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15 September B.E. 2558 (2015)

Dear CITES Secretariat,

**Subject : Progress Report on the implementation of
Revised Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan for SC66**

Enclosed please find a copy of Progress Report on the implementation of Revised Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan submitted to the CITES Secretariat for preparation of the 66th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee.

Please be assured of our continued appreciation and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

(Mr. Sommai Kittayakul)

Deputy Director General

Acting Director General of the Department of
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Progress Report
on
Implementation of Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP)
for submission to the 66th Standing Committee Meeting



15 September 2015

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1. Synopsis of Thailand's NIAP implementation

1.1 Progress to date

Thailand has been implementing the revised NIAP since October 2014. With a collaborative effort of 18 government agencies and 2 non-government organizations, the implementation results in the progress rated as “Substantially achieved” for all 38 actions in 5 categories is as followed:

Category 1 Enactment of legislation and regulations

Thailand expedites the legislative process to enact the new law and subordinate laws including amending the existing law to ensure effective control of domestic ivory trade and to curb illegal trade in African elephant ivory. 2 acts and 22 subordinate laws have been promulgated. (*see Annex I 2.1 for details*)

1) The Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the first legislation controlling the possession, trade, import, export and other relevant transaction of “domesticated elephant ivory”, came into effect since January 2015. The effective implementation of the law will allow enforcement authority to acknowledge the size of domestic ivory market as well as reasonable transaction of legal items. Under this Act, the possession of domesticated elephant ivory requires registration and appropriate possession documents. Changes such as ivory ownership, relocation and transformation must be notified. Violators shall be fined of up to Baht 3,000,000 (approx. USD 85,000). The trade, import and export of ivory without permission shall be punishable by up to 3-years imprisonment or a fine of up to Baht 6,000,000 (approx. USD 170,000), or both.

In addition, there is an amendment of the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939) which is the main legislation for controlling domesticated elephants. The amendment leads to a new form of domesticated elephant identification certificate, by adding necessary details of elephants such as microchip number, DNA code, photos and tusks information. This information enables officials to prove the origin of legal ivory in the domestic market and facilitates law enforcement regarding ivory trading.

2) The Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act (No. 3) B.E. 2557 (2014) revised certain provisions of the WARPA B.E. 2535 (1992) to strengthen suppression of illegal trade of African elephant ivory. In addition, African elephant, the first non-native species, was listed as protected species in the Ministerial Regulation under WARPA. Possession and trading of African elephant ivory is illegal and shall be punishable by up to 4-years imprisonment. The law has been in effect since December 2014.

Category 2: Establishment of registration system (Database)

The national ivory database system has been developed and is being used to record information since February 2015, comprising the following 3 sub-databases: 1) database of legal possession of ivory from domesticated elephants and African elephants that acquire through registration system in accordance with the new laws, 2) database of ivory traders and ivory products containing information on trade permission, as well as ivory stocks, ivory processing and trade record. The system designed to link with the database of ivory possession. These two databases are important tools to monitor ivory market and related transaction in Thailand., and 3) database of confiscated ivory is improvement of existing registration system of confiscated ivory to enable effective managing and controlling the government ivory stockpile, as well as supporting further investigation.

The database provides details of possessors and traders, weight, size and photos of each individual ivory item, which is essential for further inspection and enforcement. All 3 databases are accessible through the internet (ivory.dnp.go.th). Since February 2015, approximately 80% of data has been input into the system. It is expected to be completed by September 2015.

Category 3: Supervision and Law Enforcement

Thailand has put great efforts on supervision and law enforcement to curb illegal ivory trade. The subcommittee on law enforcement comprising 10 government agencies, chaired by Deputy Police Commissioner of Thailand, was established to ensure inter-agencies strategic collaboration.

There are establishments of 79 ivory trade patrol teams that conducted 739 times of trade inspections across the country during April to August 2015. There are 247 ivory traders applied for trade permission. More than 100 traders had no longer trade ivory. Until present, 4 arrested offenders from 4 cases have been prosecuted under the Elephant Ivory Act.

This includes setting up a center for suppression of illegal ivory trade by The Royal Thai Police under the command of Deputy Police Commissioner, as well as established check points and 11 special task forces on intelligence and suppression of ivory trade across the country, in particular 12 target areas of ivory trade hotspots and tourist attraction sites which are Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Ayuthaya, Nakornsawan, Uthaitani, Burirum, Surin, Phuket, Kanchanaburi and Chiangmai.

Registration of possession of ivory and ivory products, acquired prior to the effective date of the elephant ivory Act, ended on April 21, 2015 with total number of 47,298 ivory possessors. Ivory possession certificate will be issued if the registered ivory meet requirement of verification process. In suspicious case, for example, large and long tusks that could be ivory from African elephant, of which provided evidence does not match with ivory product/tusk, officials may request additional evidence and possibly DNA test to confirm legality of registered ivory (focus on risky groups including ivory in possession for commercial purpose, and those with suspicious characteristics or large amounts registered to one person). The ivory shall be confiscated if lawful acquisition is unable to be proven.

Enforcement authorities put dedicated efforts to suppress illegal import and export of ivory by strengthening border inspection of travellers, luggage and cargo for all land, air and sea borders. This involves 100% inspection for risky routes of ivory smuggling, and uses of new detection techniques and intelligences. Consequently, there were 15 cases (counted 5,647.88 kilograms) of ivory smuggling arrested during October 2014-August 2015. In April, based on intelligence, Thailand employed technology to track suspicious cargo ships and continuously intercepted 2 transit shipments of ivory weighted 5,279.9 kilogram in total smuggling from African countries. Ivory samplings have been conducted for DNA analysis. In addition, there are investigations of Interpol and cooperation with countries of export and import that lead to further arresting of 5 offenders in the export country. Information on a suspect cargo shipment has been exchanged to Singapore via World Custom Organization network and brought about ivory confiscation of 3.23 tonnes in May 2015. Forensic science was also applied to enhance the effectiveness of investigation.

Moreover, Thailand reiterates its commitment to suppress illegal trade in ivory by hosting the first destruction of confiscated elephant ivory in Thailand on August 26, 2015. As agreed by the Cabinet to dispose confiscated ivory in compliance with CITES resolution and to prevent leakages of illegal ivory into the market. Total 2,114.227 kilogram of raw ivory and worked ivory that the case ended were crushed and incinerated. Transparency

auditing is conducted by representatives from government and nongovernment organizations, and security measures were strictly taken. Prime Minister General Prayuth Chan-O-Cha presided over the event, and emphasized the important to conserve all elephant species. Thai government's determination is not only in compliance with the CITES convention, but also to protect natural resources of Thailand and world. More than 400 guests and press attended the event, including Minister of Natural Resources and Environments, (General Surasak Kanchanarat), UNODC representative on behalf of CITES Secretary General, representatives of diplomatic missions in Bangkok. The event was well received by both Thai public and international community.

In the past year, there are numbers of capacity building attended by more than 3,000 enforcement officers from responsible authorities in order to enhance effectiveness of enforcement for existing laws and newly-introduced legislations. These efforts were also supported with operational guidance and ivory identification guide, and providing necessary equipment to officials.

Category 4: Public Awareness

20 responsible organizations have been continually implementing comprehensive public outreach on various targeted audience in order to support law enforcement and limited chain of illegal transaction, as well as to reduce demand of ivory consumption in the country.

Communication message to raise public awareness was developed for 3 different groups with targeted message. Ivory traders received disseminated information about new requirements in trading ivory, penalty, prohibition of illegal ivory trade, and restriction in selling ivory products to foreign tourists. Foreign visitors to Thailand were informed about prohibition on export of ivory from Thailand, should not to buy ivory product. General public were informed about requirement under the new ivory law and fact about killing elephant for ivory, aiming to reduce ivory consumption in the country.

Public awareness raising activity has been done through various communication channels both online and offline. More than 33.73 million targeted audiences were reached, with 35,000 times of radio and TV broadcastings, including more than 40 websites and social media site. 4.1 million visitors arrived Thailand were informed with campaign message 'Don't Buy Ivory' displayed at international airports and tourist attraction sites. The effort to inform foreign visitors not to buy ivory from Thailand has also been echoed via Thai diplomatic missions and Tourism Authority of Thailand offices worldwide while participation of Thai delegate at international forums consistently reinforce the government commitment in tackling illegal ivory trade.

As a result of year-long awareness raising activities, the Thai public is now aware of the illegal ivory problem and restricting of domestic trade. More than 10,000 people contacted information center on controlling ivory trade. Over 45,000 people have registered their ivory in possession.

Category 5: Evaluation and Monitoring

Thailand ensures the effectiveness of NIAP implementation by establishing the National Committee on CITES including 4 sub-committees on the following (1) Regulations and legislation enactment; (2) Registration system; (3) Supervision and law enforcement and; (4) Public awareness. The sub-committees reports progress of NIAP implementation in responsible areas to the National Committee on CITES, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Cabinet, respectively. During the last 6 months, 11 meetings of committee have been organized.

Throughout the year, the Royal Thai government has prioritized its effort to crackdown illegal ivory trade problem as part of the national agenda. The consistent and clear policy direction has led to critical progress and achievement in implementing Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan as stated in the previous and latest progress report to CITES Standing Committee in January, March and September 2015.

Thailand determines to enhance the effectiveness in NIAP implementation as part of the global effort to tackle illegal ivory trade in the year to come.

1.2 Next step: Going beyond Thailand's NIAP

- Revise and enact additional laws to enhance effectiveness of ivory trade control and to suppress unlawful activities as the situation evolves.
- Synchronize ivory databases with other related databases, and develop a mobile application to support law enforcement for inspection of ivory possession and trade at the premises.
- Intensify inspection activity on ivory related transaction upon the latest update of ivory database.
- Increase information and intelligence sharing with law enforcement agencies both national and international levels to curb ivory smuggling
- Expedite DNA analysis for ivory products available in the market with priority on suspicious cases).
- Continue public awareness raising activities and campaign on elephant conservation, while encouraging the public to report suspected activity involving illegal ivory and reduction of ivory consumption
- Formulate a Roadmap for 2015-2017 to sustainably solve illegal ivory problem in to extend period for implementing important actions under in the NIAP such as law enforcement, extension of the ivory database, and public outreach.
- Continuously monitor and evaluate progress of enforcement effort on illegal ivory trade to provide policy recommendation to improve the implementation during 2015-2017. The emphasis will be on law enforcement, extension of the ivory database, and public outreach.
- Establish cooperation strategy among national authorities to prevent and suppress smuggling of ivory and other wildlife at the borders, trade areas, and ivory manufacturing sites, as well as internet trade. The enhancement of law enforcement network must also be extended to international investigation among source, transit country, and destination country, particularly in Southeast Asian countries via ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN).
- Integrate the strategic approach on illegal trade of ivory and wildlife in compliance with the UNGA Resolution on 'Tackling Illicit Wildlife Trafficking'. Further synchronization of the foreign policy on existing international cooperation platforms to enhance the effort in tackling wildlife crime, for example, increasing collaboration with concerned African countries under "Thai-Africa Initiative" and the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP)", as well as taking proactive roles as the coordinator of the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership (2013-2017).

