

Conservation of trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species (Conf. 12.5)

Report to the CITES secretariat from the CITES Management Authority of Vietnam

January 2014

1. Introduction:

Vietnam is home to Asiatic golden cat (*Catopuma temminckii*), Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and the Indochinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetii*). Surveys on the status and distribution have only been carried out on the Indochinese tiger. Results from a rapid survey of tiger and tiger habitat conducted in 2011 estimates (based upon local reports) that less than 50 individuals remain mainly in remote areas along Vietnam border areas with – Lao PDR and Cambodia. Wild tiger populations in Vietnam have been decreasing for many years from thousands to now being on the verge of extinction. The main threats to wild Asian big cats in Vietnam are habitat lost, illegal poaching tiger, leopard, wild cat and their preys as well as illegal trade on big cat's part and derivative

2. Legislation:

The hunting, trading, and transport of Asian big cats, their parts and derivatives are prohibited by law. Violations on hunting, poaching, smuggling, trading are treat as a crime under the Penal Code of Vietnam and may be punished from 6 months to 7 years in jail, fined up to US\$25,000, and removal of business operating licenses. In the period 2012 - 2013 the following legislative updates/revisions have occurred:

- Decree No. 157/2013/NĐ-CP on the administrative punishments in the field of Forest Protection, Development and Forest products management set the maximum fine level for illegal wildlife trade at US\$25,000.
- Decree 160/2013/NĐ-CP issued by the Ministry of Natural resources and Environmental as a sub-decree of the Biodiversity law on criteria and list of endangered species that priority protection by law lists Indochinese tiger as a species of 'priority protection'

In addition the following regulations are in the process of revision:

- Decree No. 32/2006/NĐ-CP on management, protection of endangered species of terrestrial fauna and flora.
- Article No 190 on wildlife protection violations in the Penal Code of Vietnam
- Circular 90/2010/TT-BNNPTNT on the management of seized wild fauna specimens

3. Protection of tigers:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are currently finalizing a National tiger recovery program to 2022 for the Prime Minister's approval. Six tiger 'recovery' landscapes have been identified to focus on habitat and prey restoration including Yok Don, Chu Mon Ray, Vu Quang, Pu Mat national parks and Song Thanh, Sop Cop Nature Reserves. Two of these, Yok Don and Pu Mat will receive additional protection as they were also identified as priority sites for the recovery of Asian Elephants in Vietnam as part of the Government's recently approved US\$4 million elephant conservation program

146 Protected Areas have been gazetted by the Government (Decree No 117/2010/NĐ-CP), in which more than 2.2 million ha of forest is protected for wildlife and habitat conservation. A Protected Area strategy to 2020 has been developed and submitted to the Prime Minister at the end of 2013.

4. Enforcement:

The Vietnam wildlife enforcement network was established in 2010 to improve the monitoring capacity of central government on wildlife law enforcement activities. The members of Vietnam-WEN include representative from CITES MA, Forest Protection Department, Environmental Police, General Department of Customs, Border Security Department, Biodiversity Conservation Agency, Interpol and the Supreme People's Procuracy. The Vietnam – WEN has identified its priorities as monitoring the illegal trade on Asian big cats, elephants, pangolins, and rhino specimens.

During 2012-2013 enforcement agencies including police, customs, forest rangers intercepted a number violations of trade, transport and processing tiger (c. 20 specimens), clouded leopard (1 specimen), Asiatic golden cat (2 specimens) as well as ungulate animals (tiger prey). See table below.

