◀ Wild bear teeth and claws, a user has sent a private message to express interest and initiate negotiations to buy.



◀ Ivory trading group

MEXICO

April 22 at 11:28 PM · 🌐

🍀🍀🍀VENTA🍀🍀🍀

• dama con flores

• marfil

• Mide 25 cm sin contar la base

Me encuentro en CDMX, realizo envíos 📦📦📦

• lady with flowers

• marfil ivory

• Measures 25 cm without counting the base

I'm located in CDMX, I do deliveries 📦📦📦

🔍 Hide Translation · ⭐ Rate this translation



◀ This account sells a lot of Chinese and other ivory openly.

- 7 October · 🌐

Collar

Colmillo de jaguar con huesos de manos de jaguar

\$\$\$\$\$\$



👍 3

12 comments

◀ Jaguar canine

MEXICO



◀ Literally “jaguar tusk”, but it’s a canine tooth.



◀ Jaguar’s canine.

MEXICO

December 11, 2025 · 🌐

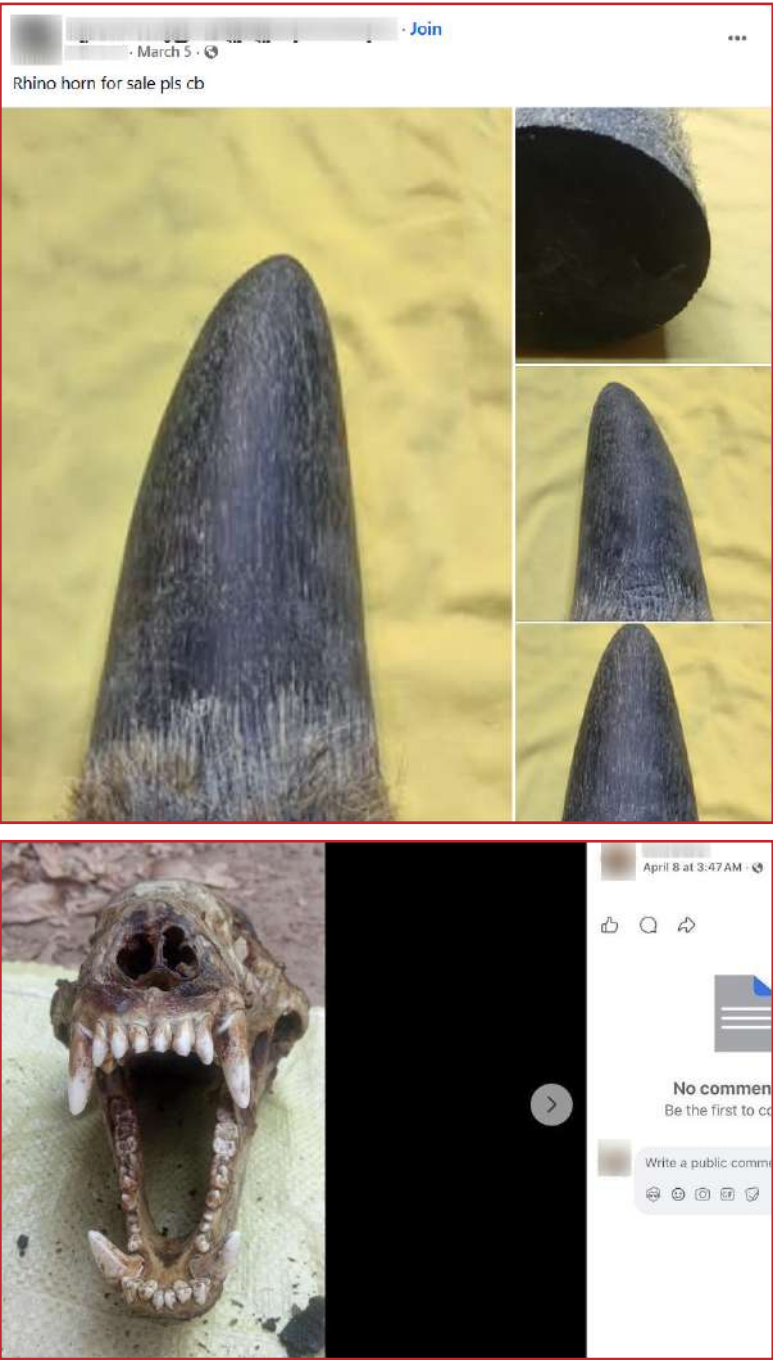
Disponible lote de 3 ga.rras de jag.uar
Limpias en excelente estado.
\$1200 con envío nacional incluido.
Saludos

Disponible lote de 3 ga.ras de jag.uar
Clean in excellent condition.
\$1200 with domestic shipping included.
Greetings
[Hide Translation](#) · [Rate this translation](#)



◀ This account has dozens of wildlife parts posts.

MYANMAR



◀ Posted in an antiques trading FB group based in Myanmar.

◀ Bear skull posted in the same group as above. Bear skull. The person posting appears to be Chinese by the profile photo and name, but the post shown below indicates that the person is from Karen State in eastern Myanmar. Most posts in the group are antiques, old coins, etc. 2026

MYANMAR



◀ Bottle of bear bile tonic and a bear skull bottle being offered at 3.5 million kyats (~USD 897 at the black market exchange rate).

▼ This account offers ivory, elephant skin, bear gall bladders and canines, leopard skins and antiques.

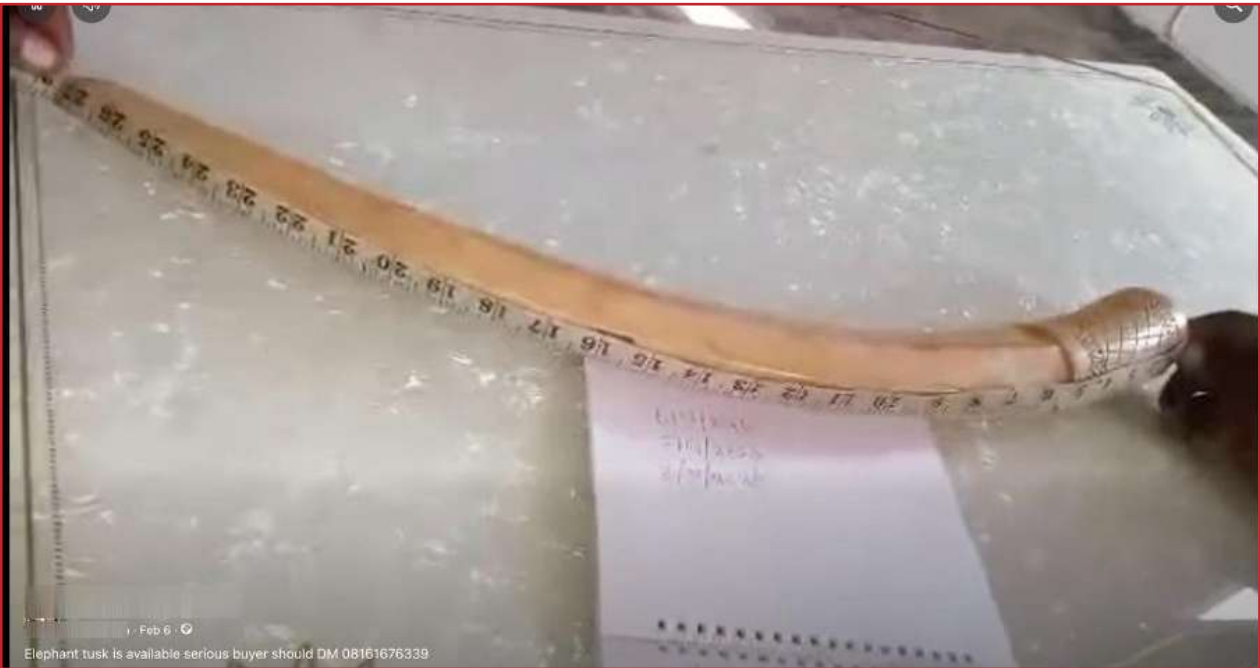


NAMIBIA



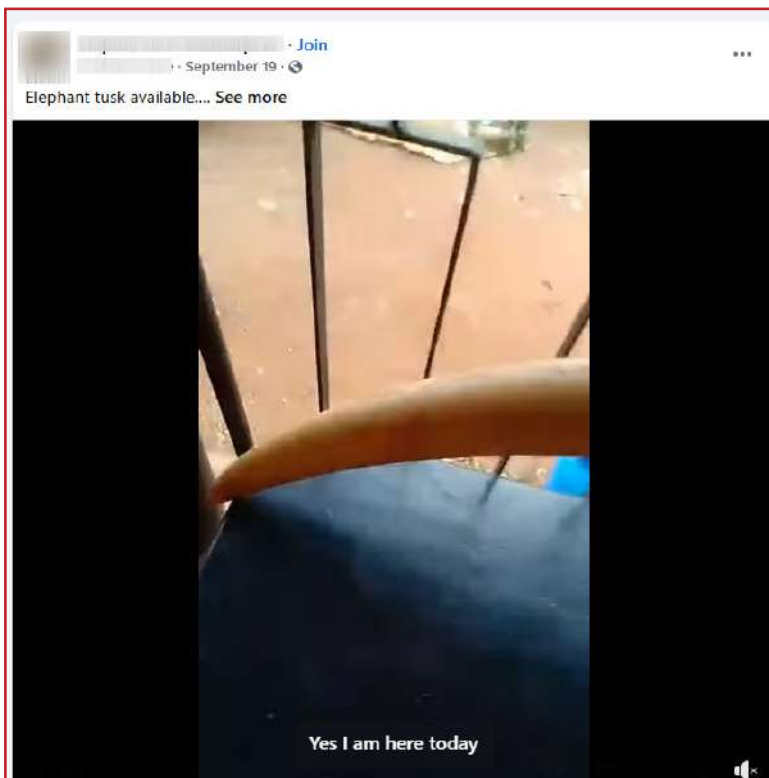
◀ Ivory bangles

NIGERIA

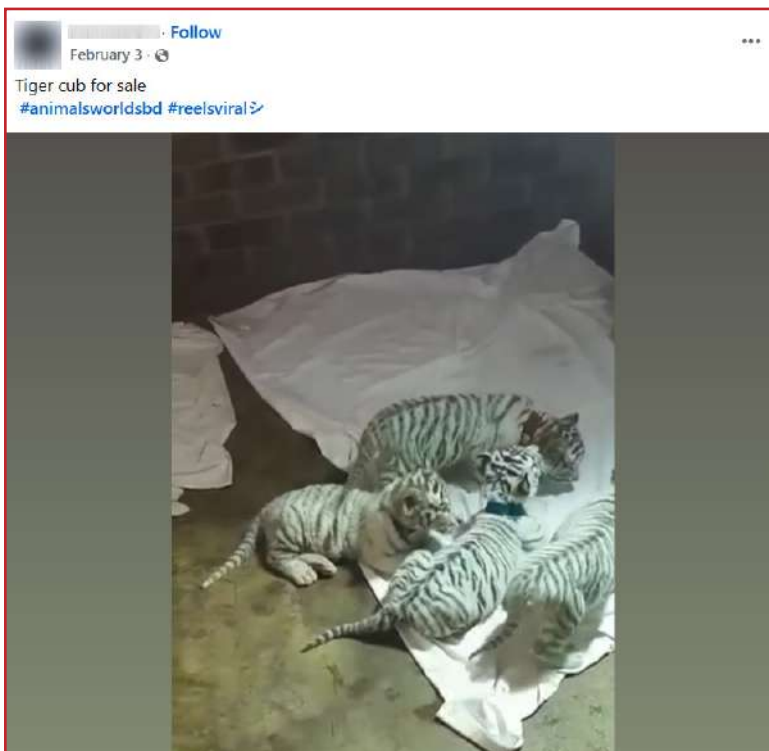


▲ Elephant tusk

NIGERIA



◀ The admin of this group has locked his profile. The 262 members are from many different countries. The person posting the this video lives in Lagos, Nigeria



◀ White tiger cubs

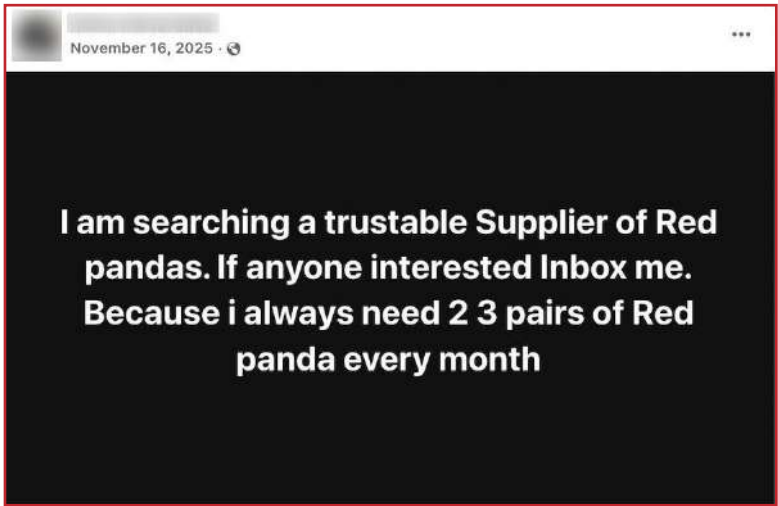
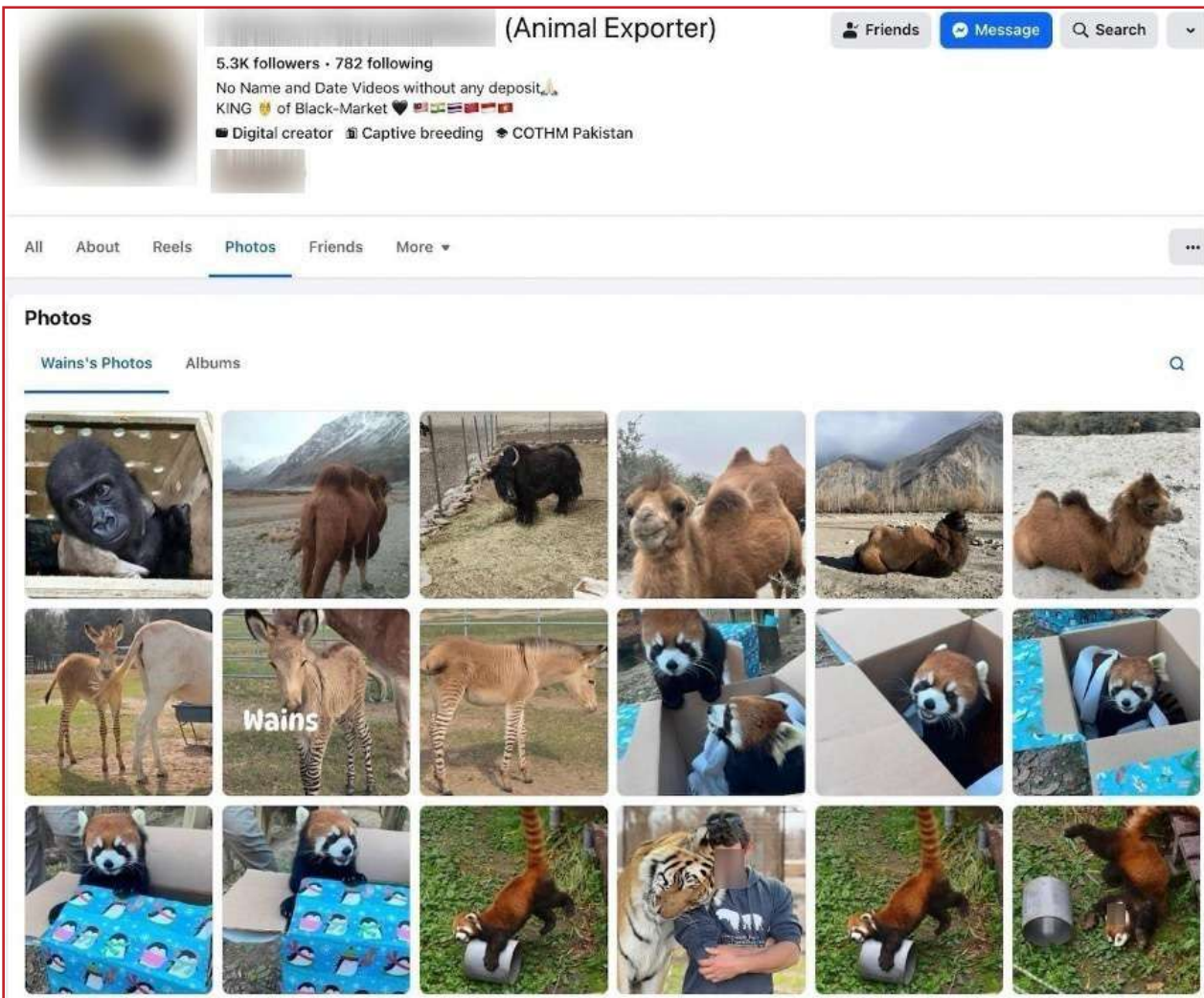
NIGERIA



◀ Various ivory products (left and below)



PAKISTAN



▲ This account is owned by a prolific wildlife trafficker who has had his account suspended for 30 days several times by FB, but it always returns. (Above and left)

PAKISTAN

November 28, 2025 · 🌐 and 37 others · ...

