

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ASEAN INITIATIVE AND ASEAN WEN EFFORTS IN COMBATING ILLEGAL TRADE OF TIGERS**

Combating transnational organized crime over the wildlife is a complex matter. It requires a comprehensive and coordinated response, similar to which provided to other transnational organized crime such as the trafficking of drugs and humans.

It could be said that effective international cooperation is based on good cooperation among the different law enforcement officers within each country and with their counterparts in their neighboring country. However, enforcement agencies are known for being reluctant to share information and do not have much experiences of cooperation with one another. Given that cooperation at the ground level is driven by efficiency and trust and personal contact could play an important role and enable cooperation among enforcement agencies.

#### **A. Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade**

A wide range of actions to combat the illegal wildlife trade are ongoing. The efforts include strengthening legislative framework and increasing enforcement, surveillance and coordination across multiple agencies on issues related crime over the wildlife.

However, while one thing is normally expected that the individual that is arrested for trade or possession of illegal wildlife trade would be thoroughly investigated to examine if he or she involved in broader illegal operations, but this is not commonly happen in wildlife enforcement. Individuals caught in possession of wildlife generally only receive a fine and in some cases they also arrested and the illegal goods which they carried are seized. But apparently there is a lack of interest and capacity in many cases to conduct in-depth investigations and to make use of special investigative techniques that are commonly used for other transnational crimes such as narcotics. Therefore, it is important to be highlighted that there is a key deficiency in wildlife enforcement: it is necessary to investigate the entire crime chain associated with the criminal networks behind the crimes and use all available techniques in the process to ensure criminals are brought to justice (Faure, 2015, p. 203).

The key problem faced by wildlife enforcement officers include inadequate legislation, poor governance and corruption, lack of financial and human resources resulting in inadequate operational wildlife law enforcement capacity and lack of equipment. There is also often organized group that has successfully corrupted the government and public officials all along the chain of trade (ICCWC, 2013). It is important to be noted that the use of special investigative techniques may not be necessary to combat opportunistic traffickers, un-organized and small-scale illegal wildlife trade. However, the special investigative techniques are crucial to finding the masterminds behind large-scale illegal wildlife trade and the organized criminal groups which may be involved.

Although it is commonly used to combat illicit trade in drugs and other serious crimes, those tools should also be used to combat the illegal wildlife trade. Moreover, this is particularly important when larger organized criminal groups which move across the borders and countries are involved (Scanlon, 2013).

It is also crucial that follow-up investigations and prosecutions should be done, mainly targeted at the masterminds behind the illegal wildlife trade. In the judicial process, there seems to be a general lack of understanding and interest from judiciary and prosecutors to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. This makes lack of investigations and even less prosecutions and punishment in the illegal wildlife trade (Sellar, 2013).

## **B. The Need to Work Together**

Transnational organized crime requires that governments implement methods that allows international and cross-border cooperation and that establish a legal basis for such cooperation. Efforts to maintain effective cooperation are, however, more generally based on the levels of trust and interpersonal communication and relationships. Relationship in terms of personal contacts and the goodwill of the people involved in the process, are the key elements of trust (Guille, 2008, p. 333).

Beside trust, the other factors that hinder effective communication and cooperation among enforcement officers are language barriers, lack of political support from the highest levels of government or political friction, lack of funds and equipment, and the lack of capacity of enforcement officers in remote

locations or borders where they receive limited training. Effective cooperation is only possible when trust is built among the law enforcement officers that are supposed to work together. Language barriers and social practices could be an obstacle that should be taken into account (Guille, 2008, p. 333).

In addition, political will and support from the higher levels of governments are needed. Most of law enforcement officers work in a very structured and hierarchical environment in which they will not continue the given task without approval from a senior officer in governance. It needs to be noted that political will and support are not limited only to commitment to take action, but also refer to the allocation of pertinent resources, equipment and officers (Guille, 2008).