2012

No	Type of specimen	Scientific name	Place of seizure	Description		
				Live	Dead	Product
1	1 full skeleton	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
2	1 frozen body	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Quảng Ninh		x	
5	1 frozen body	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội		x	
6	3 frozen bodies	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Nghệ An		x	
7	2 Skins	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
8	4 Canines	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
9	22 Claws	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
10	1 full skeleton	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
11	1 frozen body	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội		X	
12	1 full skeleton	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Nội			x
13	Meat and bone on processing	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Phú Thọ			
14	2 frozen bodies	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Quảng Bình		X	
15	4 live cubs	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Tĩnh	X		
16	1 frozen body	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Thanh Hoa		X	

2013

No	Type of specimen	Scientific name	Place of seized	Description		
				Live	Death	Products
1	01 live Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Nghệ An	X		
2	01 Fake tiger (frozen)	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Hà Nội		X	
3	02 whole animal	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Hà Nội		X	
4	01 Tiger were processed	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Hà Tĩnh			X

5. Awareness raising campaign

A series of training course to improve capacity of enforcement officers in CITES and wildlife law implementation have been conducted during 2012 and 2013 with the supporting on financial and technical from Government, NGOs, International Institutions. The participants are police officers, forest rangers, custom officers, and border soldiers in key trading areas on international borders (e.g. Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Ninh provinces) or in urban consumption hotspots (e.g. Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi).

In 2012-2013, CITES Management Authority and the Biodiversity Conservation Agency conducted a series of awareness campaign, workshops,

and meetings to raise awareness on wildlife conservation, wildlife laws and to reduce wildlife consumption for several target group including government officers, journalists, University students, Women's union, youth union and Communist Party members.

CITES Management Authority of Vietnam in cooperation with NGOs has published poster, leaflets in order to raising awareness of people on tiger conservation and related regulations on wildlife protection.

6. Captive tiger breeding facilities:

There are 10 captive tiger facilities both government and private in Vietnam managed by Provincial Forest Protection Departments. Currently legal regulations on wildlife protection prohibit the zoos or farms to use the tiger for commercial purposes. In case of tigers that die they have to be disposed properly according to the regulations.

Figures of tiger in captive facilities

No	Name of facility	Total number	Sex		F1
			Male	Female	
1	Dai Nam zoo	21	4	5	12
2	Thai Binh Duong	22	5	9	8
3	Thanh Canh	7	2	5	0
4	Cu Chi water park (zoo)	7	3	3	1
5	Thanh Hoa Facility	12	4	5	3
6	Thai Nguyen Facility	5	1	2	2
7	Sai Gon zoo	6	2	4	0
8	Hanoi Zoo	10	2	4	4
9	Soc Son Rescue Center	12	1	2	9
10	Bao Son zoo	5			0
	Total	107	24	39	39

Source: CITES MA of Vietnam 2012

7. International cooperation

- Vietnam has been an active member of the Global Tiger Forum since 1995

- Vietnam Forest Protection Department and Lao PDR Forest Inspection Department signed MOU in 2011, and at the annual meeting in September 2013

a cooperation action plan for 2013-2014 between two agencies was agreed to improve the wildlife law enforcement at border areas

- Vietnam Forestry Administration signed an MOU with Forest Protection and Biology conservation General Department of Indonesia in 2012, in which tiger trade monitoring is one of priority content of cooperation.

- An MOU between the Vietnam CITES MA and China CITES MA has been finalized and will be signed in early 2014 to strengthen management of wildlife trade at the border areas.

8. Challenges:

- Low capacity of enforcement officer in the field of wildlife trade control
- The legislation is existing several loophole and overlap
- Lack of human and resources support for the anti-smuggling activities in border areas
- Lack of capacity and technique on forensics from field level to laboratory level
- Lack of sharing mechanism at the country to regional and international levels.

Poster for Tiger conservation

CITES
CƠ QUAN QUẢN LÝ CITES VIỆT NAM

WAR
WILDLIFE AT RISK
TỔ CHỨC BẢO VỆ ĐỘNG VẬT HOANG DÃ

Hổ đốm dương (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)

Có còn ba mươi?