2. Summary evaluation of actions

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones	Evaluation Progress			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
1. Issuance of Regulations and Enactment of legislation				
	1.1 Amendment of the Regulations of the Ministry of Interior under the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939)			
	1.2 An amendment of certain provisions of the Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992)			
	1.3 Issuance of a new ministerial regulation to grant the African elephants the status of the protected species under WARPA B.E. 2535 (1992)			
	1.4 Enactment of the Elephant Ivory Act			
2. Establishment of registration systems				
	2.1 Improvement of registration system of ivory traders and ivory products list			
	2.2 Develop a registration system for legal possession of ivory from domesticated and African elephants			
	2.3 Improve the registration system for confiscated ivory			

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones	Evaluation Progress			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
3. Supervision and Law enforcement				
3.1 Supervision of ivory traders from domesticated elephants to be in compliance with the law				
3.1.1 Measures to enforce the existing laws (Commercial Registration Act, the Accounting Act, the Animal Epidemic Act, the Beast of Buden Act)	- Formulated guideline for officials regarding commercial registration			
	- Established an Information Service and Advice Centre for Ivory Traders			
	- Established 22 ivory trade patrol teams throughout the country			
	- Examine documents relating to the origin of raw ivory from domesticated elephants and mark them before granting permission to move domesticated elephants' ivory			
	- Issue a certification of origin for ivory from domesticated elephants to support future applications for permission to move domesticated elephant ivory			
	Increase the number of ivory shop inspections and enforce the law continuously.			
3.1.2 Measures to support and comply with the new law (the Ivory Trade Act)	- Formulated an operational handbook, concerning control of the trade and the law enforcement, as guidelines for officials			
	- Developed relevant agencies into 22 Information Service and Advice Centres throughout the country concerning the trade and possession of ivory			
	- Regularly supervise and inspect legally licensed shops every month and report the results at the end of each month (shop violating the law punished)			

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones	Evaluation Progress			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
3.2 Suppressing and arresting offenders				
3.2.1 Increase strictness in the suppression of smuggled import and export along the borders, harbours, airports, and via courier shipments	- Applied and using new inspection techniques to monitor, inspect and detect illegal activities			
	- Increase the number of inspection for passengers' luggages/cargo/target routes			
	- Transfer cases of large-scale seizures (from 500 kg in total weight) to be considered for prosecution under money laundering laws			
	- Collect and conduct DNA sample analysis of ivory from large-scale seizures (from 500 kg in total weight) as information for further investigation and prosecution			
3.2.2 Caring of confiscated ivory	- Improved the security system by means of officials and CCTV surveillance			
	- Improved the standards for marking and the registration system of confiscated ivory			
3.2.3 Increase cooperation and intelligence channels at all levels	- Increase intelligence channels on illegal ivory trade			
	- Increased cooperation and organized meeting(s) of Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (THAILAND-WEN) at least one meeting to be held during July-September 2015			
	- Established a joint task force among relevant law enforcement agencies (October 2014) and continuously carry out operations.			
	- Organized a meeting/ workshop/ capacity building training for law enforcement agencies on reports of information on seizure of elephants, carcasses and ivory (ETIS)			
	- Improve domestic networks to monitor illegal activities relating to ivory (at least 2 networks)			
	- Increase exchange of information and intelligence among ASEAN-WEN member countries, CITES state parties, INTERPOL, World Customs Organization and other appropriate channels			

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones	Evaluation Progress			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
3.3 Capacity building programmes for officials in charge	<p>3.3.1 Provide/Formulate operational handbooks, materials and equipments for officials</p> <p>3.3.2 Organize trainings /meetings/ workshops/ for law enforcement officials regarding relevant topics i.e. commercial registration law, accounting law, ivory trade law, wildlife conservation and protection law and ivory categorization (first trainings completed, on track for the remaining events)</p>			
4. Public Relations				
4.1 Publicize and educate to reinforce understanding with regards to ivory in accordance with the obligations under the CITES, relevant laws and regulations, including the supervision of ivory trade of domesticated elephants among the general public, traders, elephant owners, and warning foreign tourists of Thai law on	<p>4.1.1 Produce and distribute printed publications, radio and television such as magazines, newspapers, brochures, and other printed publications, radio and television in Thai and English</p> <p>4.1.2 Increase other channels of information dissemination such as internet, online social media, diplomatic channels, airports and airlines</p> <p>4.1.3 Arranged campaigns i.e. campaigns at the important ivory trade areas, airports and tourist attraction sites.</p> <p>4.1.4 Organize meetings/seminars i.e. among tourist business operators and ivory traders</p>			
4.2 Raising awareness on elephant conservation and compliance with the law	<p>4.2.1 Arrange activities to raise awareness among the general public by discouraging the consumption and possession of ivory i.e. youth camps, exhibitions and mobile PR units.</p>			
5. Monitoring and Evaluation				
	<p>5.1 Established 4 Sub-committees under Thailand's National Committee on CITES to carry out, monitor, evaluate and make report to Thailand's National Committee on CITES.</p> <p>5.2 Arrange the meetings of the sub-committees/Thailand's National Committee on the CITES to monitor and evaluate the work progress.</p> <p>5.3 Present progress reports on the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan to the CITES Secretariat</p>			

