

YEMEN

WILDLIFE TRADE LEGAL GAP ANALYSIS



SEPTEMBER 2020



LICIT

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE FOR CHEETAH ILLICIT TRADE



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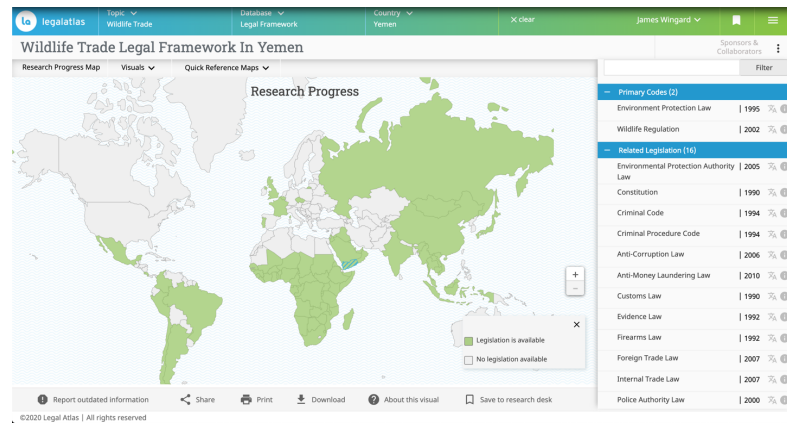
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INTRODUCTION

Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT) is a 3-year project (2019-2022) sponsored by the UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWT Fund). It is implemented by an alliance between the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF), the Legal Atlas and The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). The expected impact of the project is that trafficking of live cheetahs and gazelle decreases between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula as an established public and private sector network effectively enforces wildlife trafficking legislation. LICIT aligns with and supports a wider effort by Horn of Africa regional governments and partners to strengthen ongoing cooperation to end trafficking of cheetahs and other endangered wildlife in the region. The principal project activities include legal research and analysis, training and capacity building, and network building. This assessment and the accompanying legislative agenda are the outputs of the legal research component of the project conducted by Legal Atlas.

The objective of this assessment is to take a simultaneously broad and detailed look at the current international and national legal frameworks that apply to wildlife trade in Yemen, with a particular focus on their application to illicit cheetah trade. It is one of four reports produced by Legal Atlas in the LICIT project covering three jurisdictions in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia and Somaliland) and one in the Arabian Peninsula (Yemen).

The methods used to identify and compile related legislation are based on those developed by Legal Atlas® for use in its legal intelligence platform. In addition to independent review, the methods also include review and identification of relevant legal material by local sources. The results of the compilation can be accessed in the Legal Atlas® platform by going to www.legal-atlas.net.



Legal Atlas® Platform - Legal Atlas provides Yemen authorities with easy access to the legislation of neighboring jurisdictions. This open resource is intended to facilitate understanding of commonalities and differences in laws regulating wildlife, offering the ability to benchmark laws and identify opportunities for harmonization at international and regional levels, as well as support inquiries related to mutual legal assistance when combatting international crimes. The platform contains legislative frameworks for wildlife trade for more than 70 jurisdictions. In May 2020, Legal Atlas presented a demonstration of the platform to government officials from countries served by the LICIT project. This initial training focused on an overview of content, its application to investigation and prosecution strategies, as well as research inquiries.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Yemen has no native population of any of the four of the species of concern in this assessment:

- Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*)
- Soemmerring's gazelle (*Nanger soemmerringii*)
- Speke's gazelle (*Gazella spekei*)

It is, however, a known transit and possible destination country for the species of primary concern, the **cheetah**. The Horn of Africa region that acts as a source for cheetah traded through Yemen is home to a highly threatened subspecies of cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus soemmerringii*), which is estimated to number less than 300 individual adults and adolescents.



There is some documented (e.g., for rhino horn) and more anecdotal information suggesting that trade in a variety of species makes its way to Yemen. For reference:

The **Dorcas gazelle**, also known as the Ariel gazelle, is a small and common gazelle whose range and distribution covers much of northern Africa and includes all or portions of 14 countries,¹ including three of the four countries in this review – Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland. IUCN lists the Dorcas gazelle as Vulnerable with populations decreasing generally across its entire range.

The **Soemmerring's gazelle**, also known as Abyssinian mohr, is a gazelle species native to the Horn of Africa with a small population in Somalia. The IUCN lists it as 'Vulnerable'.

The **Speke's gazelle** (*Gazella spekei*) is the smallest of the gazelle species, listed by IUCN as Endangered, population decreasing. Its range and distribution are confined to the Horn of Africa. The wild population is in the lower tens of thousands.

The degree to which Yemen's laws address possible trade in the three gazelle species is unclear. As none of them are listed by CITES, Yemen's implementation of this treaty is inapplicable to gazelle trade. To the extent these species are otherwise covered by Yemen's wildlife and trade related legislation, this review would be applicable.

Trade Governance generally

The first thing to note is Yemen's size, coastline and geographical location, which combine to make it a natural transit point for trade coming from Africa destined for wealthy consumers in the Arabian Peninsula. Yemen is the second largest country in the Peninsula with a coastline of roughly 2,000 km running along the Red Sea to the west and the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea to the south. Its land borders are shared with Saudi Arabia to the north and Oman to the east.

¹ Including: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Somaliland, Sudan, Tunisia, and parts of Israel and Sinai in the Middle East.

The next key element is the state of governance, which has degenerated into open warfare between Saudi Arabian backed government forces, Iran-supported Houthi militia, and other factions.

Challenged by its size, location and ongoing conflict, Yemen's government struggles to prevent illicit trade generally, let alone trade in wild animals. Cheetah illegal trade, in particular, moves from the Horn of Africa through Somaliland and Somalia across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen. From there, cheetahs are moved by land to neighboring countries.

Wildlife Trade Environment

Consistent with the culture in the region, diverse large markets or souks are spread throughout the governorates of Yemen. These markets have been operating for generations and are a focal point of Yemeni life, as well as for interactions between provinces, towns and traders from neighboring countries.

Livestock for consumption, domestic pet trade and wildlife markets traditionally operate on one day of the week only and are frequented by buyers and sellers from throughout Yemen and the Gulf States.

The animals often change hands between dealers in Yemeni cities like Haradh and Beit al-Faqih near the Bab al-Mandeb peninsula, before heading north along a wide tarmac road that runs towards the country's northern border. The porous border with Saudi Arabia has been turned into a wildlife superhighway.²

Anecdotal information indicates that aside from cheetahs, other live wild animals moving along this supply chain into Yemen includes lion, leopard, brown hyena and various species of antelope.

International Demand for Cheetahs

Trade appears to be dominated by Somalis, with a large population of Somali refugees in Yemen

² <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2013/8/13/yemen-arabias-wildlife-supermarket/>



acting as part of the illicit trade chain. It is also driven by demand in Saudi Arabia. “A year-long investigation there by journalists documented cheetah cubs, along with other live African wildlife, being smuggled by boat out of Somaliland, through Yemen, and up the coastal road to the border crossing with Saudi Arabia.”³ This international demand challenges Yemen’s efforts to prevent trade for the same reason other jurisdictions are challenged.

Yemen Not a Source Country

Yemen acts purely as a transit country, having no native and no known captive bred populations of cheetah.

Seizure reports indicate that cubs are sourced from the Horn Africa, with Somaliland and Ethiopia being the most represented source areas.

Yemen as Transit Country

Yemen has become a nexus of cheetah trafficking with cheetah poached from the Horn of Africa trafficked via Somaliland by traditional sailing vessels or dhows. Dhows cross the narrow waters between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, moving between territorial waters.

The trafficking follows known routes across the Gulf of Aden to unregulated Yemeni ports that have been traditionally involved in smuggling.

Yemeni traders cross the Gulf of Aden to purchase the cubs, paying anywhere from \$100 to \$700 per cub on the Somali coast, which could be less than 2% of their estimated end market value. Adding to the end market value are the ‘transfer costs’ between Somaliland and Yemeni traders.

Yemen as Destination Country

Yemen is hypothesized to also be a final destination country for cheetah trade.⁴

However, this assertion has not been confirmed by any of the other reports consulted for this assessment.

Enforcement Environment

Enforcement Data

Enforcement data concerning cheetah trade is only anecdotal but nonetheless instructive.

Few statistics are available for cheetah trade crossing Yemen. The current estimate is 300 per year. The combination of secretive trade and a region challenged by conflict have made it difficult to gather reliable information. According to CCF records, cubs confiscated from the trade are often sick and many die within 72 hours of confiscation. This reduces population size of an already small population of cheetahs: less than 7,500 worldwide.

International Enforcement

Operation Thunderstorm

Codenamed Thunderstorm and targeting the people and networks behind global wildlife crime, the operation, led by INTERPOL in 2018, involved police, customs, border, environment, wildlife and forestry agencies from 92 countries and resulted in millions of dollars-worth of seizures. This was the first time Yemen joined a global enforcement operation coordinated under INTERPOL.

The month-long (May 1-31, 2018) operation has so far brought 1,974 seizures and the identification of some 1,400 suspects, triggering arrests and investigations worldwide.

INTERPOL’s public reports do not offer detailed statistics by country, so it is not possible to know whether any seizures and arrests occurred inside Yemen as a result of Operation Thunderstorm. Nevertheless, these enforcement interventions target transnational criminal networks and Yemen’s participation was a positive step. The opportunity to see the big picture of transnational crime, understanding the routes and markets, as well as exchange intelligence data with other countries are all critical elements that support national enforcement in addressing transnational criminal activities.

³ Sheffer 2013, Sheffer and Kennedy 2013

⁴ Id.



Cross-Border Collaboration

The international community has recognized the need to deploy a broader spectrum of government resources to counter illegal wildlife trafficking. In particular, Yemen would benefit from closer cooperation on bilateral and regional levels with its neighbors in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

Maritime Security - CITES recommends that parties who are part of the multi-national maritime security task forces operating in the Gulf of Aden and surrounding waters should take under consideration the potential to provide briefings to CITES national authorities which could support greater detection and deterrence of illegal wildlife trade.⁵

Policy Environment

There does not appear to be any specific policy on domestic or international wildlife trade in Yemen beyond the currently approved legislation.

⁵ CITES Decision 16.72



GAP Analysis

The following sections look at the international and national legal frameworks as they apply to wildlife trade in Yemen.

For the most part, each type of law (international or national) is reviewed independently. However, the national law intended to implement CITES has been reviewed in the international section, as CITES requires national legislation for compliance.

This review overlaps with but is still separate from the review of national legislation.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section takes a detailed look at the international laws and agreements that apply to wildlife trade either directly or indirectly and to which Yemen is either a member, a signatory, or eligible to sign.

Relevant Treaties and Adherence

Research identified 15 international and regional agreements applicable to Yemen and relevant to the management of international trade, as well as enforcement. These are organized in Table 1 according to their primary objectives. For the other jurisdictions covered by the LICIT project, the list is much longer (28 instruments), reflecting 13 Africa specific instruments that Yemen is not eligible to join.

As with the national legal frameworks, the method for identifying and compiling relevant international agreements is based on those developed by Legal

Atlas® for use in its legal intelligence platform.⁶

The method also included input by other members of the LICIT project team.

This section highlights a few opportunities for Yemen to improve its international approach to combatting illegal wildlife trade.

List of Relevant Treaties

The table on the following page lists the international and regional agreements deemed relevant to wildlife trade occurring within, passing through, or coming from Yemen.

Treaties have been organized by their overarching purpose, starting with those most directly relevant to trade and enforcement.

This organization is not intended to indicate that some are less important than others, as any given instance of trade may make any of them more important than the others for that particular question.

Table 1. List of applicable international and regional agreements relevant to the management of wildlife trade in Yemen

#	Convention Name	Yemen Status
Wildlife Trade		
1	CITES	Party, 1997
2	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including: • Resolution E/2013/30 to treat Wildlife Crime as a 'Serious Crime'	Party, 1997
Wildlife and Natural Resources generally		
3	CMS, including: • Decisions 12.55 to 12.60 and 13.86 to 13.87 on Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative • Decisions 12.61 to 12.66 and 13.92 to 13.95 on Conservation and Management of Cheetah and African Wild Dog	Party, 2006
4	WHO-Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Party, 1980
5	Convention on Biological Diversity	Party, 1996
Governance		
6	UN Convention Against Corruption	Party, 2005
7	UNWTO-Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics	Not Signed
8	Agreement Establishing the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	Party, 1986
Trade generally		
9	WCO-Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (Kyoto Convention) as amended	Party, 2013
10	WCO-Convention on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences	Not Signed
11	WCO-International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System	Not Signed
12	WCO-Convention A.T.A. Carnet for the temporary admission of goods	Not Signed
13	WCO-Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention)	Not Signed
14	WTO-Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	Party, 2014
Enforcement generally		
15	INTERPOL Constitution, including: • INTERPOL Rules on the Processing of Data	Party, 1976

⁶ Results WCO-Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (Kyoto Convention) as amended can be viewed online at www.legal-atlas.net



Treaties not signed

Of the 15 treaties that Yemen is eligible to sign, there are five (5) that it has not. With the exception of the Convention on Tourism Ethics, these are directed at harmonizing trade generally and improving border controls. Organized by type, these include:

Governance

- UNWTO-Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics

Trade generally

- WCO-Convention on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences (Nairobi Convention)
- WCO-International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
- WCO-Convention A.T.A. Carnet for the temporary admission of goods
- WCO-Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention)

CITES Compliance Assessment

Of the treaties reviewed in this assessment, there is only one (CITES) that requires compliance in the form of national legislation with specified content and a set of best practices that can be reviewed in a standardized and comparable format.

Minimum Requirements

Yemen is listed as a Category 1 country by CITES Secretariat, meaning it meets the four minimum requirements for compliance with the Convention. These requirements were agreed in Resolution

Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) and dictate that every state member, within its national legislation, must:

- i. designate at least one Management Authority and one Scientific Authority
- ii. prohibit trade in specimens in violation of the Convention;
- iii. penalize such trade; and
- iv. confiscate specimens illegally traded or possessed.

As a Category 1 country, Yemen's legislation is believed to meet these requirements.⁷

For purposes of comparison, the other jurisdictions in this project have the following CITES Category:

- Ethiopia is also Category 1 country;⁸
- Somalia is a Category 3 country listed as needing priority attention and currently under a notice suspending all commercial trade⁹; and
- Somaliland is not eligible to sign the treaty, and therefore not assessed by CITES.

