7. In April 2016, the Supreme People’s Procuracy (SPP) issued guidance on the prosecution of 24 pending cases clarifying the penalties that should apply to all suspects, and has asked for all pending cases to be closed. In addition to this, the SPP is undertaking a review of prosecutions over the last 5 years related to the trafficking of rhino horn, elephant ivory, tigers, pangolins, and turtles to identify trends and possible problems. This will inform future guidance by the SPP.

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*The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*
8. In September 2016, the Prime Minister issued Directive number 28/CT-TTg on Imperative measures to combat violations that cause harm to wildlife. In which the Prime Minister directs The Ministry of Public Security to implement special investigations to dismantle networks of trans-boundary organized criminals involved in the illegal trade, possession, transportation, import, export, and re-export of endangered wildlife specimens, especially ivory and rhino horns.

9. In relation to Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev. CoP16), Vietnamese law includes administrative sanctions from US$3000-US$4000 for the act of advertising banned goods such as rhino horn, whether fake or real.