3. Detailed evaluation of actions

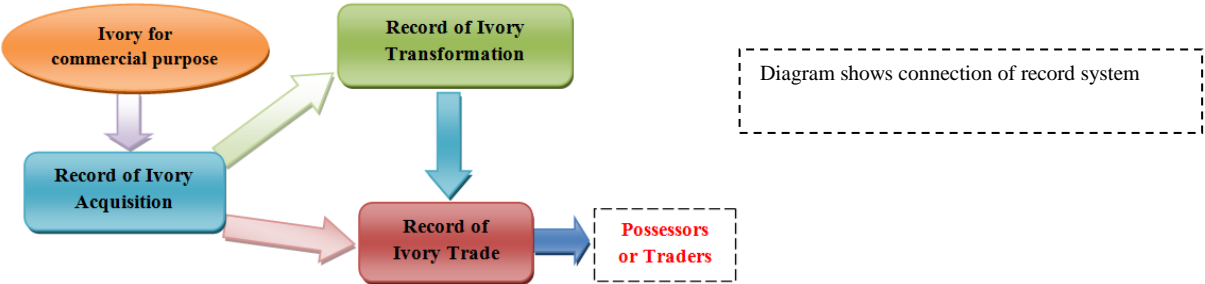
ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
Category 1 Enactment of the laws and regulations		
1.1 Revising the Ministry of Interior's Regulation under the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939) to impose the new elephant identification certificate	Substantially achieved	<p>Objective: The revision of this regulation aims to prevent and solve problems regarding forgery of elephant identification certificate and fraudulent registration of wild elephant into domesticated elephant registration system by the imposition of new ID document which adds more elephant informations for verification such as pictures, microchip number, DNA information, legal transaction, etc. In order to increase the effectiveness in monitoring movement of domesticated elephant ivory and prevent the African elephant ivory fraud in the market, informations of ivory in individual elephant including size are recorded in the new elephant identification certificate. All information in certificates is compiled in the national database of domesticated elephants which can be accessed by enforcement authorities.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Department of Provincial Administration (DPA)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Interior's Regulation (No.2) B.E. 2557 (2014) is entered into force on February 14th, 2015. It revokes the old pattern of elephant ID certificate which lacks of appropriate information for verification. The new imposed elephant ID certificate is characterized by a booklet form, recorded by online computer system with a number of elephant details such as birth information, ID number, microchip number, external marks, ivory appearance and size, DNA information, pictures, etc. • Being introduced since February 14th, 2015, 2,806 new ID certificates have been produced (85.5%) among 3,282 elephants nationwide; another 476 elephants (15.5%) are under the registration process. (as of September 14th, 2015) (See Annex I, Figures 1) • DPA has informed the owners of elephant to change the elephant identification certificates at the District Office of their residence. In case that the owners are unable to change the certificates, the owners are required to inform the DPA within September 21st, 2015, so that DPA can take appropriate measures for them. In case of ignorance of the owners in the changing process and without informed reasons, DPA will revoke the account and data involved with such elephant from the domesticated elephant database. Furthermore, the information of totally 3,282 elephants is completely inputted the domesticated elephant database which is periodically updated. • In order to prevent the fraudulent registration of domesticated elephants and ivory, DPA developed a plan to amend the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939) with the following issues in 10 months framework (September 2015 – June 2016): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compulsory period for registration of new elephant is from birth date up to 3 month in order to prevent fraudulent registration; 2. validity of the elephant identification certificate is 5 year and the issuing period for a new validated certificate is 60 days from the expiry date of the previous one in order to check and update the present status; 3. imposition of measures regarding cutting, marking of ivory and issuing of relevant documents; 4. amendment of the penalty provisions to be consistent with the present social circumstance.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p>Note:</p> <p>The on-going implementations in this activity includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collecting and compiling DNA information of individual elephants into elephant database by cooperation from the Forest Industrial Organization, Department of Livestock Development and academic institutes; 2. amendment of the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939) to be in consistent with the present circumstances (September 2015 – June 2016).
<p>1.2 Revising provisions of the Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (WARPA 1992) in order to prohibit the possession and trade of specimens and products of illegally imported African elephants</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Objective: The revision of provisions of WARPA1992 and enactment of subordinated laws aims to prohibit the possession and trade of African elephant specimen including its ivory.</p> <p>The amendment is a parallel step of listing African elephant as a ‘protected species’ (table 1.3) to enable the enforcement authority. The amended law required individual who possess African elephant specimens, with legally acquired evidence, prior to the effective date of the new law to register their ivory. Ivory of African elephant without legal evidence is consequently subject to turn in to the government.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act (No.3) B.E. 2557 (2014) is entered into force on December 31st, 2014. • Being listed as a “protected species”, possession and trade of African elephant ivory are prohibited with the penalty of maximum 4 years imprisonment, maximum 40,000 baht fine or both (details are mentioned in 1.3). • All related subordinate laws are entered into force. <p>Note:</p> <p>WARPA1992 is during the process of revision to update legal instrument to be consistent with the present circumstances.</p>
<p>1.3 Issuance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment’s Regulation to list African elephants as protected species</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Objective: The issuance of this Ministerial Regulation aims to strengthen effectiveness in prevention and suppression of illegal possession and trade of African elephant ivory. Previously, the law controlled only import and export of African elephant ivory. Listing African elephants as a “Protected Species” under Thai law makes the trade of ivory from African elephants illegal and enables relevant authorities to fully enforce the prohibition on trade and possession of African elephant ivory and its products thereof.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation listing animals as protected species (No.3) B.E.2558 (2015) is entered into force on March 14th, 2015. • Anyone who possesses African elephant ivory is required to register their ivory within 90 days by showing legitimate acquisition evidence. If the owner of such ivory lacks of legitimate acquisition evidence, such ivory shall be seized and become the state property. Only the legitimate African elephant ivory is allowed for possession, however, trade of such ivory is prohibited.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The penalty for illegal import, export, possession or trade of African elephants, carcasses and products thereof including ivory and ivory products is maximum 4 years imprisonment, maximum 40,000 baht fine or both. (in case of illegal import/export, offender shall be charged under the Customs Act with penalty of maximum 10 years imprisonment or maximum 4 times of goods price fine or both). • Departmental Notification on forms and means of possession registration, forms of sale documents, proof of evidence, issuance of temporary possession permit for protected species, issuance of possession certificates of protected species, carcasses or products thereof (No.2) B.E. 2558 (2015) is enacted on March 13th, 2015. This notification adds provisions regarding the detail required in the documents required to register possession. • Registration of African elephant ivory and products thereof (for those who possess African elephant ivory prior to March 14th, 2015 with legitimate documents) was opened for 90 days during March 14th – June 11th, 2015. 54 registration of African elephant ivory with legally acquired evidence was recorded. <p><u>Summary of African elephant ivory registration processes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official checks the validity of details and documents. In case of satisfaction, DNP issues a preliminary registration certificate which will be consequently replaced by a possession certificate issued by Director – General of DNP, if all requirements are met. In case that the owner is unable to prove legal acquisition documents, the owner must give such ivory to DNP. 2. Officials record information of possessors, details of ivory, pictures, markings, etc. Raw ivory and large-sized ivory products are marked by stickers designed by DNP. Small items are recorded by photo and provided details to prevent fraudulent marking or substitution. 3. Possession of African elephant ivory cannot be transferred except by inheritance. 4. Any transaction involving registered ivory must notify DNP and submit applicable form and document. <p>Note:</p> <p>DNP is closely monitoring and controlling the legal possession of African elephant ivory as well as suppression of illegal possession and trade of African elephant ivory.</p>
1.4 Enactment of the Elephant Ivory Act to control trade and possession of ivory and product thereof originated from domesticated elephants	Substantially achieved	<p>Objective: The law is specifically enacted to control of trade, import, export, transit, possession of domesticated elephant ivory and product thereof, as well as change of possession ownership/place or processing/modification of registered ivory.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) is entered into force on January 22nd, 2015. • The offenders who commits illegal import, export and trade of domesticated elephant ivory shall be penalized with maximum 3 years imprisonment or maximum 6,000,000 Baht fine or both. Trader who violates trade regulations, their trade permit shall be suspended or revoked.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender on possession registrations as well as related possession transaction shall be penalized by maximum 3,000,000 Baht fine. • In case that the ivory is proved as African elephant ivory or wild Asian elephant, such ivory must be seized and enforced under the WARPA 1992. • Ivory traders are required to display trade permit in noticeable place and issue purchasing document to their customer as evidence for possession registration and monitoring. • There are 16 subordinate laws entered into force up to now. Three of sixteen are enacted during April – September 2015. The enactment of these subordinate laws aims to support permission processes such as trade permit, permit suspension, imposition of fees, transfer and transformation of ivory, etc. • <u>Possession Registration</u> Those who possess domesticated elephant ivory prior to the effective date of the law (before April 22nd, 2015) must submit their possession application during January 22nd – April 21st, 2015 (within 90 days imposed by law as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - submission of possession and trade application by oneself at the assigned agencies under DNP; - submission of possession application by post. • There are at least 22 places for possession registration as well as mobile units upon requests nationwide. • There are 47,545 registers as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 47,298 registers for possession without trade purpose, and; 2) 247 registers for possession with trade purpose. • Regarding possession registration for those who acquire ivory after the effective date of the law (new possession), the possessor must show evidence documents in accordance with provisions of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) (as of August 31st, 2015, there have been 66 registers recorded). <p>Note:</p> <p>DNP intensively monitors ivory shops and ivory possession in order to prevent laundering African elephant ivory into the domestic ivory market.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
Category 2. Developing Registration System		
<p>Prior to implementation of NIAP, there were only information of confiscated ivory and information of ivory traders registered under the Commercial Registration Act. Confiscated ivories are kept in facilities of DNP and Customs Department with information compiled in digital files including details of seizures, details and marking of ivory, photo, etc. Meanwhile, only information of registered traders is available under the Commercial Registration Act. Developing registration system has been emphasized as soon as Thailand started preparing NIAP in order to strengthen the effectiveness in control and monitoring of domestic ivory market. Since then, Thailand has developed 3 ivory registration systems which are linked together and available on-line enabling officials to check information on traders, ivory items, ivory possession, confiscated ivory, as well as ivory movements, ivory transactions, etc. These systems also control and prevent loss of confiscated ivory that supports the effectiveness of law enforcement. At present, these systems are being used and regularly upgraded. It was firstly used and tested on February 24th, 2015 with domain 58.181.150.163/ivory with access limitation by login of authorized officials. Since April 2015, the server of system has been enlarged to support more information. Website has been updated and domain now moved to ivory.dnp.go.th. (See Annex II, Figures 2 and 3)</p>		
2.1 Update the Registration system for ivory traders and products	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Data on ivory traders has been compiled from the previous system developed by Department of Business Development. However, the present system has been improved by adding more information on traders and their goods.</p> <p>The ivory database system, by Kasetsart University, is designed to support importing a large amount of information on traders, location of shops, ivory items, photos as well as the 3 ivory records as required under the Elephant Ivory Act in order for control and monitoring of ivory trade. The system was tested on February 24th, 2015 and formally used in March 2015.</p> <p><u>Means of control and monitoring operated by function of account system</u></p> <p>Function of account system is a mechanism designed to support the monitoring of trade and flow of ivory in ivory shop which can be briefly described as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record of Ivory Acquisition – is used for tracing the origin of ivory and monitor ivory flow in the subsequent manufacturing process or sale; 2. Record of Ivory Transformation – is used for monitoring the manufacturing process of ivory, transformation of ivory into products as well as the loss of ivory in manufacturing process; 3. Record of Ivory Trade – is used for monitoring sale of ivory and ivory products which linked to information of possession registration by documents accompanying with ivory or ivory products sold.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		 <p><u>Import of data into system</u> (updated on September 15th, 2015)</p> <p>At present, there are information of 247 traders (who maintain their business before the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act) recorded in the system. Data on ivory and ivory products has been importing into the system continually and expected to be completed by the end of September 2015.</p> <p>While the import of data is being completed, the control of trade can be conducted from checking hardcopy documents. If all data are completely imported, effectiveness of monitoring will be satisfactorily increased.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Import of data into the system shall be done regularly in order to reflect the real situation in the market. The system will be continuously maintained and developed.</p>
2.2 Developing the Registration system for legally-acquired domesticated and African ivory	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>This new database system has been established for recording information on the possession of ivory following the Elephant Ivory Act and Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535. The system was tested on February 24th, 2015 and formally used in March 2015.</p> <p>The ivory possession database system, by Kasetsart University, is designed to support importing a large amount of information on ivory possession, location of possession, ivory items, volumes, sizes, photos as well as the monitoring part of ivory transaction/transfer/transformation. For African elephant ivory, only legally-acquired ivories are allowed for possession; trade is fully prohibited. The system is designed to support monitoring of change on possession's location and inheritance transfer. It is also linked to trade database. Moreover, the system is being developed to support basic analysis in order to monitoring possessors who may sensitively link with illegal activities.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p><u>Import of data into system</u> (updated on September 15th, 2015)</p> <p>At present, there is information of 34,121 from 47,298 possessors (who possess ivory items for non-trade purpose) accounting for 72.14 %. Data on domesticated Asian elephant ivory and products has been importing into the system continually and expected to be completed by the end of September 2015. For African elephant ivory, all 54 possessors are recorded as 100%.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Import of data into the system will be done regularly to reflect real situation. The system will be continuously maintained and developed.</p>
2.3 Updating the Registration System for confiscated ivory	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Confiscated ivories are kept in facilities of DNP and Customs Department with information compiled in digital files including details of seizures, details and marking of ivory, photo, etc.</p> <p>This registration system is designed to strengthen effectiveness of law enforcement including case progress, final judgement, disposal of confiscated items, etc. This system enables official to manage the confiscated ivory appropriately.</p> <p><u>Import of data into system</u> (updated on September 2nd, 2015)</p> <p>At present, there is information of 17,362.69 kgs recorded.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Import of data into the system shall be done regularly to reflect real situation. The system will be continuously maintained and developed.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
Category 3. Supervision and Law enforcement		
<p>3.1 Enforce the Law on Ivory Traders</p> <p>Implementation on law enforcement under the NIAP has been conducted in 2 phases. During the 1st phase before the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act, Thailand applied all existing legislative measures for implementation i.e. the Commercial Registration Act, the Accounting Act, the Animal Epidemic Act, the Beast of Burden Act by cooperation among relevant agencies namely, Department of Business Development, Department of Livestocks Development, Department of Provincial Administration and DNP. Inter-agencies task forces have been assigned to conduct field check including ivory monitoring teams and ivory trade service center in order for ensuring legal implementation of the existing laws and preparedness in implementation of the upcoming new Elephant Ivory Act. Other preparedness activities include developing the operational guideline, establishment of information centers, reporting system, etc. During the 2nd phase since the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act, Thailand has implemented all relevant provisions including trade control, possession of ivory, possession transfer, transformation of ivory, authorities of officials, etc.</p>		
<p>3.1.1 Law enforcement before the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) (the Commercial Registration Act, the Accounting Act, the Animal Epidemic Act, the Beast of Burden Act)</p>		
<p>- Formulate the operational guideline for officers in charge</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of Business Development (DBD)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DBD formulated the operational guideline for officers on commercial registration in form of book and uploaded in the internet (http://regcom.dbd.go.th). Moreover, DBD organized training and VDO Conference with Provincial officers to introduce online system for commercial registration of ivory traders (5 times, 361 participants).</p>
<p>- Establish the Ivory Trade Service Center (1 center)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of Business Development (DBD)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DBD established the Ivory Trade Service Center and hotline number 1570 to provide advice to those who want to undertake registration under the existing laws and to compile information on ivory traders.</p> <p><u>Location:</u> The Ivory Trade Service Center at the Commercial Registration Division, DBD Tel. 02-5474446-7</p>
<p>- Establishment of 22 ivory trade monitoring teams</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DNP established 22 teams with an average of 13 officers per team and adjust to 15-16 officers later on. Apart from arrest the illegal ivory trade, the teams also advise ivory shops on the compliance of all related laws and regulations and update DNP actions on a monthly basis. For implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act, integrated with Royal Thai Police, number of team has been increased to 79 teams nationwide. <i>(Details are given at 3.2.3)</i></p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
- Examination of the legal document of raw ivory and marking before issuing movement permit (preparing monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of Livestocks Development (DLD)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Movement of raw ivory across the province is required movement permit under new regulation of DLD (entered into force May 2014). When submit the application for movement permit, applicants must present a certified document for legal domesticated ivory (certificate of origin) issued by the Department of Provincial Administration to the official for inspection, marking the ivory. After the satisfaction on such document, DLD will issue a description of ivory paper and ivory movement permit with details of size, amount, weight, province of origin, province of destination, route of movement and vehicle for transportaton. Transportation must be done through at least one of 36 checkpoints nationwide. Violation is subject to maximum 6 month imprisonment or maximum 10,000 Baht or both.</p> <p>During April – September 2015, there are 5 movement permits issued for movement of total 64.79 kgs; all permits are given to the registered ivory traders.</p>
- Issuance of the certified document for legal domesticated ivory (certificate of origin) as a support document for movement permission (monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of Provincial Administration (DPA)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Certificate of origin indicates information of owner, size of ivory, number, weight, photo and information of elephant. The possessor of ivory can use a certificate of origin as a document to apply for movement permit (under the Animal Epidemic Act) and possession registration under the Elephant Ivory Act. Ministry of Interior has ordered all provinces to inform all elephant owners about the new regulations and issuance of certificate of origin of domesticated elephant ivory.</p> <p>DPA has issued total 8 certificates of origin to 6 persons with total 70.89 kgs. However, only 5 persons with ivory total weight 64.79 kgs used certificates applying for movement permit. (See Annex III, Figures 4)</p>
- Increase the number of inspections of ivory traders and continue to effectively enforce the law (monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: DNP and DBD</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Before the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) (October 2014 – March 2015), inspection had been conducted together with public relations totally 203 times (22 teams) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 102 times or 2-3 times/team/month in 8 target areas, and; • 101 times or 1-2 times/team/month in 14 precaution areas.
3.1.2 Measure to support the implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) (entered into force on January 22 nd , 2015)		