CITES National Legislation Checklist

The foregoing requirements are, however, considered only a minimum. To fully secure the implementation of CITES, the Secretariat has developed an assessment guideline ('Legislation Checklist') that identifies legal content (i.e., best practices) to enable the consistent and detailed review of CITES implementing legislation. The checklist contains 70 concepts for consideration and is organized in 13 major conceptual categories.¹⁰

Annex II recreates a portion of that compliance checklist. For several reasons, not all 70 have been used in this assessment:

- Some have been eliminated as they do not apply to the inquiry of this report (e.g., BP#14. definition of introduction from the

⁷ CITES Notification to the Parties, No. 2019/035, extending a pre-existing suspension of trade pending approval of implementing legislation. Available at <https://cites.org/eng/resources/ref/suspend.php>.

⁸ Status of Legislative Progress for Implementing CITES (Updated November 2019) Parties with Legislation in Category 1.

⁹ CITES Notification to the Parties, No. 2019/035, extending a pre-existing suspension of trade pending approval of implementing legislation. Available at <https://cites.org/eng/resources/ref/suspend.php>.

¹⁰ CITES National Legislation Checklist



sea, which is relevant to marine species but not cheetah trade).

- Others are not considered essential as indicated by the text making the recommendation (e.g., BP#70. Some countries may wish to...).
- Some are repetitive or at least overlapping and can either be merged or modified such that a single concept is reviewed.
- Others are potentially contrary to existing national legislation (e.g., earmarking of funds) and should be reviewed in a larger legal context.
- And finally, some are suggestive of general rather than specific content (e.g., the call to include ‘more detail’ concerning CITES permitting procedures), and therefore not ripe for assessment.

All 70 recommendations were reviewed for their applicability to this assessment, and a final selection of 43 was made. Yemen’s legislation was then assessed to determine the degree of compliance with those 43 CITES recommendations. Detailed results are available in Annex II and the following is a summary of them.

Summary Results

This portion of the assessment is based on Yemen’s 2002 Regulation on Protecting Endangered Species and Regulation of its Trade. While other laws may regulate international wildlife trade, at least indirectly, (e.g., Criminal Code, Customs Law), this particular regulation is the only one expressly intended to implement Yemen’s CITES obligations.¹¹

Concerning the Criminal Code, the terms ‘wildlife’ or ‘wild animal’ do not appear in any provision. There are instead a few references to crimes involving animals, all of which are linked directly to domestic animals. Crimes that might apply to wildlife trade are the ancillary, corruption offenses cross-referenced by the Anti-Corruption Law to the extent they involve instances of wildlife trade.

None of these crime types, however, expressly regulate CITES trade or match any of the best practices reviewed here.

Similarly, the Customs Code does not establish any practice that applies uniquely to international wildlife trade, different from the standard procedures applicable to goods crossing its national borders. It does include ‘animals’ within its definition of ‘goods’ but does not define this to either include or exclude wildlife.¹² Still, any trade that attempts to circumvent the Custom Code’s requirements likely falls under its definition of ‘smuggling’ in Art. 268; defined as ‘the bringing in of goods into the country or taking them out of it in violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions in force through other than the customs department.’ Art 269 supplements this with a list of 18 specific actions that would constitute smuggling, including among them: 1) avoiding customs centers; 2) not following approved roads for transport; 3) illegal transshipments; 4) loading and unloading onto aircraft outside regular airports; 5) non-declaration of goods, etc.

This assessment, based on the laws listed in Table 2, indicates that Yemen’s Wildlife Trade regulation, while intended to implement CITES, meets only a few of the best practices outlined in the CITES checklist. This result may be biased by the absence of the following six (6) regulatory documents from the framework:

- Decree listing game species, seasons, methods, etc.;¹³
- Decree listing species that may be traded;¹⁴
- EPA’s trade licenses, including the import/export application form;¹⁵
- Guidelines for zoos and breeding centers;¹⁶
- EPA measures to regulate rhino horn trade.¹⁷
- EPA breeding farm permits and management.¹⁸

Without yet knowing whether the foregoing supply additional legal foundations for CITES implementation, Yemen is in compliance with just

¹¹ Yemen, Regulation on Protecting Endangered Species and Regulation of its Trade, Art. 3.

¹² Yemen, Law No 14 Concerning Customs

¹³ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(A).

¹⁴ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(B).

¹⁵ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 22.

¹⁶ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 23.

¹⁷ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 33.

¹⁸ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 29.



six (6) of the 44 selected CITES best practices (<14%). All of these are either general considerations or relate to the jurisdictional scope (i.e., territory, species). For the remaining best practices, partial gaps were observed in 3 (7%) instances; and full gaps were found in the remaining 34 (79%); 1 best practice (#38) concerning derogations as allowed under Article VII of CITES was not assessed for lack of information.¹⁹

For the Field of Application and Management and Scientific Authorities sections, the gaps observed are more significant than they are for neighboring Ethiopia and Somalia. There is just one partial gap – for #13 Trade Controls, but the law is highly condensed leaving any number of trade controls in need of regulatory development. Full gaps were identified for the definitions of import (#15), transit and transshipment (#16), as well as for the stated applicability to trade in specimens with any country, whether not a party (#19). This last gap is especially critical considering the level of suspected or known cheetah trade with Somaliland, the only area in this assessment that is not a party to CITES.

There are few areas of compliance from this point forward in the assessment. The law does not expressly identify who the Management Authority is, although it may be surmised from the structure of the law that it is the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The term Scientific Authority is similarly not used but from other provisions in the law it appears this role belongs to the Environment Protection Agency (EPA).²⁰ In either case, the full role and responsibility of each, as well as their interactions specific to CITES implementation is not clearly identified in the law available for review. As this is one of the four primary criteria for CITES compliance, the assumption is that these authorities are in fact formally identified and their roles defined in the as yet missing regulations.

Permitting requirements are almost entirely absent, although they may be detailed in the EPA's trade licenses, which include the

import/export application form.²¹ As a matter of drafting practice, however, this is not a certainty. Many jurisdictions call for the creation and use of forms without there being any attendant regulations. For now, this portion of the assessment is considered likely, although not confirmed, and subject to change after a review of the EPA trade license regulation.

Yemen – CITES Compliance Analysis		
Based on 43 Recommendations (100%)		
Full Compliance	Partial Compliance	No Compliance
6	3	34
14%	7%	79%

CITES relies on the integrity of the permitting process, however Yemen's law is mostly silent on the 16 best practices related to permitting selected for review: *n.* 14 are full gaps (88%) and *n.* 1 is a partial gap (6%); and one is not assessed. Among the full gaps are the lack of any regulatory guidelines for captive breeding (Checklist #41); export permit requirements for captive-bred Appendix I specimens for commercial purposes; certificates of captive-breeding for all others (Checklist #42); as well the licensing procedures and conditions for commercial operations (Checklist #43).

Other individual areas of concern include the failure to expressly prohibit the possession, transport, sale, offering for sale, and purchasing of any specimen of CITES-listed species that have been imported (Checklist #50); the missing requirement that traders exporting or re-exporting CITES specimens keep a register of all transactions (Checklist #56); the lack of inclusion of attempts, aiding and abetting as offences. (Checklist #62); and penalties that are insufficient to constitute deterrent (Checklist #64).

The following is a summary listing of the best practices either not addressed (Gap), or partially

¹⁹ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 33 provides for an exception for antique (translation merely says 'old') Yemeni daggers, known as Janbiya (also spelled jambia, jambya, jambiya, and janbia (Arabic: جنبية janbiyah)). This is the Arabic term for a specific type of dagger with a short curved blade and a medial ridge that originated from Yemen. They are traditionally made of rhino horn and Yemen

declares an exclusion to CITES requirements on this basis at least for 'old' Janbiya. How new Janbiya are regulated remains unclear.

²⁰ See Art. 2 Definitions; as well as Art. 11(A) and (B).

²¹ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 22.



addressed (Partial Gap) in the legislation. See Annex II for full list of results and additional commentary.

General provisions, scope of application and authorities

1. **Partial Gap** - Trade controls that apply to any specimens, including parts or derivatives to CITES species (Checklist #13).
2. **Gap** - definition of import (Checklist #15)
3. **Gap** - definition of transit and transshipment (Checklist #16)
4. **Gap** - application of law to trade with all countries, whether or not a party (Checklist #19)

Management and Scientific Authorities

5. **Gap** - Management Authority designated to grant permits and certificates required under the Convention. (Checklist #20)
6. **Gap** - Scientific Authority is an independent scientific body designated to advise the Management Authority (Checklist #21)

Permit requirements, form, validity, conditions and procedures

7. **Partial Gap** - requirement that specimen not be obtained in contravention of the law only applies expressly to exports, not re-exports or trade generally. (Checklist #24)
8. **Gap** - Management Authority, for export or re-export, must be satisfied that any living specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (Checklist #26)
9. **Gap** - Authorizing the setting of quotas; prohibiting trade in excess of quota (Checklist #29)
10. **Gap** - Prescribed form, template or other content requirements for permits (Checklist #30)
11. **Gap** - Permits in form prescribed by regulation or the Management Authority (Checklist #30)
12. **Gap** - Period of validity specified (Checklist #31)
13. **Gap** - Separate permit or certificate is required for each consignment of specimens (Checklist #32)
14. **Gap** - None of the requirements are expressly included. May be that the last, fraudulent permit applications, falls under the Criminal Code. (Checklist #33)
15. **Gap** - No power stated and no procedural regulations for amending, suspending or

revoking permits or certificates. (Checklist #35)

16. **Gap** - Authority to disqualify a person, from obtaining a permit not stated. (Checklist #36)
17. **Gap** - There are no regulatory guidelines for captive breeding (Checklist #41)
18. **Gap** - No specific export permit requirements for captive-bred Appendix I specimens for commercial purposes; certificates of captive-breeding for all others (Checklist #42)
19. **Gap** - No licensing procedures and conditions for commercial operations (Checklist #43)
20. **Gap** - No definition of 'artificially propagated.' (Checklist #44)
21. **Gap** - Exchange of scientific material and registration of institutions (Checklist #45)
22. **Gap** - No power to issue marks stated and not expressly stated offense for the misuse of marks. (Checklist #47)

Border Control, consignments, traders, possession and domestic trade

23. **Gap** - No mention of the need to present documentation at the time of export/import. (Checklist #48)
24. **Gap** - No general power to refuse to accept permits from exporting countries based on 'reasonable grounds' (Checklist #49)
25. **Gap** - Prohibition of the possession, transport, sale, offering for sale, and purchasing of any specimen of CITES-listed species that has been imported. (Checklist #50)
26. **Gap** - Power to conduct investigations and detain specimens (Checklist #51)
27. **Gap** - No specification of the ports of exit and ports of entry for specimens (Checklist #52)
28. **Gap** - No mandatory seizure based on reasonable grounds. (Checklist #53)
29. **Gap** - Requirement that traders exporting, or re-exporting CITES specimens keep a register of all transactions (Checklist #56)

Enforcement and Penalties

30. **Gap** - Clear designation of enforcement departments and agents (Checklist #58)
31. **Gap** - Powers of enforcement officers need to be clearly established. (Checklist #59)
32. **Gap** - Offences committed by corporations relating to trade in CITES specimens should be made punishable. (Checklist #61)
33. **Gap** - Attempts, aiding and abetting are also offences. (Checklist #62)
34. **Gap** - Confiscation or return to the State of export of all illegally traded specimens. (Checklist #63)



35. **Gap** - Penalties sufficient to constitute deterrent (Checklist #64)

Disposal of Confiscated Specimens

36. **Gap** - Allow for the costs of returning confiscated live specimens to the country of origin or re-export to be charged to the guilty importer and/or carrier (Checklist #65)

Reports

37. **Gap** - Preparation and submission of annual reports and biennial reports on legislative measures (Checklist #69)

NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section takes a detailed look at the national laws governing several key components of wildlife trade in Yemen. In addition to the CITES concerns, it is informed by the following:

- the practicalities of wildlife trade for each of the identified species;
- the high mortality rate of confiscated cubs and therefore the need to regulate placement;²²
- concerns raised by reports and key informants with knowledge of wildlife trade in Yemen;
- the project goal of examining the penalty provisions;
- the project goal of considering other areas of law, in particular legislation that may support local communities.

In addition, CITES concerns have been taken into account. In 2014, the CITES Secretariat issued its Decision 16.72 highlighting the ‘importance of legislative and regulatory controls in detecting and preventing illegal trade in cheetahs.’²³ Of particular concern, includes some conclusions that are also guiding the review:

²² CITES SC65 Doc. 39 (Rev. 2): Illegal Trade in Cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Sixty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014

²³ CITES Decision 16.72: Illegal Trade in Cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), 27th meeting of the Animals Committee Veracruz (Mexico), 28 April – 3 May 2014.

- The opportunity for Gulf States to adopt measures to tackle region-wide problems of uncontrolled keeping of and illegal trade in big cats;
- The possibility of cheetah parts and derivatives entering the traditional medicine market.

Summary of the Legal Framework

This part of the analysis focuses on those parts of the legal framework that have a bearing on wildlife trade unrelated to CITES, covered in the previous section.

A total of 18 laws and regulations were reviewed (see Table 2). The entire framework is pending review by local staff and counterparts in Yemen. Overviews for each law are available in the Legal Atlas® platform to the extent translated.²⁴

Due to research limitations, it is necessary to mention that there are at least a few possible decrees and or guidelines identified that were not otherwise accessible online by Legal Atlas. Additionally, several of the laws were obtained solely in the official language and automatic translation to English compromised possibilities for in-depth analysis. For this reason, this assessment remains an open inquiry. The LICIT team along with counterparts in Yemen remain engaged, including in identifying missing regulations and translating laws in the legal frameworks. Both the assessment and the platform will be updated as new material becomes available.

The degree to which the untranslated documents impact the review is not considered significant, as the laws concerned are not principally directed at illegal wildlife trade or associated penalties. They are highlighted in red font in Table 2 which includes the list of the legal framework compiled by Legal Atlas for this research.²⁵

²⁴ https://www.legal-atlas.net/Wildlife_Trade/Legal_Framework/Yemen.