Sample Pictures!!!
I need to sale Red panda pair very urgently....
I can deal face to face in Myanmar.
No videos with name and date...
Many Fuc** using my videos ...
No Cash on delivery
I have my agents available in India and Bangladesh
We can deal from their too... can be deliver to Thailand and many other countriess
Come inbox asap



November 16, 2025 · 🌐 ...

I am searching a trustable Supplier of Red pandas. If anyone interested Inbox me. Because i always need 2 3 pairs of Red panda every month

◀ Blatant sales pitch of protected wildlife

PAKISTAN



◀ This account trades a variety of CITES Appendix I animals and has circulated numerous chimpanzee, bonobo, gorilla and orangutan videos on both Messenger and WhatsApp.



◀ A chimpanzee advertised on the same account's WhatsApp in 2022.

PAKISTAN

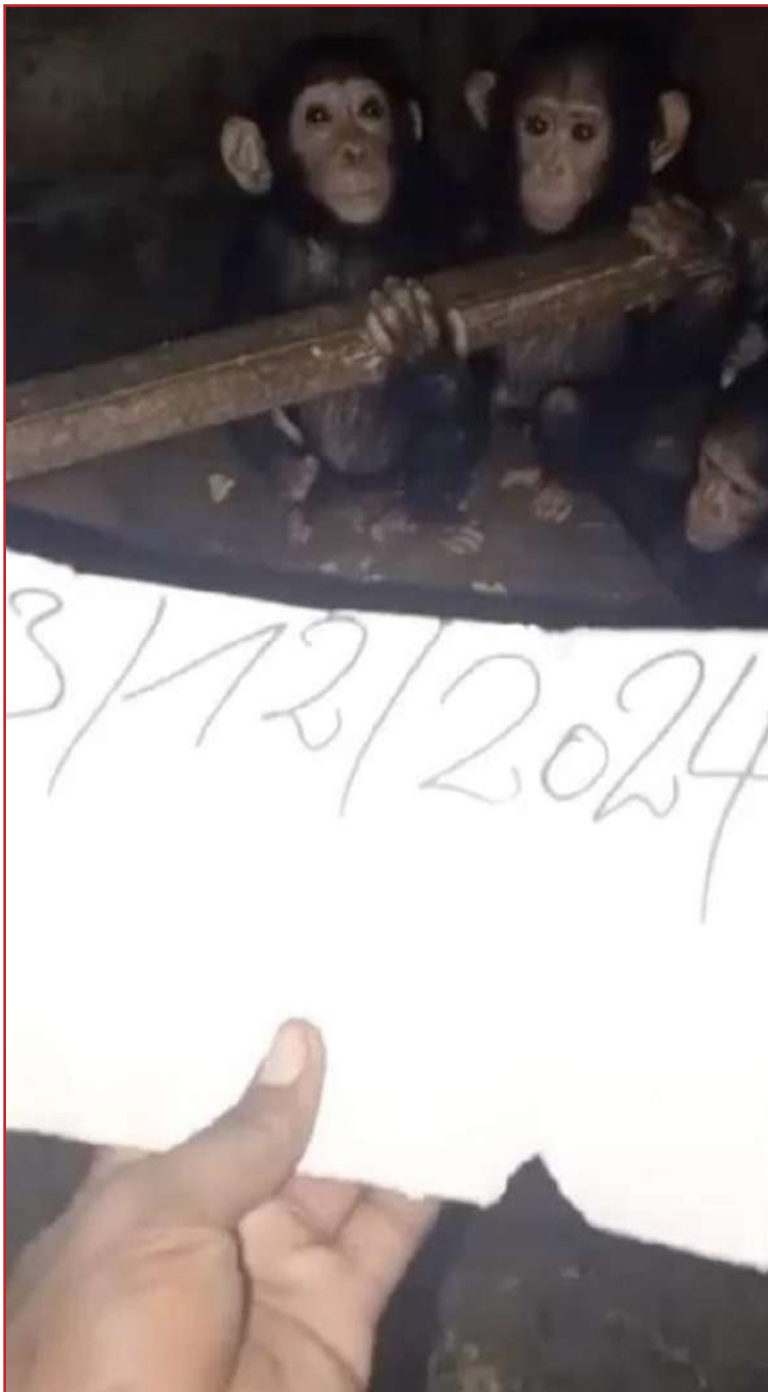


◀ Chimpanzee ad video circulated via FB Messenger.



◀ Two chimpanzees advertised in 2025 on the same account's WhatsApp.

PAKISTAN



◀ There were about eight infant chimpanzees in this Messenger 2024 video ad from the same account.

PAKISTAN



◀ Baby gorilla



◀ Lion and tiger cubs

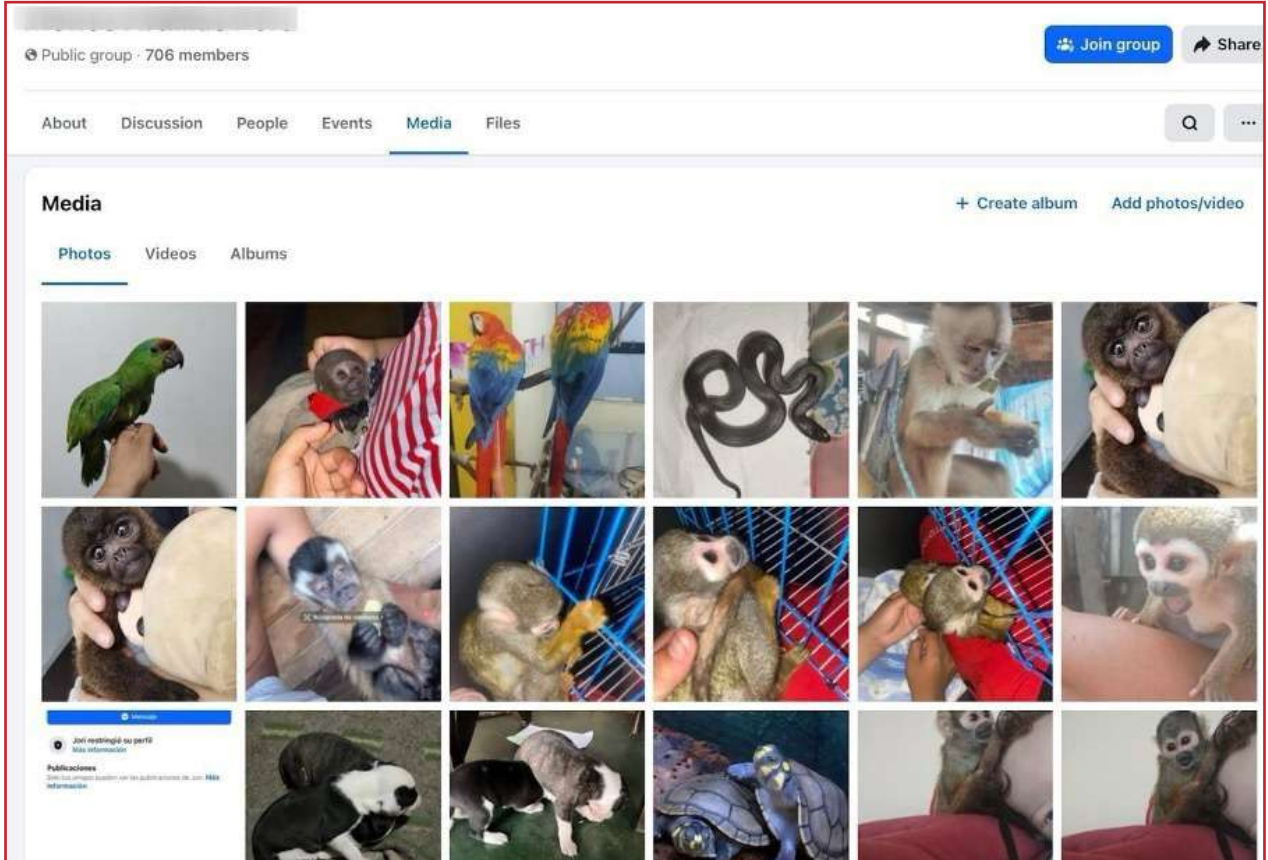
PERU



◀ This 2023 WhatsApp video ad shows Bili, in Central Africa somewhere, before being seized in a sting operation in Nigeria less than three weeks after the video date.

◀ Young black caimans for sale

▼ A typical animal trading group in Peru. Hundreds, if not thousands, of monkey, birds, reptiles, etc. have openly been traded here, showing 'for sale' ads with prices.



PERU



◀ Baby woolly monkey for sale



◀ Baby monkey for sale

PERU

 May 9, 2025 · 🌐

Busco iguana en lima grande o chica

I'm looking for iguana in Lima big or girl
[Hide Translation](#) · [Rate this translation](#)



Commenting has been turned off for this post.

View more comments

 I already have large ones. Five. Cash on delivery 🤔👍👍👍👍

◀ Looking for a large or female iguana in Lima

 June 8, 2025 · 🌐

Disponible king snake de florida de 4 meses, hacemos envíos a todo el Perú 🇵🇪

4 month old Florida king snake available, we ship to all Peru 🇵🇪
[Hide Translation](#) · [Rate this translation](#)



◀ Florida king snake for sale

PHILIPPINES



◀ Carved elephant tusk for sale

September 18 at 9:05 AM · 🌐

Where artistry meets the divine.

LOT 710
An exhibition piece de gozne ivory 'San Miguel Arkanghel' figure with gold and silver accoutrements

ESTIMATE
PHP 1,500,000 – 1,800,000

Early 19th century
Manila

Ivory head, hands, legs; gold wings, helmet, shield, and closed-toe boots; silver sword; lightwood San Miguel's mannequin body, devil figure, and base; polychrome and gesso

Without stand: 33 x 18 x 14 cm (13 x 7 x 5 1/2 in)
With stand: 42 x 18.5 x 14.5 cm (16 1/2 x 7 1/4 x 5 3/4 in)

Literature: Regalado Trota Jose, Images of Faith: Religious Ivory Carvings from the Philippines, 1990, p. 92

Exhibition: Images of Faith: Religious Ivory Carvings from the Philippines, USC Pacific Asia Museum, Pasadena, 1990

[VIEW CATALOGUES](#)

[AFTERNOON SALE](#) | Live & Online 2PM

[MORNING SALE](#) | Online 10AM

PERU



◀ Ivory San Miguel Archangel figurine for sale, USD 24,590-29,500.

RUSSIA



[Follow](#)

Edited · 358w

Good time of day, please write to me in private. I have an interesting offer for you.

357w Reply See original

♡

💬

↻

🚩

58 likes

June 7, 2019

😊

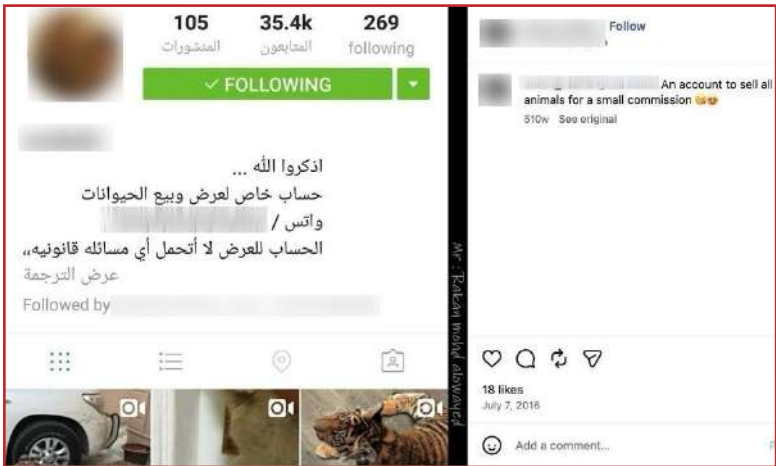
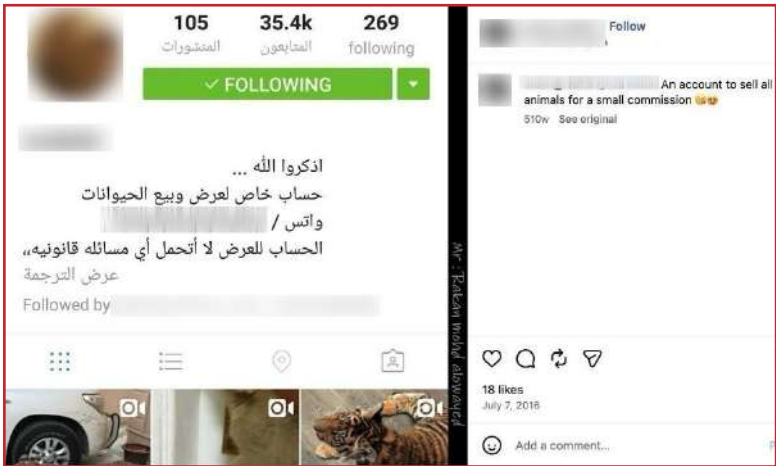
Add a comment...

▲ Gibbon pair for sale

SAUDI ARABIA

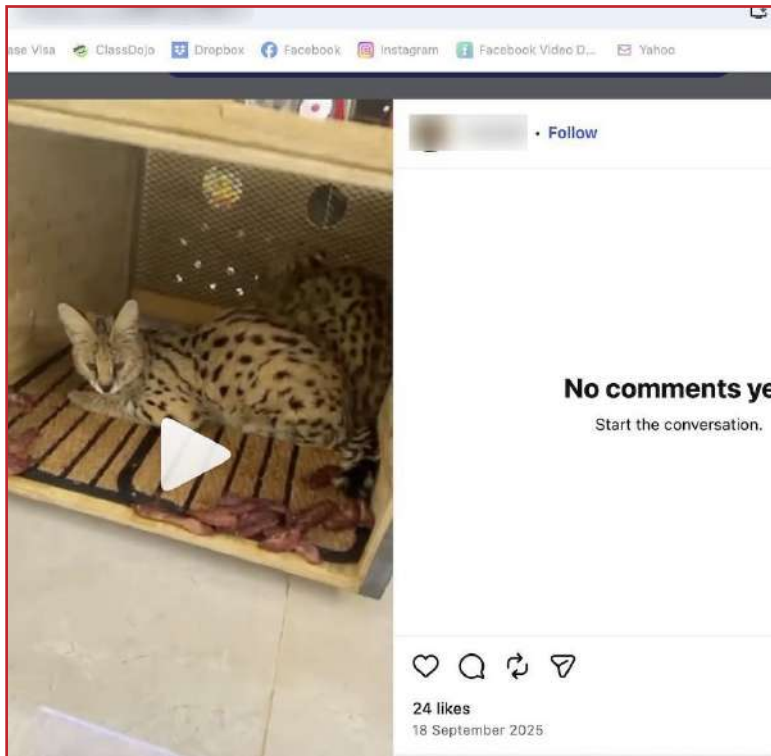


◀ The owner of this account was well known as an animal trader. He has changed the account name and the author has not found the new one. (Left and below)



◀ Accessed April 21, 2026, now dormant account, showing a Dubai link to the Saudi account.