- Developing the law enforcement guideline for responsible officers	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: DNP and DBD</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DNP has prepared its officials readiness to implement the new law by developing guidelines for control of ivory trade and law enforcement in order to reinforce the official's competence as follows:</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p>(1) guideline regarding implementation and enforcement of the Elephant Ivory Act for dissemination during the training workshop on December 11th – 12th, 214;</p> <p>(2) Guideline for registration of ivory possession and trade including laws and relevant regulations through DNP's websites at www.dnp.go.th and www.citesdnp.org;</p> <p>(3) Guideline for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and the WARPA (No.3) B.E.2557, totally 1,800 books for dissemination to all related agencies nationwide;</p> <p>(4) Royal Thai Police develop guideline for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558, the WARPA (No.3) B.E.2557 and related laws on registration of ivory possession and trade, for dissemination to its 38 intelligence and suppression units, 262 officials.</p>
<p>- Developing 22 offices for being advisory and information services for trade and possession of ivory nationwide</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DNP established 22 ivory information centers (21 centers in the regional offices and 1 center in Bangkok) for providing information about the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 such as requirement related to ivory possession, trade and penalty to ensure the public and ivory traders understanding and cooperation. Public can contact relevant agencies through 1362 hotline number and 49 numbers nationwide and online channel for further information.</p> <p>During April – September 215, (information on September 2015) more than 50,000 people have contacted the centers to receive clarification and information on possession of Asian and African elephant ivory as well as ivory trade.</p>
<p>- Regular monthly monitoring and inspection of legally permitted shop and making report in every month (offenders are charged under the existing laws)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: DNP and Royal Thai Police (RTP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558, DNP has issued official's ID Cards for use in the inspection process which has inspected the ivory shops regularly since it was entered into force. Since the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act, DNP has inspected and warned the existing ivory traders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Existing trader are required to submit a request for permission prior to continue their ivory business; (2) Those who no longer wish to continue their ivory business have to report their possession according to the Elephant Ivory Act and cancel/amend their business registration according to the Business Registration Act; (3) Those who do not comply with the laws shall be penalized. (4) DNP has conducted inspection on ivory accounts with accompanying documents and examined ivory products in accordance with the laws. <p>Since the effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) (April – September 2015), inspection had been increasingly conducted totally 739 times (79 teams) as follows (See Annex III, Figures 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 481 times or 3-4 times/team/month in 8 target areas, and; • 258 times or 1-2 times/team/month in 14 precaution areas. <p>Furthermore, Royal Thai Police conducted inspection for 916 times nationwide. Details of 4 seizure cases are mentioned in 3.2.3</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
3.2 Curbing illegal ivory trade		
3.2.1 Strengthening suppression of ivory trafficking along the border, sea port, airport and postal mail		
Implementation in this activity has been conducted by integration among relevant agencies to strengthen effectiveness in import and export inspection, applying new inspection techniques as well as asset forfeiture under the Money Laundering Act.		
<p>- Increase the frequency of inspection of passengers, luggage in target flights (monthly report)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Customs Department, DNP, Port Authority of Thailand and Thai Airways</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During April – September 2015, all agencies has continually conducted inspection. Customs Department has increased frequency of inspection in risky routes both in aeril, port and land checkpoints from 10% to 100% (See Annex III, Figures 7) together with using database on import/export of goods to strengthen effectiveness of law enforcement. By integration with related agencies, Customs Department has seized 7 cases of total 5,593.4 kgs ivory. Two of seven cases are large-scale ivory seizures.</p> <p>(1) Case on April 20th, 2015. Customs Department seized 183 tusks, 619 pieces of ivory, total weight 2,049.45 kgs at Bangkok Port. Seized ivory were loaded in container marked as nuts transported from DR Congo via Malaysia, Thailand and destined to Lao PDR. The offender was charged with Customs Act and WARPA. The case is under investigation. (See Annex III, Figures 8)</p> <p>(2) Case on April 25th, 2015. Customs Department seized 188 tusks, 322 pieces of ivory, total weight 3,230.45 kgs at Laem Chabang Port. Seized ivory were loaded in container transported from Kenya via Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and destined to Lao PDR. The offender was charged with Customs Act and WARPA. From the investigation made by Kenya authority, 5 offenders were arrested. (See Annex III, Figures 9)</p> <p>Both large-scale cases are successfully seized by intelligence gathering together with risk assessment techniques, tracking technology and x-ray scan. Investigations were made in coordination with INTERPOL, Office of the Attorney General as well as forensic techniques.</p> <p>(3) Case on April 14th, 2015. Customs Department seized ivory total weight 29.5 kgs at Suvarnabhumi Airport. Seized ivory were loaded in passenger luggage transported from Angola via Ethiopia, Thailand, Malaysia and destined to Cambodia. Case is under investigation.</p> <p>(4) Case on April 29th, 2015. Customs Department seized 61 pieces of ivory total weight 23.5 kgs at Suvarnabhumi Airport. Seized ivory were loaded in passenger luggage transported from South Africa via Kenya and destined to Thailand. Two Thai citizens were arrested. Case is under investigation.</p> <p>(5) Case on June 22nd, 2015. Customs Department seized 11 pieces of ivory total weight 54.5 kgs at Suvarnabhumi Airport. Seized ivory were loaded in passenger luggage transported from Angola via Ethiopia, Thailand, Malaysia and destined to Vietnam. Case is under investigation.</p> <p>(6) Case on July 6th, 2015. Customs Department seized 28 tusks, 102 pieces of ivory total weight 202.7 kgs at Suvarnabhumi Airport. Seized ivory were loaded in passenger luggage transported from Angola via Ethiopia, Malaysia, Thailand and destined to Lao PDR. Case is under investigation.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p>(7) Case on August 4th, 2015. Customs Department seized 150 pieces of ivory products total weight 7 kgs at Thai-Lao Mittrabharp Bridge Border Checkpoint. Seized ivory were detected in a van with 3 Chinese suspects. Case is under investigation.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Regular exchanging of intelligence and inspection by integrated enforcement agency must continue. Further investigation with collaboration from relevant countries across trade route needs to be conducted.</p>
<p>- Apply new techniques to investigate imported and exported goods including Case Management Investigation System techniques, risk assessment techniques as well as Set up the X-ray equipment for parcel delivery by train (monthly report)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Customs Department and Royal Thai Police (RTP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During September 2014 – September 2015, Customs Department has used new techniques and technologies as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Using 5 sets of Case Management Investigation System (CMIS) in intelligence gathering; 2) Risk assessment of imported and exported goods; 3) Railway Cargo Inspection System (1 Unit); 4) Using Face Detection Technology with CCTV at Suvarnabhumi International Airport in one area; 5) Using Remote Command and Control System at International Airport in a total of 5 areas; 6) Using an X-ray machine in container inspection at Lam Chabang Port, and; 7) Using database on import/export of goods for searching packing lists in relation with suspect companies (use in 2015). <p>Moreover, Customs Department has strengthened effectiveness of goods inspection by installation of additional X-Ray Machines (Mobile Type 12 Units, Fixed Type 4 Units and Relocatable Type 10 Units) and 1,647 closed circuit television cameras.</p> <p>Royal Thai Police has applied Case Management Investigation System (CMIS) in intelligence analysis and Wildlife Criminal Management Practices.</p> <p>During April – September 2015, Customs Department working with relevant agencies have seized 7 ivory cases (2 of 7 cases are large-scale seizures) by strengthening in luggage inspection, using x-ray scans, risk assessment techniques, etc. (Details are mention in 3.2)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Implementation shall be done continually with appropriate techniques depending on situation and circumstances.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
- Transferring cases of large-scale ivory seizures for legal procedure under the Anti-Money Laundering Act (monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Customs Department, DNP and Royal Thai Police (RTP)</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During April – September 2015, there are 2 cases of large-scale seizures being proceeded to the Anti-money Laundering Committee as follows:</p> <p>(1) Case on April 20th, 2015, seizure of 183 tusks, 619 pieces of ivory, total weight 2,049.45 kgs, and;</p> <p>(2) Case on April 25th, 2015, seizure of 188 tusks, 322 pieces of ivory, total weight 3,230.45 kgs.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Concerned agencies should expedite the process and enforce the asset forfeiture in ivory cases.</p>
- Collection and Analysis DNA samples from the case of offences (Total weight more than 500 kg) to be further investigated (monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During April – September 2015, DNP by its Wildlife Forensics Unit has collected samples from 2 cases of large-scale seizure in April 2015 for DNA analysis as much as 10%. (See Annex III, Figures 10)</p> <p>(1) Case on April 20th, 2015, seizure of 183 tusks, 619 pieces of ivory , (collected 74 samples), and;</p> <p>(2) Case on April 25th, 2015, seizure of 188 tusks, 322 pieces of ivory, (collected 51 samples).</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>DNP is developing a low-cost and less time-consumed DNA analysis by cooperation with academic institutes.</p>
3.2.2 Control of confiscated ivory		
- Improvement of marking and registration system of confiscated ivory (tri-monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agency: Customs Department and DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p><u>During April – September 2015</u></p> <p>1.DNP conducted the disposal and utilization of confiscated ivory in total 2,652.67, of which case is finalized, in accordance with the Cabinet Decision as follows (See Annex III, Figures 11):</p> <p>1) confiscated ivories weight 538.44 kgs are given to academic institutes, governmental agencies and museums for scientific and educational purposes</p> <p>2) Other confiscated ivories weight 2,114.23 kgs, which are not appropriate for scientific and educational purpose as 1), are disposed by crushing with hammermill and incinerated.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p><u>Method</u></p> <p>Confiscated ivories were crushed into small pieces and then incinerated at a high temperature for approximately 1,100^o C. Committee and officials are assigned to control and examine throughout the disposal process.<u>Transparency</u></p> <p>1) DNP assigns auditors for checking volume, marking, keeping in container and closing. All activities must be done in open area with 24-hours security guards.</p> <p>2) Disposal of confiscated ivory is conducted formally. Special guests including the Honourable Ambassadors, high-level officials from relevant agencies and press are invited to join the ceremony as witness.</p> <p>3) DNP assigns committee on burning of confiscated ivory responsible for conducting and examining all burning process until ivory becomes heavy waste mixed with other industrial waste, which is unreusable and buried in the ground.</p> <p>4) There are remaining 17,362.69 kgs of confiscate ivory in the updated system.</p>
<p>- Improvement of the security system both patrol and CCTV surveillance in every 6 months</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Customs Department and DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During September 2014 – September 2015, confiscated ivory has been stored in secured facilities under responsibility of 2 agencies - DNP and Customs Department. Safekeeping measures are being continuously undertaken . DNP and Customs Department have installed and maintained CCTVs and security system to keep a regular watch on the stockpile and ensure safekeeping in most effective manner. There are inspections of the responsive committee.</p> <p>Moreover, under the Cabinet Decision on March 27th, 2015, the cabinet approved disposal of confiscated ivory, along with giving a reasonable amount of ivory to relevant agencies for scientific research and educational purposes. The ivory stockpile disposal ceremony was undertaken on August 26th, 2015.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Security measures shall be maintained continually in comply with appropriateness and recent situation.</p>
<p>3.2.3 Strengthening the cooperation and intelligence sharing at all levels</p>		
<p>- Establishment of task force among law enforcement agencies (October 2014) and continued enforcement activities</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: Royal Thai Police, Customs Department, DNP, Department of Livestock Development, Port Authority of Thailand, Airport Authority of Thailand and other related agencies.</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During April – September 2015, there are 4 cases of internal ivory seizures as follows (See Annex III, Figures 12 and 13):</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<p>1) Case on June 4th, 2015. At Surin Province, one Thai citizen is arrested under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 with 866 ivory products seized. Case is under further investigation.</p> <p>2) Case on July 15th, 2015. Selling ivory via Facebook without trade permit, one Thai citizen is arrested under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558. Case is under further investigation.</p> <p>3) Case on August 4th, 2015. At Nakornsawan Province, one Thai citizen is arrested as selling ivory without trade permit under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 with 580 kgs of ivory products seized. Case is under further investigation.</p> <p>4) Case on August 25th, 2015. Selling ivory products without trade permit, one Thai citizen is arrested under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 with 5.07 grams of ivory product seized.</p> <p><u>Other prevention activities</u></p> <p>1) Compiling information of traders and their location for inspection of 178 ivory shops. No offence is detected.</p> <p>2) Undertaking intelligence practices by 10 intelligence units. No offence is detected.</p> <p>3) Inspecting ivory possession and general shops in some risky areas 916 times in 12 areas. One suspect case is observed. Further examination is taken.</p> <p>Note: Inter-agencies Task Force shall be undertaken continually.</p>
- Increasing channel of intelligence exchange (such as online media, hot lines, etc.) and prompt coordination with responsible agencies	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: Royal Thai Police and DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP regularly updates Facebook page on “Control of Internal Trade in Ivory” as well as receiving calls through “hotline 1362”. • Royal Thai Police has broadcasted public relation campaigns on its 44 radio stations nationwide to urge general public giving information of illegal ivory trade to officials. <p>Note: Channel of intelligence exchange shall be maintained and continue realtime interaction to allow rapid response.</p>
- Development of domestic network for monitoring illegal activities related to ivory (at least 2 networks)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: Royal Thai Police, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion and DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>During April – September 2015, Royal Thai Police organized meetings with network of traders and youths in volunteering on illegal ivory trade informants totally 178,903 participants.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
<p>- Strengthening enforcement agencies cooperation via THAILAND-WEN meeting (at least once during July – September 2015)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: Royal Thai Police, Customs Department, DNP, Department of Livestock Development, Port Authority of Thailand, Airport Authority of Thailand and other related agencies.</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (Thailand –WEN), is an established network to strengthen cooperation among all related wildlife law enforcement agencies such as DNP, Customs Department, Royal Thai Police, Military as well as Local Administrative Agencies.</p> <p><u>During April – September 2015</u></p> <p>On August 26th – 28th, 2015, DNP hosted a Thailand – WEN meeting at Phitsanuloke Province with 90 participants from all related agencies. (See Annex III, Figures 14)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Thailand –WEN meeting should be organized more often in order to maintain inter-agencies collaboration and to enhance the effectiveness of network.</p>
<p>- Increasing information and intelligence sharing among ASEAN-WEN members, CITES, INTERPOL, WCO and appropriate channel (monthly report)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: Royal Thai Police, Customs Department, DNP, Department of Livestock Development, Port Authority of Thailand, Airport Authority of Thailand and other related agencies.</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Intelligence sharing has been undertaken among ASEAN – WEN, CITES Parties, INTERPOL, World Custom Organization in order to strengthen international cooperation to suppress international wildlife crimes. (See Annex III, Figures 15)</p> <p><u>During April – September 2015</u></p> <p>Increased intelligence sharing among regional and international enforcement network has successfully led to to seize 2 large-scale ivory cases in April 2015.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Intelligence sharing must be maintained on the regular basis while success stories should be recorded as a good example and amplify for broader collaboration.</p>
<p>- Convening meetings/ workshops/training courses on ETIS</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>(No activity has been conducted during April – September 2015.)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>DNP continually coordinates with related agencies in reporting ivory cases into ETIS.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
3.3 Capacity building		
3.3.1 Developing guideline and provide the necessary equipment for enforcement officer	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP and Department of Business Development</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p><u>During April – September 2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP produced 10,000 copies of handbook, brochures and posters on identification of ivory and other materials and distributed to law enforcement officers in DNP, Customs Department, Royal Thai Police, Airport Authority of Thailand and Department of Livestock Development. Digital copies of the materials are also made available. • DNP produced 200 copies of guidelines for its officers regarding implementation and enforcement under the Elephant Ivory Act • Department of Business Development produced 3,000 copies of Guidelines for implementation of the Commercial Registration Act 1956 and Accounting Act 2000 regarding trade in ivory and also requirements and steps in the legal process disseminated to related agencies and uploaded on internet at http://regcom.dbd.go.th. • DNP developed manual for officials to input data into the Ivory Database System according to the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and uploaded on website http://ivory.dnp.go.th/ivory_manual.pdf • DNP developed operational guideline for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and WARPA (No.3) B.E.2557 distributed to relevant agencies i.e. Royal Thai Police, Customs, DNP, Department of Provincial Administration and Department of Livestocks Development.
3.3.2 Organizing training courses /workshops to keys enforcement officers in relevant topics such as trade inspection, ivory identification, etc. (at least 3 times	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP, Department of Business Development and Royal Thai Police</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p><u>During April – September 2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Thai Police convened 3 workshops titled “Strengthening effectiveness in prevention and suppression of illegal ivory trade” to police and relevant officials in targeted area engaged in implementation of Thailand’s NIAP in order to building better understand of CITES and relevant laws (Total 462 participants). (See Annex III, Figures 16) • DNP organized 2 trainings on inputing data into the Ivory Database System, a training on implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act and preparing the ivory accounts, and, a meeting on methods in collecting samples for forensics purpose (total 430 participants attend trainings/meeting). (See Annex III, Figures 17) <p>Note:</p> <p>DNP continually organized training/workshop/seminar to increase efficiency in implementation of relevant laws and regulations.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
Category 4: Public Relations (See Annex IV, Figures 18-25)		
4.1 Raising awareness among general public, ivory traders, elephant owners and tourists on the commitment under CITES, relevant laws and regulations as well as the campaign discouraging ivory consumption through various types of media		
4.1.1 Producing and distributing various communication materials on ivory issue in Thai and English for offline use. (i.e. newspapers, magazines, , television and community radio network.) (monthly report)	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Department of Business Development, Department of Trade Negotiations, Department of Livestocks Development, Department of International Economics Affairs, Department of Information, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Public Relations, Immigration Bureau, Bangkok Metropolis, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Airport Authority of Thailand, Thai Airways, WWF - Thailand</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>Public Awareness raising activities have been launched to reach out to different target audience as follow.</p> <p>(1) <u>Foreign tourists</u></p> <p><u>Message:</u> warning not to buy ivory products and/or bringing ivory products out of the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP and Airport Authority of Thailand launched public relation campaigns to Thai and foreign passengers by broadcasting VDO through 416 monitors in international airports nationwide (Suvarnabhumi, Don Muang, Chiangmai, Hadyai, Phuket, Mae Fa Luang Chiangrai), 79 outstanding signs at baggage claim conveyor and 4 brochure desks. This campaign has reached at least 29.84 million passengers¹. • DNP produced 140,000 copies of campaigning sticker for raising awareness of prohibition on import and export of ivory. • DNP has held an exhibition aiming to raise awareness among the public and foreign tourists regarding restrictions on ivory trade at Chatuchak Weekend Market for 16 daying during the weekend of June – July 2015. This exhibition reached at least 576,000 persons². • DNP produced 170,000 copies of leaflet in 4 languages (Thai, English, Chinese and Japanese). • DNP and Department of Livestock Development launched awareness raising activity at 36 border checkpoints nationwide throughout June 2015. • DNP by its regional offices launched awareness raising activity outside Bangkok for 483 times. • Department of Environmental Quality Promotion contributed 2 articles regarding ivory trade which were published by English newspaper i.e. the Nation and Viet Nam News.