²⁵ The same list can also be found online in the Legal Atlas® platform at https://www.legal-atlas.net/Wildlife_Trade/Legal_Framework/Somalia.



Table 2. List of Yemen's Legislation relevant to Wildlife Trade

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

1. Environment Protection Law, 1995
2. Wildlife Regulation, 2002

RELATED LEGISLATION

3. Environmental Protection Authority Law, 2005
4. Constitution, 1990
5. Criminal Code, 1994
6. Criminal Procedure Code, 1994
7. Anti-Corruption Law, 2006
8. Anti-Money Laundering Law, 2010
9. Customs Law, 1990
10. Evidence Law, 1992
11. Firearms Law, 1992
12. Foreign Trade Law, 2007
13. Internal Trade Law, 2007
14. Police Authority Law, 2000
15. Police Duties and Powers Law, 1996
16. Violations Law, 1994
17. Veterinary Quarantine Regulation, 2001
18. Civil Defense Law, 1997

Possible additional legislation not yet located

- Decree listing game species, seasons, methods, etc.²⁶
- Decree listing species that may be traded;²⁷
- EPA's trade licenses, including the import/export application form;²⁸
- Guidelines for zoos and breeding centers;²⁹
- EPA measures to regulate rhino horn trade;³⁰
- EPA breeding farm permits and management.³¹

Framework Analysis

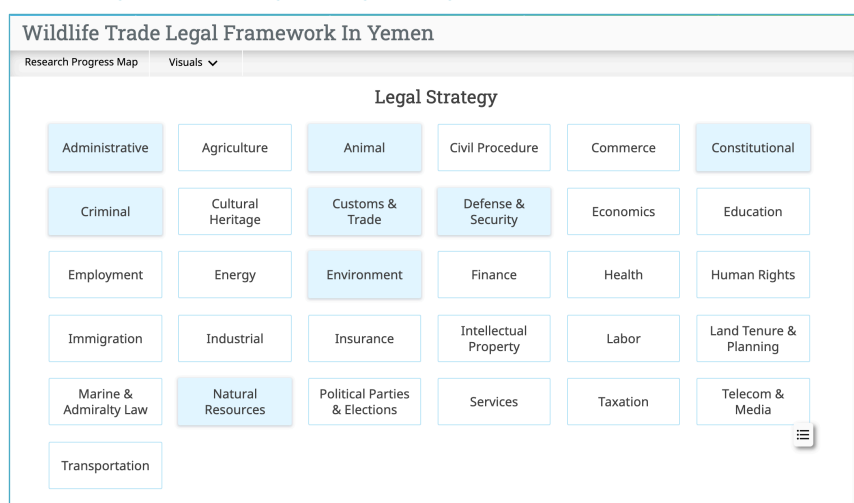
The Gap Analysis method draws primarily from four sources:

- ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (Revised Edition)³²
- Legal Atlas methods for best practice assessment, and
- Research conducted by the LICIT team.

Legal Strategy

Before discussing the details, this section takes a brief look at the overarching framework to highlight major concerns. The visual that accompanies this initial inquiry and that appears in Figure 1 (referred to as the '**Legal Strategy**') is drawn from the Legal Atlas® platform and can be viewed there in interactive form using the links provided below.³³ The commentary included here is in addition to what is contained in the platform.

Figure 1. Yemen Legal Strategies to regulate Wildlife Trade



Whether or not intended, the types of laws used represent the ad hoc regulatory 'strategy' followed by a particular jurisdiction in addressing a

²⁶ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(A).

²⁷ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(B).

²⁸ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 22.

²⁹ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 23.

³⁰ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 33.

³¹ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 29.

³² International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Trade (2012) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (Revised Edition).

³³ Account holders can follow this link directly to access the information - https://www.legal-atlas.net/Wildlife_Trade/Legal_Framework/Yemen/legal_strategy.



given topic. The Legal Strategy visual recognizes three things:

- **that any given topic will be regulated by more than one law.** This is illustrated by Table 2, which lists the 18+ pieces of Yemen's legislation that in some way apply to wildlife trade.
- **that these laws come from different parts of a country's legal system** (e.g., administrative, constitutional, criminal, environmental law, etc.). This is discernible just from the names of the laws, even if it is not stated explicitly. The Regions and Districts Law, for example, would most likely be classified as an "Administrative" law as it regulates administrative authorities generally; whereas the Public Order and Security Law would fall under the category of "Defense and Security". This categorization is important because it means they are often developed, at least initially, by different committees or groups within a given legislative body in response to different concerns, expertise, and interests.
- **that the type of law means they naturally have different objectives, mandates, jurisdictional reach, and implementing agencies.** The kind of law, and therefore its regulatory objectives, mandates, etc., have an impact on what is being regulated and how. This in turn impacts the law's ability to address issues specific to a particular topic, in this case wildlife trade. The COVID-19 crisis has provided an unfortunate example of this, revealing that health and safety laws applicable to those markets where wildlife is sold, are primarily concerned with domesticated species and the meat processing industry, with little attention paid to the risk of zoonotic diseases coming from or affecting wildlife.³⁴ As a result, the markets that sell wildlife where zoonotic disease is a concern fall into an unintended and mostly invisible gap.

Before considering the question of 'how well' something is regulated, however, the initial inquiry is whether certain types of law are being used as

part of the country's overall strategy to combat illegal wildlife trade.

In Yemen's case, there are four types of law often found in wildlife trade frameworks of other countries, but which this assessment has so far determined are not being used.³⁵ This result would not be altered by the inclusion of any of the regulations identified in the law but not yet found.

These include:

- **Telecom and Media** – used to regulate advertising of wildlife, including online trade and liability for illegal advertisement.
- **Health** – used to regulate foods and medicines that contain wildlife-based ingredients. They will usually include sourcing, labeling, testing and reporting requirements.
- **Commerce** – used to regulate the commercial aspects of wildlife trade including trade licenses, marks affecting wildlife products, etc.
- **Transportation** – used to regulate documentation requirements, inspection authorities, and sometimes the conditions of transport for live animals.

This is not to suggest that these types of laws *must* be used to regulate the issues listed, or that this is the only way to regulate. It is, however, indicative of major areas of regulation that are currently not part of the available strategy and that bear consideration going forward. For example, there has been some concern mentioned about wildlife trade connected to traditional medicine uses. The visual highlights a potential overarching legislative gap for this type of trade.

National Gap Analysis

Since LICIT is focused on fighting illicit wildlife trade, the analysis is consequently driven by that interest, resulting in the following areas being identified as the core legal areas or concerns to address:

³⁴ Wingard, J. et. al. (2020) Regulatory Frameworks Governing Wet Markets, Wildlife, and Zoonotic Disease: Rapid Survey of 37 Jurisdictions – Preliminary Results. Legal Atlas.

³⁵ Based on results from Legal Atlas® platform covering 60+ jurisdictions, primarily in Africa, South East Asia and the Americas.



- **Scope and Application** – discussing regulatory elements that manage the jurisdictional divisions and the extent to which the trade chain is covered by the identified legislation.
- **Regulatory Development** – discussing the status of implementing regulations and any gaps observed in the general development of such legislation.
- **Enforcement and Intelligence** – discussing the legal mandates for enforcement as they apply to various parts of the wildlife trade chain.
- **International cooperation in criminal matters** – discussing the legal tools available for managing instances of cross-border trade requiring judicial and investigatory support from foreign jurisdictions.
- **Crimes and penalties** – discussing the types of crimes and the applicable penalties directly applicable to wildlife trade.

This focus implies that not all of the laws included in the framework have provided inputs for the gap analysis. All of them show relevance to wildlife issues, but only a selection has a significant bearing on the core concerns outlined. Yemen's Evidence Law, for example, does not regulate wildlife trade directly. It is applicable to wildlife trade, and therefore included in the framework for reference, because it establishes standards and procedures applicable to the presentation of evidence in the prosecution of any crime, including wildlife crimes. However, there are no specialized provisions dealing with the presentation of evidence of wildlife crimes.³⁶ Without specific context or case law to review, further assessment at this point would risk being too speculative.

This gap analysis also omits questions concerning the overall functioning of the some of the laws, as well as the prosecutorial system. In other words, this assessment does not pretend to cover all of the gaps that might be associated with, for example, Yemen's civil defense or its veterinary laws. Nor does it examine closely how prosecutions are conducted, the use of investigators, forensics and the like. However, all of these also have an impact on how well the country manages wildlife trade.

Given the status of the translations and the need to continue conferring with Yemeni counterparts on potential missing regulations, the assessment is likely not complete and may contain sections that need to be revised if new information is received.

Scope and Application

1. Incomplete Coverage of the Wildlife Trade Chain

The term 'trade' is only mentioned in reference to 'wildlife' in the Wildlife Regulation -including several articles³⁷ and the title of Chapter 4-. However, it is never expressly and fully defined or identified in any provision of that law. Only some parts of the trade chain are mentioned in the Wildlife Regulation:

- **Hunting** is regulated in Chapter 3 consisting of six (6) articles, prohibiting hunting of terrestrial fauna by foreigners³⁸ and endangered species under any circumstances.³⁹
- **National and international trade** are referred to Chapter 4, which contains another six (6) articles, establishing permitting requirements and conditions, without indication of what trade events are in fact regulated.
- **International trade** is also mentioned in these two chapters and in several other articles that generally prohibit violation of the Yemen's CITES obligations. However, again there is no further indication how this is to be implemented and whether any part of the international trade chain falls outside the scope of the law.
- **Exhibitions** of 'wild animals in unsuitable conditions' and their placement in 'iron cages for ... show and pleasure' is prohibited.⁴⁰
- **Zoos and Breeding Centers** are the subject of Chapter 5 which mentions the creation of guidelines and breeding farm permits.⁴¹ Whether these activities have been further regulated is unknown as the identified

³⁶ Yemen, Evidence Law, 1992.

³⁷ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation Art. 2(G), Art. 3(A, C, and D), Art. 11(A and B), Art. 17, Art. 18

³⁸ Yemen Wildlife Regulation, Art. 15.

³⁹ Yemen Wildlife Regulation, Art. 16.

⁴⁰ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 25.

⁴¹ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Arts. 23 and 29.



regulations have not been published or made available for review.

Despite the attention to the issue, there is no single statement or set of statements that address trade in its various forms. Those not mentioned and, based on experience assessing laws and best practices from other jurisdictions, should be identified include:

- Acquisition, including
 - sale
 - offering for sale
 - purchase
 - solicitation for purchase
- Advertising, including online advertising, and associated transactions
- Possession
 - Storage
 - Transportation
 - Processing
 - Hide and leather trade
 - Live animal trade
 - Use of wildlife in exhibitions and performances
 - Markets, including wet markets (if present)
 - Consumption

Regulatory Development

In addition to the gaps identified in the ‘Legal Strategy’ section, there are a number of areas that either have minimal or no legislative basis for their management.

This may be a function of how the power to issue laws and regulations is formulated and practiced; or it may be that certain areas are not yet recognized as critical to the adequate management of wildlife trade in Yemen. In either case, the following have been identified as candidates for further regulatory development.

2. Power to Issue Regulations

Beyond two statements in the law, there are no articles that explicitly describe who has the

authority to draft and approve regulations for the implementation of the Wildlife Regulation.

With respect to hunting, Art. 11(A) and (B) both state that the Minister of Tourism and Environment is to issue ‘decrees’ on the basis of submissions from the Chairman of the Environmental Protection Authority. The decree under 11(A) is to set the list of huntable species, including hunting zones, open seasons, number and means. The decree under 11(B) would be used to set the list of species that may be trade domestically and internationally.⁴² Art. 23 states that ‘government authorities’ will take charge of ‘establishing guidelines’ for zoos, botanical gardens and natural history museums.

The power to issue regulations may be a function of other legislation (e.g., Environment Protection Law, Art. 93). However, to the extent this is the case, cross-referencing to the relevant laws and/or articles would be considered best practice.

3. Regulatory Development Needs

Assuming the six (6) regulatory instruments identified in the Wildlife Regulation have not in fact been promulgated, regulatory development would most logically begin here:

1. Decree listing game species, seasons, methods, etc.⁴³
2. Decree listing species that may be traded;⁴⁴
3. EPA’s trade licenses, including the import/export application form;⁴⁵
4. Guidelines for zoos and breeding centers;⁴⁶
5. EPA measures to regulate rhino horn trade;⁴⁷
6. EPA breeding farm permits and management.⁴⁸

In addition, there are a number of additional areas that would require regulatory development. Those that should be considered include:

- **Hunting and Hunting Areas** – even if the related decrees have been issued, the law is still in need of the following:
 - Detailed permitted and prohibited methods for hunting and trapping;

⁴² Neither decrees nor the guidelines have been published or made available for this review.

⁴³ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(A).

⁴⁴ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 11(B).

⁴⁵ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 22.

⁴⁶ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 23.

⁴⁷ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 33.

⁴⁸ Yemen, Wildlife Regulation, Art. 29.



- Gazetting of hunting areas;
- Procedures for quota setting; and
- Specific identification of violations and associated penalties.

- **International Wildlife Trade Regulations** –The law relies entirely on CITES requirements without expressly calling for or detailing any of the implementing tools, in particular the roles of the Management and Scientific Authorities; the CITES permitting system; related enforcement authorities, and penalties for violation.

- **Domestic Wildlife Trade Regulations** - There is also limited regulation or guidance for domestic trade. In addition to hunting and trapping activities, as well as the captive breeding this may include, but not be limited to:

- Sales, Purchases, and Solicitation
- Online trade
- Possession
- Storage
- Transportation
- Processing
- Hide and leather trade
- Live animal trade
- Exhibitions
- Markets

- **Evidentiary Protocols** – a key impediment to the adequate prosecution of wildlife trade comes from the lack of evidentiary protocols adapted to the particular needs that identifying and preserving perishable wildlife evidence requires. While this may be more detail than can be adequately covered in the law, reference could be made to establish such and for these to be based on accepted best practices.

Among these are:

- Evidence collection
- Evidence labelling and storage
- Evidence documentation
- Transfer of evidence/chain of custody

- **Confiscated animal protocol** – according to reports and as confirmed in interviews, the question of how to manage confiscated

animals is a critical regulatory development need for cheetah.