SAUDI ARABIA



◀ Serval



◀ Four cheetah cubs offered for sale.

SAUDI ARABIA



◀ Three chimpanzee infants offered for sale



◀ Four cheetah cubs.

SOUTH AFRICA



Carved tusks
ZAR25,000 · In stock
Listed in Midvaal

Message Save Share

Details
Condition Used – good
Colour Beige
Carved tusks for sale.

Midvaal
Location is approximate

◀ Carved tusks

About Discussion People Events Media Files

Anonymous participant
June 8 · 🌐

Rhino horn Is available anyone who want pls text me.

About
Rhinoceros horns are available here and we are open 24/7. We are from South Africa and we deliver to all Asia countries discreetly and safely. Tapin for more infos

Public
Anyone can see who's in the group and what they post.

Visible
Anyone can find this group.

◀ A post openly looking for customers of rhino horn

September 12 · 🌐 · Follow

Got 2 females 1 male for sale
Must have license to buy or keep.
Inbox.me Tiger cubs



◀ A post openly advertising tiger cubs for sale

SRI LANKA

5 October

Real Tiger Teeth

Real Tiger Teeth in sri lanka

Estimate value 2 lak

Our Price Rs 120,000 lkr

Very rare in sri lanka

whatapp



Like

Comment

Share

◀ Tiger canines

Sep 5

Follow



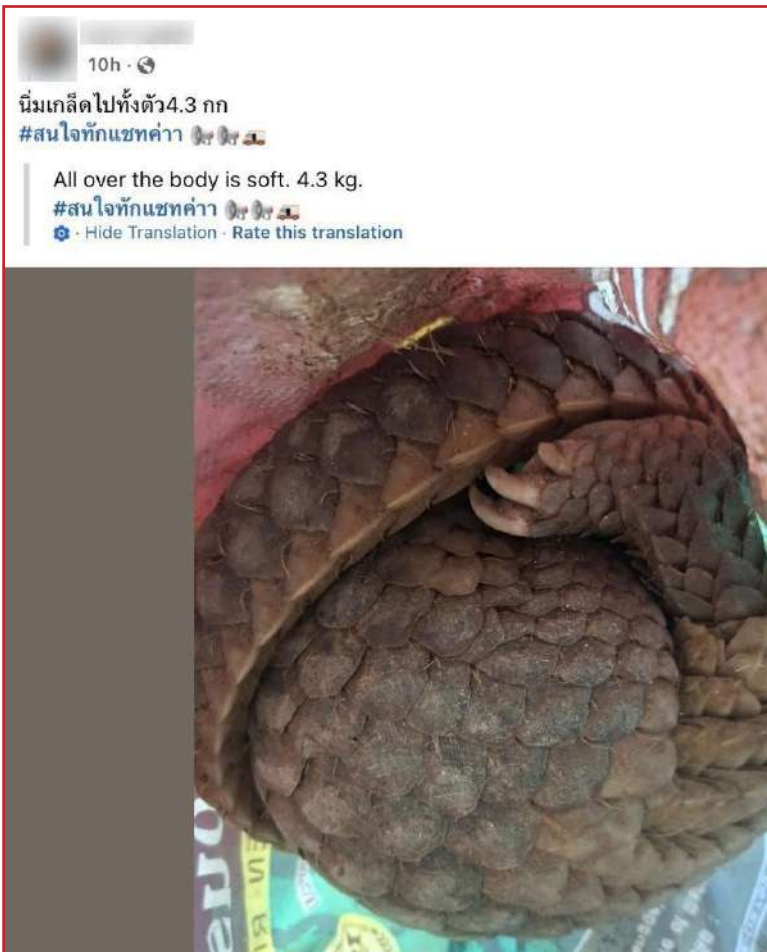
කොටි පැවිසා 🐾❤️🐾

කමිෂනර් Tiger පැවිසෙක් 🐾❤️🐾

Janapriyan Le

◀ Tiger for sale

THAILAND



◀ April 29, 2026. Pangolin



◀ April 29, 2026. Frogs at THB 600/kg (~USD 18/kg).

THAILAND

9h · 🌐

Hornet Larvae / Wasp Larvae 🐛🐛

Serving deliciousness nationwide in Thailand.

🟢Cash on delivery available.

#IncreaseVisibility

#WaspLarvae

#WaspLarvae #Restaurant #Everyone #Followers

#Wasp #SeasonalWildFood

🐛🐛🐛 ต่ออ่อน / ต่อหัวเสือ 🐛🐛 ต่อหลุม

พร้อมเสิร์ฟความอร่อยทั่วไทย

🟢มีปลายทาง จำ

#เปิดการมองเห็น

#ต่อเสือ

#ตัวต่ออ่อน #ร้านอาหาร #ทุกคน #ผู้ติดตาม

#ต่อ #อาหารป่าตามฤดูกาลและของฝาก #อาหารป่า #ร้านอาหาร #อาหารหายาก

🐛🐛🐛 soft extension / tiger head extension 🐛🐛 hole extension

Ready to serve deliciousness all over Thailand.

🟢There is a destination.

#เปิดการมองเห็น

#ต่อเสือ

#ตัวต่ออ่อน #ร้านอาหาร #ทุกคน #ผู้ติดตาม

#ต่อ #อาหารป่าตามฤดูกาลและของฝาก #อาหารป่า #ร้านอาหาร #อาหารหายาก

Hide Translation · Rate this translation

◀ April 30, 2026. Hundreds of wasp larvae, removing valuable pollinators from the ecosystem.

▼ Based in Thailand

4.7K followers · 422 following

Digital creator

Message

Add friend

Search

All

About

Reels

Photos

Friends

More

Photos

พุทธคุณ's Photos

Albums

THAILAND



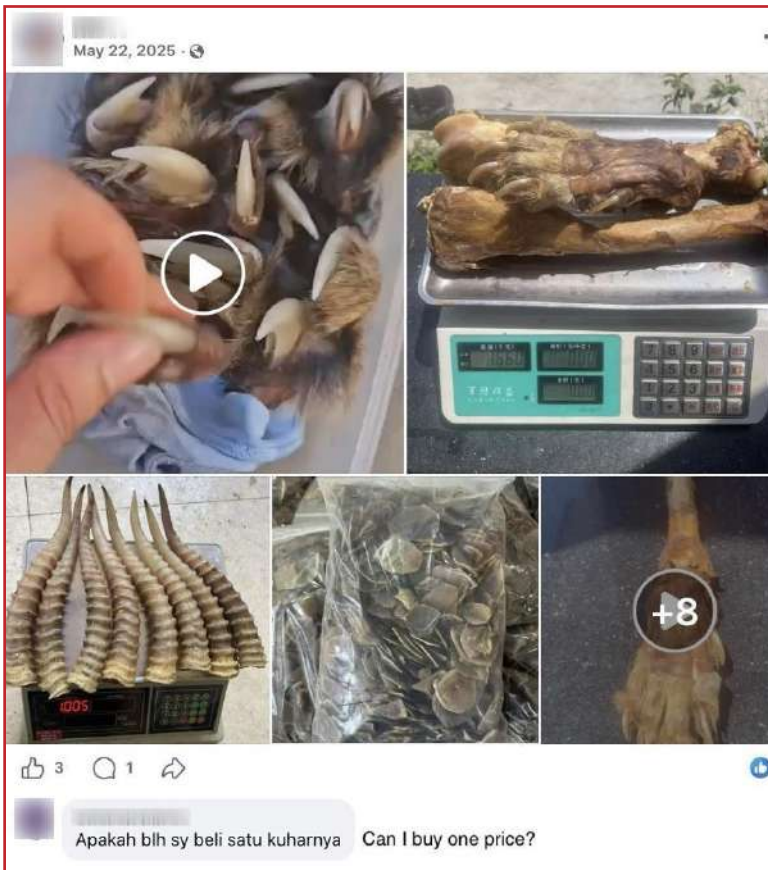
◀ April 29, 2026. In the comments the bidding spread was THB 700-2,400 (~USD 21-72)

THAILAND



◀ Selling tiger canines, bones and claws, ivory, real and fake rhino horn, pangolin scales and more. The account owner is a Chinese from Kunming, Yunnan, China living in Bangkok.

THAILAND



◀ Selling tiger parts, saiga antelope horn, pangolin scales and real and fake rhino horn.

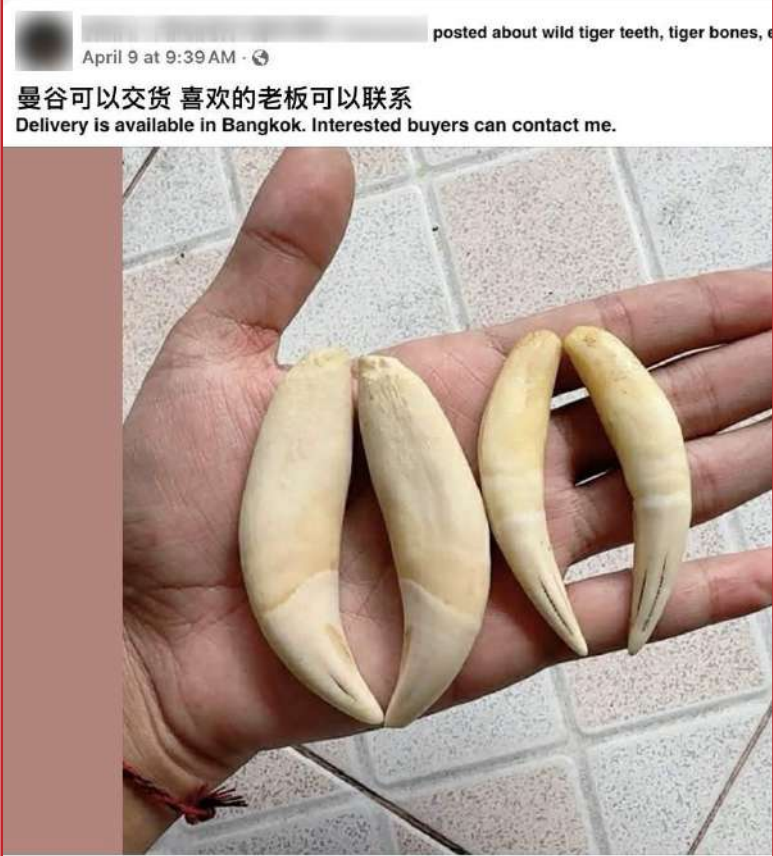


◀ April 24, 2026. Fake rhino horn.

THAILAND

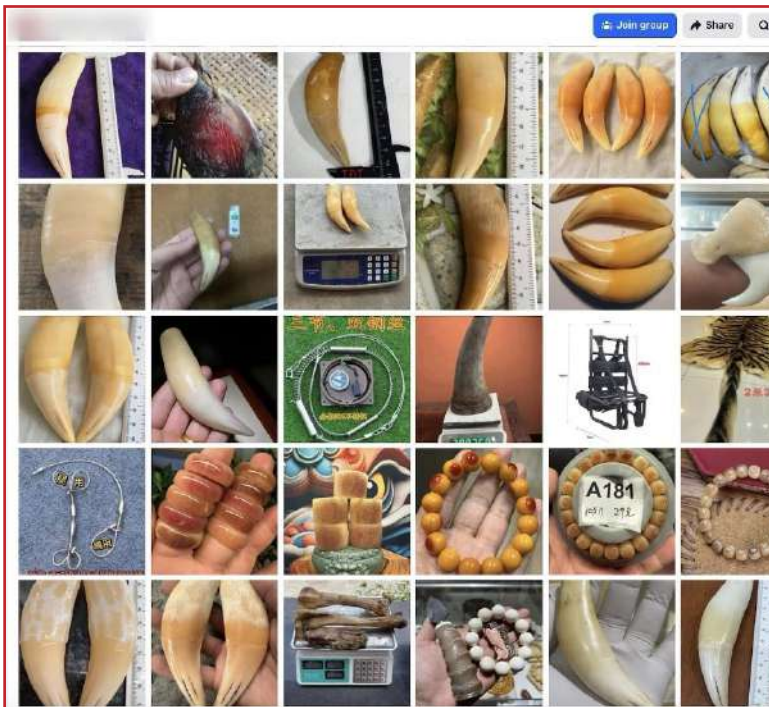


◀ In the photo are tiger canines and bones, bear gall bladder, rhino horns and what are described as “tooth beads”. The account owner is a Chinese from Changsha, Hunan, living in Bangkok. He trades all manner of things, not much wildlife.

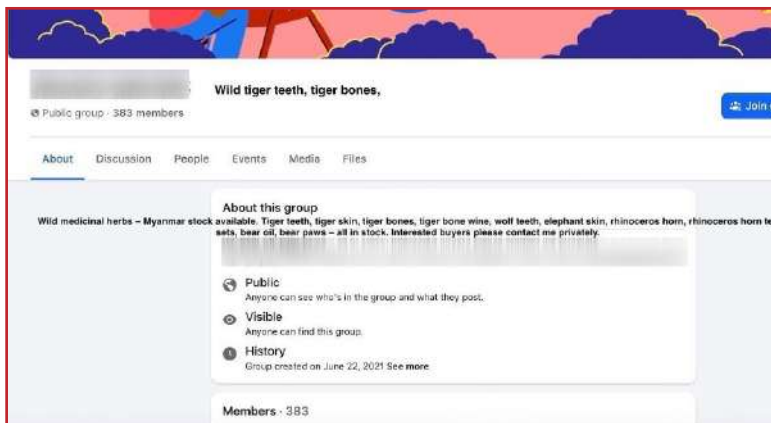


◀ This appears to be a fake account, the account profile page is empty and no posts are made directly on that account. The only posts s/he makes are made in the 野生虎牙 虎骨 等等 (“Wild tiger teeth, tiger bones, etc.”) account.

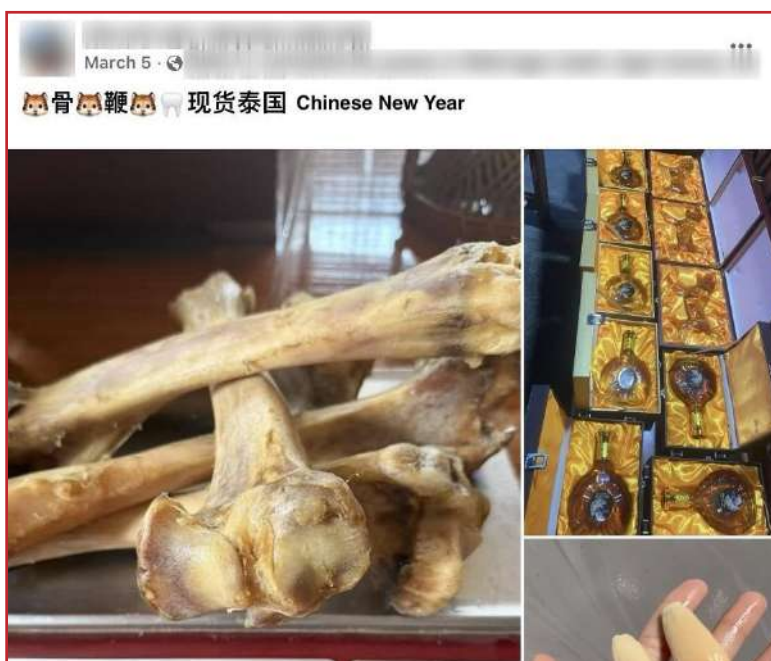
THAILAND



◀ Photo taken on April 26, 2026. Seen in the photo are tiger canines, claws, skin and bones, bear gall bladder, rhino horn and ivory.



◀ There is no doubt about what this group does. It appears to be aimed primarily at Thai Chinese. The activities of this group clearly contravene Facebook's Community Standards and Thai law.

