

TRAFFIC

R E P O R T

SEPTEMBER 2018

TRADING FACES

A Rapid Assessment on the use of Facebook to trade wildlife in Thailand

Maethinee Phassaraudomsak and Kanitha Krishnasamy





TRAFFIC REPORT

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. TRAFFIC, IUCN and WWF work in strategic alliance on wildlife trade.

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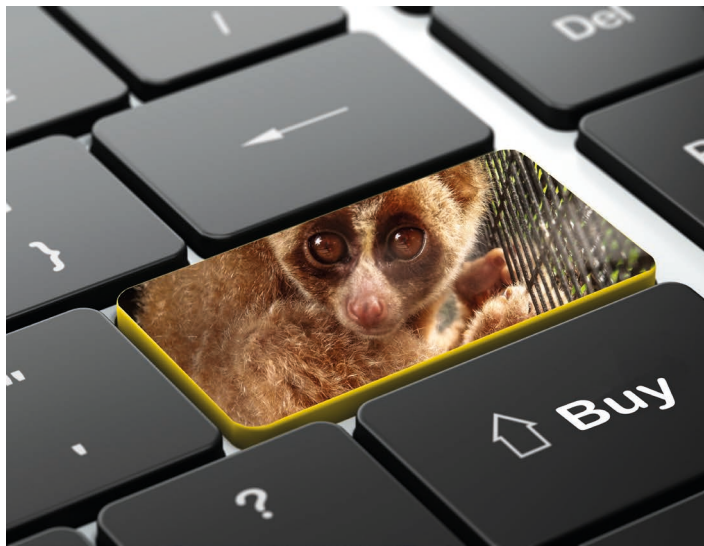
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*Maethinee Phassaraudomsak and
Kanitha Krishnasamy*



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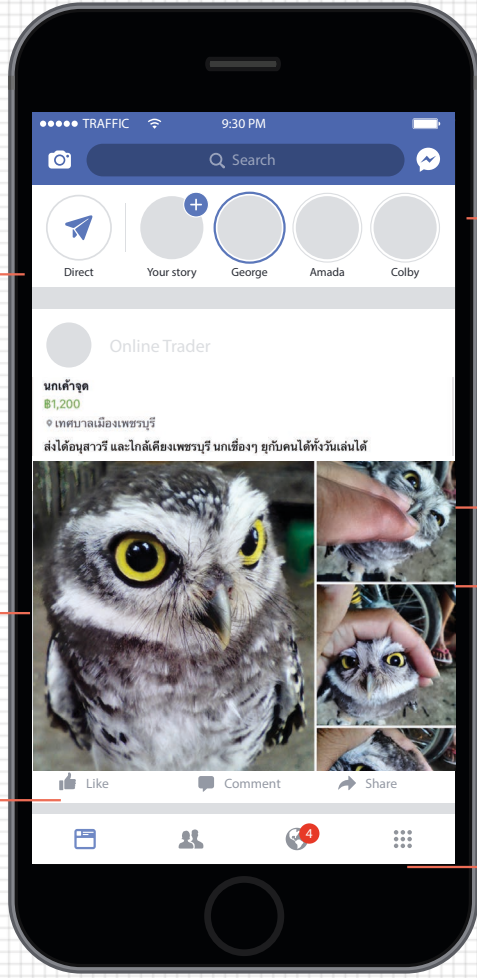
WILDLIFE TRADE ON FACEBOOK IN THAILAND

12

FACEBOOK GROUPS

106,111

MEMBERS



1,521

ANIMALS

30

MINUTES PER DAY

756

POSTS

23

DAYS

200

SPECIES



108 SPECIES PROTECTED UNDER THAI LAW MOSTLY BIRDS



92 SPECIES NOT PROTECTED MOSTLY REPTILES

READ MORE: TRAFFIC Report: Trading Faces: A Rapid Assessment on the use of Facebook to Trade Wildlife in Facebook

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ABBREVIATIONS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP.....	Conference of Parties
DNP.....	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (Thailand)
THB.....	Thai Baht
USD	US Dollar
WARPA.....	Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (WARPA 1992)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The prevalence of illegal wildlife trade on social media platforms is clearly increasing, facilitated by the rapid growth and widespread use of the internet, and the difficulties enforcement agencies face in tackling this rapidly growing crime. Online wildlife trade is on the rise across Southeast Asia, and perhaps more so in some countries, including Thailand, which has long been a hub of illegal wildlife trade. This is further illustrated by the sporadic arrests of illegal traders conducting business on online platforms such as Facebook. However, an assessment to determine the scale of this problem in Thailand has not been conducted, and therefore TRAFFIC carried out a rapid assessment of wildlife trade occurring on Facebook from June to July 2016.

From the 12 Facebook groups monitored, a total of 1,521 live animals from at least 200 species were offered for sale. These were recorded over a 23-day period for just 30 minutes a day, from a total of 765 Facebook posts. Mammals accounted for a larger proportion of animals found advertised (516 individuals), though the highest number of species advertised were birds. Sunda Slow Lorises *Nycticebus coucang* were the most numerous (139 individuals) of all live animals recorded, followed by the African Spurred Tortoise *Centrochelys sulcata* (115 individuals). Slow lorises are a common sight in the streets in various locations in Thailand, particularly popular in some tourist locations as photo props. While groups generally focused on single species/products, or species groups, some offered a broader variety.

Just over half of the species offered for sale are protected by law in Thailand under the country's Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992) (WARPA), while the remaining species are currently not protected nor regulated by law. The highest proportion of species being offered for sale that were protected by WARPA involved birds, followed by mammals and reptiles. Reptiles constituted the highest proportion of species not protected by law. The vast majority of the live animals recorded are also assessed by IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature. Only two Critically Endangered species, the Helmeted Hornbill *Rhinoplax vigil* and Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis* were recorded, both of which are protected by law in Thailand and listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Although only one Helmeted Hornbill was found to be advertised for sale during the survey, this Critically Endangered species is already highly threatened by poaching for trade and any offtake, even in minimal numbers, will have serious implications for the survival of the species in the wild. Five non-native CITES Appendix I listed Black Pond Turtles *Geoclemys hamiltonii* were also recorded for sale. This species is of high concern as it is currently experiencing illegal poaching and trade levels like never before. TRAFFIC's past research showed that 1,865 Black Pond Turtles were seized between January 2013 and March 2014, with 57% of these occurring in Bangkok alone, and more recently between April 2014 to March 2016, close to 2,000 turtles were seized in just six cases in Thailand.

This assessment shows how active wildlife trade is on Facebook in Thailand. It is an issue that needs immediate attention and action, particularly from law enforcement agencies and Facebook, who has since joined the Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online and is working with TRAFFIC and partners to address the issue. Despite the recent seizures and arrests of some traders in Thailand, the trade clearly continues to have an appeal to some sectors of Thai society. With at least 200 species advertised involving thousands of live animals, many of which are globally threatened and protected species, this problem deserves a far higher degree of concern and intervention. In July 2018, TRAFFIC's research into these 12 Facebook groups showed that at least 9 of these groups remained active, selling both protected and non-protected species including those not native to the country. One of the 12 groups changed to become a Secret Group.

The highest number of members in a group also increased tremendously—exceeding 68,000 members in 2018 compared to the 27,503 members recorded in 2016. This is reflective of the overall increase in membership for all groups - from 106,111 members in July 2016 to 203,445 members in July 2018. In view of this, TRAFFIC makes the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that more than half of the wildlife recorded during this study is protected by law where trade is not permitted, **enforcement** efforts are critical in ending illegal trade. In April 2017, the Thai government established a dedicated unit to tackle online wildlife crime, locally known as “Yiaw Dong” or the Wild Hawk Unit which is a specialised taskforce under the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP). The unit is authorised to search, seize and arrest individuals linked to illegal possession and trade of wildlife in Thailand. Any effort to provide law enforcement support should therefore be done in co-ordination with the Wild Hawk Unit.