### **C. ASEAN initiative**

As it has been explained before, combating transnational organized crime which involving high value wildlife is requires international cooperation, it cannot be done by a single state or agency to combat it alone. Therefore, there would be a necessary of mechanism with potential to effectively combating transnational crime and illegal wildlife trade in Southeast Asia. In response to it, ASEAN has an initiative and has stepped up its efforts in enforcement and legislation for the wildlife protection with the launch of ASEAN WEN.

ASEAN-WEN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Wildlife Enforcement Network. One of the largest wildlife law enforcement network that involves police, customs and environment agencies of all 10 ASEAN countries Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the

Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand. It provides a mechanism by which countries be able to share information and learn each other's best practices, in order to increase capacity among enforcement agencies and enhance cooperation of governments to combat the illegal wildlife trade.

Illegal wildlife trade which continually run by transnational organized criminal group are threatens Southeast Asia's remaining biodiversity. Declining in population of high value animal species such as tigers is inevitable. Thus, the extinction of tigers has an impact on the degradation of ecosystem including essential ecosystems services and functioning for human survival such as provision fresh water and food production. This trafficking of wildlife is increasingly recognized linked with other crime such as human trafficking and narcotics. Criminal syndicates continue to reap billions of dollars in illicit profits from endangering the wildlife and human security. Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) is a crucial tool to combat this illegal trade of tiger.

Wildlife Enforcement Network or WEN is (FREELAND, 2015):

1. A multi-agency, intergovernmental law enforcement network made up of multiple countries within one region, designed to combat the illegal wildlife trade at a regional scale.
2. A platform for regional collaboration between national law enforcement agencies, CITES authorities, customs, police, prosecutors and specialized wildlife enforcement groups.

3. A mechanism for countries to monitor wildlife crime, share information, develop capacity for enforcement and investigations and learn from each other's best practices.
4. A proactive regional response to alarming levels of wildlife trafficking and species loss.

WEN is able to run well with bring governments and civil society together to take advantage of each other strength. Governments have mandate, authority and power. Then Civil Society has flexibility and speed. Criminals constantly change tactics and use more innovative and sophisticated methods to avoid detection. It shows that they are fast and creative; a successful response is must to outpace them. This support group can be a combination of national and international organizations.

Therefore ASEAN WEN facilitates increased capacity and better coordination and collaboration of law enforcement agencies between Southeast Asian countries, through annual meeting, workshops and trainings. With support and strong links with the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) offices, INTERPOL, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S Department of Justice, FREELAND, TRAFFIC, USAID and other wildlife enforcement groups to broadened the Network's reach (asean-wen.org).

In the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual meeting on 25 May 2006, governments of ASEAN member countries agreed to allocate necessary financial and human resources, and to

collaborate in cross-border cooperation and coordination at national and regional levels to ensure the effective enforcement of legislation governing conservation, trade and sustainable use of wild fauna and flora. This sustainable plan of ASEAN WEN also requires well planned and strategic. The funds for the sustainability of this plan, the funds could come from countries and institutions member, also from the outside it all such as from international organizations.

As the part of the agreement, at national levels, each country bolsters cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies by creating and operating task forces devoted to wildlife crime. Then at the regional levels, these task forces liaise between countries, enabling cross-border sharing information and enforcement operations.

The task forces consist of a set of stakeholders in wildlife enforcement. Each country has the freedom to choose its own combination of stakeholders (police, customs, military, prosecutor, judiciary, etc.). An existing multi-agency that already set up in a member states can be appointed as its Task Force, such as Singapore and Brunei which have established a national WEN. It needs to be highlighted that while such countries perhaps does not have an official Task Force, but they have national mechanism for international and inter-agency cooperation (Faure, 2015, p. 213). It is important to be noted that the task forces should come from different agencies and not only be from wildlife backgrounds. Because this transnational organized crime overlaps with other crime such as human trafficking and narcotics which involve diverse range of actor from many backgrounds, well-integrated response from diverse background is needed too.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual meeting in May 2007 in Bangkok, Thailand, ASEAN WEN established the Program Coordination Unit (PCU) to facilitate and coordinates technical support for the network. The PCU organizes regional meeting, seminars, workshops, exchanges and training programs ([asean-wen.org](http://asean-wen.org)).