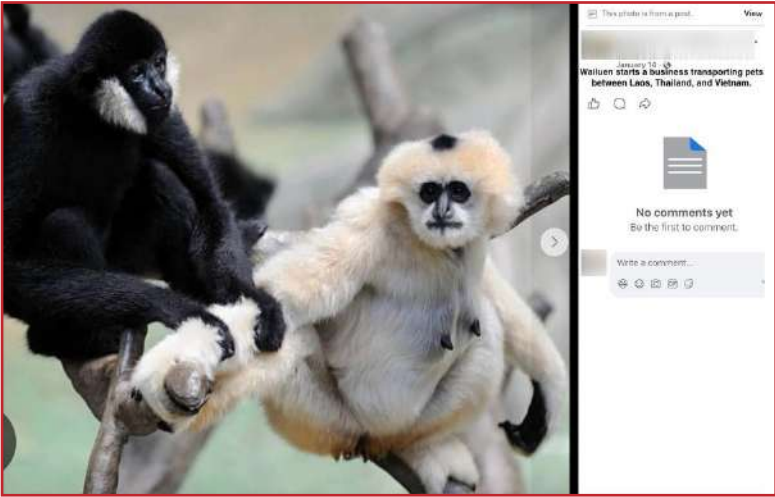


◀ March 5, 2026, selling tiger bones, tiger wine and tiger canines. Both Thai and Chinese script used.

THAILAND

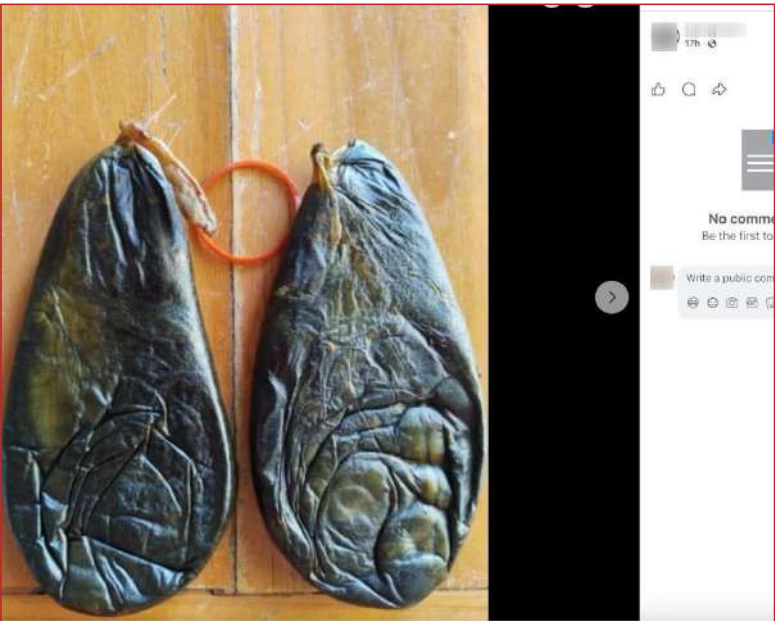
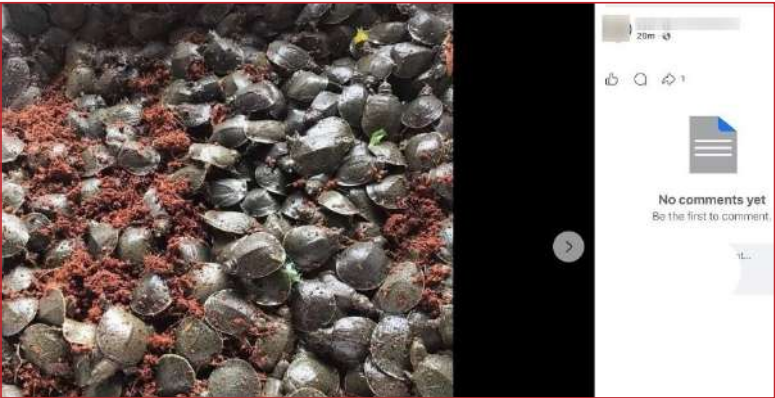


◀ Pangolin



◀ Advertising a pair of gibbons, 2026. CITES Appendix I.

THAILAND

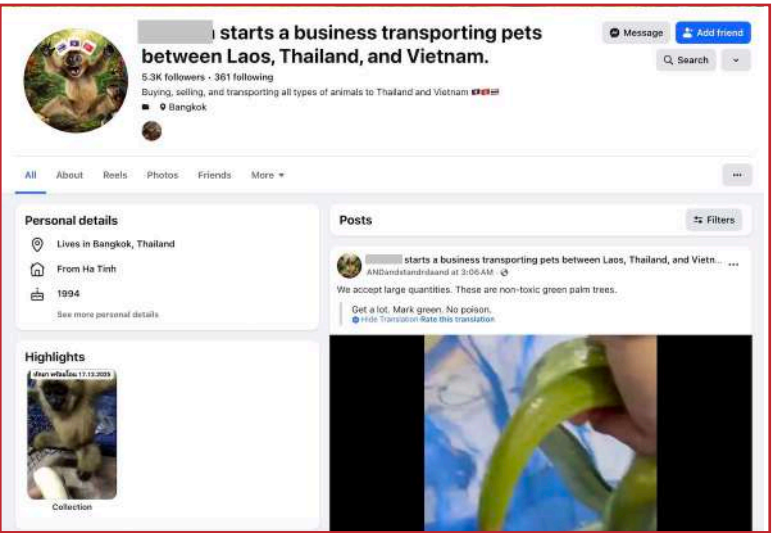
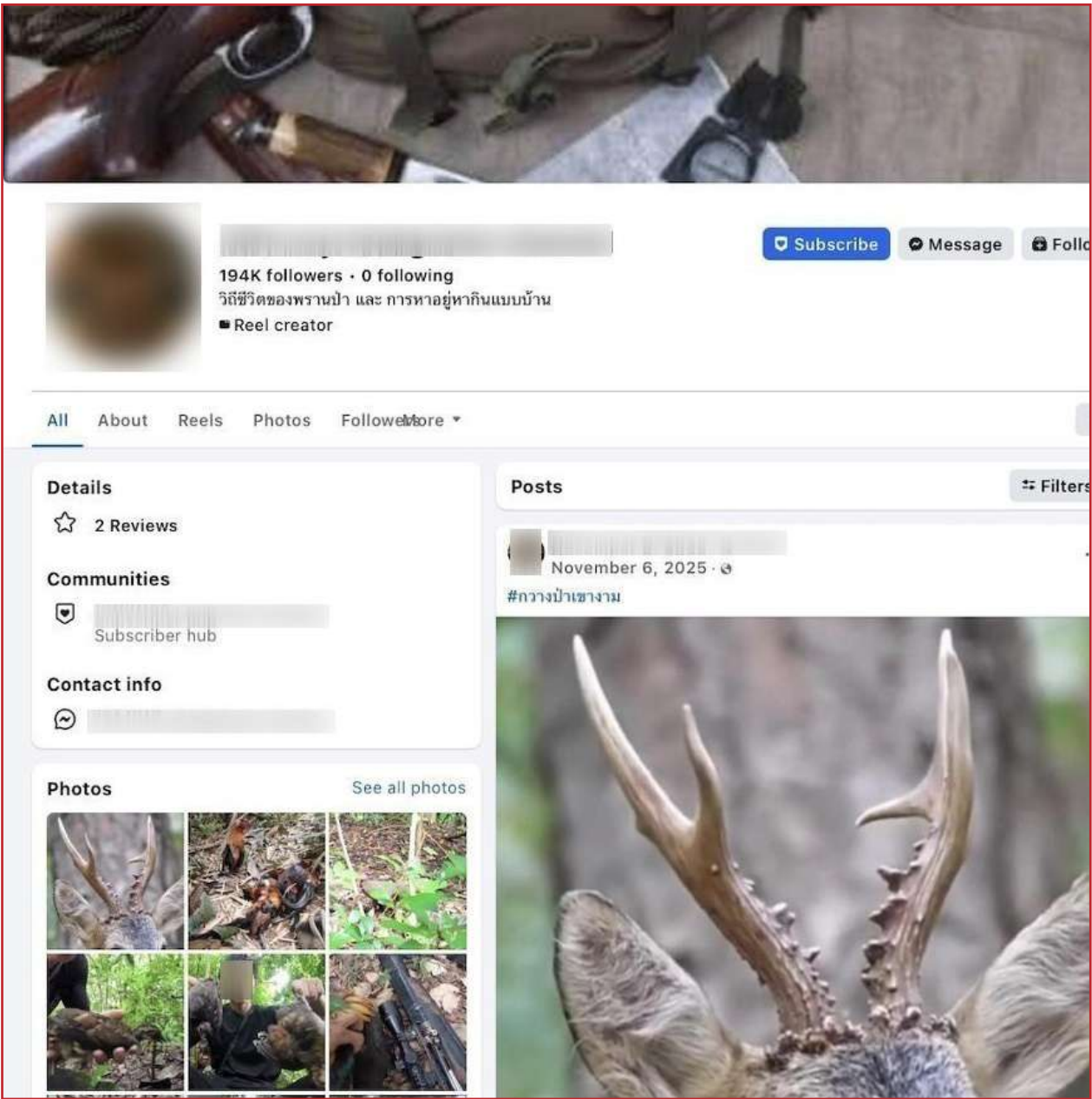


▲ Carved ivory

◀ This group is full of wild meats (pan-golins, hedge hogs, wild rats, birds, turtles), etc.

◀ Bear gall bladders. Posted in Thai group April 20, 2026

THAILAND



▲ Poacher who operates between Thailand and Laos

◀ The account owner appears to be a Vietnamese from Ha Tinh operating in Thailand, both buying and selling wildlife, depending on FB to facilitate the business.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ Ivory pendant



◀ Four cheetah cubs for sale

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ Three orangutan babies



◀ This individual was one of the biggest Emirati traffickers until his arrest in October 2022 for drug-dealing. He got out in January this year.

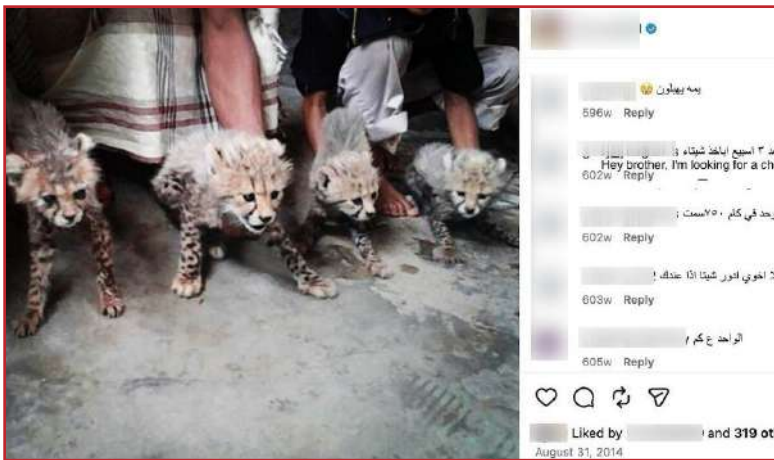


◀ The following posts are examples showing that this account posted wildlife openly for sale for 13 years uninterrupted by Meta.

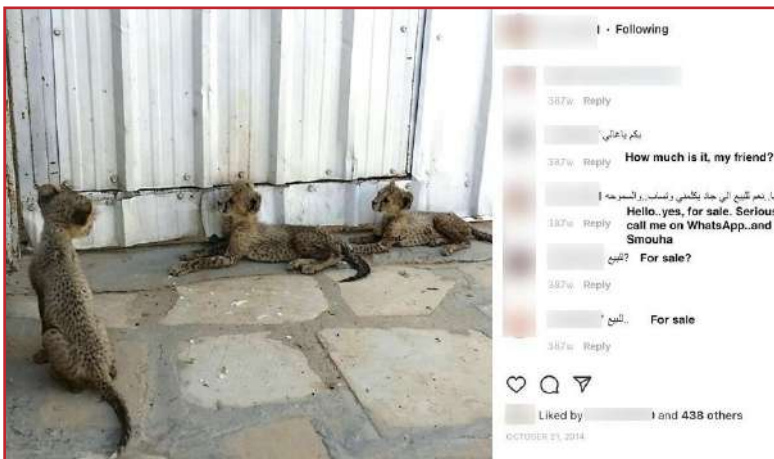
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ An infant chimpanzee

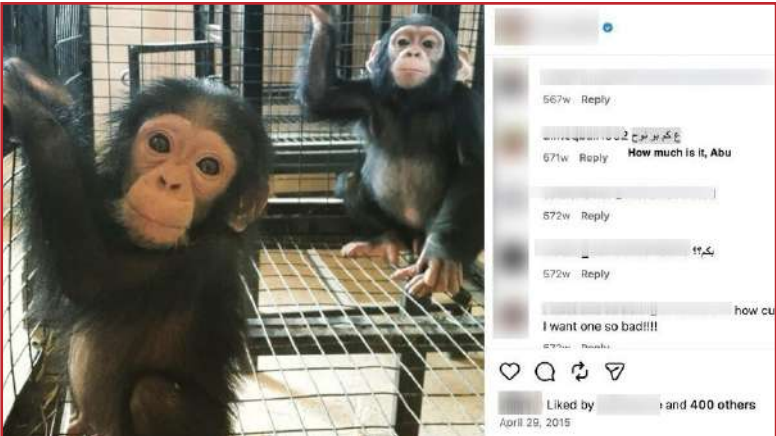


◀ Cheetah cubs. Possibly in Yemen.



◀ Three of the same cheetahs with this trafficker offered for sale in Dubai 7 weeks later.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ Open negotiation for chimp sale.

◀ Numerous chimpanzee infants were offered for sale on this account over the years (left and bottom image)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

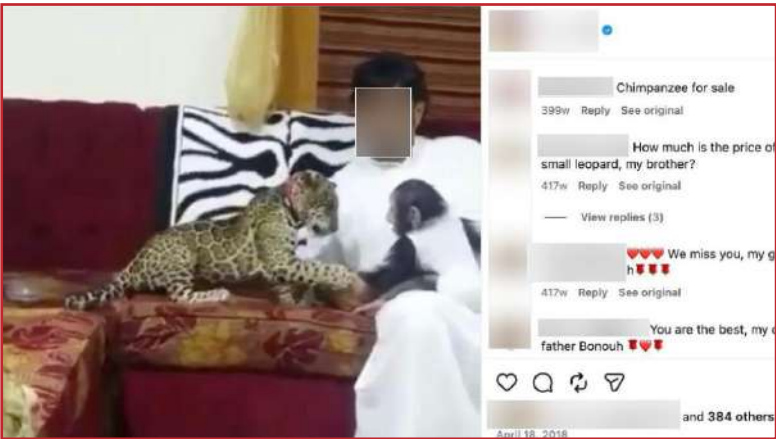


◀ Same individual with various big cats



◀ In 2018 we begin to see a change in posting behavior, with negative comments appearing and many fewer comments referring to trade.

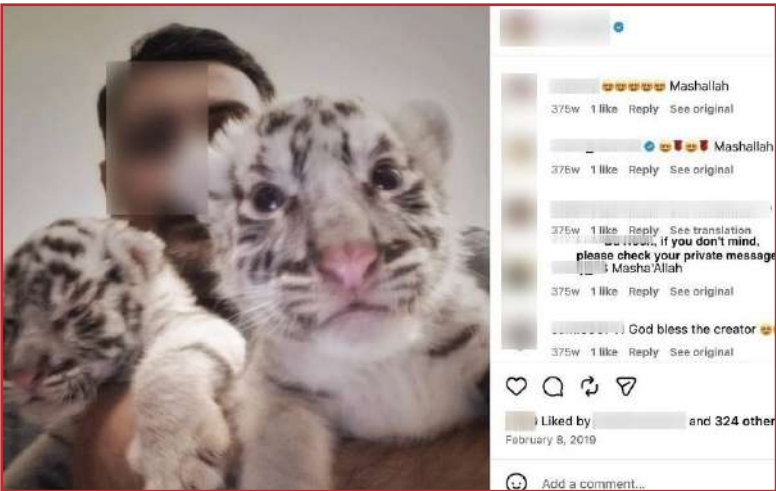
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ One of the few references to trade in 2018.



