



No.0902/ ๒๖๓๗๓

CITES Management Authority
Department of National Parks,
Wildlife and Plant Conservation
61 Phaholyothin Rd.,
Bangkok, 10900
THAILAND

๒๖ December B.E. 2556 (2013)

Dear Secretariat,

**Subject : Questionnaire on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) on
*Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species***

Reference is made to Notification to the Parties no. 2013/037 dated 27th August 2013. Please find the attachment for the report on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species*.

Your continued assistance is, as always, highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



(Mr. Thanawat Thongton)

Director of CITES MA of Thailand
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Questionnaire on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I
Asian big cat species of Thailand.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)

LEGISLATION

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraphs a) and b)

1.1.1-1.1.3 Thailand has adopted legislation namely Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act 1992 (WARPA 1992) that prohibits international commercial trade (import, export and re-export) in specimens of Appendix-I Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives. The Asian big cats in Thailand are protected species under WARPA 1992. Hunting, possessing or trading in these species are prohibited, except for scientific purposes. For the penalty, anyone who violates this Act shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding four years or fined not exceeding four thousand Bath, or both.

1.1.4 Government agencies responsible for regulating wildlife trade within and outside of protected area and in outlets for parts and derivatives, such as in wildlife markets and shops are as follows:

- 1) Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) is agency responsible for prevention and suppression;
- 2) Royal Thai Police is responsible for detection, prevention and suppression;
- 3) The Customs is agency responsible for importation, exportation, transitory movement of wild animal.

1.1.5 The prohibiting measures on internal trade in parts and derivatives of Asian big cat in WARPA 1992 are as follows:

- 1) No person shall hunt or attempt to hunt the reserved species or protected species.
- 2) No person shall undertake breeding operation of reserved or protected species without permit.
- 3) No person shall be in possession of reserved species, protected species, carcasses of reserved or protected species.
- 4) No person shall engage in trading of reserved species, protected species, carcasses of reserved and protected species, and products species thereof.

NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)

2.1.1 Royal Thai Police, The Customs Department and DNP.

2.1.2 There are wildlife crime units in DNP and natural resources crime unit in Royal Thai Police.

2.1.3-2.1.6 Wildlife crime units are established at the Protected Area Administration Office (PAAO) (16 offices) to gather information and enforce wildlife law outside Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary and other protected areas. There are approximately 800 officers in charge.

2.1.7 Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (THAILAND-WEN) is a multi-agency structure which is established to combat wildlife crime and to promote information and intelligence sharing among of 26 agencies at national level.

2.1.8 According to statistics from November 2012 to October 2013, DNP in close cooperation with other enforcement agencies (Royal Thai Police, Customs and Royal Thai Navy) intercepted 4 cases of Asian big cats trafficking as shown in the following table.

Table: Details of significant seizure of tigers and other big cats.

| Seizure year | Species | Description | Number | Seizure location |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| 3/6/2013 | <i>Catopuma temminckii</i> | live | 1 | Bangkok |
| 8/1/2013 | <i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> | live | 1 | Tak |
| 26/10/2013 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | live | 16 | Sukhothai |
| 28/6/2013 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | live | 5 | Nakhonsawan |

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph e)

2.2.1 National enforcement authorities receive training in the use of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). This training enhances the effectiveness of anti-poaching patrols of the enforcement authorities.

2.2.2-2.2.3 National enforcement authorities responsible for the prevention and investigation of wildlife crime receive training on the use of wildlife forensics.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c)

2.3.1 The innovative enforcement methods have been developed on wildlife forensics to identify the sub-species, sex of tiger and detect relationship of tigers.

2.3.2 Thailand has implemented measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in wildlife specimens for example bilateral meeting between Thailand and Laos PRD, bilateral meeting between Thailand and Malaysia and bilateral between Thailand and China.

INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c), and under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph d)

3.1.1 Thailand participates in ASEAN -WEN through Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation as the focal point.

3.1.2 Thailand is a party to Hua-Hin Declaration on Tiger Conservation on 29 January 2010 and St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation on 23 November 2010 with tiger range states.

3.1.3 None.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph e)

3.2.1-3.2.2. Between 2010 and 2013, Thailand convened or participated in regional workshops as follows:

- ICCWC Heads of Police and Customs Seminar on Tiger Crime, Bangkok, Thailand on 14/02/2012.
- ICCWC Seminar on Tiger Crime, Bangkok, Thailand on 14-15/11/2011.