In combating illegal trade of tiger, ASEAN WEN is supported by its Program Coordination Unit (PCU) and its partner organization: the USAID's ARREST Program, implemented by FREELAND foundation and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.

The ARREST (Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking) program is a five year program funded by US Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by FREELAND foundation aiming to fight the trafficking of illegal wildlife in Asia in three ways: reducing consumer demand, strengthening law enforcement and strengthening regional cooperation and anti-trafficking network.

#### **D. ASEAN WEN Support Program**

ASEAN WEN creates a support program via a cooperative agreement with USAID and FREELAND Foundation and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. They provide technical support and policy support to the development of ASEAN WEN and its national task forces ([asean-wen.org](http://asean-wen.org)).

USAID has been the principal U.S. agency extending assistance worldwide since 1961. In Asia, USAID supports programs addressing problems that cross

national boundaries, such as human and wildlife trafficking, HIV/AIDS, natural resources conservation, trade, and political and economic conflict (usaid.gov).

Freeland is an international organization dedicated to ending the illegal wildlife trade, conserving natural habitats and protecting human rights. Freeland works throughout Asia, raising public awareness and building local capacity to protect critical ecosystems, wildlife and human rights (freeland.org).

TRAFFIC is an international organization that monitors wildlife trade at international, regional and national levels and researching both domestic and international chains of supply and demand to identify interventions to increase the efficiency of management. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia is committed to being part of this process: by continuing efforts in research, capacity building and facilitation of dialogue between the multiple stakeholders involved in wildlife trade, TRAFFIC aims to create opportunities to develop practical solutions, and to integrate well-managed wildlife trade as a more prominent component of sustainable development planning (traffic.org).

The lack of cooperation and capacity of the agencies in ASEAN WEN are hindered in combating illegal trade of tigers. Agencies such as police and customs officials lacked wildlife identification and handling skills. Meanwhile concerted law enforcement which targeted at illegal wildlife trade such as tiger is relatively new to Southeast Asia training becomes primary activity in this Support Program.

Training activities aimed at make participants into better wildlife law enforcement personnel. To foster such change this Support Program also

conducting awareness-raising activities aimed at members of the judicial and legislative systems. Because the ASEAN WEN task forces are charged with inter-agency networking, a series activity which related to investigation and communication, also legal topics.

### **1. Investigations Training**

First is Enforcement Ranger Training Course. FREELAND foundation in coordination with ASEAN and various government agencies is developing manuals for this training. The manuals are put into Training Management Package which includes lesson plans, instructor notes and PowerPoint. All materials in Training Management Package are translated and offered in local languages. This training is designed to ensure enforcement officers capable to patrol confidently and safely in a forest or border areas.

Wildlife rangers are on the frontlines combating illegal wildlife trade. They consist of men and women who protect animals from hunters and other threats. Rangers patrol a wild forest area on foot, by all-terrain vehicle, or even by hang-glider. The rangers look for poachers and deactivate the traps that poachers set to catch their prey. This training provides better knowledge in order to help rangers to monitor large areas of wild forest and borders. To protect the animals, the rangers need to know where the animals are.

However, stopping illegal wildlife trade across borders is essential. In order to combating transnational organized crime, it is important to have effective border management. Illegal wildlife smugglers and traffickers are often well equipped.

Most of them are resourceful and these become challenges that should be faced by enforcement officers.

Second is Wildlife Trade Regulation Course. This training aims to stop wildlife trafficking by teaching enforcement officers to identify species in the trade and methods of smuggling. An understanding of the details of species including parts and derivatives and the smuggling techniques adopted by transnational criminal group would provide useful information in order to investigate illegal trade of tigers which poorly documented and cleverly moved.

Following this formal training, trainers are available to spend time up to four weeks to provide assistance and to guide trainees or local enforcement officers through patrolling or investigations. That is the next step in training, in which enforcement officers practices what they have learned in the manuals in Training Management Package under the direction and supervision of trainers.