Nhiều nhà khoa học cho rằng hiện nay ngoài thiên nhiên Việt Nam chỉ còn khoảng 30 con Hổ. Hổ đốm dương là loài quý hiếm, đang bị đe dọa tuyệt chủng ở mức cực kỳ nguy cấp. Theo Công ước về Buôn bán Quốc tế các loài động vật thực vật hoang dã nguy cấp (CITES), việc buôn bán Hổ hoang dã và các sản phẩm của chúng bị nghiêm cấm.

Nếu sử dụng bất cứ sản phẩm nào từ Hổ, rất có thể bạn đang tiếp tay giết chết con Hổ cuối cùng ở Việt Nam.

Nói KHÔNG với sản phẩm động vật hoang dã trái phép!

Thiết kế và in ấn: M. deThuy, tháng 12 năm 2011
In 2000 bản, khổ 40 x 60 cm, tại Công ty Thiết Bị DV Bình Minh, Giấy phép xuất bản số: 111/CĐ-ĐK, 52 Đ. Nguyễn Trãi, Cầu Giấy, Hà Nội. Điện thoại: 397.3071 / 398.72. Số ĐK, địa chỉ xuất bản: Đồng Tháp, ngày 22/12/2011. In bằng công nghệ in kỹ thuật số, tháng 12 năm 2011.

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

The Secretariat has created this questionnaire to assist Parties in responding to CITES Decision 16.68, paragraph a), which encourages the Parties to support the Secretariat in conducting a review of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), for submission of a report at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee (scheduled for July 2014). The Secretariat invites Parties to use this Questionnaire as the basis for the format of their reports on implementation of the Resolution, in order to facilitate analysis of the reports.

The Asian big cat species listed in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) are, the tiger (*Panthera tigris*), the snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), the clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) within its Asian range, and the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*).

If your responses to the questions below vary for different species, please provide the requested information for each.

The range States for Asian big cat species include: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan*, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan*, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen.

* non-Party to CITES.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
LEGISLATION	
No.	
1	
1.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraphs a) and b)
1.1.1	Has your country adopted legislation that prohibits international commercial trade (import, export and re-export) in wild-taken specimens of Appendix-I Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives? Yes
1.1.2	If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'yes', specify the titles and provisions of such legislation, penalties (administrative, civil or criminal), and how the legislation is implemented. If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'no', explain the reasons for not adopting such legislation. The Decree No 32/2006/ND-CP issues the List and management of Endangered species of wild forest animal and plant and the Decree no 160/2013/ND-CP on the criteria and list of Endangered species in which all Asia big Cat species is specified as protected species the any offence will be punished according to the Penal code, the level of penalty will be vary from 6 months to 7 years in jail or 25,000 USD fines

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
1.1.3	What are the minimum and maximum penalties that can be imposed in accordance with your national legislation, upon conviction of a person for the illegal trade in or illegal possession of specimens of Asian big cat species? Level of penalties are vary from 6 months to 7 years in jail and fine up to 25,000 USD
1.1.4	Does your national legislation clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating wildlife trade within and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives, such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc.? If your answer is 'yes', explain the division of responsibilities. Forest Rangers, Police, Market control and Custom officer are responsible for enforcement and control the trade of wildlife products include Asia big cat species.
1.1.5.	Has your country voluntarily introduced any measures to prohibit internal trade in Asian big cat parts and derivatives? If 'yes', describe these measures and how they are implemented. To control the internal trade in Asia big cat, the CITES MA of Vietnam in cooperation with custom, police, forest ranger often take patrol, implement number of operation to crack down the illegal trade of Asia big cat species. In other hand number of awareness campaign to reduce the consumption on tiger and other wildlife products have conducted so far.
2	NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT
2.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)
2.1.1	Which enforcement agencies in your country are responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of crime involving Asian big cat species? Environment police and Forest ranger are the main enforcement agencies in charge off detection, prevention and investigation off crime involving Asian big cat species.
2.1.2	Have anti-poaching teams or enforcement units been established in your country to combat wildlife crime? Yes, at the National Park level
2.1.3	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate the number of staff assigned to work in anti-poaching teams or enforcement units. In all Protected area they have patrol teams, the estimation in the whole country are around 4 thousand staffs working in protected areas.
2.1.4	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate whether these units are adequately resourced to perform their duties. If they are not, indicate what their needs are. Not adequately, due to the limited of budget
2.1.5	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate to what extent these anti-poaching teams and enforcement units engage in activities to counter the illegal killing of and trade in Asian big cat specimens.
2.1.6	Do your national enforcement agencies require any special permission to cooperate with each other, for example to share intelligence? If