¹ Reference from 2014 Statistic of Airport Authority of Thailand <http://vigportal.mot.go.th/portal/site/PortalMOT/stat/index34URL/>

² Reference from 2013 Statistic of the Railways Authority of Thailand <http://www.manager.co.th/Home/ViewNews.aspx?NewsID=9560000029430>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thai Airways International (THAI) published stories about elephant conservation and campaign against illegal ivory trade, contributed by DNP and WWF-Thailand, stories in its montly in-flight magazine “Sawasdee” during April – August 2015 (100,000 copies/month). Red stickers written “Import-Export of Ivory & Ivory Product is Prohibited by Law” were adhered on the cover of each copy. • Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) distributed 3 languages leaflets (Thai, English and Chinese) at its information centers and via tourism business network such as Thai Hotel Association, The Association of Domestic Travel, etc. • Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) informed its 35 regional offices in the country, 27 oversea offices and 42,568 licensed tour guides regarding prohibition on import and export of ivory and ivory products. • Immigration Bureau has distributed posters and leaflet regarding ivory trade control. <p>(2) <u>Thai Public (buyer and ivory possessor)</u></p> <p><u>Message:</u> information about new restriction and regulations under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>DNP</u>: 11 press release (April-July), 105 news articles, 118 times of radio advertisement via 8 radio stations, 18 TV advertisement, 2 buses wrapping with service route around Bangkok, a “15 x 30 m²” sized billboard, 3 public relation boards, and leaflets. • <u>The Department of Environmental Quality Promotion</u> produced and launched radio advertisement on ivory trade control and CITES, broadcasted for 781 times. • <u>The Department of Public Relations</u> launched campaigns ‘don’t buy ivory’ via its radio and TV stations nationwide for 16,110 times. • <u>The Royal Thai Police</u> launched radio advertisement on ivory trade control via its 44 community radio stations. • <u>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u> broadcasted a spot on ivory trade control through its radio station named Saranrom. • <u>The Immigration Bureau</u> broadcasted a spot on ivory trade control via its 2 radio stations. • <u>The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)</u> distributed informations regarding regulation on possession of ivory and ivory trade permission at its 50 branches throughout Bangkok. <p>(3) <u>Ivory Trader</u></p> <p><u>Message:</u> information about new requirement and regulations under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Business Development has displayed signboard written prohibition on import and export of ivory and ivory product. • DNP distributed placard and displayed at ivory shops, showing information and instruction for ivory purchasers about requirement under new ivory law . • DNP provided information of regulation on ivory trade to those who apply for ivory trade permit at its office nationwide and via call center services.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
<p>4.1.2 Increasing channel of public awareness raising and campaign via online channels and diplomatic mission (monthly report)</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Department of Business Development, Department of Trade Negotiations, Department of Livestocks Development, Department of International Economics Affairs, Department of Information, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Public Relations, Immigration Bureau, Bangkok Metropolis, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Airport Authority of Thailand, Thai Airways, WWF - Thailand</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Foreign Affairs: reinforce the Thai government commitment and serious enforcement to eliminate illegal ivory trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distribute information of progress on implementation of NIAP and enforcement of the Elephant Ivory Act on its website and social media; - distribute statement on latest development on Thailand's ivory trade control to 93 Royal Thai Embassies and consulars worldwide, including relevant forums; - distribute information to raise awareness on demand reduction in ivory consumption and inform the public about requirement for registration) www.mfa.go.th and MFA Facebook. • Department of Trade Negotiations provided clarification statement regarding progress of ivory trade control to Thai Permanent Missions at Geneva for the WTO committee on trade and environment as well as distributing such statement to its 66 oversea offices in 44 countries worldwide. • Immigration Bureau published a raising awareness brochure on its website. • Tourism Authority of Thailand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posted information through website namely www.tourismthailand.org, www.tatnews.org and) www.tourismthailand.org/7greens and facebook : Tourism Thailand-Inter PR; - published information of penalty provisions on import and export of ivory on its French language website at the Paris office; - posted information of penalty provisions on import and export of ivory on its Chinese language website, done by its Beijing Office (www.weibo.com/tatbjs), Chengdu Office (www.weixin.qq.com/s) and Changhai Office (http://mp.weixin.qq.com/s); - published articles regarding do and don't for Chinese tourists when travel to Thailand as well as prohibition on export of ivory and ivory products in newspaper i.e Shanghai Morning and Qianjiang Evening News in July 2015, and; - posted news and information about Thailand's prohibition on export of ivory and ivory products on 4 websites i.e. www.eTurbonews.com, www.123-hotels.com, www.einnews.com, and, www.eglobaltravelmedia.com.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posted information related to ivory trade control regulation and requirement on its website (www.dnp.go.th and www.citesdnp.org) ,24 regional offices’ websites, with 1.98 million viewers; - lauched new Facebook page named “Control of Internal Trade in Ivory” with 499 followers; • WWF – Thailand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posted news on ivory seizures by Thai authorities on Facebook, with 21,932 viewers; - posted press release regarding Thailand’s co-sponsor the UNGA Resolution on Tackling the Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife on Facebook, with 11,618 viewers, and; - posted news stories on the first destruction of confiscated ivory in Thailand on Facebook, with 309,958 viewers. • Department of Business Development disseminated public relation messages to various websites i.e. www.dbd.go.th (approx 1.28 million viewers), www.inn.co.th, www.mcot.net, www.manageonline.co.th, www.thairathonline.co.th, www.prachachat.net, www.TNAMcot.com, Manager Online, Dailynews Online.
4.1.3 Undertaking campaign at ivory trade hotspots such as Chatuchak weekend market, airport and tourist attraction sites	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP, Department of Business Development, Department of Public Relations, Immigration Bureau, Bangkok Metropolis and Airport Authority of Thailand.</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in cooperation with Department of Business Development, Royal Thai Police, Department of Public Relations, Offices of Natural Resources and Environment and Administrative Authorities undertook public relation campaigns for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act in 8 targeted Provinces, and; - organized an awareness raising event at Suvarnabhumi Airport, 150,000 persons received the communication message. • WWF-Thailand organized exhibition named “Chang Boon Chuay” in 3 languages (Thai, English and Chinese) as a consecutive event after campaign “Chor Chang Can Save Elephants” (reported in the 2nd report of NIAP) with 1.3 million supporters. The Boon Chuay exhibit was held in order to inform the public including tourists about killing of elephant for ivory and to dissuade them from purchase of ivory. Exhibition wasdisplayed for 5 months during March – July 2015 at 4 popular shopping arcades and department stores in Bangkok. At least 4 million people received the communication message.
4.1.4 Organize a seminar/meeting such as meeting with tour operator, ivory traders, etc.	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>DNP convened 2 meetings with ivory traders regarding implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act - (1) in Bangkok with 150 participants and (2) in Nakorn Sawan with 56 participants.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY of PROGRESS
4. 2 Raise Awareness	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNP, by its 21 Wildlife and Nature Learning Centers, organized awareness raising campaigns to reduce demand for ivory through youth camps, exhibition and mobile exhibition regarding possession and trade permission; • DNP organized special event on identification of ivory at Chatuchak Weekend Market every Saturday – Sunday. • DNP undertook mobile exhibition on ivory trade control for 120 times nationwide.
Category 5. Monitoring and Evaluation		
5.1 Appointed 4 sub-committees on Monitoring and Evaluation under The Thailand National Committee on CITES	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP and relevant agencies</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <p>All 4 sub-committee were already appointed and mentioned in the previous report.</p>
5.2 Organizing the meetings of Thailand National Committee on CITES/Sub-Committee to monitor and evaluate the implementation of NIAP	Substantially achieved	<p>Responsible Agencies: DNP and relevant agencies</p> <p>Summary of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During April – September 2015 (See AnnexV, Figures 26 and 27): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 meetings of Thailand National Committee on CITES were organized to follow up the progress of implementation of NIAP, and; • 6 meetings of Sub-committee were organized.
5.3 Report on progress of implementation of NIAP to CITES Secretariat	Substantially achieved	3 rd progress report on implementation of NIAP is agreed by the Cabinet on September 8 th , 2015.