All of this investigation training is the right step in order to build trust among enforcement officers and to enhance cooperation along and across national borders between different national law enforcement agency units at the borders through direct and real-time communication and sharing information. The absence of trust may result in the information not being shared. This appears to happen in any countries and the reason for this is quite simple where enforcement officers do not trust what they do not know, even when existing formal arrangements are used (Faure, 2015, p. 209).

Furthermore, Special Investigations Group (SIG) is needed as an important tool to unite and empower law enforcement against this transnational organized crime to safeguard the wildlife. The Special Investigations Group is (freeland.org):

- a. a permanent regional networking group on wildlife trafficking under ASEAN WEN for government investigators to target high-level traffickers of elephant ivory, rhino horn, tigers and pangolin,
- b. a forum for criminal investigators and managers to discuss wildlife trafficking intelligence, challenges and best practices while developing capacity for enforcement,
- c. a mechanism for confidential exchange of information and coordination of cross-border investigations between national law enforcement agencies,
- d. a proven solution to enhance cross-border collaboration on transnational wildlife trafficking.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual meeting in January 2009, the first SIG was held in cooperation with the Royal Thai Police, INTERPOL, the ASEAN WEN Program Coordination Unit (PCU) and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok (freeland.org). Participants worked together towards the development of operations against wildlife crime in the region, specifically the poaching and trafficking of endangered animal species such as tigers and pangolin.

The SIG represents the region's most comprehensive and coordinated effort to investigate the international syndicates which involved in endangered species trafficking. Major successes thus far have included high-profile arrests of major wildlife traffickers, including ivory traffickers from Thailand, Africa and the United States, as well as five high-level tiger traffickers, one believed to be responsible for the trafficking of more than 1,000 tigers (freeland.org). Another success was arrest made at the Airport, a person attempting to smuggle a live tiger cub out of the country. The tiger had been carefully concealed in baggage but was discovered during X-ray screening (cites.org, 2010).

Vixay Keosavang is one of the high level tiger traffickers operating in Southeast Asia. Some people call him the "Pablo Escobar of animal trafficking". Others describe him as the "Mr.Big" of wildlife crime in Laos, the tiny one-party communist state bordered by Myanmar, China, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam that continues to harbor him. Vixay Keosavang criminal syndicates called "Xaysavang network", is active in a tiger-breeding farm and receives "tons" of lion bones which are smuggled to Vietnam. There, in traditional medicine shops and back-alley dealerships, they are passed off as tiger bones (Rademeyer, 2014).

Chumlong Lemtongthai and Punpitak Chuncom are two closest lieutenants of Mr.Big. They and a farmer, Marnus Steyl and a professional hunter, Harry Claassens, were arrested and serve 30 years of prison sentences, because in Chumlong's laptop, investigators discovered a treasure-trove of digital photographs, video footage and documents. It gave a unique insight into the activities of a transnational wildlife crime syndicate (Rademeyer, 2014).

Vast Haris Nasution is one of high level trafficker from Indonesia. Indonesia is the source of tigers for illegal trade of tigers in the Southeast Asia. Haris Nasution admitted to run a trade network stretches from Indonesia's westernmost provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra, where he illegally sourced a variety of protected species and animal parts from local hunters and dealers, to Java in the center of the country (Jacobson, 2015).

With the SIG, sense of mutual trust have increased among wildlife enforcement officers in order to intelligence sharing information and develop specific actions for the initiation of investigations. As well as ASEAN WEN support program particularly in investigations training with cooperation of USAID, FREELAND and TRAFFIC resulted in better understanding and knowledge of enforcement officers on wildlife smuggling techniques.