3.2.3 These workshops covered all of the following subjects:

- Extent of illegal trade in Asian big cat species;
- Smuggling routes used for illegal trade in Asian big cat species;
- Methods used to smuggle specimens of Asian big cat species;
- Final consumer markets for Asian big cats (live specimens and parts and derivatives).

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph d)

4.1.1-4.1.3 Recording information on the illegal trade in Asian big cats is done "Forestry and wildlife seizure data collection form". Furthermore, wildlife meat restaurant database is also compiled by DNP.

4.1.4 Forestry and wildlife seizure data collection and wildlife meat restaurant database activity can be used in support of Asian big cat conservation through the cooperation among relevant agencies.

CAPTIVE BREEDING

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph g)

5.1.1-5.1.2 There are 27 public zoos which have been granted possessing and breeding permit for two Asian big cats species namely *Pantera tigris* and *P. pardus*. All birth and death of specimens in 200 are required to inform DNP for investigation. In order to control captive breed operation of tigers, DNP is developing a database on individual stripe-marking of captive-bred tigers, in addition to transplanting microchip into individuals as permanent marking.

STOCKPILES

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph h)

6.1.1-6.1.4 All confiscated parts and derivatives of Asian big cat are kept in DNP facilities which is secured and regularly monitored. Destruction of them has not been employed.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUCTS, paragraph a)

7.1.7-7.1.2 The total population of tigers in Thailand is estimated at 189 - 252 tigers in 25 terrestrial protected areas in 10 of recognized terrestrial forest complexes. Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary provides a core area with an estimated population of tiger at 59-77 tigers.

The activities in support of Asian big cat conservation in Thailand are as follows:

- 1) Thailand's Tiger Action Plan 2010-2012 which was approved by the Cabinet;
- 2) SMART Patrol Practice;
- 3) Intensive long-term monitoring of tiger population by using camera trapping and capture-based method;
- 4) Occupancy Survey;
- 5) Research Programme;
- 6) Captive Breeding Programme.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph i)

7.2.1 Thailand support and participate in the Global Tiger Forum and the Global Tiger Initiative.

EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, CAPACITY BUILDING**Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)**

8.1.1-8.1.2 There are public campaigns on wildlife tiger conservation in local schools and communities around Huai Kha Khaeng (HKK) Wildlife Sanctuary. A focused campaign using the tiger as an iconic specie has been lunched with strong support from local sub-district administration officers and schools. It focuses on wild meat restaurants, local schools, and communities adjacent to HKK Wildlife Sanctuary. The campaign uses the manual "Teacher for Tigers" to work with local school. This focused campaign has gained clearer and stronger support from local communities for the work to save tigers in HKK and Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM).

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)

8.2.1 The Judiciary Workshop on Crime and Prosecution was held on 28 – 31 July 2010 in Pattaya, Thailand to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade among prosecution and judicial authorities.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph f)

8.3.1-8.3.2 None.

DEMAND REDUCTION**Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)**

9.1.1-9.1.2 The meeting between three government agencies (Royal Forest Department, Food and Drugs Administration and The Consumer Protection Office) and private sector who produced the concerned traditional medicine was held on February 28, 2002. The result of the meeting mentioned above can be concluded that traditional Chinese medicine manufacturers are pleased to cooperate with the government to withdraw tiger bone as a component in drug. Also, renew drug labels without the word is "tiger bone" as a component in drug.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)

9.2.1-9.2.4 The Food and Drug Administration sent notice to all pharmaceutical manufacturers in Thailand to cease production of drugs not in conformity with government regulations and to correct all formulae containing or claiming to contain tiger parts within 60 days from 1 March 2002.

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)

9.3.1-9.3.2 The education and awareness campaigns have been carried out in the national wildlife day (26 Dec). DNP celebrates this day to raise public awareness in wildlife conservation nationwide.

NATIONAL SEMINARS IN APPENDIX-I ASIAN BIG CAT RANGE STATES**Decision 16.70, paragraph a)**

10.1-10.3 Thailand has not hosted national seminar similar to those contemplated by Decision 16.70 during the period 2010 to 2013.

10.4 The contact detail of a focal point in Thailand.

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