◀ He has been trafficking wildlife since at least 2008.



◀ "Check your private messages" means that the person wishes to discuss a purchase.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



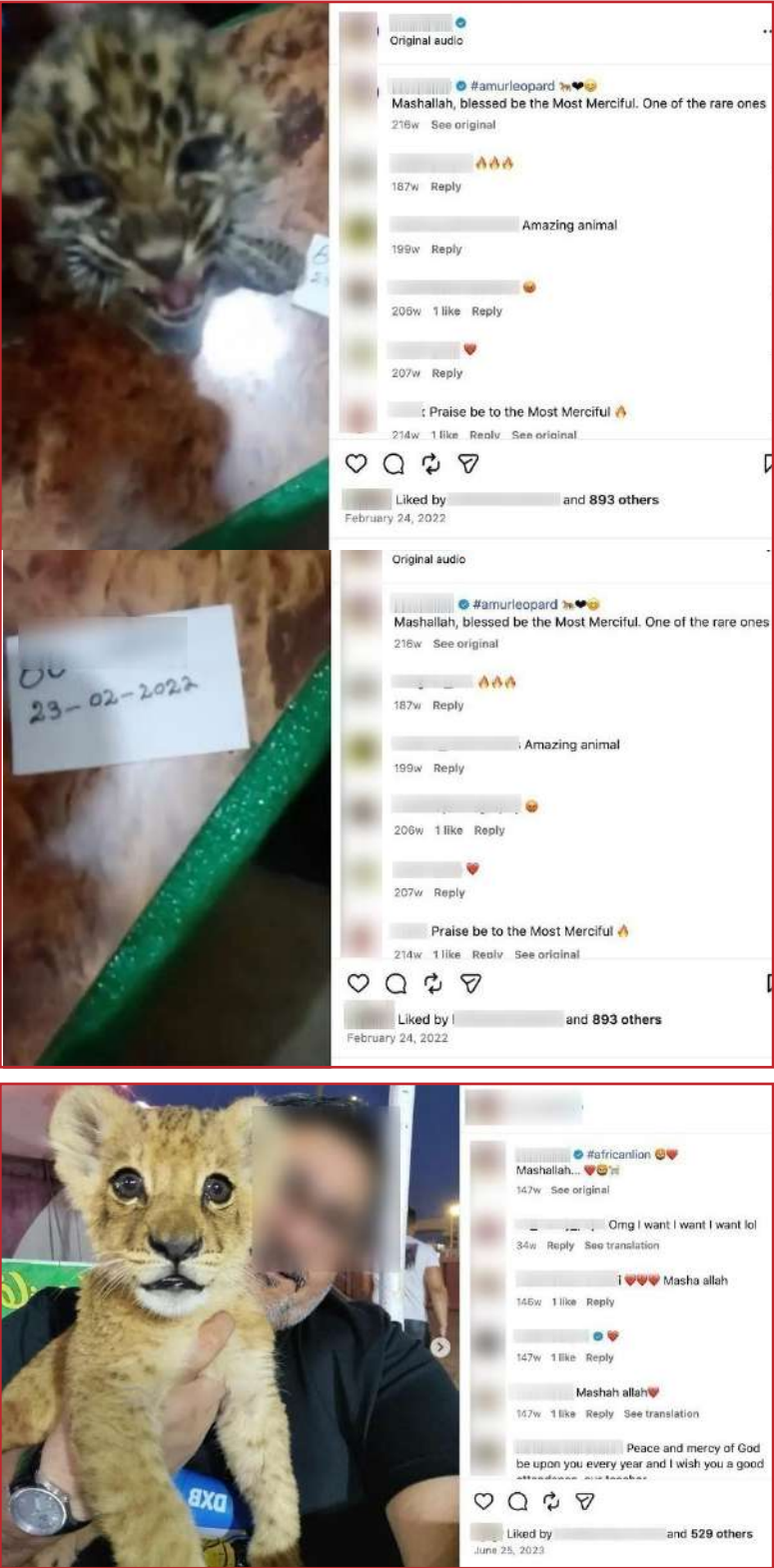
◀ Same individual with various big cats



◀ Showing the date is a sure indicator that the cheetahs are being offered for sale. There are at least four in the video.



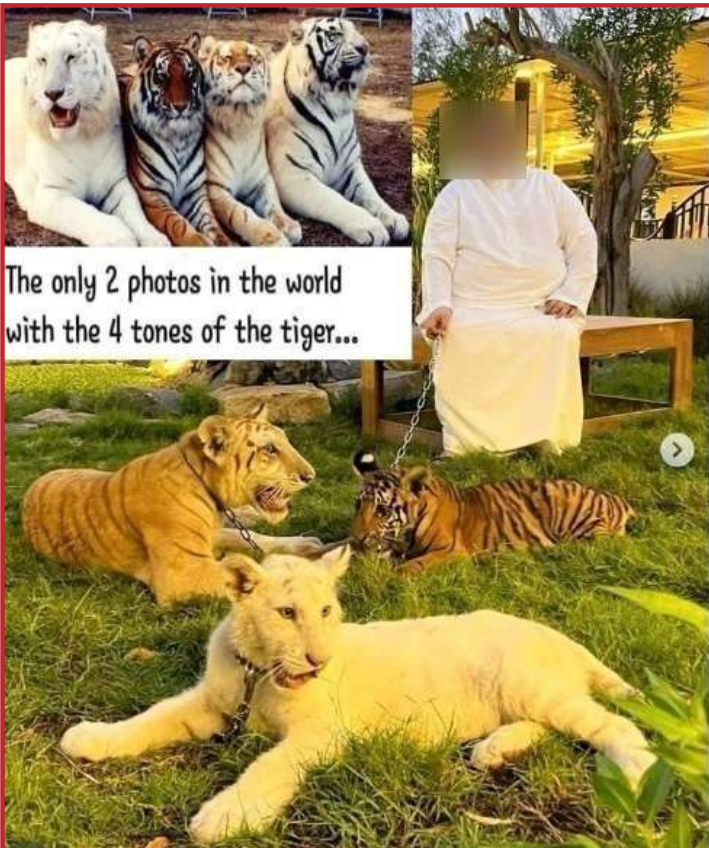
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



◀ Selling a rare Amur leopard.

◀ Common to see comments like this demonstrating that exotic animal posts drive demand. This account owner is posting many more dog and horse photos now and many fewer of wildlife.

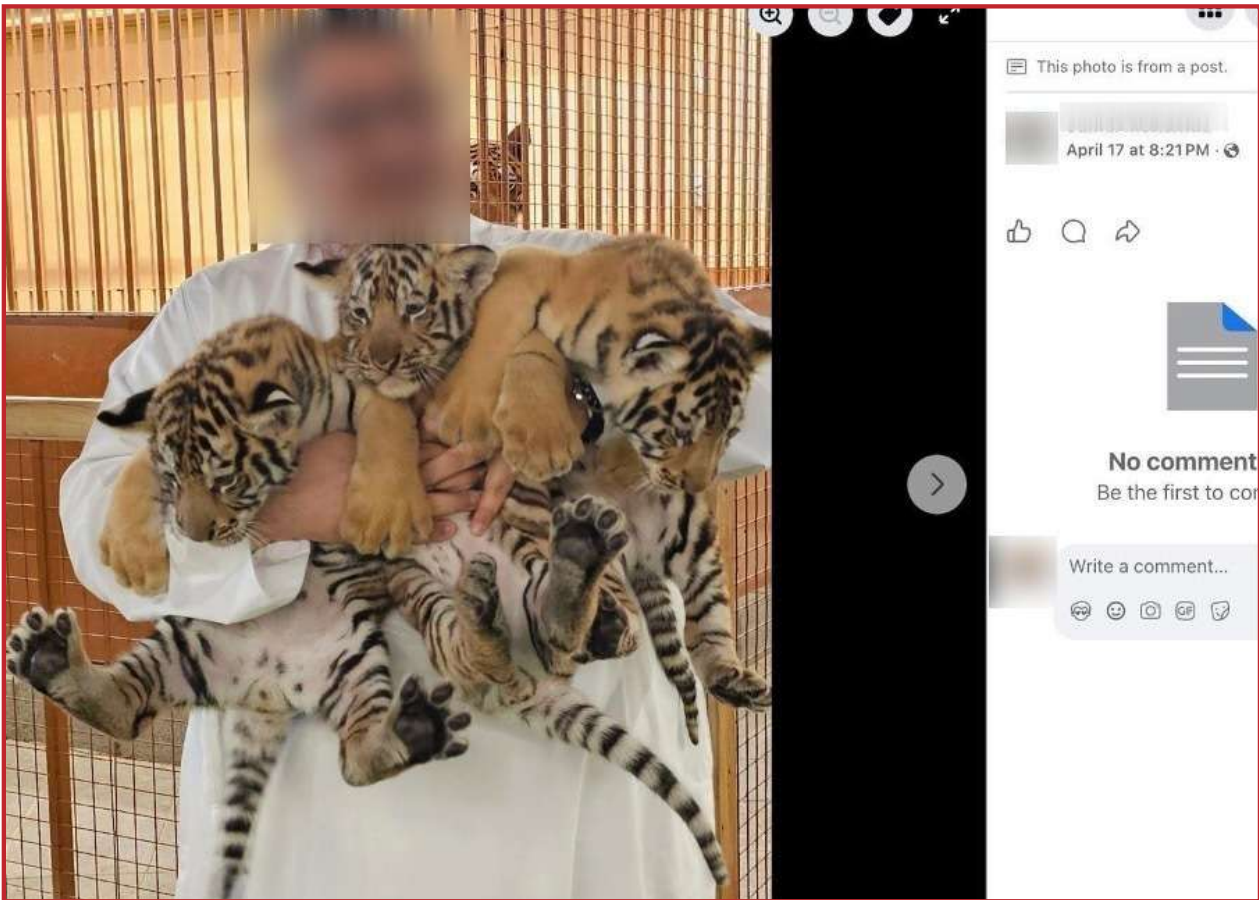
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



▲ The translation reads: “A true blessing from God...This is the very first sanctuary in the Arab world to house every tiger color mutation found globally. Furthermore, this marks the first photograph ever taken in the Arab world to capture three distinct mutations side-by-side. The mutations featured in this image are: the Golden Tabby, the Snow White, and the Common Tiger.” He is obviously proud of his work, motivating emulation by those with the money and drive to surpass him.

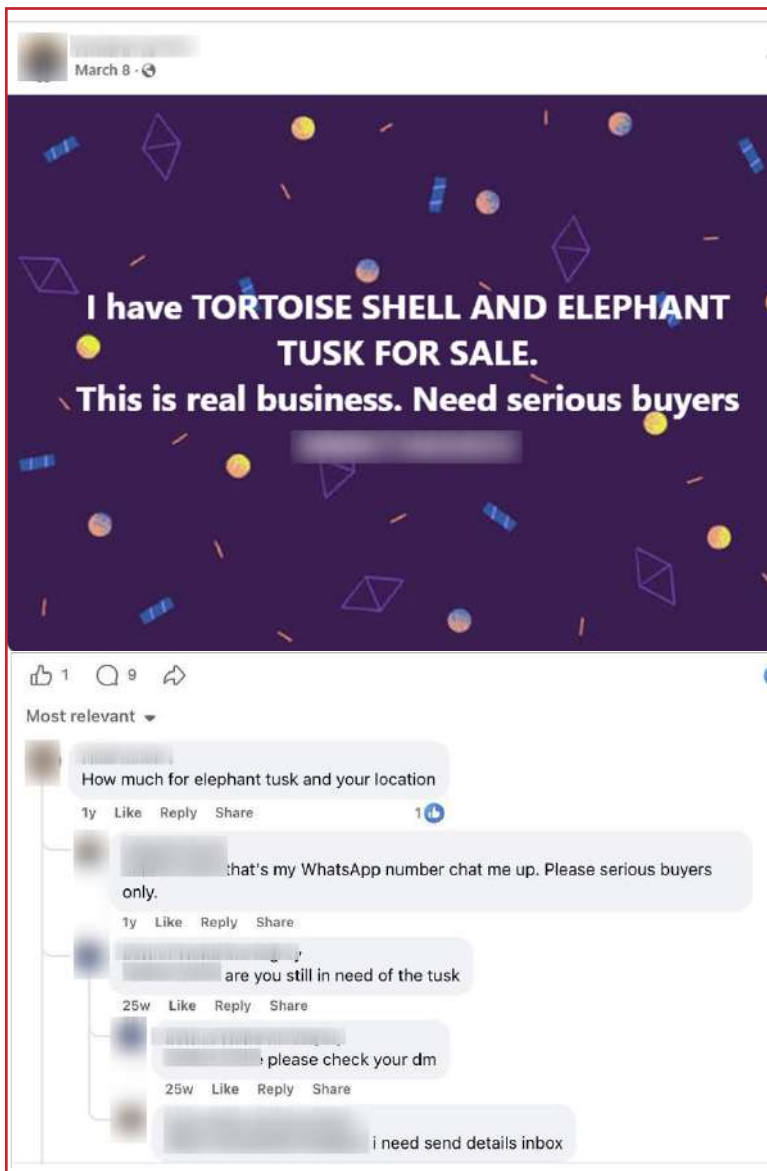
◀ New cheetah arrival, and many more posts of dogs and horses these days.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



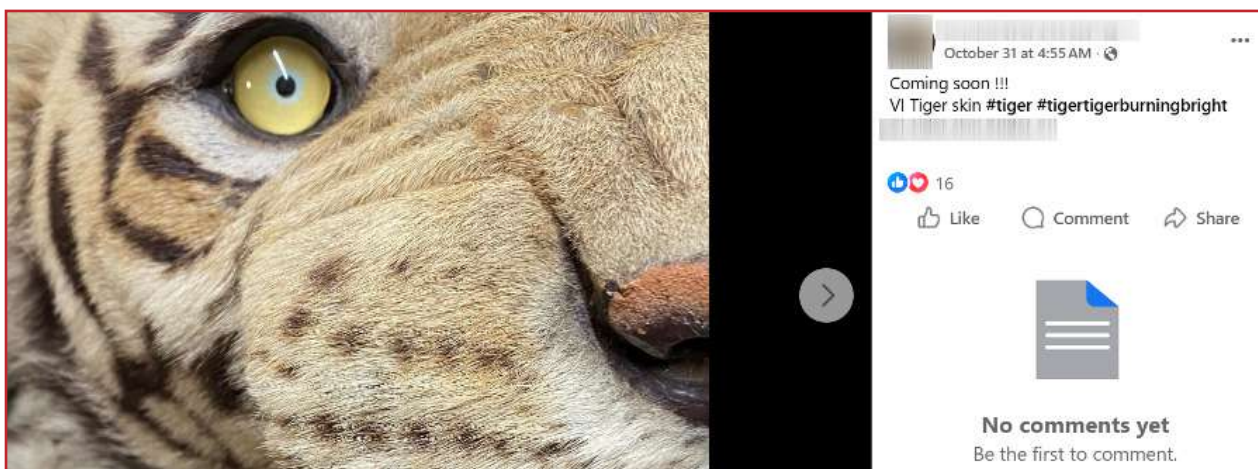
▲ The owner of this account is an exotic animal trade with a private zoo where he holds his animals before sale. He has an extensive network of other traders from UAE and internationally and many visit his home in Dubai. He has posted literally thousands of animals and birds over the years on FB and IG, helping drive wildlife trafficking.