Enforcement

4. Limited Powers of Wildlife Related Enforcement Officers

There is no specific mention of the powers of any enforcement personnel.⁴⁹ Powers and duties not mentioned that could be considered include:

1. Which laws they may enforce
2. Whether, how and when they may use force
3. Power to carry and use of weapons
4. Powers to investigate
5. Powers to collect evidence

5. Investigations

There are wide variety of investigation powers, procedures and techniques that are commonly present in wildlife laws and regulations but that are completely missing in Yemen's Wildlife Regulation. Among these are:

1. Types of investigative powers
2. Investigation procedures and techniques
3. Information and evidence gathering
4. Identification of suspects
5. Interviewing
6. Forensics and crime scene investigation
7. Witness and victim protection
8. Community policing
9. Partnerships
10. Reporting offences
11. Facilities and equipment
12. Financial investigations

The Wildlife Regulation is silent on all of these. It may be that some are covered by the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. To the extent already covered, cross-referencing relevant provisions that apply to wildlife trade is considered a legal best practice.

Related to the foregoing are the following intelligence gathering powers and authorities that would be worth considering as additional to the investigation powers listed above:

- Intelligence gathering and exchange

⁴⁹ Id. at Art. 31.



- Covert techniques
- Informants
- Patrols and checkpoints
- Proactive investigations

International cooperation in criminal matters

6. Foreign Crimes

Yemen's Criminal Code, Art. 3, provides for the prosecution of crimes predicated on acts committed in a foreign jurisdiction. These are limited to those laws 'Yemeni courts have jurisdiction over in accordance with the Law for Criminal Proceedings.'⁵⁰ Pursuant to Art. 236 of this law:

- If a crime occurs outside the territory where the laws of the Republic of Yemen are applicable; the perpetrator does not have a known residence in the Republic, nor is he/she arrested therein, the penal indictment be presented to the Courts in the Capital City.⁵¹
- If the crime is partially committed outside the Republic and Partially within the Republic, the Court of competent local jurisdiction in the area, wherein the penal acts occurred within the Republic, shall have jurisdiction over the case accordingly.⁵²

Similar to other jurisdictions, there is a limit on the court's jurisdiction to instances of dual criminality; i.e., the crime alleged must be a crime in both jurisdictions.

The limitations presented in Yemen's criminal laws and the vast differences between its wildlife trade crimes and those of neighboring countries likely have an impact on the ability to bring a claim in Yemeni courts for foreign committed wildlife trade crimes.

7. Regional Instruments and Strategies

A major concern in the region is the need to harmonize wildlife trade related legislation to address cross-border trafficking and international trade that threatens certain species, e.g., cheetah.

Sitting outside the Africa continent, Yemen has no access to several international and regional instruments that strength the legal framework to fight illegal wildlife trade. Nevertheless, that does not prevent the establishment of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements between the HoA region and Yemen that might bridge the gap and jointly tackle existing trafficking routes involving Yemen as transit country for HoA wildlife.

Crimes Analysis

8. Penalties across the Framework

Of the 18 laws identified as part of Yemen's legal framework for wildlife trade, the following eight (n. 8) contain specific penalty provisions:

- Environment Protection Law
- Anti-Corruption Law
- Anti-Money Laundering Law
- Customs Law
- Internal Trade Law
- Foreign Trade Law
- Firearms Law
- Violations Law

For some of the laws not included in this list, the result is normal, as they constitute general governance related legislation for which penalties are not usually included. However, this is not the case for laws specific to wildlife trade and wildlife crimes. In Yemen, notably, the primary law regulating these two issues contains wildlife offenses but without specifying penalties, instead deferring to 'other laws' in effect.

As the following analysis shows, there are no laws with penalty provisions directly targeting wildlife crime, other than the potential listing of 'environmental crimes' under the Anti-Money Laundering Law. However, even here, the application to wildlife crime remains a question of interpretation as there is no definition for this category of crime.

⁵⁰ Yemen, Criminal Code, Art. 3.

⁵¹ Yemen, Criminal Procedure Code, Art. 236, paragraph (1).

⁵² Id. at paragraph (2).



9. Definition of Offenses and Penalty Design in The Wildlife Regulation

Somewhat unusually for this type of law, the regulation does not contain any specific penalties. Instead, the law states the following:

Anyone who infringes the rules of this regulation will be penalized with the penalties provided for in the laws in force. (Art. 30).

A review of all other possible laws reveals a significant gap in any applicable criminal or administrative sanctions specifically directed at illicit acts along the trade chain.

The Criminal Code is only indirectly related to wildlife trade. The terms ‘wildlife’ or ‘wild animal’ do not appear in any provision. There are instead a few references to crimes involving animals, all of which are linked directly domestic animals.

Crimes that might apply are the corruption offenses cross-referenced by the Anti-Corruption Law to the extent they involve instances of wildlife trade. These include, at a minimum, the following:

- Crimes influencing national economy (Art. 128)
- Crimes influencing a public post (Art. 128)
- Crimes influencing the application of justice (Arts 178-189)
- Embezzlement of private property (Art. 313)
- Bribing foreign staff and staff of international public corporations to illegally do or not to do a work in order to get commercial benefit or advantage (Art. 158)
- Forgery and falsification crimes connected to corruption (Arts. 212-214)

Given the general nature of many provisions, it is likely that other provisions may apply. All of the possible crimes are, however, ancillary to any particular wildlife trade crime and of course require evidence of the identified *actus*, which in some instances would require proof well beyond the instance of wildlife trade; see for example Art. 128, directed at crimes that ‘influence’ the national economy. There is no definition in the law for this concept and no jurisprudence that we were able to access to further understand

whether and how it might apply. That said, it seems unlikely that individual, small-volume wildlife trade events would rise to this level.

The same is true for Yemen’s Anti-Money Laundering law, which would apply to wildlife trade that fit within the categories of crimes listed as predicate offenses. The crime of money-laundering itself is defined in Art. 3(a) and the predicates listed in Art. 3(a)(1-16). Predicates potentially applicable wildlife trade related crimes include forgery,⁵³ corruption offenses⁵⁴ (See Anti-Corruption Law, Art. 30), membership in an organized crime group,⁵⁵ and environment offenses.⁵⁶

The first three predicates, similar to and including those listed in the Anti-Corruption Law, would be ancillary to a crime of illicit wildlife trade. While they are potentially applicable, they must also meet evidentiary needs that go beyond the underlying crime of illicit wildlife trade.

The last predicate (environmental crime), is the only crime type that is potentially directly related to wildlife trade. However, the law does not provide a definition or reference another law that defines ‘environment offenses,’ making the application of this provision an open question. In many jurisdictions, the concept of an environmental crime is limited to the subjects covered by the overarching environmental protection law, which often does not include wildlife-related offenses of any kind.⁵⁷

In effect, there are almost no parts of the trade chain that are specifically included in the law.

10. Matching the Crime to the Perpetrator

It is well known that criminal activities carried out by businesses or individuals have substantially different degrees of impact. In the context of wildlife crimes, best practices call for differentiated and higher penalties for legal entities when compared to individual offenders.

According to Art. 2 of the Criminal Code, ‘Criminal Liability is personal, and any crime and punishment must be defined by law as such.’ Legal entities are covered by the law but only to

⁵³ Yemen, Anti-Money Laundering Law, Art. 3(a)(2).

⁵⁴ Id. at Art. 3(a)(4).

⁵⁵ Id. at Art. 3(a)(8).

⁵⁶ Id. at Art. 3(a)(14).

⁵⁷ Wingard J., Pascual M., 2018. *Following the Money: Wildlife crimes in anti-money laundering laws.*



the extent the penalties can be ‘practically applied’ to them.⁵⁸

There is no further explanation in the law for how this caveat will be applied, although a common approach would be to either eliminate the application of prison terms or limit them to identified individuals and circumstances (e.g., directors of the legal company with knowledge of the crime, or with responsibility for the individuals involved, etc.).

At the moment, the limitation of criminal liability principally to persons likely has little practical impact given the paucity of penalty provisions directed specifically at wildlife crimes. If, however, any of the penalty provisions are amended or added to the Wildlife Regulation, this approach to the criminalization will require appropriate and differential structuring of penalties to account for personal and entity-level liability.

Organized crime is not identified anywhere in the Criminal Code. The Anti-Money Laundering Law makes it a predicate offense type but does not provide further definition.⁵⁹

11. Identifying All Possible Actors and Stages of Completion in the Criminal Chain

The profile of the cheetah trafficking outlined in the introductory section describes networks involved in harvesting cubs in the wild, holding them before and after crossing international borders, land and sea transport, and end market sales. Networks also include all those that through legit activities related to transportation, banking, communications, may be acting as collaborators, aids, facilitators of the crime.

Typical of criminal laws, Yemen’s Criminal Code expressly defines perpetrators, provocateurs, accomplices and participation in a crime.⁶⁰ The Anti-Money Laundering Law also identifies possible actors involved in a crime.⁶¹

The Criminal Code also defines ‘attempting a crime’ and applies a punishment of half the maximum for full completion.⁶²

The problem remains that the only potentially direct crime type covering illicit trade in wildlife is the ‘environmental offense’ predicate in the Anti-Money Laundering Law, for which there is no definition. But even here, participation in the predicate crime itself is not criminalized, only the laundering of funds derived from that crime.

12. Closing gaps in penalizing misconduct along the trade chain

Annex III presents the result of applying a standardized classification of wildlife offenses to Yemen’s legislation. This classification was developed by Legal Atlas after an exhaustive review of offenses in a cross-section of eight jurisdictions representing a variety of legal systems, languages, and approaches.⁶³ The classification serves multiple purposes, starting with providing a first-ever panoramic view of possible wildlife-related crimes. As used in this assessment, its application allows a rapid comparison of a given country’s approach to criminalizing misconduct along the trade chain, highlighting strengths and weaknesses. The following table summarizes the results, which can be reviewed in detail in Annex III. The table takes the main wildlife offenses (77 level-2 offense types) and shows the degree to which this offense is included in the country’s laws.

Of the 77 level-2 offense types reviewed, Yemen’s legislation fully incorporates just four (4). Another nine (9) are partially included and only five (5) can be fully discarded as a crime at this point. Two more offenses are considered not applicable (N/A) as Yemen’s approach to wildlife management make them unnecessary. Finally, another 57 offenses have not yet been classified, meaning that they have not been found in any of the reviewed legislation. However, since the English translations available were of poor quality,

⁵⁸ Yemen, Criminal Code, Art. 2 – Definitions.

⁵⁹ Yemen, Anti-Money Laundering Law, Art. 3(a)(8).

⁶⁰ Yemen, Criminal Code, Arts. 21-24.

⁶¹ Yemen, Anti-Money Laundering Law, Art. 3(b).

⁶² Yemen, Criminal Code, Arts. 18 and 19.

⁶³ Pascual, M., J. Wingard, N. Bhatri, A. Rydannykh, and J. Phelps. (2020). Global taxonomy of wildlife offenses. (In

progress). The classification includes 487 offense types organized into 16 overarching categories (level-1) divided into 77 main types of wildlife offenses (level-2). In some cases, wildlife offense types are disaggregated to provide more detail resulting in 256 level-3 wildlife offenses and 138 level-4 wildlife offenses.



the assessment needs to be verified by national counterparts. Table 3 summarizes the result of the review, which can be found in detail in Annex III

Table 3. Potential Gaps in Yemen Criminalization of Wildlife Offenses

Global Wildlife Offenses Classification – Somalia Status				
Based on 77 Level-2 Wildlife Offenses				
YES	PARTIAL	NO	N/A	Unknown
4	9	5	2	57
5%	12%	6%	2%	15%

13. Consider expanding Penalty Types

Penalty design is at the core of justice, as it represents the attempt to pair offenses with meaningful sanctions. Many objectives can inspire the design of penalties including the following:

- deterring and preventing illegal conduct
- removing offenders
- repairing damage caused
- denying the benefit of the crime to offenders
- denying access to privileges
- rehabilitating the conduct of the offender
- compensating the government for the expenses of law enforcement
- compensating society for the damages

Table 4. Administrative and Criminal Penalty Types

Economic	
1	Fines
2	Reimbursement of the process expenses
Product	
3	Confiscation/seizure
4	Reintroduction to nature
5	Repatriation of non-native specimen
6	Product destruction
Rights	
7	Revocation of rights, permits and licences
8	Ban from future rights, permits, and licences
9	Suspension of public position
10	Ban from public position
11	Temporary suspension of corporate activities
12	Permanent suspension of or ban on corporate activities
13	Loss of corporate custom benefits and incentives
14	Loss of corporate right to conduct customs activities
Loss of personal freedom	
15	Administrative arrest
16	Community service
17	Imprisonment
18	Deportation of foreign offenders
Environment	
19	Reparation
20	Compensation/indemnification
Information	
21	Warning letter
22	Inscription in public register of environmental offenders

These objectives are achieved usually through the combination of different types of penalties. Table 4 presents a list of 22 penalty options that Legal Atlas has compiled through the review of offenses and penalties associated with wildlife crimes in different laws.

Annex IV shows which penalty types are being used for which crime types based only on the wildlife offenses that apply to Yemen. The country uses a total of six penalty types when sanctioning wildlife offenses including fines (#1), confiscations (#3), disqualification for license (#8), imprisonment (#17), reparation (#19), and compensation (#20)

There is ample room to explore the potential benefits of additional penalty types to better cover multiple sanctioning objectives.



14. Penalty levels

The determination of penalty levels is indeed a complex national subject but the goal of harmonizing wildlife crime laws in the region makes this a critical task. Uneven penalty approaches open the door to venue shopping either by the criminal organizations involved or by defense at the time of prosecution.

For benchmark purposes, Table 5 shows the levels of fines and prison time for hunting protected species in other jurisdictions that, like Yemen, are affected by transnational wildlife crime. The table includes the financial sanctions from eight countries as elaborated in a 2019 report by Legal Atlas. It has not been possible to identify any a comparable economic fine in Yemen for the crime of ‘hunting a protected species.’ All fines included in Annex IV are extremely low (many as low as 40 USD). Several offenses are penalized with prison time but without any monetary fines. It is also noticeable, as stated before, that some of the offenses are not paired with any corresponding penalties.