Thailand’s primary wildlife protection legislation, WARPA, has many loopholes with very low penalties and is unable to stem illegal trade effectively. This aspect of the law is more acute where it concerns live animal trade. In fact, excluding corals, sea fans and giant clams, WARPA only lists 12 non-native species—seven mammals, one bird, three reptiles and one butterfly. The perception that the WARPA is weak in Thailand could therefore be a motivating factor in sending a message that these animals can be traded at ease with few repercussions. TRAFFIC recommends that the current effort by the Thai government in **revising the WARPA** considers the inclusion of more species threatened by trade (but not included in the law at the moment) in the schedule of protected species, particularly non-native CITES-listed species. The revision must also consider a more robust regulation of the trade through a rigorous acquisition and licensing system. Importantly, given the rampant manner in which trade is occurring online, the law should specifically include a clause that criminalises the advertisement and/or sale of wildlife online without a valid licence or permit. Penalties for violating the law must also be increased to create a deterrent effect, especially for species that are threatened by trade, such as tigers, bears and pangolins.

Thai authorities should **establish a close working relationship with Facebook and develop joint strategies** to end online wildlife trafficking. Importantly, the public should be encouraged to report crime, given the ease of gaining membership and access to groups that trade wildlife illegally. The following reporting methods are currently available:

1. A report to law enforcement agencies at a national level such as the DNP’s Wild Hawk Unit, or the Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division;
2. A direct report to Facebook: Facebook’s Community Standards has a policy against any illegal activity, including wildlife crime (https://www.facebook.com/help/181495968648557?ref=community_standards). Reports can involve posts, messages, groups and other elements that can be a violation of legislation;
3. A report through TRAFFIC, including via the Wildlife Witness App that can be downloaded for iPhone (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/wildlife-witness/id738897823?mt=8>) or Android (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.taronga.wildwitness>).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

การแพร่หลายของการค้าสัตว์ป่าผิดกฎหมายบนช่องทางสื่อสังคมออนไลน์นั้นเกิดเพิ่มมากขึ้นอย่างเห็นได้ชัด ด้วยการเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วและการขยายตัวของการใช้อินเทอร์เน็ต และความยากลำบากที่หน่วยงานการปราบปรามเผชิญในการต่อยกข้อหาอาชญากรรมที่เติบโตอย่างรวดเร็วนี้ การค้าสัตว์ป่าออนไลน์กำลังเพิ่มขึ้นในภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ และเพิ่มขึ้นมากกว่าปกติในบางประเทศ รวมถึงในประเทศไทย ที่ได้ชื่อว่าเป็นศูนย์กลางของการค้าสัตว์ป่าอย่างผิดกฎหมายมานาน สิ่งนี้ได้รับการยืนยันอยู่เป็นระยะจากการจับกุมผู้กระทำผิดกฎหมายที่ทำการค้าบนช่องทางออนไลน์ เช่น เฟซบุ๊ก อย่างไรก็ตาม การประเมิน อย่างจริงจังเพื่อประมาณขนาดของปัญหานี้ในประเทศไทยยังไม่เกิดขึ้น ดังนั้น TRAFFIC จึงได้ทำการวิจัย บันทึกติดตาม และทำการประเมินเกี่ยวกับการค้าสัตว์ป่าที่เกิดขึ้นบนเฟซบุ๊กในช่วงเดือนมิถุนายนถึงเดือนกรกฎาคม ปี 2016

TRAFFIC ได้ทำการติดตามกลุ่มบนเฟซบุ๊กทั้งหมด 12 กลุ่ม มีจำนวนสัตว์ที่มีชีวิตทั้งหมด 1521 ตัว จากอย่างน้อย 200 ชนิดพันธุ์ถูกเสนอขาย ข้อมูลเหล่านี้ได้ถูกติดตามในระยะเวลา 23 วัน โดยใช้เวลานับละ 30 นาทีเพื่อบันทึก ซึ่งพบการเสนอขายจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 765 เฟซบุ๊กโพสต์ มีสัตว์ประเภทสัตว์เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมถูกเสนอขายเป็นสัดส่วนที่มากที่สุดในกลุ่มสัตว์ที่มีชีวิต คิดเป็นจำนวน 516 ตัว แต่จำนวนของชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกเสนอขายมากที่สุดคือชนิดพันธุ์ของสัตว์ปีก

โดยนงาย หรือ ลิงลม *Nycticebus coucang* ถูกพบเสนอขายมากที่สุด (139 ตัว) จากประเภทสัตว์ที่มีชีวิต ตามด้วยเต่าซูลคาต้า หรือ เต่าเคียวแอฟริกัน *Centrochelys sulcata* (115 ตัว) อย่างไรก็ตาม การครอบครองนงายนั้นถูกพบเห็นโดยทั่วไปหลายแห่งในประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะตามสถานที่สำหรับนักท่องเที่ยวในฐานะสัตว์ประกอบกรถ่ายภาพ และในขณะที่กลุ่มต่างๆ บนเฟซบุ๊กจะเน้นสินค้าเดียว หรือชนิดพันธุ์เดียว หรือกลุ่มชนิดพันธุ์ที่ใกล้เคียงกัน บางกลุ่มก็นำเสนอความหลากหลาย อย่างเช่นกลุ่มการค้าช้างบางกลุ่มก็มีการเสนอขายชิ้นส่วนหรือผลิตภัณฑ์จากสัตว์ป่าอื่นๆ เป็นครั้งคราว เช่น ฟันและหนังเสือ *Panthera tigris* อุ้งตีนหมีควาย *Ursus thibetanus* เกล็ดตัวลิงหรือตัวนิ่ม และปะการัง เป็นต้น

มากกว่าครึ่งของชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกเสนอขายได้รับการคุ้มครองตามกฎหมายในประเทศไทย ภายใต้พระราชบัญญัติสงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า พ.ศ. 2535 (พรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า) สัตว์ส่วนใหญ่ที่สุดของชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกเสนอขายที่ได้รับการคุ้มครองตามพรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่านี้คือ สัตว์ปีก ตามด้วยสัตว์เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนม และสัตว์เลื้อยคลาน สัตว์เลื้อยคลานคิดเป็นสัดส่วนที่สูงที่สุดของชนิดพันธุ์ที่ไม่ได้รับความคุ้มครอง สัตว์ที่มีชีวิตส่วนใหญ่ที่อยู่ในการบันทึกติดตามนี้ได้รับการประเมินโดยสหภาพนานาชาติเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติและทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ (IUCN) เช่นกัน โดยพบสองชนิดพันธุ์ที่อยู่ในสถานะใกล้สูญพันธุ์อย่างยิ่ง หรือมีความเสี่ยงสูงมากที่จะสูญพันธุ์ไปจากธรรมชาติในขณะนี้ (Critically Endangered) ซึ่งคือ นกชนหิน *Rhinoplax vigil* และ จระเข้แม่น้ำจืดชนิดพันธุ์ไทย, จระเข้สยาม, จระเข้บึง หรือจระเข้แม่น้ำจืด *Crocodylus siamensis* ที่ได้รับการบันทึกติดตาม ทั้งสองชนิดพันธุ์นี้ได้รับการคุ้มครองตามกฎหมายในประเทศไทยและอยู่ในบัญชี 1 (Appendix I) บนอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการค้าระหว่างประเทศซึ่งชนิดสัตว์ป่าและพืชป่าที่ใกล้สูญพันธุ์ (อนุสัญญาไซเตส) อย่างไรก็ตาม ระหว่างช่วงเวลา 5 สัปดาห์ของการประเมิน พบเพียงนกชนหินหนึ่งตัวเท่านั้นที่ถูกเสนอขาย นกชนิดที่ใกล้สูญพันธุ์อย่างยิ่งนี้ถูกคุกคามอย่างหนักจากการล่าเพื่อการค้าอยู่เป็นทุนเดิม การคุกคามเพิ่มเติมใดๆ แม้เพียงจำนวนน้อยก็สามารถส่งผลกระทบต่อการอยู่รอดของชนิดพันธุ์นี้ในป่าธรรมชาติได้ นอกจากนี้ยังพบ เต่าบึงคำลายจุด หรือ เต่าดำแอมิลตัน *Geoclemys hamiltonii* จำนวน 5 ตัวระหว่างการประเมิน ซึ่งเต่าชนิดนี้เป็นชนิดพันธุ์ที่อยู่ในบัญชี 1 บนอนุสัญญาไซเตส และกำลังเป็นที่น่ากังวลอย่างยิ่ง เนื่องจากถูกคุกคามโดยการล่าและการค้าผิดกฎหมายอย่างมากชนิดที่ไม่เคยปรากฏมาก่อน งานวิจัยที่ผ่านมาของ TRAFFIC แสดงให้เห็นว่าเต่าชนิดนี้จำนวน 1865 ตัว ถูกตรวจยึดในช่วงระหว่างเดือนมกราคม ปี 2013 ถึงเดือนมีนาคม ปี 2014 โดยที่ 57% ของการตรวจยึดนี้พบในกรุงเทพมหานครเพียงที่เดียว และเมื่อไม่นานมานี้ในระหว่างช่วงเดือนเมษายน ปี 2014 ถึงเดือนมีนาคม ปี 2016 มีเต่าชนิดนี้ จำนวนเกือบ 2000 ตัว ถูกตรวจยึดแค่ในหกคดีเท่านั้น