4. Indicators (During April – September 2015)

Category		Indicator	Performance
Enactment of the laws and regulation	1	2 primary laws	2 primary laws entered into force: 1) Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) 2) Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act (No.3) B.E. 2557 (2014)
	2	At least 5 subordinate laws	22 subordinate laws entered into force: 1) 1 regulation under the Beast of Burden Act B.E.2482 (1939) 2) 5 notifications/ regulation under the Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and B.E. 2557 (2014) 3) 16 notifications/ regulations under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015)
Establishment of registration system	1	3 registration systems	3 registration systems 1) Registration system of ivory traders and ivory products 2) Registration system for legal possession of ivory from domesticated and African elephants 3) Registration system for confiscated ivory
Supervision and law enforcement	1	At least 22 ivory trade patrol teams are established	79 ivory trade patrol teams are established
	2	Numbers of patrol operations undertaken throughout the country 1) At least twice/month/ patrol team for target areas 2) At least once/month/ patrol team for precaution areas	739 times of shop inspection undertaken nationwide (April-August, 2015) 1) 481 inspections undertaken across 8 targeted areas (3-4 times/month/team) 2) 258 inspections undertaken across 14 precaution areas (1-2 times/month/team)
	3	Develop 22 relevant agencies into Information Service and Advice Centers throughout the country	1) 22 Information Service and Advice Centers has been assigned and operated throughout the country 2) More than 10,000 people has used the service

Category		Indicator	Performance
Supervision and law enforcement (Cont.)	4	Formulate an operational handbook	<p>1) Guideline regarding implementation and enforcement of the Elephant Ivory Act</p> <p>2) Guideline for registration of ivory possession and trade including laws and relevant regulations</p> <p>3) Guideline for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 and the WARPA (No.3) B.E.2557</p> <p>4) Guideline for implementation of the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558, the WARPA (No.3) B.E.2557 and related laws on registration of ivory possession and trade</p>
	5	Introduce at least 3 new inspection techniques	<p>Used new techniques and technologies as follows:</p> <p>1) Case Management Investigation System (CMIS)</p> <p>2) Risk assessment of imported and exported goods</p> <p>3) Railway Cargo Inspection System</p> <p>4) CCTV Face Detection Technology</p> <p>5) Remote Command and Control System at International Airport</p> <p>6) X-ray machine in container inspection</p> <p>7) Database on import/export of goods for searching packing lists in relation with suspect companies</p>
	6	DNA reports for all large-scale seizures (over 500 kgs in total weight)	DNP Wildlife Forensics Unit collected samples from 2 cases of large-scale seizure in April 2015. DNP is during the process of DNA analysis.
	7	Number of officials attending the training	During April- August 2015, a total of 1,082 officials attended series of seminars/workshops/training on law enforcement, trade and possession of ivory under provision of the new laws, case investigation, ETIS, Control Deliveries etc.

Category		Indicator	Performance
Public awareness	1	Type of media and frequency of public relations	Public awareness raising activity has been done through various communication channels as follows: 1) 145 news articles 2) 680,000 printed materials 3) 5,160 broadcastings on television 4) 29,280 broadcastings on radio 5) 40 websites and 9 accounts of social networks 6) 495 advertising boards
Evaluation and monitoring	1	Frequency of monitoring	27 times of monitoring at all levels e.g. Cabinet, ministry, committees.
	2	Frequency of meeting	11 meetings organized for relevant committees and sub-committees.
	3	Reporting	A progress report on Thailand NIAP implementation

5. Clarifications requested by members of Standing Committee regarding implementation of Thailand's NIAP

Points of clarification	Fact/ present implementation	Future plan
<p>1. The newly-introduced penalties for illegal possession and trade in African elephant ivory.</p> <p>1) Confirmation that existing penalties under the Customs Act 1939 remain applicable to illegal import and export of African ivory.</p> <p>2) Information on the newly-introduced penalties for African elephant ivory versus domesticated elephant ivory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic trade and possession ▪ Import and export 	<p>Listing African elephant as protected species in Thailand under the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act (WARPA) 1992 that empowered authorities to enforce and prosecute domestic trade and possession of illegal African elephant, parts and products thereof, including ivory and ivory product under the Act. The offenders are subjected to maximum of 4 years imprisonment or maximum of 40,000 Baht fine or both. African elephant is the first ever non-native species listed as protected species in Thailand under WARPA. African elephant is now protected under same law which is used to protect rare species in Thailand, for example: Tigers, wild Elephants, Bears, Gaur, Banteng etc.</p> <p>WARPA is the main law for conserving diverse wild animals as well as its natural habitats, which has its own complexity and is relevant to multiple dimensions. Legal amendment to increase the penalties requires lengthy review deliberation process. Therefore, revising the penalty is not feasible during the timeframe stated in NIAP.</p> <p>However, the current penalty of maximum four-year imprisonment is in accordance with the Resolution adopted by UN Economic and Social Council (July 25th, 2013). While penalty under the Elephant Ivory Act is specifically defined for ivory, fine penalty is exclusively set to be higher than the ivory value.</p> <p>Existing penalties for illegal activities involving ivory are as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Illegal import and export of African elephant ivory is subjected to the following regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprisonment for a maximum 4 years or fine of a maximum 40,000 Baht or both under WARPA - Imprisonment for a maximum 10 years or fine of a maximum of 4 times of goods value or both under the Customs Act <p>According to Thai Criminal Code, the highest penalty will be imposed for the case of which a single act violates multiple laws. By that it means smuggling of African elephant ivory shall <u>be punished up to 10 years of jail term or fined up to 4 times of ivory value or both in accordance with the Customs Act.</u> This also applies to cases of illegal import and export of wild elephant ivory that violate the WARPA and smuggling of domestic elephant ivory that offend the Elephant Ivory Act, both activities violate the Customs Act and therefore punishable by a maximum 10 years or fine of a maximum of 4 times of goods value or both, which is the regulation with highest penalty.</p>	<p>Enacts new wildlife law in substitution of the existing WARPA.</p> <p>Provisions and penalties will be updated to be consistent with current circumstance.</p>

Points of clarification	Fact/ present implementation	Future plan
<p>1. The newly-introduced penalties for illegal possession and trade in African elephant ivory. (cont.)</p>	<p>2) Thailand principally considers penalty of regulation by imprisonment term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penalties in cases of illegal trade and possession of African elephant ivory and domestic elephant ivory are as followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal trade of African elephant ivory is punishable under WARPA (<u>a maximum 4 years or fine of a maximum of 40,000 Baht or both</u>) that has higher imprisonment penalty than case of illegal trade in domesticated elephant ivory under the Elephant Ivory Act (<u>a maximum 3 years or fine of a maximum of 6,000,000 Baht or both</u>) - Illegal possession of African elephant ivory is punishable under WARPA (<u>a maximum 4 years or fine of a maximum of 40,000 Baht or both</u>) that has higher imprisonment penalty than case of illegal possession of domesticated elephant ivory under the Elephant Ivory Act imposed <u>only fine penalty (fine of a maximum of 3,000,000 Baht)</u>. ▪ Illicit import and export of African elephant ivory and wild elephant ivory violate WARPA, while smuggling of domesticated elephant ivory offends the Elephant Ivory Act, and both cases considered as illegal activities under the Customs Act. Therefore offender is punishable by <u>a maximum 10 years or fine of a maximum of 4 times of goods value or both</u>, which is the regulation with highest penalty. (Referred to 1) 	

Points of clarification	Fact/ present implementation	Future plan
<p>2. The minimum age of registration for live domesticated elephant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939), owners are required to register their elephants when reached eight years old due to physical characteristics of elephant at that age are quite stable, little changes may occur, making the physical distinguishing of individual elephant feasible. However, the law has no prohibition to register elephants prior to the age of eight. Department of Provincial Administration (DPA), the responsible authority, encourages elephant owners to register elephant calves younger than eight. Department of Livestock Development (DLD) maintains a list of calves under eight that compiles from animal health records and regulation procedures on animal transportation. • Thailand is during the amendment of the Beast of Burden Act B.E. 2482 (1939) to make provisions up-to-date. Certain important points include changing required age of elephants to be registered from eight year to at birth until 3 month old. The elephant identification document has a validity of 5 years from date of issuance. The elephant owner is required to renew the document every five year, allowing a more strengthened inspection and monitoring of characteristic changes to the elephant and ownership by authorities. Minister of Interior has agreed in principle for amendment, and DPA is in process of legal enactment. • Additional efforts have been made to prevent fraud registration as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing the domesticated elephant database of Thailand, data of total 3,282 domesticated elephants has already inputted, including physical characteristics, DNA information and photos of elephant, and ownership. The database facilitates change of elephant identification document to new form. ○ Compiling DNA information from relevant authorities, eg. Thailand Elephant Organization of MNRE, DNA information of approximately 1,400 elephants is in the process of inputting data into the domesticated elephant database. ○ Dissemination of information and guidelines to elephant owners through various channels <p>elephant owners to register their elephant calves under the age of eight. Revising form of elephant identification document to include more details of elephant and its tusks necessary for inspection eg. Microchip number, DNA, photos etc. There is also number of measures taken to expedite procedures of document changing, for example, assigned special operation unit(s) to assist local offices where large number of the elephants is recorded, enforcing relevant regulations to hasten elephant owners to change the elephant identification document. In case that elephant owner does not change the elephant identification document to new form by the end of September 2015, DPA will revoke the account and data involved with such elephant from the domesticated elephant database.</p>	<p>Collecting DNA sampling and database of domesticated elephants nationwide. Countrywide educational institutes are expected to cooperate with.</p>

Points of clarification	Fact/ present implementation	Future plan
3. The ivory registration process and documentation of origin and lawful acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of ivory possession registration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ivory possessor registers ivory in their possession with relevant evidence/documents. Characteristics and photo of each ivory item was recorded thoroughly, the ivory then marked with tamper proof stickers with ID number. DNP issues receipt of the registration. ○ DNP inspects legality of the registration in accordance with following guidances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviews documentation or providence indicating legality of ivory items for example elephant registration document, sale document, receipts from shops registered for ivory trade under the Commercial Registration Act. Since there has never has been legal provision required documentation for ivory possession, witness memorandum is alternately use for identifying legal acquisition of ivory. - audits physical characteristic, number, size, weight and others that must coincide with information and photos recorded in the registration document. - check the marking sticker on ivory from the date of registration, id number of sticker must matched with the document and no sign of removal/changes to sticker must be found. - Once DNP has inspected legality of the ivory, DNP will then issue a certificate of ivory possession. In case that reasonable suspicion is found, for example size and characteristics of ivory item do not match with reference document of acquisition, the law empowers officials to call for additional evidence. If the evidence is not insufficient to support legality of the ivory, DNA test shall be further conducted. In the case that possessor is unable to prove legal acquisition of ivory or result of DNA test identifies species of elephant as African elephant, the ivory will thus be confiscated and fall as state asset. The possessor of African elephant ivory shall be prosecuted by WARPA. • Preparation for inspection of ivory possession registration summarized in the following points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuously exercise understanding among responsible officers regarding implementation and enforcement of the Elephant Ivory Act. Guides have been produced for officers to support implementation regarding ivory registration inspection and documentation issuance, as well as ivory shop inspection. ○ Organized meetings for ivory traders to reinforce understanding requirements on ivory trade in at Bangkok and Nakornsawan, one of ivory trade hotspots, on August 11, 2015 and August 18, 2015, respectively. ○ Prioritized groups of ivory possessor for the initial phase of inspection following the registration as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ivory shops previously recorded as traders of items made from African elephant ivory - ivory in possession for commercial purpose - ivory products with suspicious characteristics or large amounts registered under one person - raw ivory with large size or large amounts of raw ivory registered under one person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of focus groups is planned to be finalized by June 2016. • Conducts regular inspection of ivory shops. • Plans to precede DNA analysis for ivory items sale in ivory shops.

Annex

Annex I

Category 1 - Enactment of laws and regulations



Figure 1 New form of elephant identification certificate and inspection process. More details of elephant e.g. Microchip number, DNA code, photos, tusk size, are included in the elephant identification certificate for supporting further enforcement.

List of newly-enacted laws and regulations to solve the problems of illegal ivory trade.