Table 5. Comparative Penalties for the “Hunting Protected Wildlife” in 8 countries, 2019

		Angola	Brazil	Cambodia	Costa Rica	Indonesia	Kenya	Mexico	Vietnam
Administrative Fine	Min	\$ 900		\$ 2,450			\$ 49,157	\$ 221	\$ 22
	Max	\$ 1,800		\$ 36,750		\$ 6,988	\$ 196,628	\$ 308,722	\$ 21,500
Criminal Fine	Min	\$ 22	\$1.295 x S					\$ 1,608	\$ 2,163
	Max	\$ 133	\$2.591 x S					\$ 16,080	\$ 64,917
Imprisonment Years	Min	0.5	0.8	1	1		5	1	0.5
	Max	3	1.5	10	3	5	Life	9	5

Source: Legal Atlas, 2019.

15. Absence of Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances

The Criminal Code does not explicitly define what would constitute aggravating circumstances. It more generally states, however, that it may apply ‘complimentary punishments... subject to the nature of the crime and the circumstances surrounding its perpetration, the past record of the suspect and the type of fundamental punishment sentenced.’⁶⁴ It seems that there is at least the opportunity to more explicitly define what these would be with respect to wildlife trade crimes.

For benchmark purposes, the same study Legal Atlas conducted in 2019 in eight countries affected by IWT identified up to 52 types of aggravating or mitigating circumstances that are used to increase or decrease penalties accordingly.

The list is quite comprehensive and therefore may be beyond what the country would legitimately include in its legislation. Among the more common, Yemen could consider increasing penalties at least for:

- Prior record for similar offenses
- Prior record for the same offense
- Operating in the context of an organized crime group
- Violations by government officials (Corruption)
- Violations involving any endangered species
- Violations of more than a defined volume or defined value.

⁶⁴ Yemen, Criminal Code, Art. 101



Table 6. Classification of Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances applicable to Wildlife Offenses

Category	Aggravating or Mitigating Crime Circumstances	
Type or risk of harm caused	1	Caused harm to public security
	2	Caused harm to public health
	3	Caused harm to the broader ecosystem/environmental
	4	Caused harm to private property
	5	Caused harm to fauna that was irreversible
	6	Caused harm to multiple individuals (number of specimens)
	7	Caused harm to species that were protected
Technical characteristics of the offence (e.g., methods, time, place)	8	Used methods of mass destruction
	9	Used cruel methods
	10	Used illegal methods
	11	Used aerial, terrestrial or river transportation
	12	Used weapons
	13	Used violence
	14	Used coercion
	15	Used false documents
	16	Occurred inside protected areas
	17	Occurred inside areas under legal protection
	18	Occurred inside wilderness areas
	19	Occurred inside an urban area
	20	Occurred at night
	21	Occurred in times of drought or flood
	22	Occurred during closed hunting seasons
	23	Occurred on Sundays or public holidays
	24	Occurred using fraud or involving breach of trust
	25	Took improper advantage of authority
	26	Involved corrupt officers
	27	Took advantage of national disasters, wars, states of emergency
	28	Occurred in breach of the terms of a licence
Economic characteristics of the offence	29	If continued crime
	30	Was of international nature
	31	Involving minors
	32	Depending on the monetary value of the affected wildlife
	33	Depending on the scale of the gain or estimated proceeds
	34	If damage was caused to private property
Offender's circumstances	35	Involved recidivism (repeat offending)
	36	Depending on offender's age
	37	Depending on offender's criminal past record
	38	Depending on offender's educational level
	39	Depending on offender's economic condition
	40	Depending on offender's social condition
	41	Depending on offender's psychological and psychiatric condition
	42	Involved a professional hunter
	43	Involved a legal entity
	44	Involved a public officer
	45	Involved a legal guardian of the wildlife resource
	46	Involved an organized group
	47	Involved an indigenous person with traditional uses for wildlife
Offender's degree of intent	48	Demonstrated negligence
	49	Demonstrated intent
	50	Made the offender profit or was motivated by commercial profit
	51	Done in the interest of a legal entity receiving public funds
	52	Depending on the offender's behaviour following the crime



CONCLUSIONS

This review is principally directed at the 2002 Wildlife Regulation, although it includes some commentary on the Criminal Code, Customs Law, Anti-Money Laundering Law and Environment Protection Law.

The conclusions here are directed at the International Legal Environment, including CITES implementation, and the National Legal Environment, in particular the domestic regulation of wildlife trade based principally on the Wildlife Regulation, but including commentary on the Criminal Code, Anti-Corruption Law, Anti-Money Laundering Law, and Environment Protection Law.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

Yemen does not belong to the same region to which several of the identified international instruments directly or indirectly addressing illegal wildlife trade apply. Nonetheless, it has yet to take advantage of some key international instruments that it is eligible to sign and that, at a minimum, can support its efforts to better manage international trade.

Beyond this, however, Yemen would need to explore the development of bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements that bridge the international legal gap between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Areas of development worth considering:

- Mutual legal assistance agreements
- Joint enforcement protocols

Implementing CITES – even though Yemen is technically a Category 1 country, meeting all four of CITES basic requirements, there is still room for additional legal development that ensure full implementation of CITES commitments.

CITES relies on the integrity of the permitting process. Yemen's Wildlife Regulation is either silent or lacks adequate detail for almost all of the 16 best practices selected for review: *n.* 14 are full gaps (31%) and *n.* 2 are partial gaps (38%).

Among the full gaps are the lack of any regulatory guidelines for captive breeding (Checklist #41); export permit requirements for captive-bred Appendix I specimens for commercial purposes; certificates of captive-breeding for all others (Checklist #42); as well the licensing procedures and conditions for commercial operations (Checklist #43).

Other individual areas of concern include the express prohibition of the possession, transport, sale, offering for sale, and purchasing of any specimen of CITES-listed species that has been imported (Checklist #50); the requirement that traders exporting or re-exporting CITES specimens keep a register of all transactions (Checklist #56); the inclusion of attempts, aiding and abetting as offences. (Checklist #62); and penalties sufficient to constitute deterrent (Checklist #64).

UNTOC Serious Crimes - Resolution E/2013/30 in the Economic and Social Council of the UN encourages Member States 'to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime, as defined in article 2, paragraph (b), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.'

This is a target that Yemen should consider in any revisions to the Wildlife Regulation or related laws that criminalize wildlife crimes.

NATIONAL LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

Covering the Trade Chain – Major areas of law that cover parts of the trade chain are still missing from the framework. These are:

- Commerce
- Health
- Telecom and Media
- Transportation

More importantly, there really is no effective regulation of the domestic trade in the Wildlife Regulation, leaving a major gap even for internationally traded species once they enter or as they transit the country.

Regulatory development – numerous areas are ripe for the development of implementing



regulations. Some of these have been identified in the law itself. These are:

There are others whose drafting would be consistent with best practices. Including areas identified in both the current and proposed legislation, these are:

- Hunting
- International Wildlife Trade
- Domestic Wildlife Trade
- Evidentiary Protocols
- Confiscated Animals Protocol

Coordination and Collaboration – both at the national and international level, Yemen would benefit from the definition and use of formal systems of coordination and collaboration to improve its ability to enforce, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime.

At the international level, this would include making use of Mutual Legal Assistance agreements, as well as the signing and/or implementation of the wildlife trade related international agreements identified in Table 1.

Criminal Sanctions – the overall framework has a number of opportunities to enhance sanctions for involvement in illegal wildlife trade, including:

- Criminalizing acts across the illicit trade chain. In the current law, no parts of the trade chain, other than CITES trade, appear to be covered. These are:
 - Transportation
 - Processing
 - Sale
 - Purchase
 - Online trade
 - Exhibitions
 - Live trade
- Review penalty levels to increase deterrence.



ANNEX I.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK OVERVIEWS

NO	YEAR	LAW NAME	OVERVIEW
1	2002	Resolution 104 for 2002 regarding the protection of endangered species of flora and fauna and the regulation of its trade	Yemen's Resolution 104 is the primary legislation responsible for management of international and national wildlife trade. The 'species' it covers include all 'living plants and animals', marine and terrestrial, that are listed in one of CITES three annexes or that appear on its national list. Arts. 7-10 provide the primary foundations and limits affecting trade in wildlife. Art. 7 requires compliance with the regulation for trade and advertising. Art. 8 prohibits trade in or the export of species for which there is a lack of information concerning their benefits, where they are found and their numbers. Art. 9 curiously states that it is not permitted to trade in wildlife (including plants), ' <i>unless</i> ' they are classified as endangered. Art. 10 prohibits hunting and trading of migratory birds that occur in the country for nesting and breeding. As the primary legislation for wildlife and wildlife trade, there are several more relevant articles. Among them: Art. 12 lists the banned hunting methods; Art. 15 prohibits 'conventional land hunting' for all nationals but allows foreigners to do so with permission; Art. 16 prohibits hunting of any endangered species; Arts. 27-29 allow the establishment of breeding centres and trade from them. Of special note is the exemption for rhino horn trade used to produce Yemeni dagger sheaths, created by Art. 33.
2	1995	Environmental Protection Law	Yemen's Environmental Protection Law contains a few provisions that are relevant to the management of wildlife trade, although trade is not expressly regulated. Wildlife are defined as '[a]ny specie or species of flora and fauna or birds that take the territory of the Republic of Yemen as its home and sheltering also the birds that take territory or its coasts as rest stations or for breeding or for living.' (Art. 2(21)). Among the objectives of the law is 'the conservation of the species and kinds of life in the national environment and the rational utilization and exploitation for the benefit of the present and future generations.' (Art. 3(3)). Within protected areas established under Art. 11, the law prohibits hunting, transporting, killing or disturbing' wildlife (that are not considered 'harmful'), and 'any activities that lead to their destruction and

NO	YEAR	LAW NAME	OVERVIEW
			extinction.’ Art. 11(2)). All fauna, including birds and migratory birds, found within the territory of Yemen have legal protection, (Art. 12(1)), with hunting permissible pursuant to a Resolution by the Prime Minister. (Art. 12(2)).
3	2005	Republican decision No. (4) of 2004 Concerning the Establishment of the General Authority for Environmental Protection	<p>Yemen’s Republican decision No. (4) of 2004 Concerning the Establishment of the General Authority for Environmental Protection establishes the government body responsible for environmental management as a whole (Art. 1) and includes in Art. 5, in the objectives of its Commission, a few overarching ones relevant to wildlife trade. Among these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoiding any damages or negative effects of activities and actions harmful to the safety of the environment, human health, and living things. (Art 5(1)) • preserving the natural environment and maintaining its integrity, balance and systems (Art. 5(2)) • conservation of wildlife species and biodiversity in the national environment. (Art. 5(3)) <p>Wildlife trade is not, however, otherwise expressly regulated by this law.</p>
4	1991	The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen	Yemen’s Constitution has two articles with at least some potential relevance to wildlife trade. Art. 8 states that ‘[a]ll types of natural resources and sources of energy, whether above ground, underground, in territorial waters, on the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone are owned by the State, which assures their exploitation for the common good of the people.’ Art. 35 makes environmental protection ‘the collective responsibility of the state and the community at large,’ with everyone having ‘a religious and national duty to protect the environment.’ Neither the term ‘natural resources’ nor ‘environment’ are defined in the Constitution, and wildlife are not expressly mentioned in any provision.
5	2007	Law on Internal Trade	Yemen’s Internal Trade Law is a comparatively short law that may have some relevance to domestic wildlife trade but does not expressly detail the regulation of any particular item. Instead, it lays the primary foundation for the further regulation of ‘goods’ which are broadly defined as ‘[a]ll products, goods, raw materials, production requirements and any other movable [good that] has commercial value.’ (Art. 2)
6	2007	Foreign Trade Law	Yemen’s Foreign Trade Law is also a comparatively short law that may have some relevance to wildlife trade. Unlike the Internal Trade Law, this law does mention animals in Art. 10, requiring that upon import they be free from disease and subject to quarantine. The rest of the law is intended to establish the primary foundation for the further regulation of ‘goods’ which are broadly defined using the same language as found in the Internal Trade Law: ‘[a]ll products, goods, raw materials, production requirements and any other movable [good that] has commercial value.’ (Art. 2)
7	1990	Customs Law	Yemen’s Customs Law is the primary law regulating the international trade in goods, which includes ‘animals’ (Art. 1), and is therefore directly relevant to wildlife trade. Summary enforceability for violations of the law are provided for by Art. 233, and available in instances that involve live animals. (Art. 233(C)). Wildlife trade may not be directly regulated, but any trade that attempts to circumvent the law’s requirements likely falls under the definition of ‘smuggling’ in Art. 268.

NO	YEAR	LAW NAME	OVERVIEW
			Smuggling is defined as ‘the bringing in of goods into the country or taking them out of it in violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions in force through other than the customs department.’ Art 269 supplements this with a list of 18 specific actions that would constitute smuggling, including among them: 1) avoiding customs centers; 2) not following approved roads for transport; 3) illegal transshipments; 4) loading and unloading onto aircraft outside regular airports; 5) non-declaration of goods, etc.
8	2001	Resolution No. 99 of 2001 regulating the veterinary quarantine	PENDING TRANSLATION
9	2000	Police Authority Law	PENDING TRANSLATION
10	1991	Law on Duties and Powers of the Police	PENDING TRANSLATION
11	1992	Law Regulating Carrying Firearms, Ammunitions & their Trade 1992	<p>Yemen’s Law Regulating Carrying Firearms, Ammunitions & their Trade 1992 is relevant wildlife trade to the extent it provides a foundation for regulating the use and possession of firearms. Art. 2 defines ‘weapons’ as ‘[a] personal firearm of any kind and every part of it’ and includes hunting rifles. The scope of the law appears to be geographically limited as it applies to ‘the carrying and trafficking of personal weapons in the capitals of governorates and cities in the Republic.’ (Art. 3(2)). Citizens have the right to possess ‘necessary rifles, machine guns, pistols and hunting rifles ... for the purpose of legitimate defense.’ (Art. 9). They must carry a license for such within the capitals of the governorates and cities. However, under Article 22, ‘[n]o person or entity is prohibited from transporting or trading firearms, ammunition and explosives inside the territory of the Republic except under the provisions of this law.’ Violation of the law is subject to a ‘fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyals or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both, if the court so deems it appropriate.’ (Art. 08).</p> <p>Numbering of articles in the law appears to be incorrect.</p>
12	1997	Civil Defense Law	PENDING TRANSLATION
13	2006	Anti-Corruption Law	<p>Yemen’s Anti-Corruption Law applies to a specific list of corrupt practices contained in Art. 30 some of which are potentially related to wildlife trade. For quick reference, the full list includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crimes influencing national economy, stated in Penal Law. 2. Crimes influencing public post, stated in Penal Law.