ผลของการประเมินนี้แสดงให้เห็นอย่างไม่ต้องสงสัยเลยว่า การค้าสัตว์ป่าผิดกฎหมายบนเฟซบุ๊กในประเทศไทยนั้นเกิดขึ้นอย่างมากมายเพียงใด เรื่องนี้ต้องการความใส่ใจและการแก้ไขอย่างเร่งด่วนจากหน่วยงานปราบปรามของภาครัฐและจากเฟซบุ๊ก โดยเฉพาะเฟซบุ๊กที่ได้เข้าร่วมกับ พันธมิตรนานาชาติเพื่อการหยุดยั้งการค้าสัตว์ป่าออนไลน์ (Global Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online) รวมทั้งยังร่วมงานกับ TRAFFIC และ พันธมิตรในการจัดการกับการค้าดังกล่าวด้วย แม้ว่าจะมีการตรวจยึดและจับกุมผู้ค้าในประเทศไทยตลอดช่วงเวลาที่ผ่านมา การค้าสัตว์ป่าก็ยังคงดึงดูดคนบางกลุ่มในสังคมไทยอยู่ การที่มีชนิดพันธุ์สัตว์ที่มีชีวิตถูกเสนอขายมากกว่า 200 ชนิดพันธุ์ นับเป็นจำนวนมากกว่า 1000 ตัวที่ถูกประกาศขายผ่านกลุ่มเหล่านี้ สัตว์ป่าหลายชนิดพันธุ์อยู่ในสถานะถูกคุกคามและเป็นสัตว์ป่าคุ้มครอง เป็นข้อบ่งชี้ให้เห็นว่าปัญหานี้สมควรได้รับความสนใจและการแทรกแซงจากหน่วยงานรัฐมากกว่าที่ผ่านมา ในเดือนกรกฎาคม ปี 2018 TRAFFIC ได้ทำการวิจัย บันทึกติดตาม กลุ่มบนเฟซบุ๊กทั้ง 12 กลุ่มนี้ ผลการประเมินแสดงให้เห็นว่าอย่างน้อย 9 กลุ่มจากทั้งหมดยังมีความเคลื่อนไหวอยู่ สมาชิกในกลุ่มเหล่านี้ยังประกาศขายสัตว์ป่าทั้งชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกคุ้มครองตามกฎหมายและชนิดพันธุ์ที่ไม่ถูกคุ้มครอง รวมไปถึงสัตว์ชนิดพันธุ์ที่ไม่ได้มีถิ่นที่อยู่ตามธรรมชาติในประเทศไทยหรือเป็นสัตว์ต่างประเทศด้วย อีกทั้งมีหนึ่งใน 12 กลุ่มนี้ได้เปลี่ยนสถานะเป็นกลุ่มลับเรียบร้อยแล้ว ส่วนจำนวนสมาชิกของแต่ละกลุ่มยังคงเพิ่มสูงขึ้น โดยจำนวนสูงสุดของสมาชิกต่อกลุ่มได้เพิ่มสูงจนถึง 68000 คน ในปี 2018 เมื่อเทียบกับจำนวน 27503 คน ในปี 2016 ด้วยเหตุนี้ TRAFFIC จึงขอให้คำแนะนำดังต่อไปนี้:

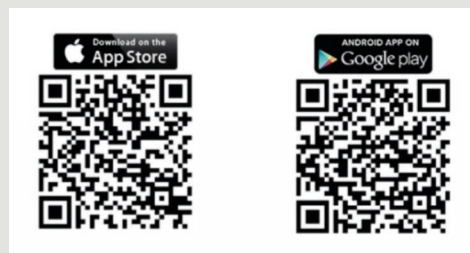
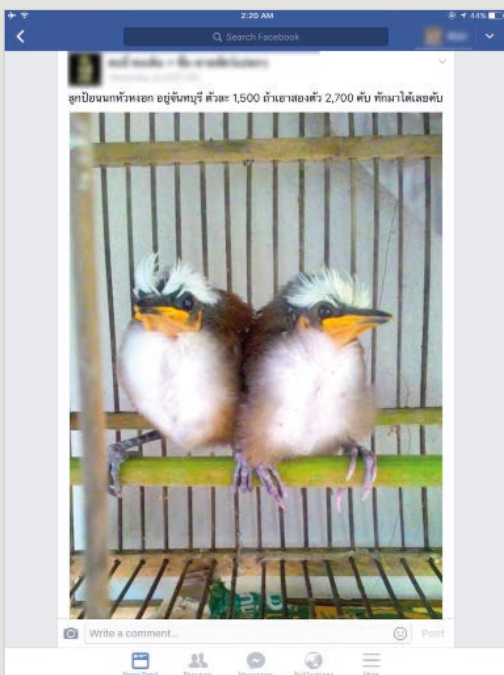
คำแนะนำ

จากการที่ราคาเครื่องสัตว์ป่าที่ถูกบันทึกระหว่างกรวยวิจัยนี้ได้รับความคุ้มครองทางกฎหมายและไม่สามารถเป็นไปเพื่อการค้าได้ การปราบปรามจึงเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นในการยุติการค้าอย่างผิดกฎหมาย ในเดือนเมษายน 2017 รัฐบาลไทยได้ก่อตั้งหน่วยงานเพื่อต่อสู้กับอาชญากรรมสัตว์ป่าออนไลน์โดยเฉพาะหรือที่รู้จักกันในนามของ “เหยี่ยวดวง” ซึ่งเป็นชุดปฏิบัติการพิเศษภายใต้กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช (กรมอุทยานฯ) หน่วยงานนี้มีอำนาจที่จะตรวจค้น ตรวจยึด และจับกุมผู้ใดก็ตามที่มีความเกี่ยวข้องกับการครอบครองและการค้าสัตว์ป่าอย่างผิดกฎหมายในประเทศไทย ความพยายามใด ๆ ก็ตามที่จะสนับสนุนการปราบปรามทางกฎหมายจึงควรสอดคล้องกับชุดปฏิบัติการพิเศษเหยี่ยวดวง