Year	IN	CN	NP	ID	VN	TH	MY	RU	LA	BD	MM	KH <sup>1</sup>	BT <sup>1</sup>
2000	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	42	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
2002	18	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2003	19	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2004	12	2	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2005	21	2	4	4	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
2006	23	5	5	8	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2007	30	9	2	0	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
2008	36	6	6	6	12	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
2009	48	4	11	9	7	10	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
2010 (Jan–April)	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 4. 1 Reported seizures of Tigers

Source: [http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10\\_Reduced\\_to\\_Skin\\_Bones.pdf](http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10_Reduced_to_Skin_Bones.pdf)

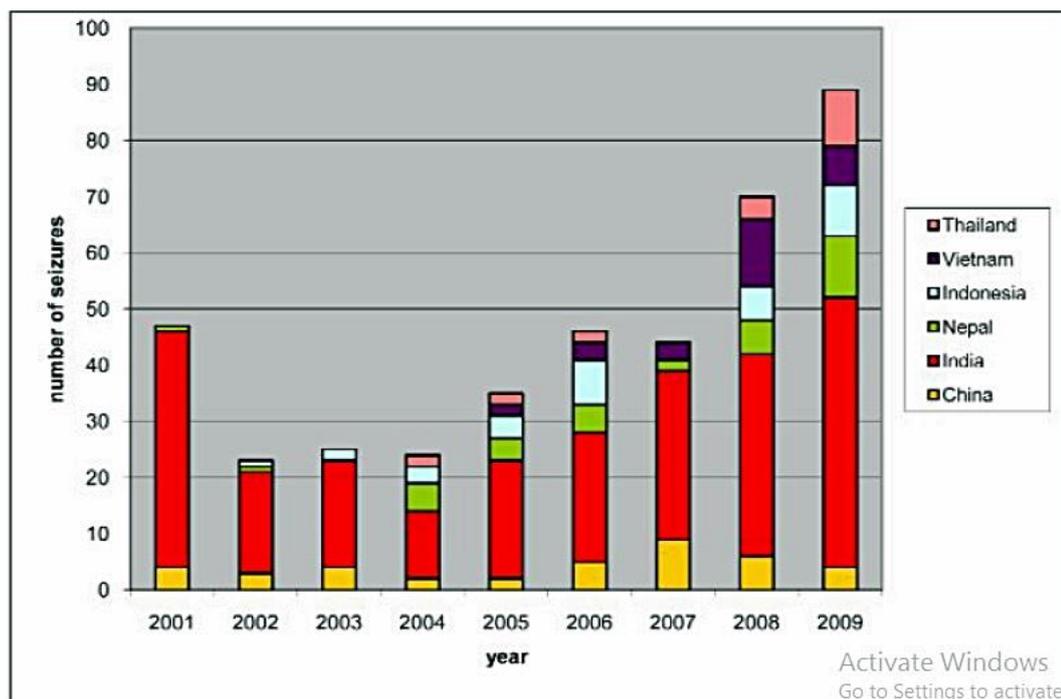


Figure 4. 1 Annual totals of seizures of Tigers 2001-2009

Source: <http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10> *Reduced to Skin Bones.pdf*

Seizures of	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Complete parts</b>												
Skins	31	58	33	63	39	42	59	48	57	41	9	480
Skeletons	4	6	14	8	6	4	1	3	4	2		52
Dead		5	3		8	15	7	19	56	79	5	197
Live		3		1			2		47	3	10	66
Stuffed								1				1
<b>Kilogrammes</b>												
Bones	190.5	167.18	52	59.7		239.5	46.75	132.4	213.5	137.7	14.3	1253.53
Meat parts		1.5						40		26		67.5
<b>Quantities</b>												
Claws	132	359	46	67	456	3	45		11	194		1313
Canines			12	14		33	4	1	13	39	2	118
Paws				4				10		2		16
Heads		1		1			1			1		4
Ribs										1		1
Legs										4		4
Tails										1		1
Penis		5										5
Skulls		32	1	1	1	2	5			4	3	49
Jaw bones						10						10
Skin pieces										126		126

Table 4. 2 Total of Tigers item seized by year

Source: <http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10> *Reduced to Skin Bones.pdf*