NO .	YEAR	LAW NAME	OVERVIEW
			<p>3. Crimes influencing justice application, stated in Penal Law.</p> <p>4. Embezzlements of private property, stated in Penal Law.</p> <p>5. Bribing foreign staff and staff of international public corporations to illegally do or/and not to do a work in order to get commercial benefit or advantage, stated in Penal Law.</p> <p>6. Forgery and falsification crimes connected to corruption, stated in Penal Law.</p> <p>7. Smuggling and tax evasion crimes.</p> <p>8. Cheating and manipulating at auctions, tenders or any form of governmental contracts.</p> <p>9. Laundering money yielded from crimes stated in this Article.</p> <p>10. Taking advantages from public posts for personal interest or benefit.</p> <p>11. Illegal wealth.</p> <p>12. Any other crimes stated by any other law as corruption crimes</p>
14	2010	Anti-Money Laundering Law	<p>Yemen's Anti-Money Laundering Law applies to wildlife trade crimes that fit within the categories of crimes listed as predicate offenses. The crime of money-laundering itself is defined in Art. 3(a) and the predicates listed in Art. 3(a)(1-16). Predicates potentially applicable wildlife trade related crimes include (2) forgery, (4) corruption offenses (See Anti-Corruption Law, Art. 30), (8) membership in an organized crime group, (14) environment offenses. The law does not provide a definition or reference another law that defines 'environment offenses.' Liability requires both knowledge and intent (Art. 3(a)) and the penalty is a maximum of 7 years imprisonment. (Art. 41).</p>
15	1994	Republican Decree for Law No 12 for the Year 1994 Concerning Crimes and Penalties	<p>Yemen's Criminal Code is the primary law regulating criminal offences but may only be indirectly related to wildlife trade. The terms 'wildlife' or 'wild animal' do not appear in any provision. There are instead a few references to crimes involving animals, all of which are linked directly domestic animals. Crimes that might apply are the corruption offenses cross-referenced by the Anti-Corruption Law to the extent they involve instances of wildlife trade. These include, at a minimum, the following:</p> <p>1. Crimes influencing national economy (Art. 128)</p> <p>2. Crimes influencing public post (Art. 128)</p> <p>3. Crimes influencing application of justice (Arts 178-189)</p> <p>4. Embezzlements of private property (Art. 313)</p>

NO .	YEAR	LAW NAME	OVERVIEW
			<p>5. Bribing foreign staff and staff of international public corporations to illegally do or not to do a work in order to get commercial benefit or advantage (Art. 158)</p> <p>6. Forgery and falsification crimes connected to corruption (Arts. 212-214)</p> <p>Given general nature of many provisions, it is likely that other provisions may apply.</p>
16	1994	Republican Decree – By Law No. [13] For 1994 Concerning the Criminal Procedures	Yemen's Criminal Procedure Code is relevant to wildlife trade, even though it does not regulate it specifically, as it establishes the standards and procedures applicable to the investigation and prosecution of all crimes.
17	1994	Republican Decree Law No. (17) of 1994 on the general provisions of the violations	TRANSLATION INADEQUATE FOR ANALYSIS
18	1992	House of Representatives Resolution No. 5 of 1996 on the Republican Decree-Law No. 21 of 1992 on Evidence	Yemen's Evidence Law is relevant to wildlife trade, even though it does not regulate it specifically, as it establishes the standards and procedures applicable to the presentation of evidence in the prosecution of any crime.

ANNEX II.

CITES COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

This table organizes the selected recommendations or best practices according to the categories used in the CITES Legislation Checklist, documenting compliance. The first column provides the numbering for the best practice as listed in the CITES Checklist; followed in the next column by the best practice concept. The middle column provides a simple rating on the Legal Atlas assessment for how well the identified best practice has been included in Ethiopia's legislation. Rating is as follows:

- green = in full compliance;
- yellow = in partial compliance
- red = non-compliance

For all best practices, the final column includes commentary derived from the review.

CITES No.	CITES Best Practice Concept	Yemen Status	Yemen Compliance Assessment
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS			
1	It is essential that any national law contain a general clause empowering the government to control international trade (and also domestic trade, possession and transport) in any species of animal or plant for conservation purposes.	■	<p>Not stated in this manner, but likely sufficient.</p> <p>Art 3 states the purpose of the law including, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulating trade in endangered species (Art. 3(C)); and • implementing Yemen's obligations under CITES (Art. 3(D))

FIELD OF APPLICATION			
7	Legislation applies to all animal and plant species, including their parts and derivatives, as listed in all three CITES appendices.	■	<p>Art. 2(I) defines ‘Species’ as including all animals and plants ‘qualified at the international level in one of the three annexes which come in Chapter 2.’</p> <p>Art 2(J) further defines any animal or plant as including parts and derivatives ‘which is possible to be acquainted with.’ The reason and possible impact of including this last phrase is unclear.</p>
8	Legislation includes three schedules containing the species listed in Appendices I, II, and III and that these schedules be amended as soon as amendments to the appendices have come into force (there should be a mechanism in the legislation or regulations to allow this). Other schedules may be used for non-CITES species the country may wish to include specifically within its trade controls.	■	<p>Compliance seems likely.</p> <p>The law makes reference to the CITES appendices, without directly stating either the name of the convention. Instead it references the number of the appendices and provides a description, noting in the first paragraph that these lists are subject to amendment by the parties to the convention.</p>
9	Legislation uses CITES nomenclature for listing of species.	■	<p>Likely in compliance.</p> <p>Art. 4 makes references to CITES appendices but does not include them or recreate them in the domestic legislation. It follows that the nomenclature used will be as found in the referenced document.</p>
12	The Convention definition of 'specimen' should be used in the legislation, and parts and derivatives must be included.	■	In compliance; Art. 2 Definitions.
13	Trade controls should apply to any specimens that are parts or derivatives of CITES species.	■	<p>Unclear</p> <p>Art. 2 includes the term ‘Trade Regulation’ but does not define it. (Art. 2(G)).</p> <p>Art. 18 states that trade cannot violate the ‘convention’ (CITES) (Art. 18(7)) and requires those trading in species to obtain a license</p>

			(Art. 18(6)). However, as written it appears to apply only to species 'originating from the land' (Art. 18) and for 'importing' (Art. 18(6)). Export is only mentioned for purposes of paying taxes (Art. 18(5)).
15	Import may be interpreted several ways and requires clarification, but the introduction of specimens under any Customs procedure other than transit and transshipment should be considered as an import in the sense of the Convention.	■	Not included or defined. Art. 18(6) mentions import but there is no definition.
16	Definitions of transit and transshipment should be provided in the legislation, and these should follow Resolution Conf. 9.7 (Rev. CoP15).	■	Not defined.
18	The Convention should be applied to the whole of the territory over which the Party has sovereignty.	■	Likely in compliance. Art. 2 includes the term 'The Republic' which is defined as 'Republic of Yemen'. The law appears to apply to the Republic without qualification.
19	It is necessary, to avoid all possible doubts, to state that the legislation is applicable to trade in CITES specimens with any country, whether a Party or not.	■	Not stated. The following is the only article that seems to approach this requirement, but it does not really cover the obligation described. Art. 8 states that it is prohibited 'to trade with or export outside the Republic, fauna or flora for which there is no information about their benefits, the place where they are found and their number.'
MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES			
20	The Management Authority should be the body designated to grant the permits and certificates required under the Convention.	■	There is no expressly identified Management Authority or any statement concerning powers.
21	The Scientific Authority <i>should be an independent scientific body</i> designated to advise the Management Authority and the tasks of the Scientific Authority stated as outlined in Resolution Conf. 10.3.	■	There is no expressly identified Scientific Authority or any statement concerning powers.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS			
24	Legislation should state that any specimen to be exported or re-exported, or to be traded, must not have been obtained in contravention of the law.	■	<p>Art. 18 states more generally that any person who wishes to trade in species must, among other things, ‘bind [themselves] to the convention’ (Art. 18(7)).</p> <p>There is room to argue that this is at least partial compliance. It is not the same, however, to prohibit trade in illegally sourced specimens as it is to comply permitting processes, which is what Yemen’s law appears to be doing. The former is a fact-based inquiry and the latter, depending on how it is interpreted and implemented, may ultimately be only a paper-based inquiry.</p>
26	The Management Authority, for export or re-export, must be satisfied that any living specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.	■	Not stated.
29	Quotas may be set in legislation, or by the Management Authority or the Scientific Authority if the legislation empowers it to do so. The legislation should provide that no export permits shall be granted after the quota has been reached.	■	Not stated.
FORM AND VALIDITY OF PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES			
30	It is recommended that legislation require permits to be in any form prescribed by regulations, or by the Management Authority. A model of the required permit form should be appended to the regulations. The regulations should specify in detail all the information which should be included in the permits and certificates (see Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16)). The permit form should follow that recommended in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16).	■	Not stated.
31	The period of validity of permits should be specified in the legislation (export and re-export permits are valid for import purposes only if presented within	■	In compliance; Art 15.

	six months of issue at the most; the validity of import permits should not exceed twelve months). Note: there may be exceptions made for permits for timber species, provided that Article VI, paragraph 2 is respected.		
32	The legislation should specify that a separate permit or certificate is required for each consignment of specimens (this is an obligation under Article VI.5).	■	No mention of this requirement found.
33	<p>The following are useful requirements that may be added to the legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. include procedures for permit applications and application forms. b. empower the Management Authority to require applicants to provide necessary information. c. institute fees for processing applications and issuing permits and certificates. d. describe procedural requirements, like surrendering permits to Customs or returning unused permits to the issuing authority etc. e. describe the non-transferability of permits f. make retrospective permits unlawful except in specified circumstances (see Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16). g. penalize fraudulent permit applications. 	■	<p>None of these are expressly stated in this law.</p> <p>Art 30 states that violations will be punished by ‘laws in force.’ It makes no specific cross-reference.</p> <p>Art. 31 states that Art. 92 of the Environment Law applies to any income generated by such violations.</p> <p>It is possible that fraudulent permit applications are criminalized in the Criminal Code. See Forgery and falsification crimes connected to corruption (Arts. 212-214)</p>
REVOCATION, MODIFICATION AND SUSPENSION OF PERMITS			
35	The Management Authority must be empowered to amend, suspend or revoke permits, or certificates as might be required, and the procedure for revocation, modification or suspension of permits should be laid down in regulations as a guarantee against arbitrary decisions.	■	Not stated.
36	The Management Authority or other competent authority, including the courts, should be empowered to disqualify a person, temporarily or permanently, from obtaining a permit or certificate.	■	Not stated.

EXCEPTIONS TO PERMIT REQUIREMENTS			
38	No derogation other than those allowed for under Article VII of the Convention is allowed. If any of the possible derogations or special provisions in that Article are allowed for in the legislation, their definitions should be included in the legislation, such as for 'pre-Convention' and 'bred in captivity' (the latter should follow that given in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.))		Art. 33 creates an exception for 'old' Janbiya's in trade and calls for the EPA to 'coordinate with concerned authorities' to regulate trade where new rhino horn is involved. To the extent the Janbiya's are pre-convention, the law appears to comply. There is, however, no further information available concerning the new rhino horn trade. For this reason, this best practice remains unassessed.
41	Captive breeding for commercial purpose should follow the guidelines laid out in Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15).	■	Not found in the legislation. Chapter 5 outlines the approach for captive breeding, zoos, etc. There are no guidelines, however, and no reference to CITES requirements.
42	Legislation should require export permits for captive-bred Appendix-I specimens of live animals for commercial purposes, and certificates of captive-breeding for all others.	■	Not found in the legislation.
43	Legislation should provide a licensing procedure for commercial operations, requirements that captive-breeding operations keep records, and provide for the Management Authority or other competent authority to inspect premises and records, ask for information, mark specimens as necessary, and revoke licences or cancel registrations when offences have been committed or when conditions of the licence or registration have not been fulfilled.	■	Not found in the legislation.
44	The definition of "artificially propagated" in Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15) should be incorporated into legislation.	■	Not found in the legislation.
45	Exchange of scientific material should follow Article VII.6 of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 11.15, and legislation should provide for the registration of institutions. The Scientific Authority should be empowered to advise on registration standards.	■	Not found in the legislation.

47	Legislation should empower the Management Authority to mark any CITES specimen if required. The legislation should state that any person who alters, defaces, erases or removes a mark shall be guilty of an offence.	■	Not found in the legislation.
BORDER CONTROLS			
48	The requirement that relevant CITES documents be presented at the time of export/import must be in the legislation. Documents should have to conform with the prescriptions of CITES before being accepted. The authority competent to check the documents and consignments should be clearly designated in the legislation. In the case of transit or transshipment, the authority should also require the presentation of the relevant permits or certificates.	■	Not found in the legislation.
49	Legislation should provide for the Management Authority to refuse to accept permits from exporting countries when they have reasonable grounds to do so, for example if it appears that substantial irregularities have taken place. Legislation could require import permits for Appendix-II and -III species (as a stricter domestic measure), to enable the Management Authority to determine the validity of documents before the specimens enter the country.	■	Not found in the legislation.
CONTROL OF CONSIGNMENTS AND PERMITS			
50	The legislation should prohibit the possession, transport, sale, offering for sale, and purchasing of any specimen of CITES-listed species that has been imported, introduced from the sea or taken from the wild without the required permits. The onus of proof of legality should fall on the owner or trader.	■	Not expressly stated.
51	Legislation should empower the Management Authority or any other authorized body to proceed with any required investigation and to detain specimens where there are reasonable doubts on their identification, pending the results of other investigations.	■	No express power to engage in investigations.