กฎหมายหลักเพื่อคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่าของประเทศไทย พระราชบัญญัติสงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า พ.ศ. 2535 (พรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า) มีช่องโหว่มากมายที่มีโทษที่เบาบาง และไม่สามารถที่จะจัดการการค้าสัตว์ป่าผิดกฎหมายได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ทำให้แ่งมนี้ของกฎหมายส่งผลรุนแรงเมื่อเกี่ยวข้องกับการค้าสัตว์ป่าที่มีชีวิต ซึ่งในความเป็นจริงแล้ว หากไม่นับ ปะการัง กัลปังหา และหอยยักษ์ พรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่าขึ้นบัญชีชนิดพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าต่างประเทศเพียง 12 ชนิดพันธุ์ ประกอบไปด้วย สัตว์เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนม 7 ชนิดพันธุ์ สัตว์ปีก 1 ชนิดพันธุ์ สัตว์เลื้อยคลาน 3 ชนิดพันธุ์ และผีเสื้อ 1 ชนิดพันธุ์ แนวคิดที่ว่าพรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่าไม่สามารถควบคุมการค้าผิดกฎหมายในประเทศไทยได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ สามารถกลายเป็นปัจจัยขับเคลื่อนที่จะส่งข้อความออกไปว่าสัตว์เหล่านี้สามารถค้าได้อย่างง่ายดายและมีผลลัพธ์หรือมีโทษน้อย TRAFFIC แนะนำว่า ความพยายามในปัจจุบันของรัฐบาลไทยในการปฏิรูปพรบ.สงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า ควรจะคำนึงถึงการเพิ่มชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกคุกคามโดยการค้าที่ยังไม่ถูกรวบรวมไว้ในกฎหมายปัจจุบันมากขึ้น เช่นเดียวกับชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกคุ้มครองอื่นๆ โดยเฉพาะชนิดพันธุ์ต่างประเทศที่อยู่บนบัญชีอนุสัญญาไซเตส การปฏิรูปจะต้องคำนึงถึงการควบคุมการค้าที่มีประสิทธิภาพยิ่งขึ้น ผ่านระบบการตรวจสอบการได้มาซึ่งสัตว์ชนิดพันธุ์นั้น รวมทั้งระบบการขึ้นทะเบียนที่ดีและมีประสิทธิภาพยิ่งขึ้น และสิ่งสำคัญจากการ ค้นพบว่าการค้าออนไลน์นั้นโจ่งแจ้งเพียงใดนั้นก็คือ กฎหมายควรจะเพิ่มตัวบทลงโทษการโฆษณาและการค้าสัตว์ป่าออนไลน์ที่ไม่ได้ขึ้นทะเบียนหรือไม่ได้รับอนุญาต โทษของการละเมิดกฎหมายจะต้องเพิ่มขึ้นเช่นกันเพื่อยับยั้งการค้า โดยเฉพาะกับชนิดพันธุ์ที่ถูกคุกคามโดยการค้า เช่น เสือ หมี ตัวลึงหรือตัวนิ่ม เป็นต้น

หน่วยงานภาครัฐของไทย พึงสร้างความสัมพันธ์อย่างใกล้ชิดในการทำงานกับเฟซบุ๊กและพัฒนากลยุทธ์ร่วมกัน เพื่อกำจัดการลักลอบการค้าสัตว์ป่าผ่านช่องทางออนไลน์ สิ่งที่สำคัญยิ่งคือ ประชาชนทั่วไปควรได้รับการกระตุ้นและส่งเสริมให้รายงานอาชญากรรม เนื่องจากการเป็นสมาชิกและการเข้าถึงกลุ่มค้าสัตว์ป่าอย่างผิดกฎหมายนั้นเป็นไปได้โดยง่าย วิธีการในการรายงานการกระทำผิดสามารถทำได้ดังต่อไปนี้

1. รายงานต่อหน่วยงานปราบปรามระดับชาติ เช่น ชุดปฏิบัติการพิเศษเหยี่ยวดวง หรือกองบังคับการปราบปรามการกระทำความผิดเกี่ยวกับทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม
2. รายงานโดยตรงต่อเฟซบุ๊ก: ข้อกำหนดทางชุมชนของเฟซบุ๊กมีนโยบายต่อต้านกิจกรรมใดๆ ก็ตามที่มีผิดกฎหมาย รวมถึงอาชญากรรมสัตว์ป่า (https://www.facebook.com/help/181495968648557?ref=communi%20ty_standards) รายงานสามารถรวมไปถึงโพสต์ ข้อความ กลุ่ม และส่วนประกอบใดๆ ก็ตามที่มีละเมิดกฎหมาย
3. รายงานผ่าน TRAFFIC รวมไปถึงแอปพลิเคชัน Wildlife Witness ที่สามารถดาวน์โหลดได้บนไอโฟน (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/wildlife-witness/id738897823?mt=8>) หรือแอนดรอยด์ (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.taronga.wildwitness>)



INTRODUCTION

The illegal wildlife trade in Thailand, involving both native and non-native species, has been well documented (van Dijk and Palusawan, 2000; Shepherd and Nijman, 2008; Todd, 2011; Chng, 2014a; D’Cruze *et al.*, 2015; Phelps, 2015; Phelps and Webb, 2015; Krishnasamy *et al.*, 2016). Chng (2014b) found that from January 2008–December 2013, close to 20,000 tortoises and freshwater turtles were seized in 53 reported cases in Thailand. Much of the trade in the country involves the buying and selling of live animals for the pet trade, facilitated by open markets that exist in the country, such as the popular weekend market, Chatuchak, and aided by decades-old legislative loopholes (Shepherd and Nijman, 2008; Todd, 2011; Chng and Eaton, 2016).

The internet has rapidly evolved to become a key platform facilitating illegal wildlife trade (Chng and Bouhuys, 2015; Krishnasamy and Stoner, 2016). The preferred modus operandi of conducting business online is increasingly being observed worldwide, and sometimes is a result of displacement from physical markets to online markets (Williams, 2001). A study conducted in Malaysia on the trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles found a major shift in trade patterns, i.e. a shift from the internet to social media (Bouhuys and van Scherpenzel, 2015). This appears to be a pattern in Thailand too. Facebook is undeniably popular with Thais. The social network has seen huge user growth in Thailand after 2010 (Yee, 2011) and it now serves as the biggest social network and trading platform in Thailand, where illegal wildlife trade is also occurring. As a result of some of these postings, a number of traders have been arrested by law enforcement agencies. Two examples are described below.

In December 2015, Thai authorities reported that two suspects who were advertising Burmese Star Tortoises *Geochelone platynota* for sale on Facebook were arrested (WCS, 2015). The Burmese Star Tortoise is not native to Thailand and is a species that is assessed globally as Critically Endangered by IUCN¹. Two of the seven animals were thought to have been stolen from a wildlife sanctuary in central Myanmar (WCS, 2015). In May 2016, Thai authorities made a series of arrests based on investigations, prompted by a Facebook post that went viral. The first incident involved a Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros* that was stolen from its nest in the national park in Narathiwat, Southern Thailand that later appeared on a Facebook post (Anon, 2016; Samart, 2016). Investigations of this post led authorities to another trader who was arrested for advertising protected animals on the same Facebook group, including a Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis*, Dusky Leaf Monkey *Trachypithecus obscurus* and White-rumped Shama *Kittacincla malabarica*. These two incidents spiked the interest of many in Thailand. Eventually, this particular Facebook group was deleted. Today however, new groups have mushroomed. A report by the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST), which surveyed a number of Facebook groups from December 2015 to April 2016, found more than 700 protected and globally threatened species for sale in Thailand, including otters, bears as well as the Critically Endangered Helmeted Hornbill *Rhinoplax vigil* (The Nation, 2017). In response to this problem, the Thai government established a dedicated unit to tackle online wildlife crime in April 2017. This Unit, locally known as “Yiaw Dong” or the Wild Hawk Unit, is a specialised taskforce under the DNP. It is authorised to search, seize and arrest individuals linked to illegal possession and trade of wildlife in Thailand. This report aims to profile this occurrence, especially illegal wildlife trade that is occurring on Facebook in Thailand.

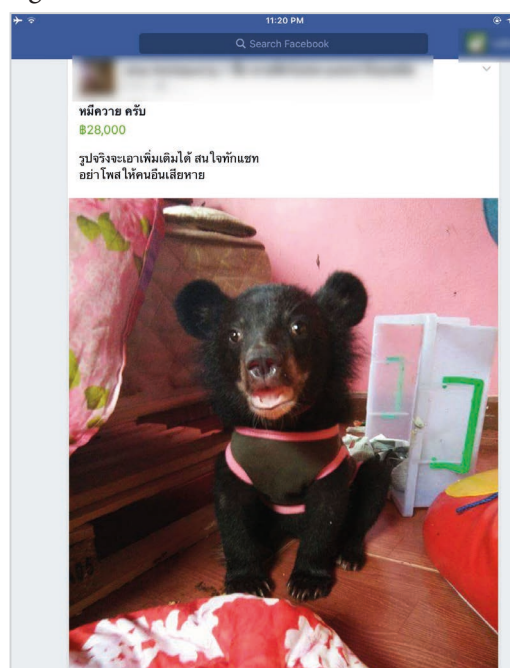
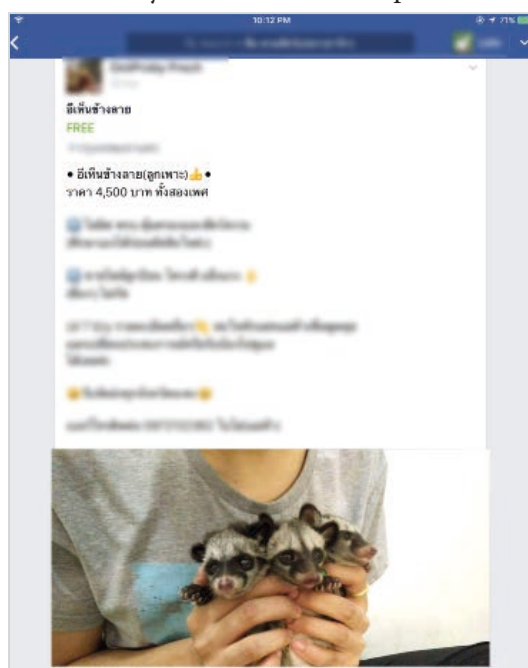
¹ <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/9013/0>