Primary laws:

1. Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act (WARPA) (No.3) B.E. 2557(2014)
(entered into force since February 22th, 2015)

Subordinate laws under WARPA: 5 subordinate laws

1) Ministerial Regulation listing animals as protected species (No.3) B.E.2558 (2015)
(published in the Government Gazette on January 13th, 2015 and entered into force since March 14th, 2015)

2) Departmental Notification on forms and means of possession registration, forms of sale documents, proof of evidence, issuance of temporary possession permit for protected species, issuance of possession certificates of protected species, carcasses or products thereof B.E. 2558 (2015) (Entered into force since January 28th, 2015)

3) Departmental Notification of defining the places and means of possession registration of African elephants, parts and products B.E.2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

4) Ministerial Notification on requirements of protected animal care B.E. 2558 (2015)
(entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

5) Ministerial regulation prescribing criteria, procedures and requirements for permission application and permission of import, export or transit of wildlife specimens, carcasses and wildlife products B.E.2558 (entered into force since April 30th, 2015)

Primary laws:

2. Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 22th, 2015)

Subordinate laws under Elephant Ivory Act: 16 subordinate laws

1) Departmental Notification on possession registration of ivory acquired prior to the effective date of Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since June 17th, 2015) (Revised)

2) Departmental Notification on criteria, procedures and requirements on ivory trade B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since January 28th, 2015)

3) Departmental Notification on reasonable suspicion and proof of evidence B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since January 28th, 2015)

4) Departmental Notification on defining the places and means of possession registration prior to effective date of the Elephant Ivory Act. B.E. 2558 (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

5) Ministerial Notification on forms of ivory possession certificate B.E. 2558 (2015).
(entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

6) Ministerial Notification on registration of ivory possession, ownership transfer, change of possession place, processing or modification of ivory B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

7) Ministerial Notification on characteristic and size of ivory exempted from possession registration B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

8) Ministerial Notification on reasonable suspicion and proof of evidence B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

9) Ministerial Notification on appointing officers under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force from February 6th, 2015)

10) Ministerial Notification on identification cards of officers under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since February 6th, 2015)

11) Ministerial Notification on establishment of fining committees and criteria and consideration approaches of the committees B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force from February 6th, 2015)

12) Ministerial regulation prescribing criteria, procedures and requirements for permission application, permission and suspension or cancellation of ivory trade permit B.E.2558 (2015) (entered into force since May 13th, 2015)

13) Ministerial regulation prescribing criteria, procedures and requirements for permission application and permission of import, export or transit of ivory B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since May 13th, 2015)

14) Ministerial regulation prescribing fee of permission B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since May 13th, 2015)

15) Ministerial Notification on characteristic and size of ivory exempted from possession registration B.E. 2558 (No.3) (2015) (entered into force since June 17th, 2015)

16) Ministerial Notification on ownership transfer, change of possession place, processing or modification of ivory acquired prior to the effective date of Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) (entered into force since June 17th, 2015)

Subordinate laws under the Beast of Burden Act B.E 2482 (1939)

Ministerial Regulation on Beasts of Burden Act (No.2) B.E. 2557 (2015) (Published in the Government Gazette on December 16th, 2014 and entered into force since February 14th, 2015)

Annex II

Category 2: Establishment of registration system

ivory.dnp.go.th

Username : Password : เข้าสู่ระบบ

ระบบฐานข้อมูลงาช้าง

หน้าหลัก | คำร้องขอใบอนุญาต | เอกสารเผยแพร่ | ติดต่อเรา | เว็บไซต์ที่เกี่ยวข้อง | คู่มือการบันทึกข้อมูล

ค้นหา ใบอนุญาต(เลขบัตรประชาชน/เลขทะเบียนนิติบุคคล) เลือก

ขออนุญาตครอบครองงาช้าง

บุคคลธรรมดา

นิติบุคคล

ขออนุญาตค้างาช้าง

บุคคลธรรมดา

นิติบุคคล

งาช้างของกลาง




Figure 2 Main page of the national ivory database.

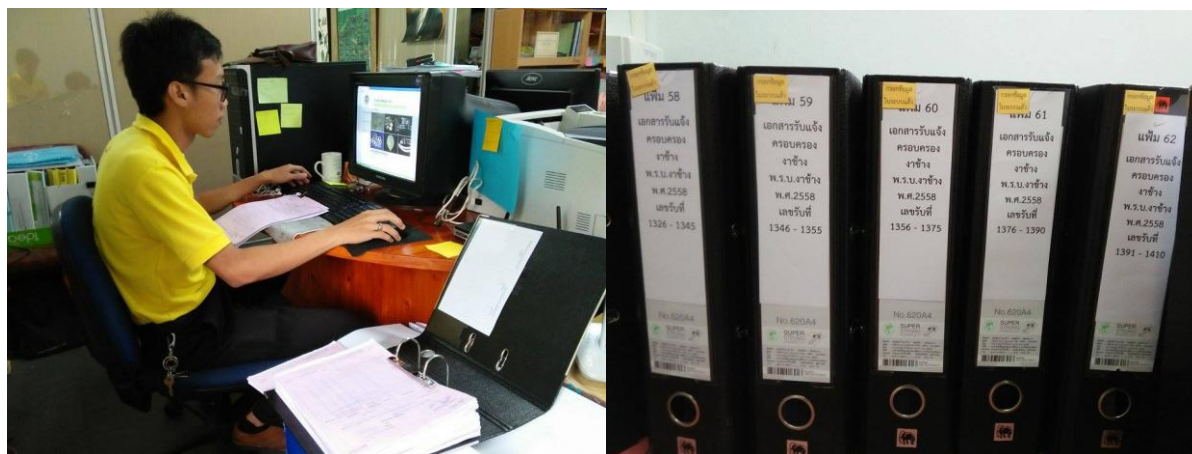



Figure 3 Inputting data into the national ivory database.

Annex III

Category 3: Supervision and Law Enforcement



หนังสือรับรองแหล่งที่มาของงาช้างที่ได้จากช้างซึ่งเป็นสัตว์พาหนะ
ตามกฎหมายว่าด้วยสัตว์พาหนะ

ที่ ๑/๒๕๕๘

ที่ทำการ ที่ว่าการอำเภออ่าวลึก

หนังสือฉบับนี้ให้ไว้เพื่อรับรองว่า นายทองชู อินทร์สำราญ เลขประจำตัวประชาชน ๓-๓๒๐๓-๐๐๖๕๐-๘๒-๗ อยู่บ้านเลขที่ ๑๓๘ หมู่ที่ ๔ ตำบลกระโพ อำเภอท่าตูม จังหวัดสุรินทร์ เป็นเจ้าของงาช้าง/ขนาย จำนวน ๒ กิ่ง/ท่อน โดยมีรายละเอียด ดังนี้


๑. กิ่ง/ท่อน ที่ ๑ ขนาดเส้นรอบโคนงา ๓๐ ซม. ความยาวจากโคนถึงปลาย (ตามโค้งนอก) ๘๓ ซม. น้ำหนัก ๖.๘ กิโลกรัม

๒. กิ่ง/ท่อน ที่ ๒ ขนาดเส้นรอบโคนงา ๓๐ ซม. ความยาวจากโคนถึงปลาย (ตามโค้งนอก) ๘๐ ซม. น้ำหนัก ๖.๗ กิโลกรัม


กิ่งท่อน ตามข้อ ๑ และข้อ ๒ ได้มาจากช้าง หลาย ชื่อ บุญส่ง หมายเลขไมโครชิพ ๕D๐๐๐๐๑๑๔๑ เลขประจำตัวช้าง ๘๒๐๕-๐-๐๐๐๐๐๒๙ ตัวรูปพรรณเล่มที่ ๒๐๒๑ เลขที่ - ฉบับที่ - วันที่จดทะเบียน ๑๑ พฤษภาคม พ.ศ.๒๕๕๘ ออกให้ ณ อำเภอตะกั่วป่า จังหวัดพังงา

ให้ไว้ ณ วันที่ ๒๖ เดือนมิถุนายน พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๘

รูปงา กิ่ง/ท่อน ที่ ๑



รูปงา กิ่ง/ท่อน ที่ ๒



ลงชื่อ _____

(นายกิตติศักดิ์ ดั่งพุด)

ปลัดอำเภอ (จพง.ปค.) ปฏิบัติการ วิชาการแทน

นายอำเภออ่าวลึก

Elephant ivory owner

Size and weight of each tusk/piece

Elephant information

Signature of authorized DPA official

Photos of each tusk/piece.

Figure 4 Certificate of origin of domesticated elephant ivory is one of the support documents for raw ivory movement permission and for registering of ivory possession. The certificate indicates size, weight, and photo of ivory, as well as information about elephant from which ivory has come, and ivory owners.



Figure 5 Regular inspection of ivory traders under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015)



Figure 6 Inspection at land border checkpoints.



Figure 7 Customs applications of various types of X-ray scanning equipment for intensifying detection of contraband ivory at border controls.

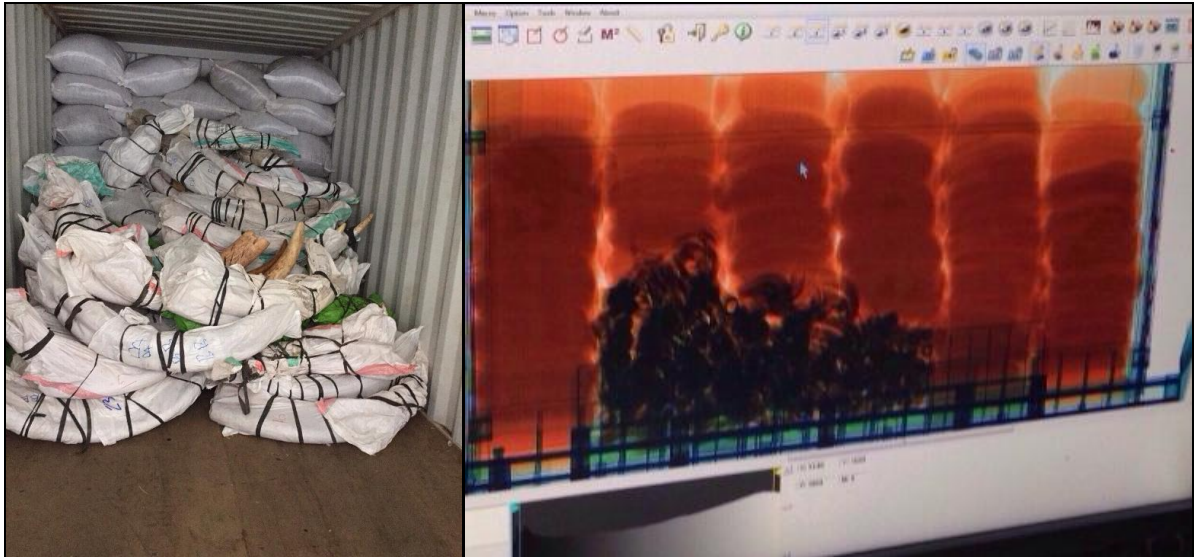


Figure 8 2.05 tons of African elephant ivory confiscated at Bangkok Port on April 20th, 2015.



Figure 9 The 2nd large-scale seizure, 3.23 tons African elephant ivory intercepted during transit to destination country at Lamchabang Port on 25th April 2015.



Figure 10 Collecting samples and conducting DNA analysis for ivory from large-scale seizures.



Figure 11 The Thailand's first ever ivory destruction on 26th August 2015 with participation of Thailand's Prime Minister, Minister of MNRE, UNODC representative, representatives of diplomatic missions. Total 2,114.227 kilogram of raw ivory and worked ivory that the case ended are crushed and incinerated.

**Arrests on ivory trade without permission
under the Elephant Ivory Act.**

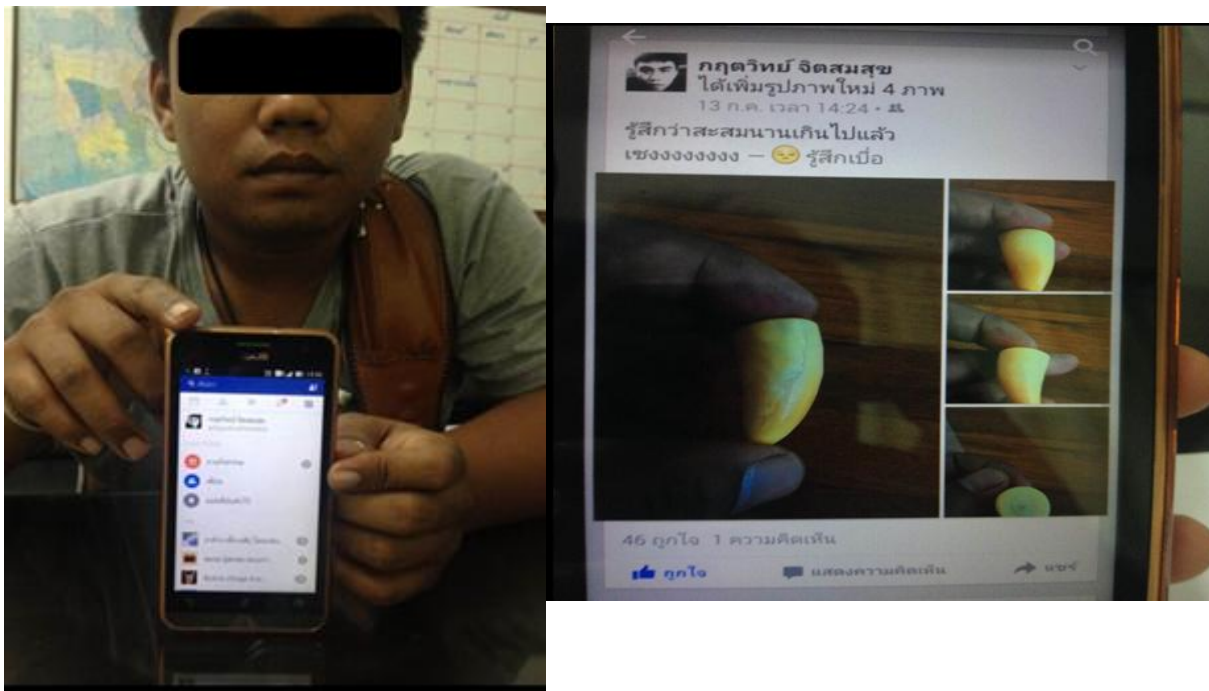


Figure 12 A man was arrested while selling ivory products via social media.