UNITED KINGDOM

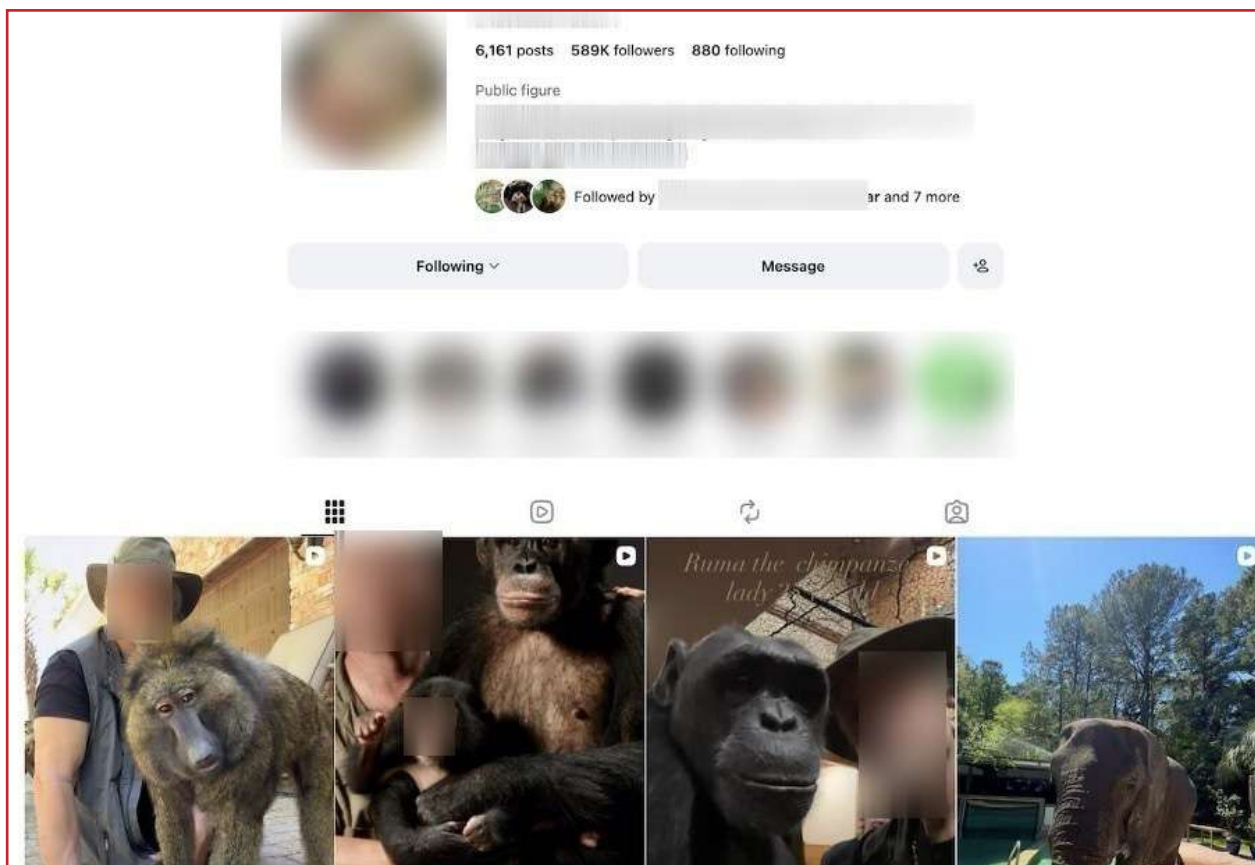


◀ Blatant solicitation for customers, leading to price inquiries in the comments section, with further negotiations moved to direct messaging (DM).

▼ This account appears to be owned by a Nigerian born, or at least raised, in the UK.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



- ▲ Bhagavan “Doc” Antle and his Myrtle Beach Safari in South Carolina uses trafficked animals to run a highly successful wildlife facility marketed heavily on several accounts on Meta platforms. He was charged under the Lacey Act, which prohibits trafficking of illegally taken wildlife, fish or plants, including animals protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Court documents show in September 2018 he paid a person to travel to Florida and pay about USD 35,000 for two young cheetahs. Then in January 2019, Antle sold two lion cubs to an organization in exchange for USD 15,000. He also made USD 10,000 in payments to the Rare Species Fund in exchange for two tigers that were transported from South Carolina to Montana in March 2019. The court documents add that in May 2020, a young chimpanzee was transported from Florida to Myrtle Beach Safari, where Antle paid USD 200,000 in cash and check for the chimpanzee.

All of the animals involved are protected under the Endangered Species Act.

The investigation also uncovered evidence of money laundering between Feb. and April 2022, when Antle and his co-conspirator conducted financial transactions with cash they believed was obtained from transporting and harboring undocumented immigrants⁵¹.

Antle was sentenced in July 2025 to 12 months in prison after pleading guilty to a conspiracy to violate the Lacey Act and launder more than USD 500,000 for what he believed to be an operation to smuggle illegal immigrants into the United States across the Mexico border. Antle was also ordered to pay a USD 55,000 fine, serve three years of supervised release, and forfeit three chimpanzees and more than USD 197,000 to the government⁵².

The Virginia Supreme Court reversed the separate state convictions against Myrtle Beach Safari owner Keven “Doc” Antle on June 10, 2026. In the ruling, the court found that the Virginia statute at the center of the case did not specifically prohibit the purchase of endangered animals, meaning Antle could not be convicted under that law. “The court also threw out Antle’s conspiracy convictions,” reported TMZ, ruling the charges were based in part on conduct that wasn’t actually a crime⁵³.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



- ▲ Each of the people in this post are linked to Myrtle Beach Safari and each have multiple Meta accounts whose followers total over nine million. From the comments to this post, it is evident that Doc Antle's operation creates demand for wild animals to be put into captivity for the pleasure of humans. This drives IWT.

VIETNAM

Public group · 4.2K members

Join group

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Add photos/video

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Videos

Albums



6h · 🌐

Lách đeo tay. Chạm 12 con giáp. Vẫn đẹp. 😊 . Tay nam dễ đeo. Dây co giãn

Separate from the wrist. Touch the 12 zodiac signs. Still beautiful. 😊 . Easy to wear for men. Elastic band

🔒 · Hide Translation · Rate this translation



▲ Group selling large quantities of ivory and tiger parts based in Vietnam, but its close to 4,200 members come from all over Southeast Asia.

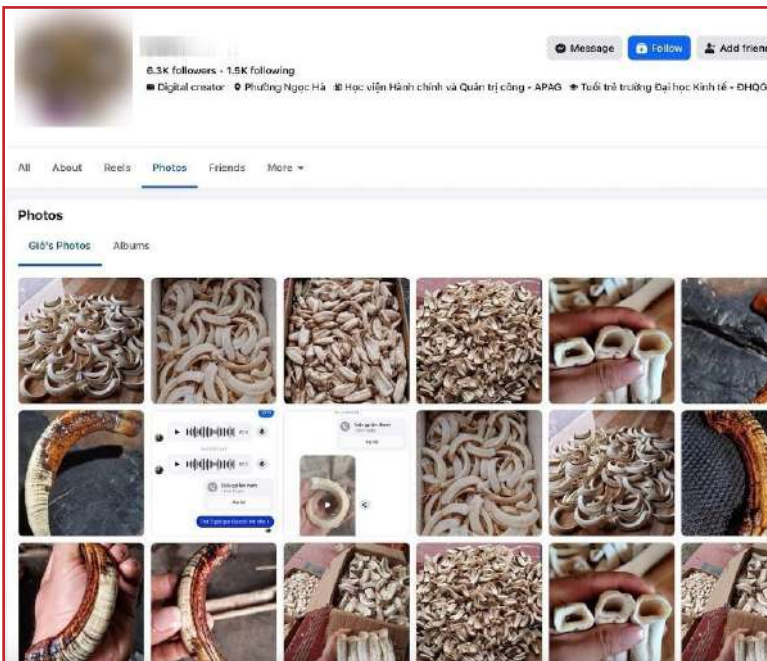
◀ April 30, 2026. Ivory.

134 Clicks That Kill | Meta’s Algorithm of Extinction

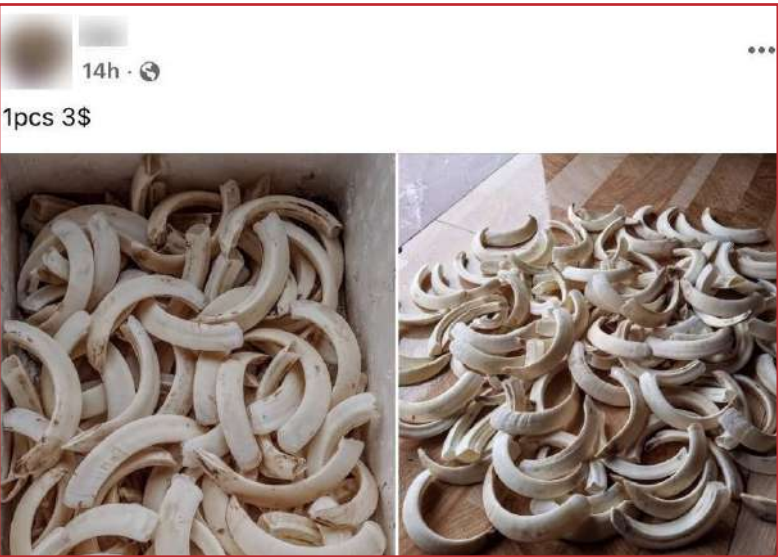
VIETNAM



◀ April 28, 2026. Canine claw, asking VND 950,000 (~USD 36).



VIETNAM



◀ Selling wild boar teeth USD 3 each, April 28, 2026.

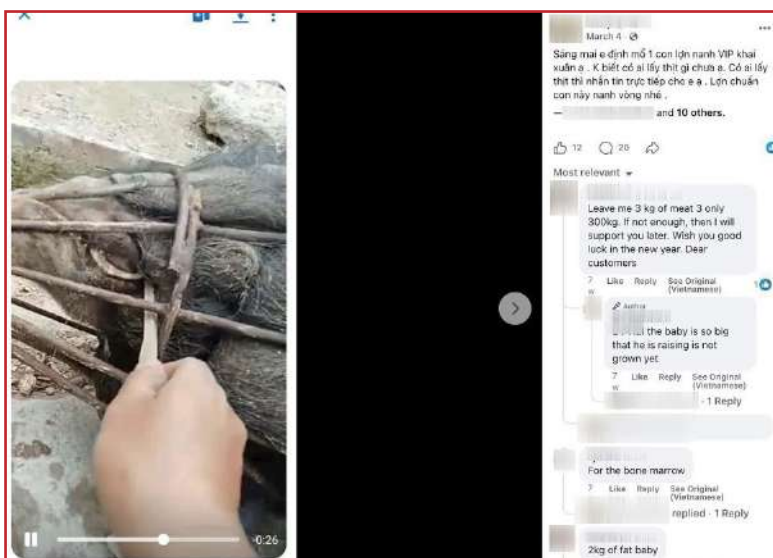


◀ Selling a lower quality wild boar teeth USD 20/kg.

VIETNAM



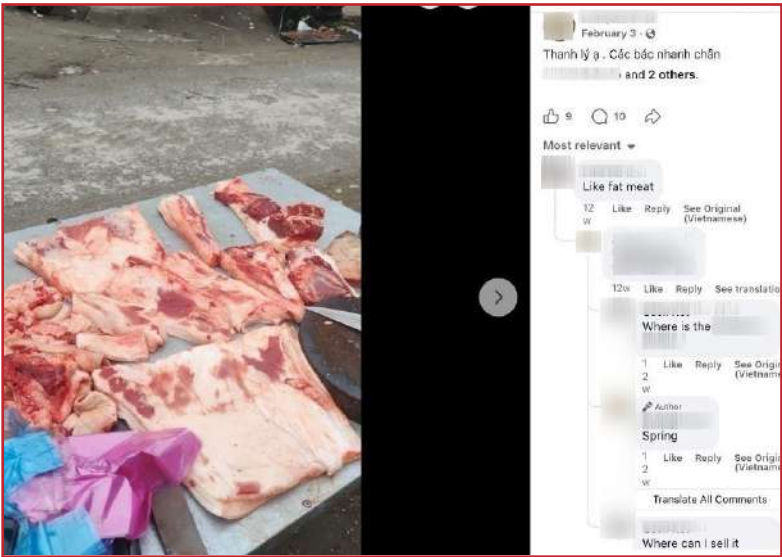
◀ Discussing publicly such details of illegal wildlife trading indicates that they have little fear of any action on FB's part.



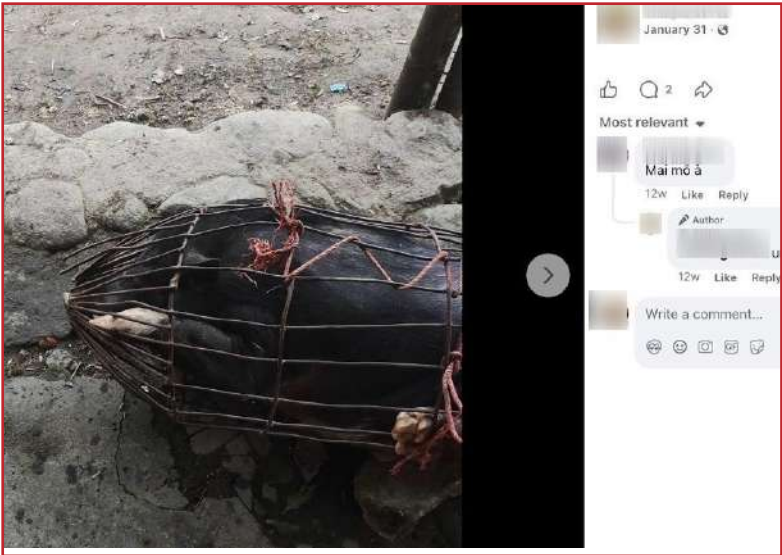
◀ "Tomorrow morning I plan to slaughter a VIP pig with a distinctive tusk to celebrate the Lunar New Year. I wonder if anyone has already bought any meat? If so, please message me directly. This is a genuine pig with a ring tusk."

The comments indicate that the wild boar that the account owners is going to kill has a baby and that it will probably be killed as well.

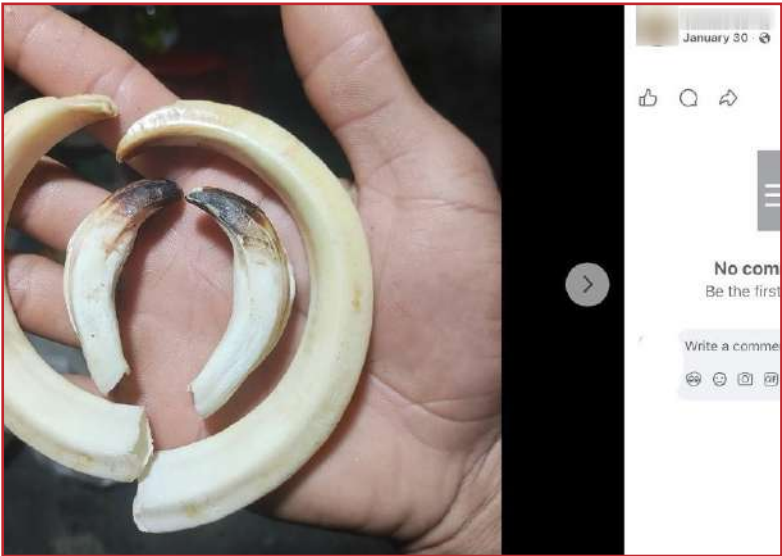
VIETNAM



◀ Wild boar meat

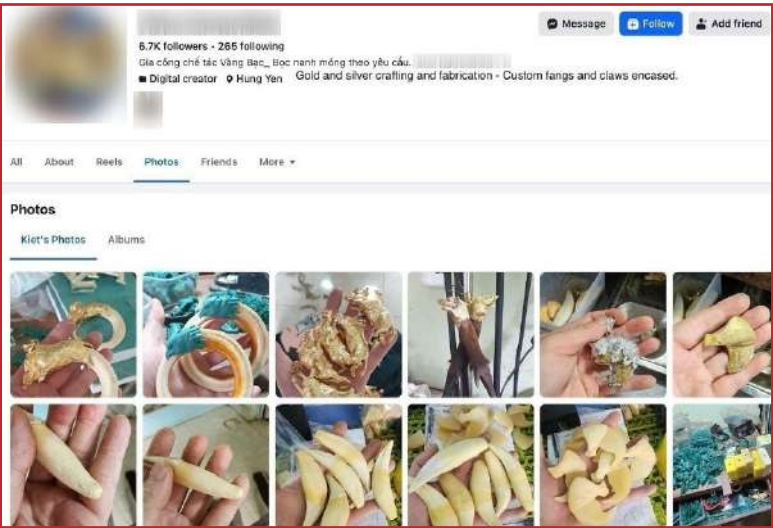


◀ Apparently, the wild boar are captured and brought home to slaughter. Or, captured wild boar are raised in rural areas for meat production and the owner sources in that way.



