Wildlife Crimes:

An international perspective





Scott Roberton PhD Wildlife Conservation Society

Wildlife criminals are

Driving species extinct across our planet Spreading diseases to humans Weakening the rule of law

Professional, organised, cooperating internationally, innovative



Five species globally

FOUr of which are Globally threatened species

Being driven to extinction by demand for their horn

Three subspecies declared extinct since 2008
Vietnam's last rhino killed in 2010



The law enforcement response of Vietnam to date has been limited:



19 cases since 2008: 1 person jailed Some fines Many cases still open









21 cases of illegal ivory transport 2009-2011 How many jailed? How many given large fines?

Wildlife is one of the most valuable traded goods

Rhino horn

\$2000-\$6000

Tiger bone balm

\$850

Elephant ivory

\$50-\$700

Golden Turtle

\$300-\$500

Pangolin scales

\$200-400



Gold \$4800

Heroin \$1500-2000

Amphetamine

\$100

Opium

\$50

Beef \$0.75 - \$1



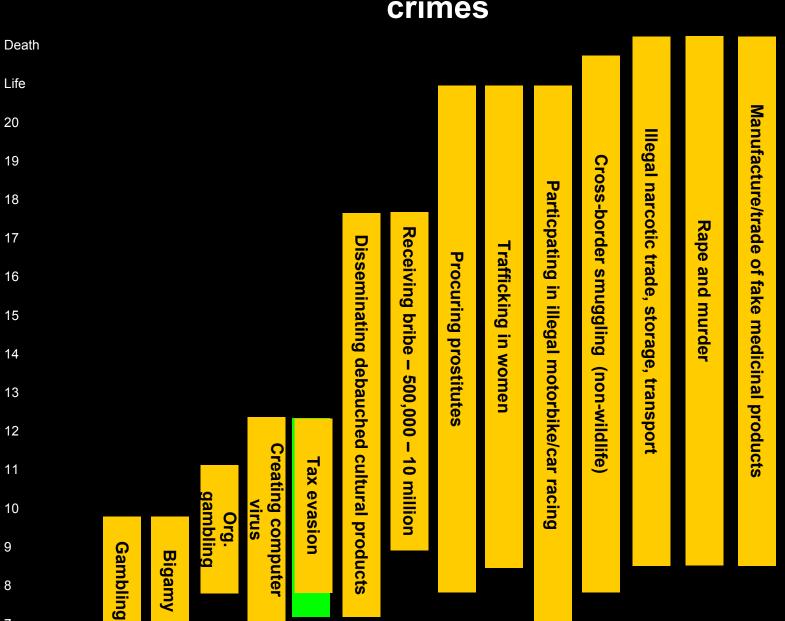
One Golden Turtle (1.5kg): \$4500-\$7500

One set of Elephant tusks (5-15kg/tusk): \$5000-\$210,000

One Adult tiger skeleton: \$15,000-\$20,000

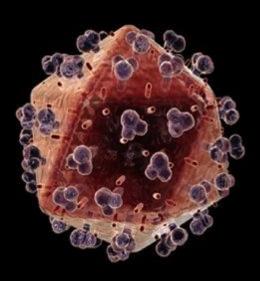
One African rhino horn (2.8-3.7kg): \$56,000 - \$225,000

The Viet Nam Penal Code gives low priority to wildlife crimes

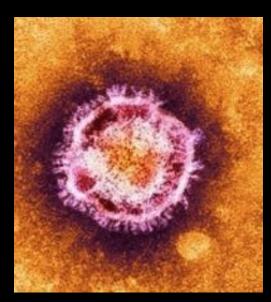


Why should wildlife crimes be treated as serious crimes

Wildlife crimes present a threat to human health







70% of infectious diseases which affect humans are originally sourced from wild animals

Wildlife criminals are organized, professional and often involved in other criminal acts

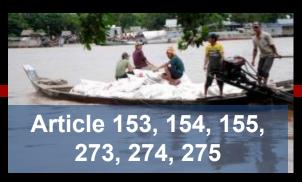




















The response of governments and civil society has improved in recent years, but remains insufficient

Professional, organised, cooperating internationally, innovative

WCS is committed to supporting the Vietnamese government strengthening its response to wildlife crimes

Training programs
On-the-job support
Support for meetings and workshops