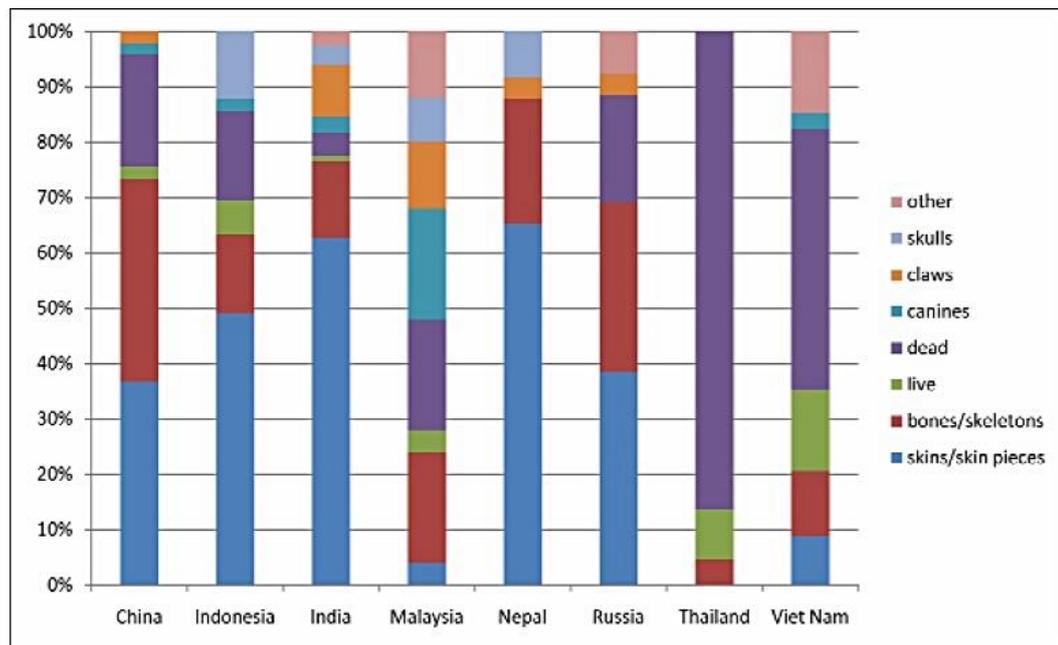


Figure 4. 2 Total of Tigers item seized per country

Source: [http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10\\_Reduced\\_to\\_Skin\\_Bones.pdf](http://www.trafficj.org/publication/10_Reduced_to_Skin_Bones.pdf)

A total of 481 seizures were recorded from January 2000 to April 2010. A minimum of 1069 and maximum of 1220 individual tigers were killed for their parts and derivatives (Table 4.1). The vast majority of these seizures took place in India (276 seizures, representing 57.4% of all seizures), China (40 seizures, 8.3%), Nepal (39 seizures, 8.1%), Indonesia (36 seizures, 7.5%), and Vietnam (28 seizures, 5.8%). On average, 46.6 seizures were made per year, but it should be noted that this average was based on recorded seizures per country ranging from one to 276 over the 10-year period (Verheij, 2010, p. 6).

Data on seizures between 2000 and 2010 in 11 out of the 13 tiger range countries (Figure 4.1) showed a notable increase in the reported seizures from Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand since 2004 and a steady increase in

reported seizures in India, leading to an overall increase in reported seizures (Verheij, 2010, p. 9).

Items seized in range countries by year (Table 4.2) were most commonly in the form of skins: 480, bones: 1253.53 kg, dead individuals: 197 and claws: 1313. Looking at seized items per country (Figure 4.2), skins dominated in seizures in India and Nepal and were relatively frequent in China, Russia and Indonesia. Bones and skeletons were relatively frequent in seizures in China, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Nepal and Russia. Claws were most often found in India and Malaysia. Seizures in Vietnam and Thailand consisted for a large part of whole dead tigers, also seizures in China, Russia, Malaysia and Indonesia showed relatively high amounts of dead Tigers. (Verheij, 2010, p. 9).