Figure 13 Arrest of vender selling jewelry made from elephant ivory.



Figure 14 The 3rd workshop on Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network held at Phitsanulok Province during 26-28 September 2015. Representatives from enforcement authorizes met to strengthen cooperation on suppressing illegal smuggling of ivory and endangered species of wildlife among relevant organizations.



Figure 15 Participation of Thai delegates at the 10th meeting of the ASEAN wildlife enforcement network (10th ASEAN WEN) at Brunei Darussalam on 5-6th May 2015.



Figure 16 The capacity development training on suppressing illegal ivory trade held for police and enforcement officers during 21st -23rd July 2015 .



Figure 17 Training workshops on national ivory database for DNP officers.

Annex IV

Category 4: Public Relations

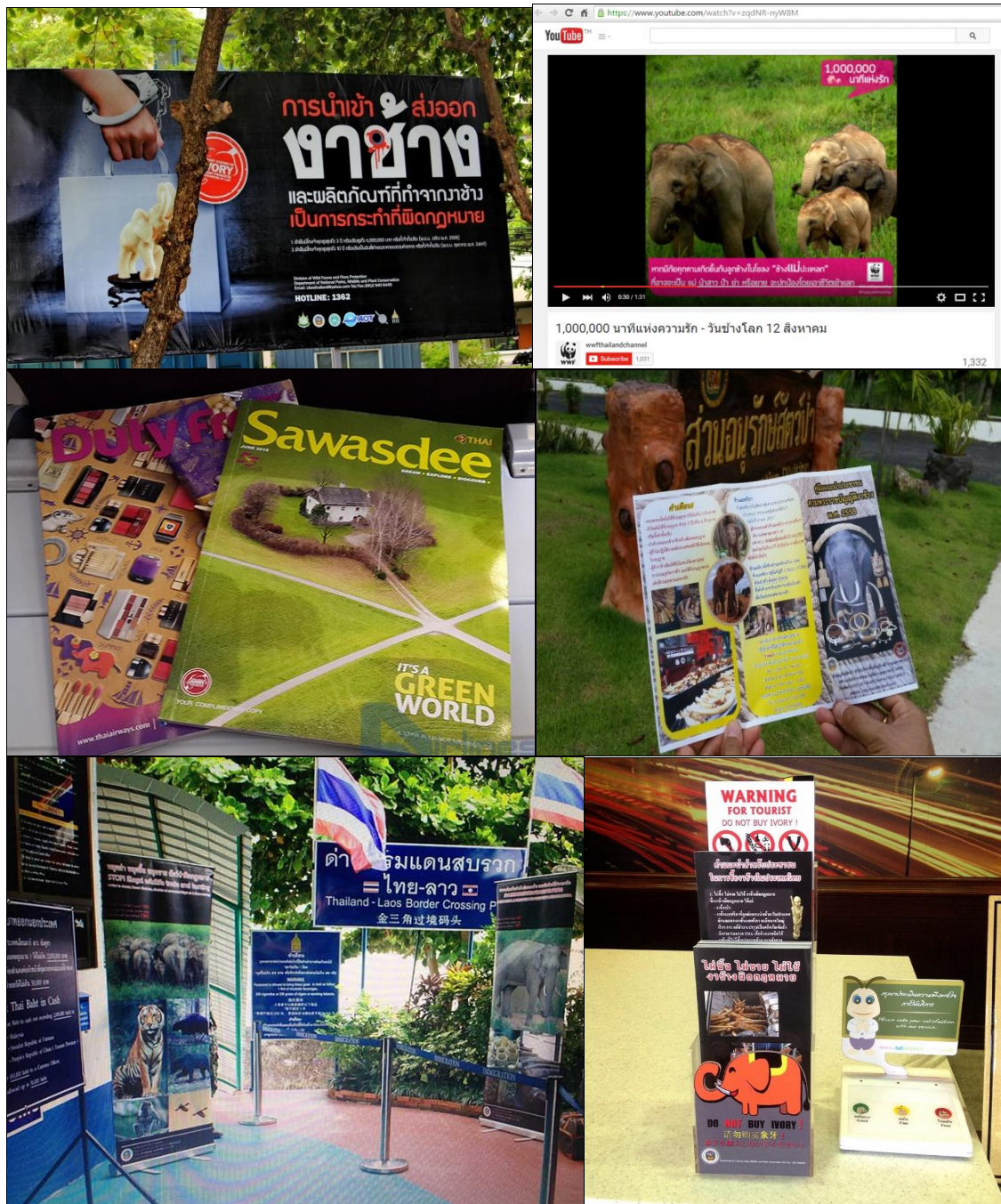


Figure 18 Various kinds of public awareness materials.

Figure 19 Tourist warnings “not to buy ivory” posted on websites.

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Do not buy ivory!

Friday 15 May, 2015








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Warning for Tourist

Do Not Buy Ivory!

No elephant ivory and its products allowed to export from Thailand. Bringing even one ivory item out of the country is illegal.

Ivory allowed to be trade in Thailand must originate from domesticated Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) legally registered by law.

Ivory trade is regulated with comprehensive controls and only for domestic consumption.

Thailand does not allow to import and export of ivory and products thereof. **DO NOT BUY IVORY.**

Import and export of ivory and ivory products are illegal.

TTM+ successful in rebuilding tourism market confidence, boosting business
Bangkok 8 June.

<http://www.eturbonews.com/59285/thailand-warning>

<http://www.tatnews.org/do-not-buy-ivory/>

Figure 20 Tourist warnings “not to buy ivory” posted on websites.



Figure 21 Ivory traders requested to display the provided PR materials “must-known information for potential ivory buyer and tourist warning” in their shops.



Figure 22 Public education activities targeting for tourists held at tourist attraction sites and international airports countrywide.



Figure 23 Wide ranges of general public activities that aim to raise awareness on elephant poaching and ivory smuggling.



Figure 24 Meetings on ivory trade requirements under relevant legislations held for ivory traders.



Figure 25 Raising awareness campaign “Control the elephant ivory trade in Thailand” at Suvarnabhumi International Airport.

Annex V

Category 5: Evaluation and Monitoring



Figure 25 Meeting of governmental agencies to monitor implementation of the NIAP.



Figure 26 Meeting of National Committee on CITES to evaluate progress on NIAP implementation and to prepare the 3rd progress report.

Annex VI

Thailand's Revised National Ivory Action Plan-NIAP

[illegible]

[illegible]

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones			2014				2015									Implementing Agencies /Note
			Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	
3. Supervision and Law enforcement																
Indicators	1. At least 22 shops inspection patrol teams															
	2. Numbers of patrol operations throughout the country															
	2.1 At least twice per month per patrol team for target areas															
	2.2 At least once per month per patrol team for surveillance areas															
	3. Develop relevant agencies into Information Service and Advice Centres															
	4. Formulating an operational handbook															
	5. Introduce at least 3 new inspection techniques															
	6. DNA reports for all major cases (over 500 kg in total weight)															
	7. Number of officials attending the training															
3.1 Supervision of ivory traders from domesticated elephants to be in compliance with the law																
	3.1.1 Measures to enforce the existing laws (Commercial Registration Act, the Accounting Act, the Animal Epidemic Act, the Beast of Buden Act)															
	- Formulate a guideline for officials regarding commercial registration															Department of Business Development
	- Establish an Information Service and Advice Centre (1) for Ivory Trade															
	- Establish 22 ivory trade patrol teams throughout the country															Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
	- Examine documents relating to the origin for raw ivory from domesticated elephants' and mark them before granting permission to move domesticated elephants' ivory (report at the end of each month)															Department of Livestock Development
	- Issue a certification of origin for ivory from domesticated elephants to support an application for permission to move domesticated elephants' ivory (report at the end of each month)															Department of Provincial Administration
	- Increase the number of ivory shop inspections and enforce the law continuously. Shop violating the law punished. (report at the end of each month)															Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation/Department of Business Development

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones		2014				2015								Implementing Agencies /Note	
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug		Sep
3.1.2 Measures to support and comply with the new law (the Ivory Trade Act)															Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
	- Formulate an operational handbook, concerning control of the trade and the law enforcement, as guidelines for officials														
	- Develop relevant agencies into 22 Information Service and Advice Centres throughout the country concerning the trade and possession of ivory														
	- Regularly supervise and inspect legally licensed shops every month and report the results at the end of each month (shop violating the law punished)														
3.2 Suppressing and arresting offenders															
3.2.1 Increase strictness in the suppression of smuggled import and export along the borders, harbours, airports, and via courier shipments															
	- Increase the number of inspection for passengers' luggages/cargo/target routes (report at the end of each month)														Customs Department/ Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation/ Port Authority of Thailand/ Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited
	- Apply new inspection techniques to monitor and inspect illegal activities e.g. applying the Case Management Investigation System (CMIS) to analyse intelligence, applying risk assessment techniques for imports and exports of the Customs Department, and installing an x-ray tunnel in order to increase inspection capacity for cargos transported by train at Ladkrabang Customs Control, Bangkok. (report at the end of each month)														Customs Department
	- Transfer cases of large-scale seizures (from 500 kg in total weight) to be considered for confiscation under money laundering laws (report at the end of each month)														Royal Thai Police/Customs Department /Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
	- Collect and conduct DNA sample analysis of ivory from large-scale seizures (from 500 kg in total weight) as information for further investigation and prosecution (report at the end of each month)														Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones	2014				2015									Implementing Agencies /Note
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	
3.2.2 Caring of confiscated ivory														
- Improve the standards for marking and the registration system of confiscated ivory (quarterly report)														Customs Department/ Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
- Improve the security system by means of officials and CCTV surveillance (six monthly report)														
3.2.3 Increase cooperation and intelligence channels at all levels														
- Establish a joint task force among relevant law enforcement agencies (October 2014) and continuously carry out operations.														Royal Thai Police/Customs Department / Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation/ Department of Livestock Development/ Port Authority of Thailand/ Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited/ other relevant agencies
- Increase intelligence channels on illegal ivory trade (such as the online social media and hotline) and notify responsible agencies to take prompt actions														Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
- Improve domestic networks to monitor illegal activities relating to ivory (at least 2 networks)														Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
- Increase cooperation and organize meeting(s) of Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (THAILAND-WEN) at least one meeting to be held during July-September 2015														Royal Thai Police/Customs Department/ Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation/ Department of Livestock Development/ Port Authority of Thailand/ Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited/other relevant agencies
- Increase exchange of information and intelligence among ASEAN-WEN member countries, CITES state parties, INTERPOL, World Customs Organization and other appropriate channels (report at the end of each month)														Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
- Organize a meeting/ workshop/ capacity building training for law enforcement agencies on reports of information on seizure of elephants, carcasses and ivory (Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS))														Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

[illegible]

Category/ Key Actions/ Actions/ Milestones			2014				2015								Implementing Agencies /Note	
			Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug		Sep
5. Monitoring and evaluation																Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation/ other relevant agencies
Indicators 1. Number of monitor and evaluation																
2. Number of meetings																
3. Number of reports																
5.1 Establishing 4 Sub-committees under Thailand's National Committee on CITES (by September 2014)																
to carry out, monitor, evaluate and make report to Thailand's National Committee on CITES.																
	5.1.1	Sub-committee on legislations and regulations														
	5.1.2	Sub-committee on the establishment of registration system														
	5.1.3	Sub-committee on supervision and law enforcement														
	5.1.4	Sub-committee on public relations														
5.2 Arrange the meetings of the sub-committes/Thailand's National Committee on the CITES to monitor and evaluate the work progress.																
5.3 Present a progress report on the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan to the CITES																
Secretariat																