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
	<p>your answer is yes, kindly explain if this requirement benefits or poses any challenges to effective cooperation? In most of cases the cooperation amongst agencies is not required special permit but it require the agree from head of agencies (official letter)</p>
2.1.7	<p>Is there any formal multi-agency cooperation structure at the national level that brings law enforcement authorities and relevant departments, such as police, Customs, environmental agencies, revenue departments and judicial authorities, together to combat wildlife crime and to promote information and intelligence sharing? If your answer is 'yes', describe how the structure operates. Yes</p> <p>National Wildlife Law Enforcement Committee was established in 2010 and there are MOU between Forest Protection Department and Environment Police Department in cooperation to combat wildlife crimes the other MOU between enforcement agencies was formed or on process of development.</p>
2.1.8	<p>Have joint investigations involving different enforcement agencies in your country been conducted in relation to illegal trade in Asian big cats? If your answer is 'yes', provide a summary of the investigations and their outcomes (excluding sensitive information). Also include information on best practices identified if any.</p> <p>In most of cases require the joint investigation between Forest Ranger and Polices, since 2000 to now there are around 50 cases of illegal trade on Asia big cat species' specimen are discovered</p>
2.2	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph e)</p>
2.2.1	<p>Do your national enforcement authorities receive any training to enhance the effectiveness of anti-poaching patrols, for example, training in the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) or the Monitoring System for Tigers'-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STRIPEs). If your answer is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the training curriculum of the enforcement authorities, and elaborate on the nature of the training and on the benefits or challenges associated with such training. Yes, the SMART tool are pilot implemented in 3 Protected areas</p>
2.2.2	<p>Do your national enforcement authorities responsible for the prevention and investigation of wildlife crime receive any training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of Asian big cat specimens; Yes b) Information and intelligence gathering and management; Yes c) Risk-profiling and targeting of offenders; No d) Identification of suspicious financial transactions; No e) Crime-scene management; Yes f) Evidence collection; Yes g) The use of wildlife forensics; and Yes h) Any other wildlife crime investigation techniques (specify which).
2.2.3	<p>If your answer is to 2.2.2 is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the standard training curriculum of staff, or if it is delivered on an ad hoc basis. Please elaborate on the benefits or challenges associated with such training. The forensic and Crime-Scene management</p>