◀ The owner also sells the tusks.

VIETNAM



◀ An account selling various types of animal canines and claws

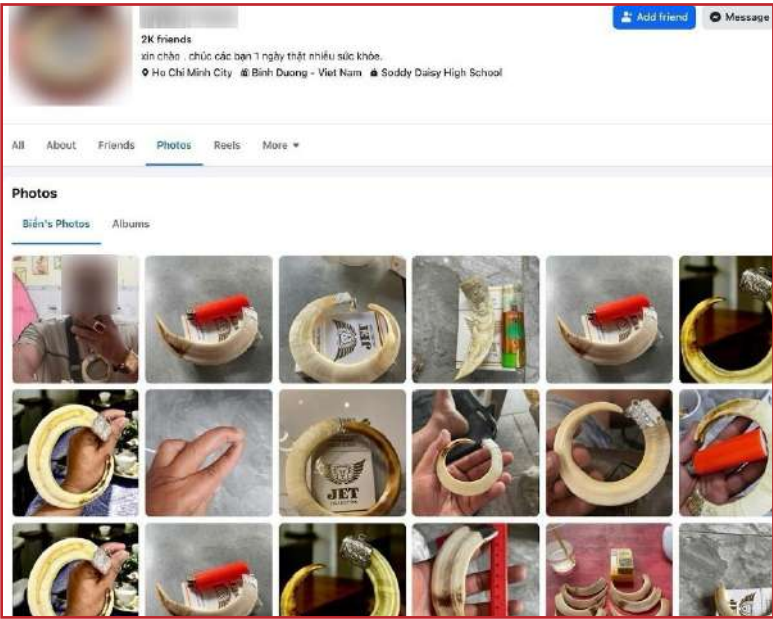


VIETNAM

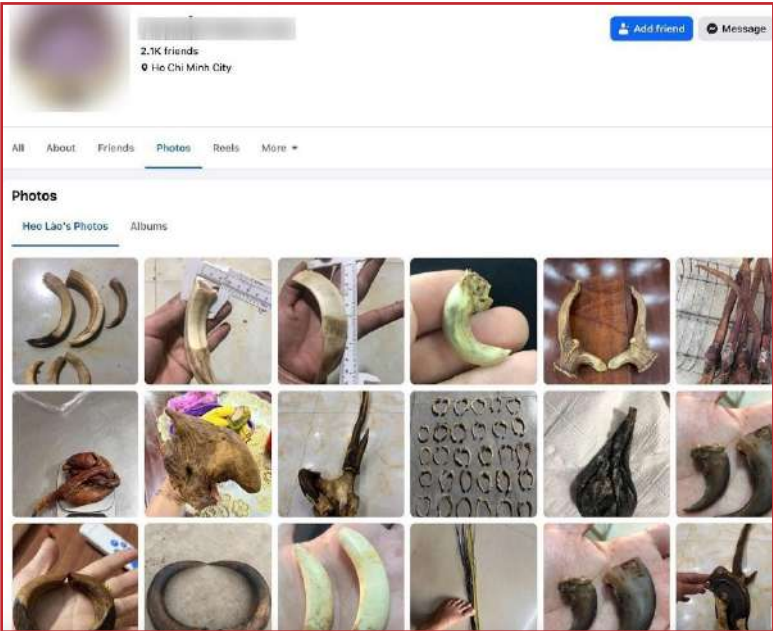


◀ March 29, 2026. Tiger canine jewelry

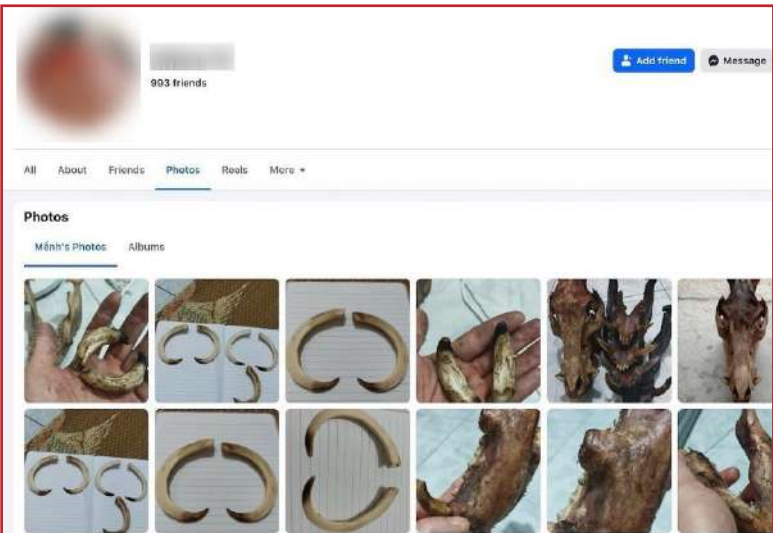
VIETNAM



◀ This trafficker specializes in wild boar tusks. In April 2026 alone he advertised more than 250 tusks representing more than 125 dead wild boar. IUCN lists the wild boar as Vulnerable, but at this rate the next assessment will no doubt result in Endangered, at least.



◀ This trafficker sells a variety of illegal wildlife products, wild boar teeth, bear gall bladders and bile, bear claws, antlers, etc.



◀ Wild boar tusks and bones.

VIETNAM

Post

December 23, 2025

牙骨角 大猫牙爪 合法带证狮也有 可以发快递也可以面提



5

Most relevant

Do you have bones?

Like Reply See Original (Chinese (Simplified)) Share

有的

17w Like Reply Share

Write a public reply...

Domestic and abroad? More money.

7w Like Reply See Original (Chinese (Simplified)) Share

What price?

16w Like Reply See Original (Chinese (Simplified)) Share

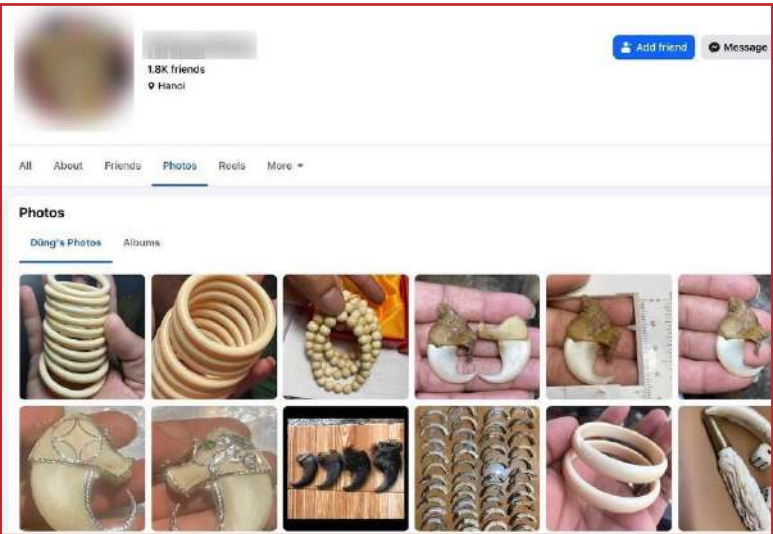
Translate All Comments

铁柱山 私我

16w Like Reply Share

◀ A post of canines and claws with price inquiries in the comments

VIETNAM



◀ This account sells large quantities of ivory and tiger canines and claws.



◀ Ivory bangles

VIETNAM

5K followers · 357 following

GIA CÔNG · Trang sức phong thủy, VV
· VÒNG, NHẪN, MẶT

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3h ·

Hag đặt. Bạc bạc

Ordered goods. Silver wrap

Hide Translation · Rate this translation



Like

Comment 1

Share 1

How much does this cost baby

◀ This account sells large quantities of ivory.

◀ April 29, 2026.

144 Clicks That Kill | Meta’s Algorithm of Extinction

VIETNAM

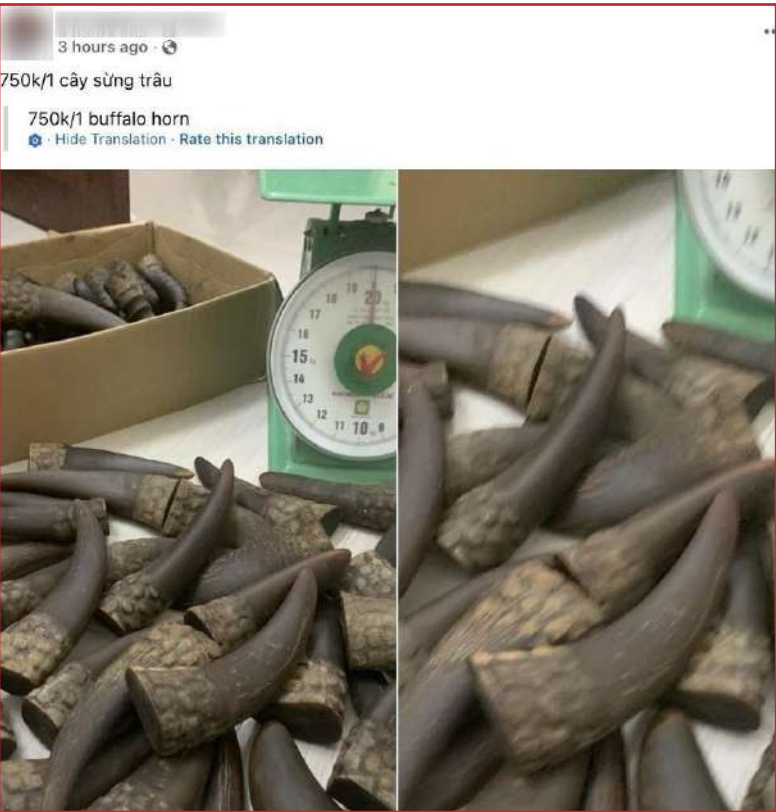


◀ April 19, 2026 big cat claws



◀ April 19, 2026 Tiger canines.

VIETNAM



◀ Water buffalo horn carved to look like rhino horn



◀ April 14, 2026. Bear claws

VIETNAM

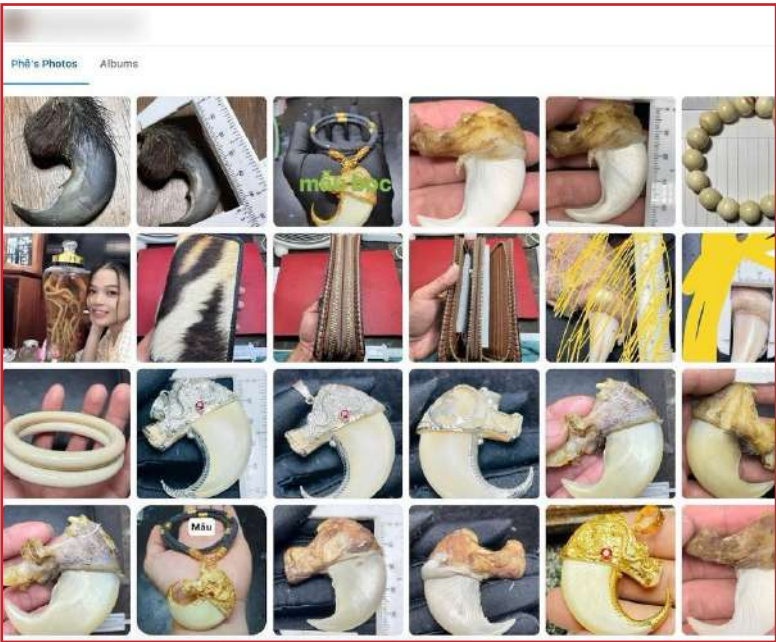


◀ Canines



◀ Ivory

VIETNAM



March 28 at 7:13 AM ·

Uống mật trị được đau lưng, nhức mỏi !

m

TT - Tôi thường xuyên bị đau lưng, nhức mỏi. Uống thuốc tây thì giảm nhưng ngưng thuốc một thời gian lại đau nhức trở lại. Nhiều người nói uống mật gấu ngâm rượu rất công hiệu.

- Mật có vị đắng, tính hàn, tác dụng thanh nhiệt, sát trùng. Mật là một vị thuốc quý, dân gian dùng trị các chứng chấn thương, bầm máu, sưng huyết, viêm khớp, xơ gan, sỏi mật, tiểu hóa kém, đau dạ dày. Dùng mật ngâm rượu uống trị đau lưng nhức mỏi là đúng nhưng cần chú ý cách dùng.

Liều tấn công, dùng mật , ba ngày đầu mỗi ngày 1cc pha với một ly rượu nhỏ uống; ngày thứ tư, năm, mỗi ngày 0.5cc. 25 ngày còn lại trong tháng pha 7cc vào rượu uống. Liều duy trì, pha 7cc vào rượu uống trong một tháng. Nếu dùng ngoài: 5g mật hòa tan trong 100cc rượu 35 độ, xoa bóp chỗ sưng đau ngày 2-3 lần.

Drinking honey can cure backache and stiffness!

m

TT - I often have back pain, pain. Taking western medicine helps reduce, but stop smoking for a while, the pain comes back. Many people say that drinking bear honey soaked in wine is very effective.

- Honey has bitter taste, healing properties, anti-heat effect. Honey is a traditional medicine, popularly used to treat injuries, blood pressure, anemia, arthritis, liver fibroids, gall stones, indigestion, stomach pain. Use honey soak in wine to treat back pain is correct but need to be careful how to use it.

Attack dose, use honey , the first three days 1cc per day mixed with a small glass of wine; the fourth day, year, every day 0.5cc. 25 days left in the month mix 7cc into wine. Maintenance dose, mix 7cc into alcohol for a month. If used outside: 5g of honey dissolved in 100cc of 35-degree wine, rub the swelling area 2-3 times a day. @highlight

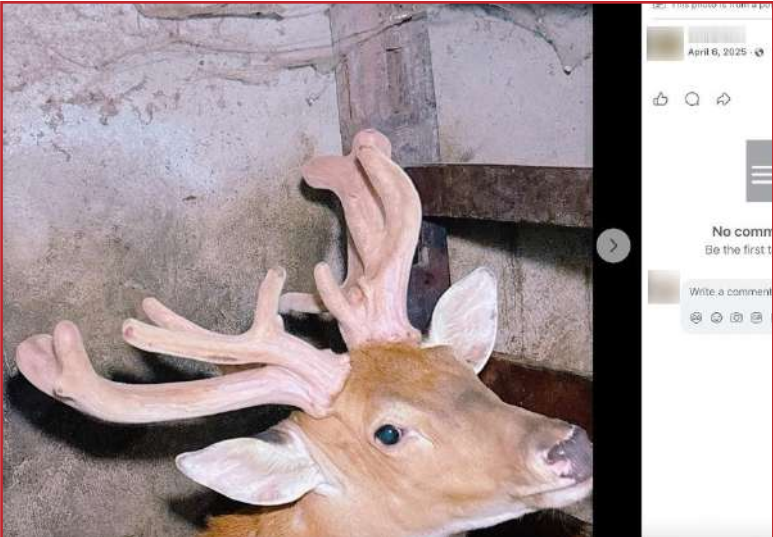
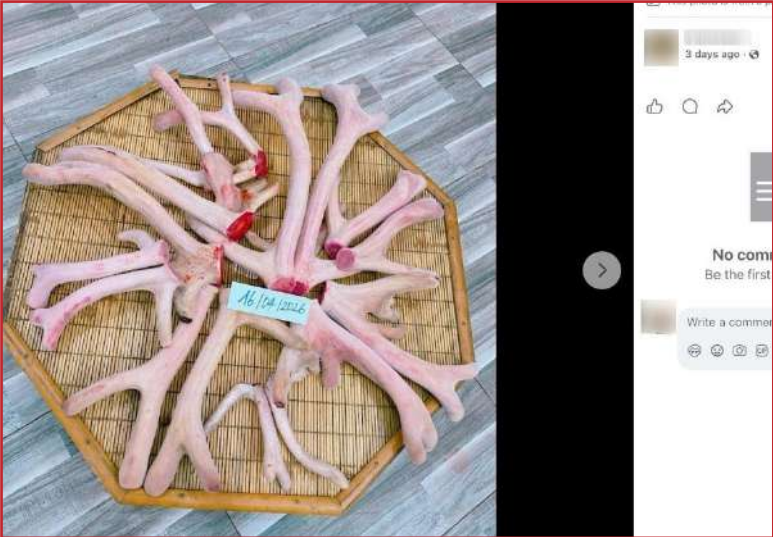
· Hide Translation · Rate this translation



◀ Bear and tiger claws, tiger skin and canines and ivory.