## **2. Legal Training**

Beside the investigative responsibilities, the training also targeted enforcement officer arrest responsibilities. However, investigations and arrests must also lead to successful prosecutions and appropriate sentences to ensure the real deterrence. To encourage these inter-agency collaboration succeed ASEAN WEN through this support program also conduct activities aimed at member of judicial and legislative systems. These includes workshop aiming to raise awareness among judiciary and prosecutors about seriousness of illegal trade of tiger and examining legal tools available to successfully prosecute criminals which involving high value wildlife such as tiger, tiger parts and its derivatives.

In illegal trade of tigers, there are still few investigations, even less prosecutions and punishment. One of the causes is that national wildlife laws are weak in a number of countries. A further one is that, in many cases, there is no legislation that criminalizes wildlife crime in place. This legal training become a resolution in encourages countries and its enforcement officers to treat illegal trade of tiger as a serious transnational organized crime. A serious crime, as defined by article 2 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is “conduct constituting an offense punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least 4 years or a more serious penalty”. In addition, this causes a considerable problem, as national legislation dealing with wildlife crime in some countries does not even constitute a crime, but only an administrative matter where a monetary penalty will be imposed, no imprisonment (Sellar, 2013).

Furthermore, by looking illegal trade of tiger as serious crime and as an effort in promote the capacity of ASEAN to effectively enforce CITES agreement in the region, all ASEAN member countries have ratified the CITES convention (Shawkat, 2012, p. 475). CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants (or their parts and derivatives) does not threaten their survival.

CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re - export and introduction of any of the 30.000 species covered by the Convention have to be authorized through

licensing system. Animals and plants listed under CITES appear within one of the three Appendices meaning that their trade is tightly regulated through a standardized permit system: Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in these is allowed only in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II includes species in which uncontrolled trade could threaten their survival. These species are not necessarily threatened at the current time. Appendix III contains species which are protected in at least one country that has requested other member states for help in controlling the trade (TRAFFIC, 2008). CITES has listed tigers as an Appendix I species, which means all of the international commercial trade of tiger (it parts and derivatives) is prohibited and illegal trade of tiger is resulted in declining of tiger population which makes them closer to the extinction.

CITES, however, remains a toothless agreement unless states implement its provisions into domestic law and effectively enforce them. In this case, ASEAN WEN effort at achieving better enforcement through this legal training is also an attempt to realize the objectives of CITES.

ASEAN WEN has inspires some member states to implement the CITES objective by amend their laws. Singapore was the first to do it. In 2006, Singapore amended their laws in its Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act (Singapore Statutes Online) to enhance its penalties for the wildlife which listed on CITES, for example, a fine of SGD\$50.000 is imposed per scheduled species (up to an aggregate of SGD\$500.000) and a term of imprisonment of up to two years. The fine applies to each animal protected under the CITES which is seized and is

capped at \$500,000. Previously, offenders were fined according to species and not the number which seized (Asian Turtle Conservation Network, 2006). Singapore amendments are seen as good commitment in fighting against wildlife smuggling. Keep in mind that Singapore's primacy as transit or hub country, the step to impose harsher penalties has strengthened the government's commitment to regional wildlife trade law enforcement.

Then Myanmar and Thailand which both are signatories to the CITES, completely prohibiting all commercial trans-border trade of big cats (including their parts and derivative) listed in CITES Appendix I and requiring permits for export of species listed in Appendix II. Those indigenous big cats are also protected by national law in both countries. All indigenous cat species in Thailand fall under WARPA or Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (AD1992). Three species of tigers and other Appendix-1 Asian big cats found in Thailand under WARPA are protected species. In Myanmar, they are under the Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 583/94.1994) (Oswell, 2010).

Also Vietnam with new amended criminal code (37/2009/Q812, effective January 1, 2010) allows for imprisonment of up to seven years and maximum fines of 5,000,000,000 VND for selling, trade or possession of fully protected animal species such as tigers (ENV, 2010). These are the step that taken by Vietnam for sufficient provisions in law to ensure appropriate and effective punishment for offenders.