LEGISLATION

The primary law governing wildlife trade in Thailand is the *Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act (WARPA) B.E.2535 (1992)*. Within it, 15 species are listed, considered to be rare animals and for which trade is not allowed. In addition, the *Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Wildlife as Protected Wildlife, B.E. 2546*, issued twice in 2003 and 2015, lists 1,305 species which are protected under WARPA, including the non-native African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* — in December 2014, after global pressure to protect the African Elephant and regulate its domestic ivory trade, the Thai government made this legislative change, effectively prohibiting African ivory trade in the country (TRAFFIC, 2015; TRAFFIC, 2016). This Act effectively prohibits trade in listed species, unless the animal was captive bred in compliance with government regulations, allowed through a permitting system.

WARPA however is riddled with loopholes, particularly concerning its inability to enable action within the country when it involves the trade in many non-native species, with many CITES-listed species effectively not protected or subject to any regulation in Thailand (TRAFFIC, 2009; Moore *et al.*, 2016; TRAFFIC, 2016). Currently, only 12 non-native vertebrate species—seven mammals, one bird, three reptiles and one butterfly—are protected under the Act (Moore *et al.*, 2016). Excluding non-native corals, sea fans and giant clams that are offered protection, WARPA only protects less than 9% of all CITES listed species. Similarly, penalties for violating the WARPA are low: Chapter 8 of the Act criminalises the possession, import, export and transit of preserved and protected wildlife without a licence—those convicted of a crime face a penalty of up to THB40, 000 (USD1151) fine or imprisonment of up to four years, or both.

Online trade activity is regulated under Thailand’s *Civil and Commercial Codes, Book III*. Traders conducting any internet transactions are required to register with the Ministry of Commerce for an online trading licence. However, this law does not specifically penalise anyone for a lack of an online trade licence, therefore rendering the Act inadequate when it comes to effectively regulating online trade in any wildlife products. It is also unclear how the laws in Thailand regulate wildlife trade activity online, or if at all, apart from the current governance under WARPA.



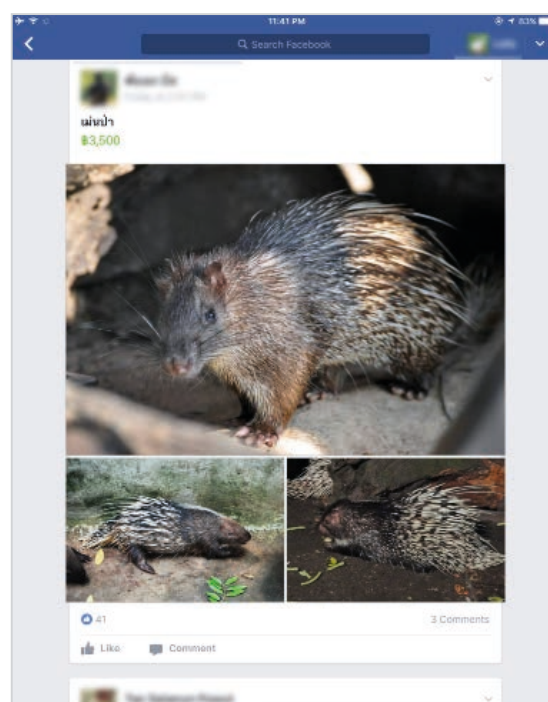
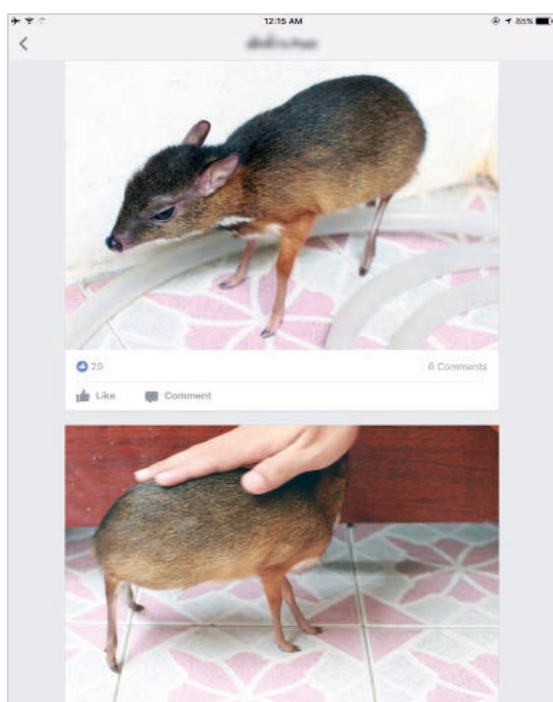
METHODOLOGY

Surveys were conducted over a five-week period, for 30 minutes daily on weekdays (total of 23 days) from 7th June to 7th July 2016, focusing on live animals. The Facebook Search function was used, based on keyword searches in Thai language to locate trade groups (Table 1). A total of 12 groups that were found formed the basis of this research, one of which was deleted during the course of the survey.

Table 1: Keywords used to search for wildlife traded on Facebook.

Keywords used	Local language (Thai)
Buy-Sell Animals	ซื้อ-ขายสัตว์
Exotic Animals	สัตว์
Buy-Sell Exotic Pets / Animals	ซื้อขายสัตว์
Buy-Sell Exotic	ซื้อขาย Exotic

All information on species and types of items advertised for sale were recorded. The commodity types (live animals) and number of items offered in each Facebook post were recorded. Every post in the group was recorded and reviewed to minimise the risk of double counting. Care was taken to review every advertisement and eliminate all duplicates, including those that appeared with different dates. The number of animals and species were counted based on the text and/or the images that sellers provided. If the same seller offered a product that was previously posted, the duplicates and any subsequent post were disregarded from data collection. As online sellers sometimes repeatedly use the same image to advertise different products, duplicate pictures or texts that were similar were also eliminated from this study to avoid overcounting. A conversion rate of THB34.61 to USD1 was used, as at 31st October 2016 on www.xe.com.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 1,521 live animals from a minimum of 200 species were recorded during the survey (Table 2). Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of posts for live animals that were advertised for sale during June–July 2016. The overall level of trade activity originated from 765 posts involving live animals. A full inventory of all items advertised is provided in Annex I.

Table 2: Summary of the number of species and number of individuals/items recorded in 12 Facebook groups from June–July 2016

		Minimum number of animals	Number of posts	Minimum number of species*
Live animals	Bird	502	268	95
	Mammal	516	328	49
	Reptile	493	164	52
	Amphibian	10	5	4
TOTAL		1,521	765	200

Live animal trade

Birds were the most frequently encountered species (n=95) advertised for sale (Figure 1), while amphibians were the least, with only 10 animals from 4 species. Mammals, birds and reptiles were all roughly equally prevalent, though a higher number of mammals were found offered for sale, with 516 individuals (Table 2). The top three species with the highest number of animals recorded, by category, are provided in Table 3. Collectively, these 10 species alone accounted for 36% of all live animals offered for sale, with the Sunda Slow Loris *Nycticebus coucang* being the most common. Slow lorises are a common sight in the streets at various locations in Indonesia and Thailand, often popular in tourist locations as photo props and with a growing popularity on social media as an “attractive” animal (Eccleston, 2007; Nekaris *et al.*, 2013; Lombardi, 2016; ThaiPBS, 2016). This occurrence has been behind the upsurge of trade involving the species and is likely a reason for the interest in capturing the animal as a pet in Thailand.