52	Legislation should specify the ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance.	■	Not found in the legislation.
53	Legislation should make seizure mandatory whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe a transaction is in violation of CITES.	■	Not found in the legislation.
CONTROL OF TRADERS, POSSESSION, AND DOMESTIC TRADE			
56	Legislation may include a requirement that traders exporting, or re-exporting CITES specimens keep a register of all transactions, and that the Management Authority may inspect the register and the premises of the trader at any time.	■	Not found in the legislation.
ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES			
58	The departments and agents responsible for enforcement of CITES and any implementation legislation must be clearly designated in legislation.	■	Not found in the legislation.
59	The powers of enforcement officers need to be clearly established by the legislation. These powers may include powers to search persons, baggage or other property and vehicles; powers to search premises (may require powers to request a warrant); powers to request information, to inspect documents, and to take samples for identification purposes; powers to seize specimens where illegalities are suspected; and powers of arrest.	■	Not found in the legislation.
61	If possible, offences committed by corporations relating to trade in CITES specimens should be made punishable by national legislation.	■	Not found in the legislation.
62	Attempts to commit an offence as well as aiding and abetting the committing of an offence under the legislation should also be punishable offences.	■	Not found in the legislation.
63	Legislation must provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of all illegally traded specimens.	■	Not found in the legislation.

64	Penalties outlined in the legislation must be high enough to constitute an effective deterrent.	■	No specific penalties listed.
DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED SPECIMENS			
65	Refer to Resolution Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15) for details. It is recommended that legislation allow for the costs of returning confiscated live specimens to the country of origin or re-export to be charged to the guilty importer and/or carrier.	■	Not found in the legislation.
REPORTS			
69	The preparation and submission of annual reports and biennial reports on legislative measures as required by Article VIII.7 should be listed in the legislation as one of the duties of the Management Authority.	■	Not found in the legislation.

ANNEX III.

YEMEN WILDLIFE OFFENSES

ANNEX IV.

YEMEN OFFENSES AND PENALTIES ASSESSMENT

Global Taxonomy of Wildlife Offenses		Law and Article stating the offense
Offense Code		
OFFENCES RELATED TO THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITATS		
01-01-000-000	Partial	Prohibited activities inside protected areas (e.g. national parks, game reserves, conservation areas, state forests, etc)
01-01-001-000	Yes	Chasing, disturbing, or harassing wildlife inside protected areas
01-01-002-000	Yes	Causing harm or injury to wildlife inside protected areas
01-01-003-000	No	Prevent breeding of wildlife inside protected areas
01-01-004-000	No	Trespassing in a protected area to hunt wildlife
01-01-005-000	No	Entering into a protected area with hunting weapons, vehicles, equipment, or substances
01-01-006-000	No	Feeding or watering wildlife inside protected areas
01-01-007-000	No	Illegally accessing genetic wildlife resources
01-01-008-000	Yes	Introducing invasive species inside protected areas
01-01-009-000	Yes	Allowing livestock to enter into a protected area
01-01-010-000	Yes	Discharging pollutants into wildlife habitats
01-01-010-001	Yes	Discharging hazardous substances into the soil or water bodies that are part of wildlife habitats and ecosystems
01-01-010-002	Yes	Discharging into the atmosphere gases, fumes, dust or contaminants that cause damage to wildlife
01-01-010-003	Yes	Discharging emissions of noise, vibrations, thermal energy or light that cause damage to wildlife
01-01-011-000	Yes	Destroying wildlife critical habitat elements
01-01-011-001	Yes	Destroying wildlife nests
01-01-011-002	Yes	Destroying wildlife breeding sites
01-01-011-003	Yes	Destroying wildlife refuges and shelters
01-01-012-000	Yes	Causing arson in wildlife habitats
01-01-013-000	Yes	Conducting military maneuvers
01-01-014-000	Yes	Conducting live shooting training
01-02-000-000	Conducting activities inside protected areas without authorization (I.e. ecotourism, scientific research, photography, etc)	
01-03-000-000	Conducting activities inside protected areas in breach of legal requirements	
01-03-001-000	Conducting activities in breach of approved management plans	
Other acts in violation of the law related to wildlife and wildlife habitats conservation		
02-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE HUNTING OF WILDLIFE (e.g. Tapping, taking, collecting, poaching, catching, etc.)	
02-01-000-000	Yes	Hunting wildlife
02-01-001-000	Yes	Hunting for recreational purposes (sports hunting)
02-01-002-000	Yes	Hunting for subsistence purposes
02-01-003-000	Yes	Hunting for commercial purposes (professional hunting)
02-01-004-000	Yes	Hunting wildlife subjected to temporary bans
02-01-005-000	Yes	Hunting migratory wildlife species
02-02-000-000	Hunting without authorization	
02-02-001-000	Hunting for scientific purposes without authorization	
02-02-002-000	Hunting for control purposes without authorization (e.g. population, pest or disease, danger animal control)	
02-02-003-000	Hunting for commercial purposes without authorization	
02-03-004-000	Hunting for recreational purposes without authorization	
02-03-000-000	Partial	Hunting wildlife in prohibited areas
02-03-001-000	Hunting wildlife in captivity (zoos, captive breeding sites, rescue centers)	
02-03-001-001	Hunting in zoos	
02-03-001-002	Hunting in captive breeding facilities	
02-03-001-003	Hunting in wildlife rescue centers	
02-03-001-004	Hunting around captive holding facilities of released wildlife	
02-03-002-000	Hunting where wildlife is especially vulnerable (drinking areas, flooded land, bird roosting sites)	
02-03-002-001	Hunting in drinking areas	

02-03-002-002	Hunting in bird roosting sites (e.g. night refuges)		
02-03-002-003	Hunting in flooded land		
02-03-003-000	Yes Hunting wildlife in special zones		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-03-003-001	Hunting outside designated hunting areas		
02-03-003-002	Hunting inside protected areas		
02-03-003-003	Hunting in migratory species' ecosystems		
02-03-003-004	Hunting in public parks and gardens		
02-03-003-005	Hunting in climatic areas		
02-03-003-006	Hunting in and around dams of public domain		
02-03-003-007	Hunting in urban areas		
02-03-003-008	Hunting in suburban areas		
02-03-003-009	Trespassing on private property to hunt wildlife		
02-04-000-000	Partial Hunting using illegal means or methods		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-001-000	Yes Hunting using prohibited weapons or traps		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-001-001	Hunting using automatic weapon		
02-04-001-002	Hunting using prohibited weapon		
02-04-001-003	Hunting using prohibited ammunition		
02-04-001-004	Hunting using weapon with calibre exceeding the limits of the law		
02-04-001-005	Hunting using bow and arrow		
02-04-001-006	Hunting using darts		
02-04-001-007	Hunting using traps		
02-04-001-008	Hunting using a weapon as part of a trap		
02-04-002-000	Partial Hunting using prohibited substances		
02-04-002-001	Hunting using explosives		
02-04-002-002	Hunting using chemicals		
02-04-002-003	Yes Hunting using poison or dangerous substances		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-002-004	Yes Hunting using tranquilizing, narcotic, immobilizing or similar agent		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-003-000	Partial Hunting using prohibited baits or control mechanisms		
02-04-003-001	Hunting using electrical devices		
02-04-003-002	Yes Hunting using fire		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-003-003	Hunting using fencing to retain or attract wildlife		
02-04-003-004	Hunting using live animals as baits		
02-04-003-005	Hunting using salt as baits		
02-04-003-006	Hunting using feed as baits		
02-04-003-007	Yes Hunting using artificial or recorded voices		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-004-000	Yes Hunting using vehicles		Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-004-001	Hunting from aerial vehicles		
02-04-004-002	Hunting from terrestrial motorized vehicles		
02-04-004-003	Hunting on horseback		
02-04-005-000	Hunting from especially advantageous locations		
02-04-005-001	Hunting from roadways		
02-04-005-002	Hunting around railways and roadways		
02-04-005-003	Hunting from a stand		
02-04-005-004	Hunting by ambush (e.g. from a blind)		
02-04-006-000	Hunting using prohibited tracking methods		
02-04-006-001	Hunting using tracking wildlife		

02-04-006-002	Hunting using drones		
02-04-006-003	Hunting using camera traps		
02-04-006-004	Hunting using electronic image amplifiers (e.g. night vision, infrared, cameras, etc.)	Yes	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-04-006-005	Hunting using lights, nightlights or spotlighting		
02-04-006-006	Hunting using night-vision devices		
02-04-007-000	Hunting using trained animals		
02-04-007-001	Hunting using dogs		
02-04-007-002	Hunting using bird of prey (falconry)		
02-04-008-000	Hunting at night		
02-05-000-000	Yes	Hunting wildlife in breach of sustainability requirements	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-05-001-000	Yes	Hunting wildlife above authorized quotas	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-05-002-000	Yes	Hunting wildlife outside authorized seasons	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
02-05-003-000		Hunting wildlife during its reproductive cycle	
02-05-003-001		Hunting female wildlife specimens of reproductive age	
02-05-003-002		Hunting pregnant female specimens of wildlife	
02-05-003-003		Hunting female specimens when accompanied by offspring	
02-05-004-000		Hunting wildlife under the minimum age allowed	
02-05-004-001		Hunting wildlife eggs	
02-05-004-002		Hunting wildlife offspring (e.g. newborn)	
02-05-004-003		Hunting juvenile or sub-adult wildlife	
02-05-005-000		Hunting wildlife under the minimum permitted weight	
02-05-006-000		Hunting wildlife female specimen	
02-06-000-000		Hunting in breach of safety requirements	
02-06-001-000		Hunting under the influence	
02-06-002-000		Hunting without the proper safety equipment	
02-07-000-000		Hunting in breach of ethical requirements	
02-07-001-000		Failing to inspect traps or other devices at regular intervals	
02-07-002-000		Abandoning injured wildlife in the act of hunting	
02-07-003-000		Interfering with other people's hunting	
02-08-000-000		Violation of reporting and documentation requirements	
02-08-000-001		Underreporting or misreporting hunting activities or quotas	
02-08-000-002		Failing to properly tag hunted wildlife	
02-99-000-000		Other acts in violation of the law related to hunting	
03-00-000-000		OFFENCES RELATED TO HUNTING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION	
03-01-000-000	Partial	Prohibited actions related to hunting weapons and ammunition	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-01-001-000	No	Carrying prohibited weapons as hunting weapons	
03-01-002-000	No	Carrying a hunting weapon for personal safety	
03-01-003-000	No	Using authorized hunting weapons for non-hunting purposes	
03-01-004-000	Yes	Losing a hunting weapon or ammunition	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-02-000-000	Partial	Handling hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization	
03-02-001-000	Yes	Selling, purchasing or importing hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-02-002-000	Yes	Possessing hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-02-003-000	Yes	Carrying a hunting weapon without authorization	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-02-004-000	Yes	Carrying a hunting weapon with an expired authorization	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 3)
03-02-005-000	No	Failing to establish the lawful origin of a hunting weapon	
03-03-000-000	Partial	Use of hunting weapons and ammunition in breach of legal requirements and procedures	
03-03-001-000	No	Using a hunting weapon that shows signs of deterioration	
03-03-002-000	No	Using a hunting weapon that fails to comply with safety standards	
03-03-003-000	No	Possessing a hunting weapon with the weapon's marking altered (e.g. serial numbers, factory characteristics, etc.)	

03-03-004-000	No	Possessing ammunition in quantities greater than those permitted by law	Firearms Law, 1992 (Chapter 4)
03-03-005-000	Yes	Failing to submit hunting weapon records when requested by the supervisory authority	
03-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to hunting weapons		
04-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE		
04-01-000-000	Yes	Transporting wildlife	EPA, 26/1995, Art. 11.2
04-02-000-000	Transporting wildlife without due authorization		
04-02-001-000		Transporting wildlife without the mandatory business registration	
04-02-002-000		Transporting wildlife without mandatory documentation	
04-02-002-001		Transporting wildlife without shipping documents	
04-02-002-002		Transporting wildlife without transit documents	
04-02-002-003		Transporting wildlife without a health certificate	
04-02-002-004		Transporting imported wildlife without a CITES permit	
04-03-000-000	Partial	Transporting wildlife of illegal origin	
04-03-001-000		Transporting wildlife illegally hunted in the country	
04-03-002-000		Transporting wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country	
04-03-003-000	Yes	Transporting wildlife illegally imported	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-13)
04-03-004-000	Yes	Transporting Appendix I wildlife imported without CITES certificate	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-13)
04-03-005-000		Transporting wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site	
04-03-006-000		Transporting wildlife illegally sold	
04-03-007-000		Transporting wildlife illegally purchased	
04-03-008-000		Transporting stolen wildlife	
04-04-000-000	Transporting wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures		
04-04-001-000		Transporting wildlife in improper receptacles	
04-04-002-000		Transporting wildlife in overcrowded conditions	
04-04-003-000		Transporting wildlife in amounts that exceed what is necessary for customary use	
04-04-004-000		Transporting wildlife that is unfit to be transported	
04-04-004-001		Transporting wildlife injured or sick	
04-04-004-002		Transporting wildlife that is likely to give birth during conveyance	
04-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to the breach of legal provisions on wildlife transportation		
05-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE STORAGE OF WILDLIFE		
05-01-000-000	Storing wildlife		
05-02-000-000	Storing wildlife without authorization		
05-03-000-000	Storing wildlife of illegal origin		
05-03-001-000		Storing wildlife illegally hunted in the country	
05-03-002-000		Storing wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country	
05-03-003-000		Storing wildlife illegally imported	
05-03-004-000		Storing Appendix I wildlife imported without a CITES certificate	
05-03-005-000		Storing wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site	
05-03-006-000		Storing wildlife illegally sold	
05-03-007-000		Storing wildlife illegally purchased	
05-03-008-000		Storing wildlife illegally transported	
05-03-009-000		Storing stolen wildlife	
05-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to the storage of wildlife		
06-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE PROCESSING OF WILDLIFE		
06-01-000-000	Processing of wildlife		
06-01-001-000		Processing prohibited goods from wildlife	
06-01-002-000		Processing wildlife for the food industry	
06-02-000-000	Processing wildlife without authorization		
06-02-001-000		Operating as a wildlife trophy dealer without authorization	
06-02-002-000		Operating processing facilities for wildlife without authorization	
06-02-003-000		Processing items from wildlife trophies without authorization	