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16)	
No.	for wildlife are new techniques in Vietnam, there is no any training central specific for this issues, it is a challenge for Vietnam
2.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under URGES, paragraph c)
2.3.1	Describe any innovative enforcement methods that may have been introduced in your country to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens, for example the use of new technology, wildlife forensics, specialized investigation techniques, anti-money laundering and asset-recovery legislation, etc. In Vietnam the enforcement Agencies mostly base on the classic enforcement methods to combat illegal trade in Asia big cat (buy the intelligence) concurrently they used other techniques such as control delivery (in side country)
2.3.2	Has your country implemented any measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens? Vietnam signed MOU with Lao, Cambodia an Indonesia to strengthen cooperation between countries to combat illegal import and export wildlife specimen. In other hand, the CITES MA in cooperation with some NGOs conducts number of training course for enforcement officers at the border.
3	INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION
3.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under URGES, paragraph c), and under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph d)
3.1.1	Does your country participate in any regional wildlife enforcement network (WEN)? If 'yes', which ones and through which national agencies? We are member of ASEAN-WEN, in which CITES MA is the coordination agency
3.1.2	Is your country party to any bilateral or multilateral agreements, memoranda of understanding or other similar instruments on enforcement cooperation to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat species? If it is, describe the nature of these agreements, for example indicating whether they relate to the exchange of information, skills sharing, joint training, etc. The MOU between Vietnam and Indonesia in which sharing information on tiger trade between enforcement agencies of both parties is one of the subject of cooperation.
3.1.3	Has your country established any cooperative bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other countries for the management of shared wildlife populations and of protected habitats with common boundaries, in order to achieve more effective control over illegal international trade in specimens of Asian big cat species? If your answer is 'yes', please provide details. Yes, Vietnam is the member of Global tiger Forum, we often do sharing information with member parties
3.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph e)
3.2.1	Has your country, between 2010 and 2013, convened or participated in any regional workshop on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of Asian big cat species? Yes the Kunming workshop held in Kunming, Yun Nam, China in October 2013.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
3.2.2	If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate which enforcement agencies responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of wildlife crime in your country participated in these regional workshops. CITES MA as the coordination agency
3.2.3	If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate whether these workshops covered any of the following subjects: a) Extent of illegal trade in Asian big cat species; yes b) Smuggling routes used for illegal trade in Asian big cat species; Yes c) Methods used to smuggle specimens of Asian big cat species; and Yes d) Final consumer markets for Asian big cats (live specimens and parts and derivatives). Not clear
4	RECORDING OF INFORMATION
4.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph d)
4.1.1	Has your country put in place a national system for recording information on the illegal trade in Asian big cats? If 'yes', please indicate: a) what sort of data is recorded; Yes b) how the data are collected; from reports of Enforcement Agencies c) which authorities are authorized to enter information into the system; Enforcement Agencies d) whether the data are analysed; Not yes e) any other relevant information.
4.1.2	If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such a system until now and indicate whether its implementation is foreseen.
4.1.3	If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', elaborate on best practices identified, if any.
4.1.4	If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', has this national system resulted in increased information sharing leading to coordinated investigations and enforcement? Yes If your answer is 'yes', provide an example if possible. If your answer is 'no', elaborate on the possible reasons for this.
5	CAPTIVE BREEDING
5.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph g)
5.1.1	Are Asian big cat species bred in captivity in your country? No

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
5.1.2	If your answer to 5.1.1 is yes, provide detailed information on the management practices and controls that have been put in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade through these facilities. The our policy only allow captive of tiger not for commercial purpose. The forest ranger officers at the field level responsibility to monitoring tiger captive in facilities, any change in number of tiger is recorded and report to enforcement authorities. Every months or quater time, the enforcement agencies may check the status of tiger's facilities (include tiger number and document related)
6 STOCKPILES	
6.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph h)
6.1.1	Are there, in your country, stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species (such as tiger bones)? Exclude pre-Convention specimens from your answer. No, just several are stored by scientific institutes
6.1.2	If your answer to 6.1.1 is 'yes', explain what steps have been taken to consolidate and ensure adequate control of these stocks.
6.1.3	Have parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species been lost from stockpiles in your country since 1 January 2010? If your answer is 'yes', describe the incidents and the results of any follow-up investigations. No any record
6.1.4	Has your country destroyed stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species? Most of tiger death and tiger from seized are destroyed
7 CONSERVATION MEASURES	
7.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUCITS, paragraph a)
7.1.1	Provide detailed information on the status of Asian big cats in the wild in your country, including comparative statistics on population growth or decline. Lack of scientific information, lack of comprehensive surveys, the estimated of wild tiger is under 50 individuals
7.1.2	Provide detailed information on ongoing activities in support of Asian big cat conservation in your country. A National Program to conserve tiger have been submitted for government for approval
7.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph i)
7.2.1	Does your country support or participate in any international conservation programme, such as the Global Tiger Forum, the Snow Leopard Network, the Global Tiger Initiative? Yes