Figure 1: Proportion of the number of species recorded in 12 Facebook groups in 2016

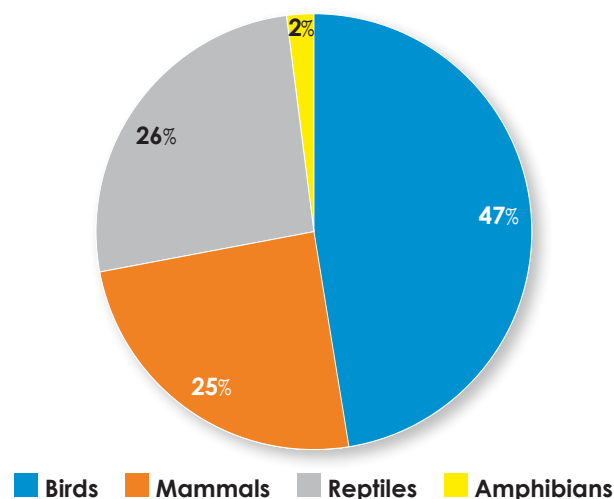










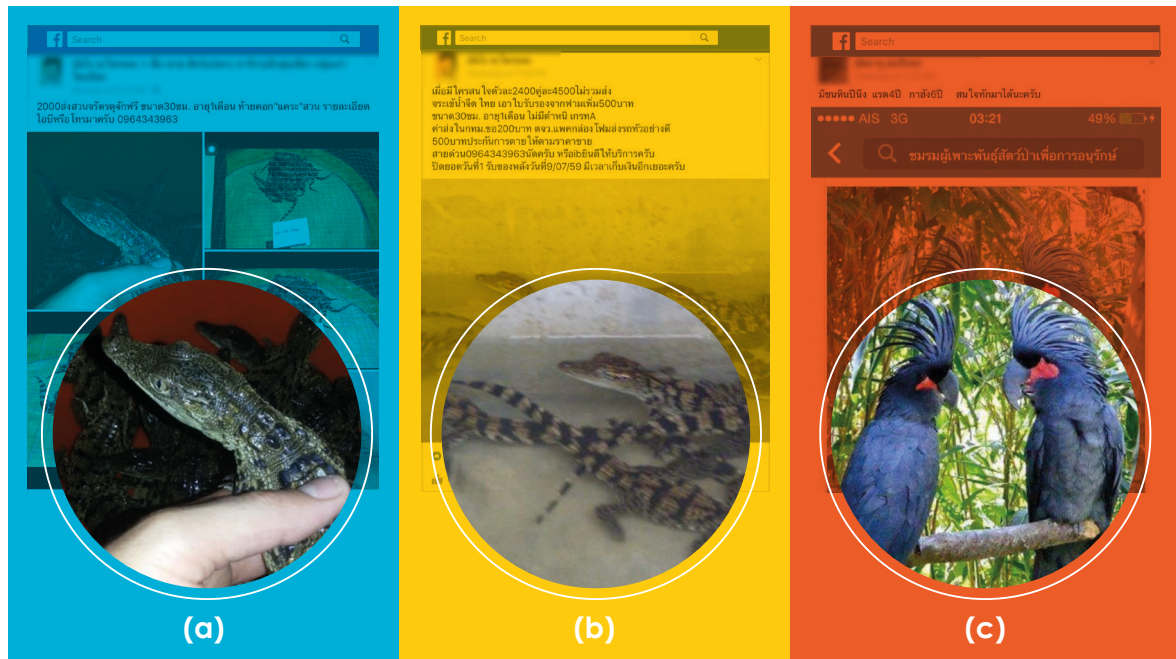


Table 3: Summary of the top three most commonly encountered species for the live animal trade, by species category

TOP 3 MOST COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED SPECIES FOR THE LIVE ANIMAL TRADE			
MAMMALS			
 <p>Sunda Slow Loris <i>Nycticebus coucang</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 139</p>	 <p>Common Palm Civet <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 55</p>	 <p>Squirrel <i>Sciuridae spp.</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 36</p>	
REPTILES			
 <p>African Spurred Tortoise <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 115</p>	 <p>Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 76</p>	 <p>Elongated Tortoise <i>Indotestudo elongata</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 31</p>	
BIRDS			
 <p>Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 33</p>	 <p>Common Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 29</p>	 <p>Shikra* <i>Accipiter badius</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 22</p>	 <p>Black-winged Kite* <i>Elanus caeruleus</i></p> <p>Number of individuals offered for sale: 22</p>

* The same number of individuals for both species were encountered.

Picture 2: Posts concerning the two Critically Endangered species recorded in the survey from June–July 2016



(a) and (b) Siamese Crocodiles offered for sale in two posts from the same seller. The seller posted “One crocodile for THB2,400 (USD69); THB4,500 (USD130) for a couple. If buyer wants a licence from farms, additional charge of THB500 (USD14) is incurred.” There was no evidence on whether the seller was a licensed breeder or not. (c) Although this post shows a picture of Palm Cockatoos *Probosciger aterrimus*, which does not match the caption the seller posted, the wording of the trader’s post says, “There is a one-year-old Helmeted Hornbill, four-year-old Rhinoceros Hornbill, and a six-year-old Great Hornbill for sale. If anyone interested, please contact by private message.”

Species offered for sale — national protection

About half of the species (n=108) that were offered for sale are protected by law in Thailand under the WARPA, for which trade is prohibited, while 92 species are currently not protected by law for which trade is not regulated (Table 4). Of all the species recorded during the survey, birds accounted for the highest number that were protected by law, followed by mammals and reptiles. Reptiles constituted the highest proportion of species not protected by national law.

Table 4: Summary of protection status by Thai law (WARPA)

	Listed in WARPA				Not listed in WARPA			
	No of species	% of species listed	No of individual animals	% of animals listed	No of species	% of species not listed	No of individual animals not listed	% of individual animals not protected
Birds	74	68.5	389	50.0	21	22.8	113	15.2
Mammals	21	19.4	282	36.2	28	30.4	234	31.5
Reptiles	13	12.0	107	13.8	39	42.4	386	52.0
Amphibians		0.0		0.0	4	4.3	10	1.3
TOTAL	108	100.0	779	100.0	92	100.0	742	100.0

Facebook groups

A total of 106,111 individuals were members of the 12 groups monitored, although it is unknown how much overlap there was between groups. Within the 12 wildlife and exotic pet trading groups, a minimum of 2,944 and a maximum of 27,503 individuals were members of each Facebook group. On the last week of the survey, one Facebook group was deleted, but it is unknown if this group changed its name or if members of the group joined other ones. This reflects the ease by which errant traders can avoid detection by authorities. Furthermore, wildlife trade on Facebook also occurs in closed and secret groups, which makes it more difficult to track down the traders and buyers.