◀ Bear bile is “honey” in the translation. 2026

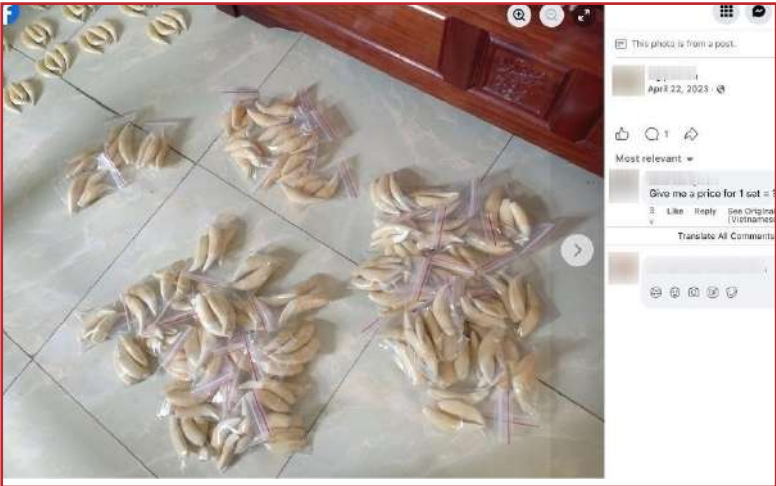
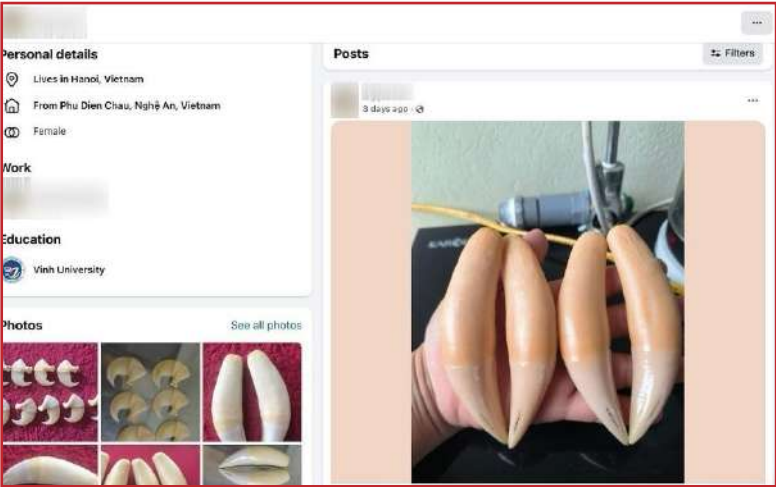
VIETNAM



◀ Ivory

◀ This trafficker has been selling deer antlers for five years on FB. (Includes next two images.)

VIETNAM



◀ Tiger canines.

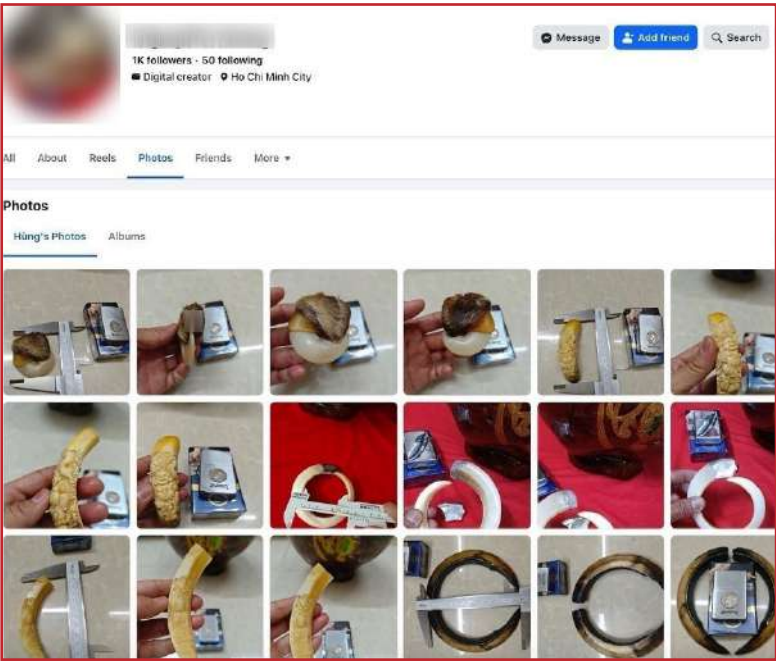
VIETNAM



◀ In the Feed, FB is suggesting that he repost it as a memory.

◀ Ivory

VIETNAM



◀ This account sells tiger canines and claws, wild boar tusks and ivory.



◀ Wild boar skulls

VIETNAM

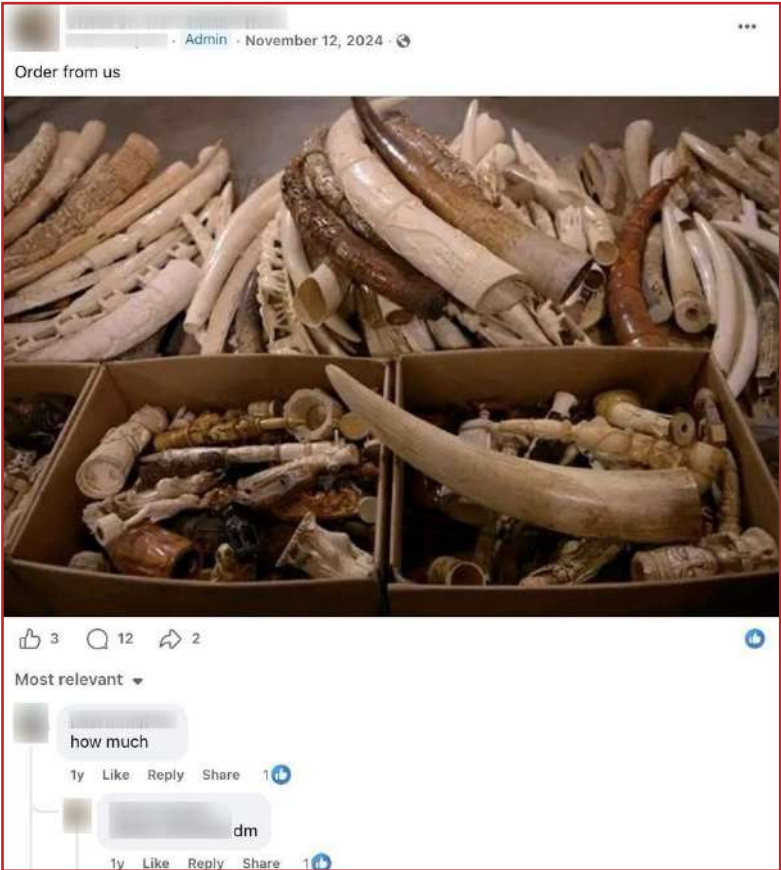


◀ Ivory



◀ Canines

UNKNOWN LOCATION



◀ An assortment of carved tusks

UNKNOWN LOCATION

July 17 · [For Sale](#) · [Follow](#) ...

Cheap Horns for sale.
Buy Horns at affordable prices.
Rhino horns are solely made of keratin, a naturally produced protein that strengthens hair, skin, and nails in
Rhino horn through the sustainable collection and sale of horn.
supplier of Rhino Horn. Contact us today to place your order
Rhino Horn For Sale(5+) ; \$1,899.00. Min. order: 2 pieces ; \$17.11-17.83. Min. order: 100 sets ; \$2.50-3.70.
An extremely long lasting, natural alternative to dental sticks and chews, Buffalo Horns are an excellent source of entertainment for dogs of all sizes.
Great for your dog's teeth and they won't leave a mess on your floor!
Now Available Small Medium and Large Size.
Our buffalo horns are perfect for even the toughest chewers, completely natural, great for your dogs teeth and won't leave a mess!
Horns for sale in [#America](#).
Horns for sale in [#Canada](#).
Horns for sale in [#UK](#).
Horns For Sale in [#Australia](#).
Horns for sale in [#France](#).
Horns for sale in [#Spain](#).
Horns for sale in [#china](#).
Horns for sale in [#Hong Kong](#).
Buy Horns in [#London](#).
Buy Horns in [#Paris](#).
Buy water [#Horns](#).
Buy Horns near me.
Horns for sale in [#Belgium](#).
Horns for sale in [#Saudi Arabia](#).
Cheap Horns for sale.
Buy Horns at affordable prices.
[#buffaloscull](#) [#buffalo](#) [#skull](#) [#art](#) [#cowskull](#) [#skulls](#)



Grocery Store [For Sale](#) [Send message](#)

◀ Rhino horns offered for sale with a comment meant to confuse any moderators, whether human or AI.

UNKNOWN LOCATION

August 17 · 🌐

For Sale

...

Shop our selection of Rhinoceros Horns from the world's premier auctions and galleries. Research past prices of Rhinoceros Horns to buy or bid confidently

Shop our selection of rhinoceros horn products for their unique medicinal properties and y horn substitutes

Considered controversial today, the harvesting of rhinoceros horns for various applications was a popular practice throughout history. Bearing varied connotations among ancient cultures, the rhinoceros horn was transformed into brilliant artistic objects that are now relatively rare on the auction market.

Ancient Greeks and Persians were some of the earliest cultures to covet the rhinoceros horn. Both considered the horn to hold talismanic powers. The Greeks believed it could clarify water, while the Persians felt it was capable of detecting poison within liquid contents. This belief was maintained into the 19th century among aristocratic courts in Europe, but science soon stepped in to clarify understanding of the horn.

The use of rhinoceros horns for symbolic and homeopathic purposes alongside decorative artistic objects resulted in massive rates of rhinoceros poaching, as the removal of the horn from a rhinoceros almost assuredly leads to the animal's death. This decimated populations over the course of the 20th century and dramatically reduced the rate at which these horns were being harvested for collectible purposes. Though contemporary trade is universally frowned upon, documented antique examples of such horns are both acceptable and acclaimed.

Quick Facts

A magnificently carved 18th century rhinoceros horn cup made by Chinese artist Hu Xingyue sold at a Sotheby's Hong Kong auction in 2012 for \$745,620

Rhinoceros horns are relatively unique in that they are made completely of keratin, the same material as human hair and nails. This allows scientists to determine the geographic origins of the rhinoceros

Harvesting restrictions and the creation of imitation rhinoceros horn were implemented due to



Grocery Store

For Sale

Send message

◀ Rhino horns offered for sale with a comment meant to confuse any moderators, whether human or AI

UNKNOWN LOCATION



Grocery Store For Sale Send message



For Sale

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◀ A post from the same group account

UNKNOWN LOCATION

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August 17 · 🌐

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The use of rhinoceros horns for symbolic and homeopathic purposes alongside decorative artistic objects resulted in massive rates of rhinoceros poaching, as the removal of the horn from a rhinoceros almost assuredly leads to the animal's death. This decimated populations over the course of the 20th century and dramatically reduced the rate at which these horns were being harvested for collectible purposes. Though contemporary trade is universally frowned upon, documented antique examples of such horns are both acceptable and acclaimed.

Quick Facts

A magnificently carved 18th century rhinoceros horn cup made by Chinese artist Hu Xingyue sold at a Sotheby's Hong Kong auction in 2012 for \$745,620

Rhinoceros horns are relatively unique in that they are made completely of keratin, the same material as human hair and nails. This allows scientists to determine the geographic origins of the rhinoceros

Harvesting restrictions and the creation of imitation rhinoceros horn were implemented due to



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Shop our selection of Rhinoceros Horns from the world's premier auctions and galleries. Research past prices of Rhinoceros Horns to buy or bid confidently

Shop our selection of rhinoceros horn products for their unique medicinal properties and y horn substitutes

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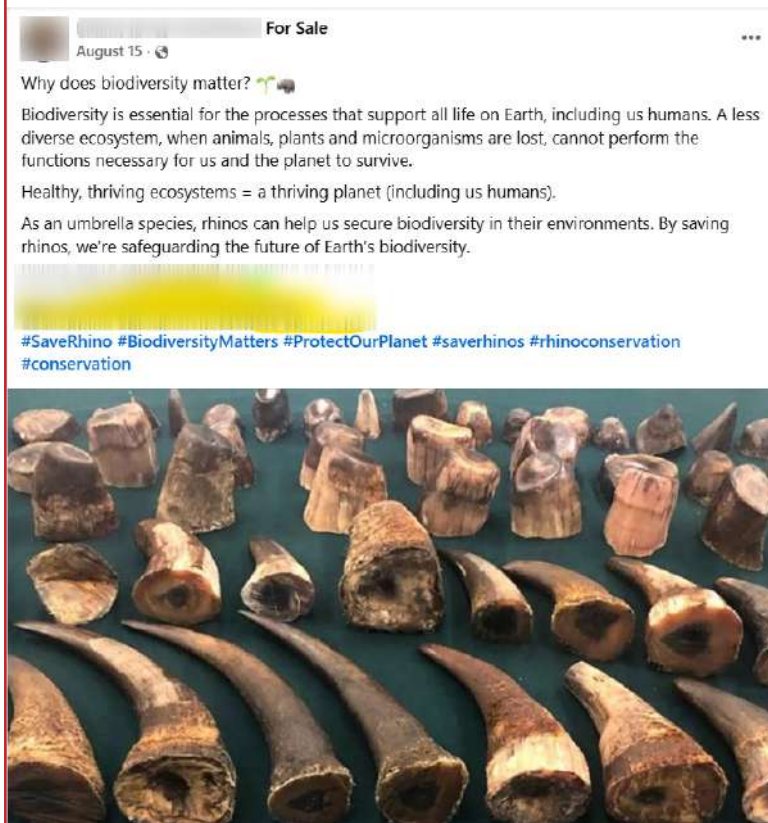


◀ These posts are from from the same group account (left and above)

UNKNOWN LOCATION



◀ A post from the same group account showing carved ivory



◀ This photo is actually from a rhino horn seizure made in Hong Kong in 2019 . The ad is possibly a scam, or the account owner does not wish to show his actual horns.

ENDNOTES

- 1 <https://www.freeland.org>
- 2 <https://env4wildlife.org>
- 3 <https://www.internationalwildlifetrust.org>
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Energy flows reveal declining ecosystem functions by animals across Africa. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-025-09660-1#Sec7>.
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- 15 <https://www.worldwildlife.org/news/sustainability-works/where-ai-content-policy-and-elephants-merge-how-meta-and-wwf-are-working-together-to-protect-the-herd/>
- 16 The author using a false name has corresponded with several traffickers who posted that the buyer needed to be a zoo, but all were willing to sell without verification that I owned one.
- 17 <https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2026/03/19/how-wildlife-traffickers-are-using-coded-language-to-sell-protected-animals-on-facebook/>
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- 19 Elon Musk fired fact-checkers from X, depending on the user community to report instances of wrong-doing
<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cly74mpy8klo>.
- 20 <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Russell-J-Gray-Simone-Haysom-Wildlife-has-a-Facebook-problem-GI-TOC-April-2026.pdf>
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