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, CAPACITY BUILDING	
8.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)
8.1.1	Have education or awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups been conducted in your country on the ecological and cultural significance of Asian big cats, and the significance for ecotourism of these species, their prey and habitats? Yes
8.1.2	If your answer to 8.1.1 is 'yes', describe when and where these campaigns have been conducted, their nature and effectiveness, and best practices or challenges identified, if any. With support for GEF an awareness campaign was conducted in 2012, as the result the attitude of Young generation are step by step change in Asia big cats conservation
8.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)
8.2.1	Have measures been put in place to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade among prosecution and judicial authorities in your country? If your answer is 'yes', please elaborate, indicating whether such activities included specific reference to Asian big cat species. Yes, number of training courses, workshops have been conducted with the support from ASEAN-WEN, NGOs
8.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph f)
8.3.1	Have studies been conducted in your country to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of Asian big cats? No
8.3.2	If your answer to 8.3.1 is 'yes', have these studies resulted in the recommendation of any measures to address this motivation? If so, describe these measures.
9	DEMAND REDUCTION
9.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)
9.1.1	Have programmes been implemented in your country to work with traditional medicine communities and industries to develop and implement strategies for gradually replacing, reducing and eventually eliminating the use of Asian big cat parts and derivatives? No
9.1.2	If your answer to 9.1.1 is 'yes', describe the nature and results of these programmes. If your answer is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such programmes. The National Program on Tiger conservation have been submitted for Prime-Minister for approval, in which contain the subject of control the use of tradition medicine
9.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)
9.2.1	Have measures been taken in your country to remove references to parts and derivatives of Appendix-I Asian big cats from the official pharmacopoeia and to include acceptable substitute products that do not affect the survival of other wild species? Yes

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16)	
9.2.2	If your answer to 9.2.1 is 'yes', describe these measures, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any. The use of tiger as traditional medicine have been removed from any health guideline book
9.2.3	Have programmes been implemented in your country to educate the industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from Appendix-I Asian big cats and to promote the adoption of appropriate alternatives? In Vietnam has not got Industry or user group
9.2.4	If your answer to 9.2.3 is 'yes', describe these programmes, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.
9.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)
9.3.1	Have education and awareness campaigns been carried out in your country to eliminate illegal trade in and use of illegally acquired Asian big cat skins as trophies, ornaments and items of clothing, or for the production of other materials? No,
9.3.2	If your answer to 9.3.1 is 'yes', describe these campaigns, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.

At its 16th meeting (Bangkok, 2013), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 16.70 on Asian big cats (Felidae spp.), which includes the following text:

The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external funds, in cooperation with partner organizations in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and, as appropriate, other experts and organizations:

- a) *arrange national seminars in Appendix-I Asian big cat range States, involving all relevant enforcement agencies, to promote a multi-disciplinary approach that will facilitate improved coordination and cooperation in the detection, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime offences;*

The following questions are designed to help the Secretariat in implementing this Decision.

NATIONAL SEMINARS IN APPENDIX-I ASIAN BIG CAT RANGE STATES	
No.	
10	Decision 16.70, paragraph a)
10.1	Has your country hosted any national seminar similar to those contemplated by Decision 16.70 during the period 2010 to 2013? Elaborate if your answer is 'yes'.
10.2	Would a national seminar such as those contemplated by Decision 16.70 benefit enforcement authorities in your country? Please explain

	your answer.
10.3	If your answer to 10.2 is 'yes', can funding to host such a seminar be secured from your national budget or any international conservation programmes, such as those referred to in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under "URGES", paragraph i)?
10.4	Provide the full name and contact details of a focal point in your country with whom the Secretariat can liaise in connection with the implementation of Decision 16.70, paragraph a).
10.5	Provide any additional information, comments or suggestions that you would like to bring to the attention of the Secretariat in relation to Decision 16.70, paragraph a), or questions 10.1-10.4.