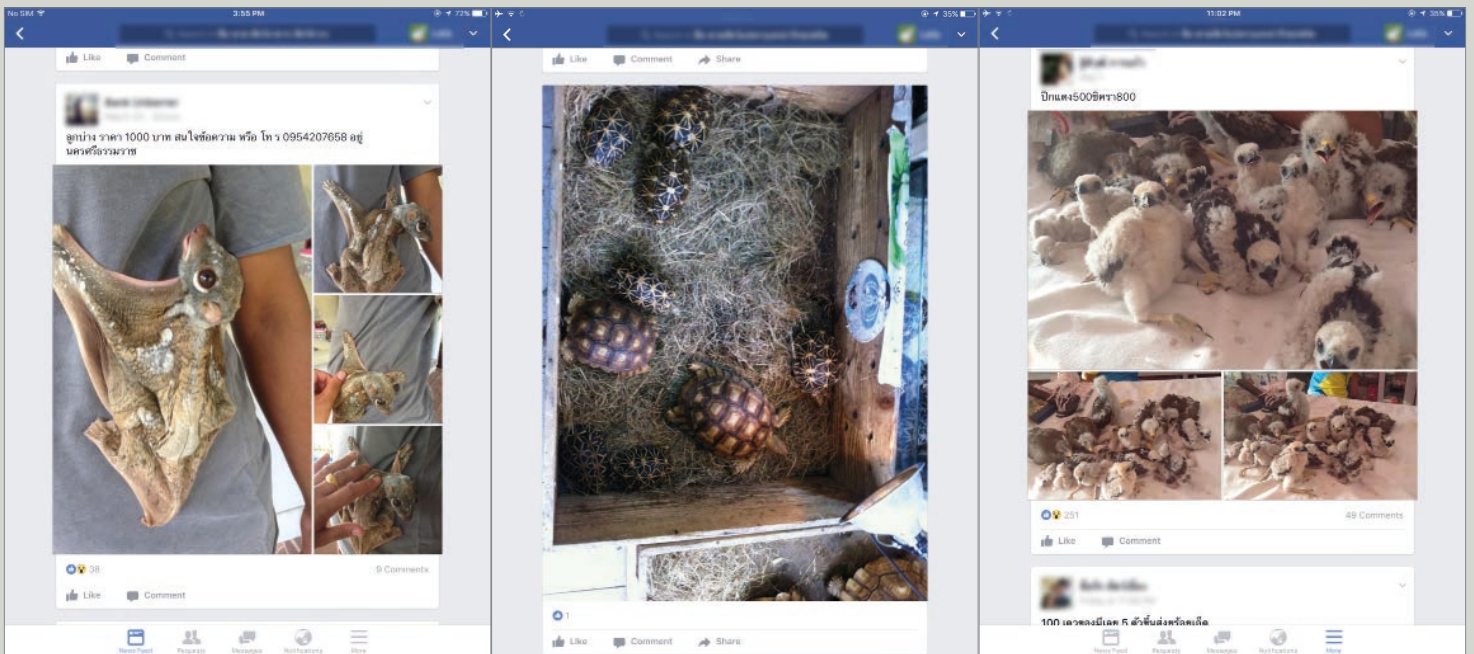
In July 2018, a check on these 12 groups showed that at least 9 of them remained active while one of them changed to become a secret group. These groups were advertising numerous protected and non-protected species for sale, including those not native to the country. The total number of members per group was also found to have increased tremendously in 2018, exceeding 68,000 members in one of the groups. This is reflective of the overall increase in membership for all groups from 106,111 members in July 2016 to 203,445 members in July 2018.

Sellers and buyers

A trader might join many groups; sometimes a trader posted the same animal for sale in several groups. The location of traders was difficult to establish as this information is undisclosed. The forms of communication between sellers and buyers can be categorised as follows: direct (public) communication on the post, Facebook private message, and via mobile phone. Negotiations are usually conducted through private Facebook messages (Picture 3), and therefore detailed information on buyers, sellers or location of pick up or delivery is usually not known.

Picture 3: Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros* offered for sale—the seller posted this picture of an adult hornbill, with a caption stating “a baby Rhinoceros hornbill is available for purchase. Interested buyers, please contact by Facebook private message”.





Prices

Most sellers do not divulge price information. Where prices are given, rarer and protected species command higher prices. For example, one post offered seven Indonesian endemic Knobbed Hornbills *Rhyticeros cassidix*—three juveniles were being advertised for THB120,000 (USD3,479) each, while the four adults were going for THB75,000 (USD2,174) (Picture 4 (a)). The Knobbed Hornbill, endemic to Sulawesi and four offshore islands in Indonesia, is globally assessed as Vulnerable by IUCN, with recent research indicating that the species is in decline from habitat loss (BirdLife International, 2016). This research shows that capture for trade may also be a threat that requires further monitoring. A two-month old White-handed Gibbon *Hylobates lar* was priced at THB16,000 (USD462) (Picture 4 (b)), a Black Giant Squirrel *Ratufa bicolor* was priced at THB18,500 (USD535), an Asian Small-clawed Otter *Amblonyx cinereus* was priced at THB2,700 each (USD78) (Picture 4 (c)) while the Sunda Slow Loris was priced between THB1,000–3,000 (USD29–87). The prices for the Sunda Slow Loris were significantly lower compared to those observed from Facebook trade in Peninsular Malaysia, where prices were quoted to range from USD75–280 (Krishnasamy and Stoner, 2016).

Picture 4: (a) Knobbed Hornbill, (b) White-handed Gibbon, and (c) Asian Small-clawed Otter offered for sale



(a)



(b)



(c)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study clearly show that wildlife trade on Facebook is rife and needs immediate attention and action. Despite the recent seizures and arrests of some traders in Thailand, the demand for such trade continues to have an appeal to some sectors of Thai society. With over 200 species and over thousands of live animals, many of which are rare and protected species, this occurrence deserves a higher degree of attention from government. In July 2018, TRAFFIC documented that at least 9 of the 12 groups remained active, with membership in one of them exceeding 68,000. This reinforces that activity levels have not diminished and a series of actions are required to tackle this problem.



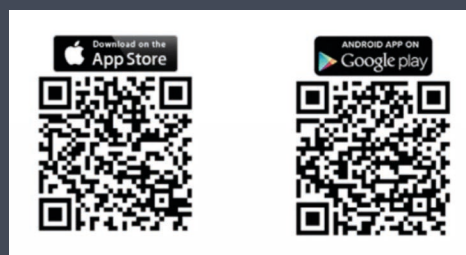
RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that more than half of the wildlife recorded during this study is protected by law, **enforcement** efforts are critical in ending illegal trade. In April 2017, the Thai government established a dedicated unit to tackle online wildlife crime, locally known as “Yiaw Dong” or the Wild Hawk Unit which is a specialised taskforce under the DNP. The Unit is authorised to search, seize and arrest individuals linked to illegal possession and trade of wildlife in Thailand. Any effort to provide law enforcement support should therefore be done in co-ordination with the Wild Hawk Unit.

Thailand’s primary wildlife protection legislation, WARPA, has many loopholes with very low penalties and is unable to stem illegal trade effectively. This aspect of the law is more acute where it concerns live animal trade. In fact, excluding corals and giant clams, WARPA only lists 12 non-native species—seven mammals, one bird, three reptiles and one butterfly. The perception that the WARPA is weak in Thailand could therefore be a motivating factor in sending a message that these animals can be traded at ease with little repercussions. TRAFFIC recommends that the current effort by the Thai government in **revising WARPA** considers the inclusion of more species threatened by trade (but not included in the law at the moment) in the schedule of protected species, specifically non-native CITES-listed species. The revision must also consider a more robust regulation of the trade through a rigorous acquisition and licensing system. Importantly, given the rampant manner in which trade is occurring online, the law should specifically include a clause that criminalises the advertisement and/or sale of protected wildlife online without a valid licence or permit. Penalties for violating the law must also be increased to create a deterrent effect, especially for species that are threatened by trade, such as tigers, bears and pangolins.

Thai authorities should **establish a close working relationship with Facebook and develop joint strategies** to tackle this problem. Importantly, the public should be encouraged to **report crime**, given the ease of gaining membership and access to groups that trade wildlife illegally. The following reporting methods are available:

1. A report to law enforcement agencies at a national level such as the Wild Hawk Unit, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) or the Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division;
2. A direct report to Facebook: Facebook’s Community Standards has a policy against any illegal activity, including wildlife crime (https://www.facebook.com/help/181495968648557?ref=community_standards). Reports can involve posts, messages, groups and other elements that can be a violation of legislation;
3. A report through TRAFFIC, including via the Wildlife Witness App that can be downloaded for iPhone (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/wildlife-witness/id738897823?mt=8>) or Android (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.taronga.wildwitness>).



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ANNEX 1

Full inventory of live animals advertised for sale on Facebook from June – July 2016

Note: spp. is used to indicate to a group of species recorded during the survey that could not be identified to species level. The protection status and whether it was native or not for each species group were identified based on the images in the posts. For instance, even though a softshell turtle could not be identified to species level, we were able to ascertain that it was a native Trionychidae species and therefore protected.

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Sunda Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	139	Yes	Native
African Spurred Tortoise	<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	115	Not Listed	Non-native
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	76	Not Listed	Non-native
Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	55	Not Listed	Native
Squirrels	Sciuridae spp.	36	Not Listed	Native
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	33	Yes	Native
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	31	Not Listed	Non-native
Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	31	Yes	Native
Ball Python	<i>Python regius</i>	30	Not Listed	Non-native
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	29	Yes	Native
Dusky Leaf Monkey	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	26	Yes	Native
Siamese Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	25	Yes	Native
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus careuleus</i>	22	Yes	Native
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	22	Yes	Native
Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	21	Not Listed	Non-native
Pin-tailed Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	20	Yes	Native
Horned Lizards	<i>Phrynosoma</i> spp.	20	Not Listed	Non-native
Large Bamboo Rat	<i>Rhizomys sumatrensis</i>	19	Not Listed	Native
Giant Forest Scorpion	<i>Heterometrus swammerdami</i>	19	Not Listed	Native
White-rumped Shama	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>	17	Yes	Native
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	16	Not Listed	Non-native
Flying Squirrels	<i>Pteromyini</i> spp.	16	Yes	Native
Chipmunks	<i>Tamias</i> spp.	16	Not Listed	Non-native
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	15	Yes	Native

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	15	Not Listed	Native
Razor-backed Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus carinatus</i>	15	Not Listed	Non-native
Lesser Mouse-deer	<i>Tragulus kanchil</i>	14	Not Listed	Native
Softshell turtles	Trionychidae spp.	14	Yes	Native
Guineafowls	Numididae spp.	13	Not Listed	Non-native
Asian Small-clawed Otter	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i>	13	Yes	Native
Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	12	Yes	Native
Lovebirds	<i>Agapornis</i> spp.	12	Not Listed	Non-native
Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	12	Yes	Native
Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	12	Not Listed	Non-native
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	11	Yes	Native
Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	11	Yes	Native
Southern Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	11	Yes	Native
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	10	Not Listed	Non-native
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	10	Yes	Native
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	9	Yes	Native
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	9	Yes	Native
Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	9	Yes	Native
Bearded Dragons	<i>Pogona</i> spp.	9	Not Listed	Non-native
Blue Iguana	<i>Cyclura lewisi</i>	9	Not Listed	Non-native
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	8	Not Listed	Non-native
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	8	Yes	Native
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	8	Yes	Native
Asiatic Striped Squirrels	<i>Tamiops</i> spp.	8	Not Listed	Native
Chital Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	8	Not Listed	Non-native
Sunda Flying Lemur	<i>Galeopterus variegatus</i>	8	Yes	Native
Burmese Python	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	8	Yes	Native
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	7	Yes	Native
Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	7	Yes	Native
Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	7	Yes	Native

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	7	Not Listed	Native
Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	7	Yes	Native
Knobbed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	7	Not Listed	Non-native
Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	7	Yes	Native
Asian Forest Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>	7	Yes	Native
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	6	Yes	Native
Brown Hawk-owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	6	Yes	Native
Birds-of-Paradise	Paradisaeidae spp.	6	Not Listed	Non-native
Pygmy Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	6	Not Listed	Non-native
King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	6	Yes	Native
Leopard Gecko	<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>	6	Not Listed	Non-native
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	5	Yes	Native
White-faced Jay	<i>Garrulus leucotis</i>	5	Yes	Native
Starlings	Sturnidae spp.	5	Not Listed	Native
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	5	Yes	Native
Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	5	Yes	Native
Banded Surili	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>	5	Yes	Native
Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	5	Not Listed	Non-native
Black Pond Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	5	Not Listed	Non-native
Barred Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	4	Yes	Native
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	4	Yes	Native
Forpus parrots	<i>Forpus</i> spp.	4	Not Listed	Non-native
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	4	Yes	Native
Scops-owls	<i>Otus</i> spp.	4	Yes	Native
Sun Conure	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	4	Not Listed	Non-native
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	4	Yes	Native
Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	4	Yes	Native
Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	4	Yes	Native
White-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax strepitans</i>	4	Yes	Native
Kingfishers	Alcedinidae spp.	4	Yes	Native
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	4	Not Listed	Non-native

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1 Comment

Like Comment

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	4	Not Listed	Native
Banded Linsang	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	4	Yes	Native
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	4	Not Listed	Non-native
Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	4	Yes	Native
Raccoon Dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	4	Not Listed	Non-native
Reticulated Python	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	4	Yes	Native
Black Dragon Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator komaini</i>	4	Not Listed	Native
Budgett's Frog	<i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i>	4	Not Listed	Non-native
Buffy Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	3	Yes	Native
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	3	Yes	Native
Barbets	Megalaimidae spp.	3	Yes	Native
Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	3	Yes	Native
Rufous-winged Buzzard	<i>Butastur liventer</i>	3	Yes	Native
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	3	Not Listed	Native
Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	3	Yes	Native
Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	3	Yes	Native
Pygmy Hippopotamus	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Common Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Moles	Talpidae spp.	3	Not Listed	Native
Arctic Fox	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Asiatic Softshell Turtle	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	3	Yes	Native
Caimans	Caimaninae spp.	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Emerald Tree Monitor	<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Giant Butterfly Lizard	<i>Leiolepis guttata</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Red-footed Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Spiny Turtle	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	3	Yes	Native
Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	3	Yes	Native
Chacoan Horned Frog	<i>Ceratophrys cranwelli</i>	3	Not Listed	Non-native
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Blyth's Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus alboniger</i>	2	Yes	Native
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	2	Yes	Native

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Quails	<i>Coturnix</i> spp.	2	Yes	Native
Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Pink-necked Green-pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	2	Yes	Native
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	2	Yes	Native
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	2	Yes	Native
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Woodpeckers	Picinae spp.	2	Yes	Native
Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	2	Yes	Native
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	2	Yes	Native
Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	2	Yes	Native
Owls	Strigiformes spp.	2	Yes	Native
Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Red Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	2	Yes	Native
Finlayson's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysoni finlaysoni</i>	2	Yes	Native
Asiatic Black Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	2	Yes	Native
Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	2	Yes	Native
Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Treeshrews	<i>Scandentia</i> spp.	2	Not Listed	Native
Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	2	Yes	Native
White-handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	2	Yes	Native
Chameleons	Chameleonidae spp.	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Pig-nosed Turtle	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Puff-faced Water Snake	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	2	Not Listed	Native
Savannah Monitor	<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
Flying Tree Snake	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	2	Not Listed	Native
Brazilian Horned Frog	<i>Ceratophrys aurita</i>	2	Not Listed	Non-native
African Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Spotted Wood Owl	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	1	Yes	Native
Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	1	Yes	Native
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Grey-bellied Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	1	Yes	Native
Blue Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Blue-winged Pitta	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	1	Yes	Native
Falcons	Falconidae spp.	1	Yes	Native
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Falconets	<i>Microhierax</i> spp.	1	Yes	Native
Red-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	1	Yes	Native
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	1	Yes	Native
Yellow-faced Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthops</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Brown Wood-owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	1	Yes	Native
Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	1	Yes	Native
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Cockatoos	Cacatuidae spp.	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	1	Yes	Native
Cream-coloured Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	1	Yes	Native
Indian Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa indica</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Asian Red-cheeked Squirrel	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Bermore's Ground Squirrel	<i>Menetes bermorei</i>	1	Not Listed	Native

Common name	Species name	No of Animals	WARPA B.E.2535	Species Native / Non-native to Thailand
Dormice	Gliridae spp.	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Small-toothed Palm Civet	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Indian Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Weasels	<i>Mustela</i> spp.	1	Yes	Non-native
Fennec Fox	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Red-handed Tamarin	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
African House Snakes	<i>Lamprophis</i> spp.	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Snakes	Serpentes spp.	1	Not Listed	Native
Aldabra Giant Tortoise	<i>Aldabrachelys gigantea</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Corn Snake	<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Butterfly Lizards	<i>Leiolepis</i> spp.	1	Not Listed	Native
Common Butterfly Lizard	<i>Leiolepis belliana</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Eastern Long-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Indo-Chinese Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	1	Yes	Native
Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	1	Yes	Native
Black Marsh Turtle	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	1	Yes	Native
Koch's Giant Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma kochi</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
New Caledonian Giant Gecko	<i>Rhacodactylus leachianus</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Elephant Trunk Snake	<i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Red-tailed Pipe Snake	<i>Cylindrophis ruffus</i>	1	Not Listed	Native
Mata Mata Turtle	<i>Chelus fimbriata</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Salamanders	Caudata spp.	1	Not Listed	Non-native
Clown Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus leocphyllatus</i>	1	Not Listed	Non-native



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