06-02-004-000	Processing wildlife skins without authorization	
06-03-000-000	Processing wildlife of illegal origin	
06-03-001-000	Processing wildlife illegally hunted in the country	
06-03-002-000	Processing wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country	
06-03-003-000	Processing wildlife illegally imported	
06-03-004-000	Processing Appendix I wildlife imported without CITES certificate	
06-03-005-000	Processing wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site	
06-03-006-000	Processing wildlife illegally sold	
06-03-007-000	Processing wildlife illegally purchased	
06-03-008-000	Processing wildlife illegally transported	
06-03-009-000	Processing stolen wildlife	
06-04-000-000	Processing wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures	
06-04-001-000	Processing wildlife without possessing a control book (e.g. stud book, breeding log, etc.)	
06-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to wildlife processing	
07-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE DOMESTIC TRADE IN WILDLIFE	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002, Art. 7
07-01-000-000	Trading wildlife	
07-01-001-000	Advertising wildlife	
07-01-001-001	Advertising wildlife online	
07-01-001-002	Advertising wildlife in other media	
07-01-002-000	Selling wildlife	
07-01-002-001	Selling wildlife under protection of temporary bans	
07-01-002-002	Selling wildlife hit on a road	
07-01-002-003	Selling wildlife as pets	
07-01-002-004	Selling wildlife sourced under non-commercial authorization (e.g. sourced from subsistence, recreational or scientific hunting)	
07-01-003-000	Purchasing wildlife	
07-01-003-001	Purchasing banned wildlife	
07-01-003-002	Purchasing wildlife hit on a road	
07-01-003-003	Purchasing wildlife sourced under non-commercial authorization (e.g. sourced from subsistence, recreational or scientific hunting)	
07-01-004-000	Renting wildlife	
07-01-005-000	Donating or gifting wildlife	
07-01-006-000	Exchanging wildlife without authorization	
07-01-007-000	Facilitating online wildlife trafficking	
07-02-000-000	Trading wildlife without authorization	
07-02-001-000	Selling wildlife without authorization	
07-02-001-001	Selling wildlife without sales authorization	
07-02-001-002	Selling wildlife after having the sales authorization revoked	
07-02-001-003	Selling wildlife using a sales authorization from a third party	
07-02-001-004	Selling wildlife without registering with competent environmental authorities	
07-02-002-000	Purchasing wildlife without authorization	
07-02-003-000	Renting wildlife without authorization	
07-02-004-000	Donating or gifting wildlife without authorization	
07-02-005-000	Exchanging wildlife without authorization	
07-03-000-000	Trading wildlife of illegal origin	
07-03-001-000	Advertising for sale wildlife of illegal origin	
07-03-001-001	Advertising wildlife illegally hunted in the country	
07-03-001-002	Advertising wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country	
07-03-001-003	Advertising wildlife illegally imported	
07-03-001-004	Advertising wildlife sourced from an unauthorized breeding site	
07-03-001-005	Advertising illegally transported wildlife	
07-03-001-006	Advertising stolen wildlife	
07-03-001-007	Advertising wildlife without proof of its legal origin	
07-03-002-000	Selling wildlife of illegal origin	

07-03-002-001	Selling wildlife illegally hunted in the country			
07-03-002-002	Selling wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country			
07-03-002-003	Selling wildlife illegally imported			
07-03-002-004	Selling wildlife sourced from an unauthorized breeding site			
07-03-002-005	Selling illegally transported wildlife			
07-03-002-006	Selling stolen wildlife			
07-03-002-007	Selling wildlife without proof of its legal origin			
07-03-003-000	Purchasing wildlife of illegal origin			
07-03-003-001	Purchasing wildlife illegally hunted in the country			
07-03-003-002	Purchasing wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country			
07-03-003-003	Purchasing wildlife illegally imported			
07-03-003-004	Purchasing wildlife sourced from an unauthorized breeding site			
07-03-003-005	Purchasing illegally sold wildlife			
07-03-003-006	Purchasing illegally transported wildlife			
07-03-003-007	Purchasing stolen wildlife			
07-04-000-000	Trading wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures			
07-04-001-000	Selling wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures			
07-04-001-001	Selling wildlife with contagious diseases			
07-04-001-002	Selling legally bred wildlife in breach of legal procedures			
07-04-001-003	Selling wildlife using a false product description			
07-04-001-004	Selling wildlife in breach of reporting requirements (e.g. stocks, monetary values, inventory, etc.)			
07-04-001-005	Transferring the rights to sell wildlife			
07-09-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to the domestic trade in wildlife			
08-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE FOREIGN TRADE IN WILDLIFE			
08-01-000-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife			
08-01-001-000	Yes Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife subject to a national ban (e.g. rhino, pangolin, etc)	Yes		Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 271.1b) and 2)
08-01-002-000	Importing invasive wildlife			
08-01-003-000	Importing genetically modified wildlife			
08-01-004-000	Importing poisonous wildlife			
08-01-005-000	Importing wildlife pets			
08-02-000-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without authorization			
08-02-001-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting protected wildlife without CITES authorization			
08-02-001-001	Yes Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without CITES permit	Yes		Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 271.1b) and 2). Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
08-02-001-002	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife using a false, forged or altered CITES permit	Yes		Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-12)
08-02-001-003	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife in violation of an approved CITES permit	Yes		Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 271.1b) and 2). Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 11 and 30
08-02-002-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting protected wildlife without CITES Scientific Authority recommendation			
08-02-003-000	Yes Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without health certificates	Yes		Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 28)
08-02-004-000	Importing potentially invasive wildlife without authorization			
08-02-005-000	Importing genetically modified wildlife without authorization			
08-03-000-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife of illegal origin			
08-03-001-000	Exporting wildlife illegally hunted in the country			
08-03-002-000	Importing or re-exporting wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign jurisdiction			
08-03-003-000	Exporting wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site			
08-03-004-000	Exporting illegally sold wildlife			
08-03-005-000	Exporting illegally purchased wildlife			
08-03-006-000	Exporting illegally transported wildlife			

08-03-007-000	Exporting stolen wildlife		
08-04-000-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife in breach of customs procedures		
08-04-001-000	Importing wildlife without business registration as importer		
08-04-002-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife avoiding customs control (smuggling)		
08-04-002-001	Yes	Importing, exporting or re-exporting hidden or concealed wildlife	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-7)
08-04-002-002	Yes	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife packaged to deceive customs officers	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-7)
08-04-003-000	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without following customs clearance procedures		
08-04-003-001	Yes	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife through a point different from the designated port of entry	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-1)
08-04-003-002		Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife by evading a point of animal health inspection	
08-04-003-003		Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife carrying contagious diseases without reporting to quarantine authorities	
08-04-003-004	Yes	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without shipping documentation	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 262)
08-04-003-005	Yes	Importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife without due customs declaration	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-6)
08-04-003-006	Yes	Importing wildlife evading totally or partially the payment of customs duties	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-6)
08-04-003-007		Exporting wildlife breaking mandatory quarantine requirements	
08-04-003-008	Yes	Loading or unloading wildlife in a customs area before the approval of customs office	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 264)
08-04-003-009	Yes	Unloading imported wildlife in a customs area outside of the authorized place	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 264, 268-4)
08-04-003-010	Yes	Breaking or removing seals, marks or stamps affixed by customs officers without permission	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 268-12)
08-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to importing, exporting or re-exporting wildlife		
09-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE		
09-01-000-000	Possessing wildlife		
09-02-000-000	Possessing wildlife without authorization		
09-02-001-000	Possessing collections of wildlife without registration		
09-02-002-000	Possessing wildlife trophies without authorization		
09-03-000-000	Possessing wildlife of illegal origin		
09-03-001-000	Possessing wildlife illegally hunted in the country		
09-03-002-000	Possessing wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country		
09-03-003-000	Yes	Possessing wildlife illegally imported	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-13)
09-03-004-000	Yes	Possessing Appendix I imported wildlife unaccompanied of the CITES certificate	Customs Code, 1990 (Art. 269-13)
09-03-005-000		Possessing wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site	
09-03-006-000		Possessing wildlife illegally sold	
09-03-007-000		Possessing wildlife illegally purchased	
09-03-008-000		Possessing wildlife transported illegally	
09-03-009-000		Possessing stolen wildlife	
09-04-000-000	Possessing wildlife in breach of hunting limitations		
09-04-001-000		Possessing wildlife below the minimum ages allowed (e.g. newborns, juveniles, etc.)	
09-04-002-000		Possessing wildlife weighing below the minimum required animal weight	
09-04-003-000		Possessing wildlife that is undersized	
09-04-004-000		Possessing wildlife out of harvest season	
09-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to wildlife possession		
10-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO THE BREEDING OF WILDLIFE		

10-01-000-000	No	Breeding wildlife	
11-01-001-000	No	Breeding or training wildlife for fights	
10-02-000-000	N/A	Breeding wildlife without authorization	
10-02-001-000	N/A	Breeding wildlife without registration	
10-02-002-000	N/A	Breeding wildlife specimen without documentation to proof their legal origin	
10-03-000-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock of illegal origin	
10-03-001-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock illegally hunted in the country	
10-03-002-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock illegally hunted in a foreign country	
10-03-003-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock illegally imported	
10-03-004-000	No	Breeding Appendix I wildlife using imported breeding stock unaccompanied by its CITES permit	
10-03-005-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock from unauthorized breeding site	
10-03-006-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock illegally sold	
10-03-007-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock illegally purchased	
10-03-008-000	No	Breeding wildlife using breeding stock transported illegally	
10-03-009-000	No	Breeding wildlife using stolen breeding stock	
10-04-000-000		Breeding wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures	
10-04-001-000	Yes	Breeding wildlife without conducting a feasibility study	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 26 and 30
10-04-002-000	Yes	Breeding wildlife without maintaining a control book (e.g. stud book, breeding log, etc.)	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 26 and 30
10-04-003-000		Breeding wildlife without submitting reports to authorities	
10-04-004-000		Breeding wildlife without proper marking system or certification of the bred specimen	
10-04-005-000		Not maintaining the purity of wildlife up to the first generation by breeders	
10-99-000-000		Other acts in violation of the law related to wildlife breeding	
11-00-000-000		OFFENCES RELATED TO EXHIBITING WILDLIFE	
11-01-000-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife	
11-01-001-000	No	Organizing fights involving wildlife	
11-02-000-000	N/A	Exhibiting wildlife without authorization	
11-03-000-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife of illegal origin	
11-03-001-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife illegally hunted in the country	
11-03-002-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country	
11-03-003-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife illegally imported	
11-03-004-000	No	Exhibiting Appendix I imported wildlife unaccompanied of the CITES certificate	
11-03-005-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site	
11-03-006-000	No	Exhibiting illegally sold wildlife	
11-03-007-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife illegally purchased	
11-03-008-000	No	Exhibiting illegally transported wildlife	
11-03-009-000	No	Exhibiting stolen wildlife	
11-04-000-000	Partial	Exhibiting wildlife in breach of legal requirements and procedures	
11-04-001-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife in performances requiring skill using untrained wildlife	
11-04-002-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife in performances involving cruelty	
11-04-003-000	No	Exhibiting wildlife in performances under the influence of stimulants	
11-04-004-000	Yes	Exhibiting wildlife in iron cages	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 25 and 30
11-04-005-000	Yes	Exhibiting wildlife in unsuitable places	Endangered Species Regulation, 104/2002. Art. 25 and 30
11-99-000-000		Other acts in violation of the law related to wildlife exhibition	
12-00-000-000		OFFENCES RELATED TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH USING WILDLIFE	
12-01-000-000		Conducting scientific research using wildlife	
12-02-000-000		Conducting scientific research on wildlife without due authorization	
12-02-001-000		Conducting scientific research on wildlife without accreditation of the research or academic entity	
12-02-002-000		Conducting scientific research on wildlife without proper academic credentials by the lead researcher	
12-02-003-000		Conducting scientific research on wildlife for biotechnology purposes without authorization	

12-02-004-000	Conducting scientific research on wildlife to study pain and distress without authorization
12-03-000-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife of illegal origin
12-03-001-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife illegally hunted in the country
12-03-002-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife hunted illegally in a foreign country
12-03-003-000	Conducting scientific research with illegally imported wildlife
12-03-004-000	Conducting scientific research with Appendix I imported wildlife unaccompanied by its CITES certificate
12-03-005-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site
12-03-006-000	Conducting scientific research using wildlife illegally sold
12-03-007-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife illegally purchased
12-03-008-000	Conducting scientific research with illegally transported wildlife
12-03-009-000	Conducting scientific research with stolen wildlife
12-04-000-000	Conducting scientific research compromising the welfare of wildlife
12-04-001-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife while not providing due care before, during or after the experiment
12-04-002-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife and causing painful or cruel experiences when there is an alternative
12-04-003-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife and not using adequate sedation
12-04-004-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife and not following euthanasia requirements
12-04-005-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife by reusing the same specimen after reaching the main objective of the research project
12-05-000-000	Conducting scientific research in breach of legal requirements and procedures
12-05-001-000	Conducting scientific research with biological materials without providing duplicate samples to authorities
12-05-002-000	Conducting scientific research with wildlife without sharing results with authorities
12-99-00-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to the use of wildlife for scientific research
13-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO OTHER USES OF WILDLIFE
13-01-000-000	Using wildlife
13-01-001-000	Using wildlife in audiovisual productions
13-02-000-000	Using wildlife without authorization
13-02-001-000	Using wildlife without permit
13-02-002-000	Using Appendix I imported wildlife in breach of the CITES permit
13-02-003-000	Using wildlife in breach of authorized purposes
13-02-003-001	Using wildlife for other purposes when it was sourced for scientific purposes
13-02-003-002	Using wildlife for other purposes when it was sourced for control purposes
13-02-003-003	Using wildlife for other purposes when it was sourced for subsistence purposes
13-03-000-000	Using wildlife of illegal origin
13-03-001-000	Using wildlife illegally hunted in the country
13-03-002-000	Using wildlife illegally hunted in a foreign country
13-03-003-000	Using wildlife illegally imported
13-03-004-000	Using Appendix I imported wildlife unaccompanied by the CITES permit
13-03-005-000	Using wildlife sourced from unauthorized breeding site
13-03-006-000	Using wildlife illegally sold
13-03-007-000	Using wildlife illegally purchased
13-03-008-000	Using illegally transported wildlife
13-03-009-000	Using stolen wildlife
13-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to other uses of wildlife
14-00-000-000	OFFENCES RELATED TO ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
14-01-000-000	Treating wildlife with cruelty
14-01-001-000	Injuring wildlife in captivity
14-01-002-000	Mutilating wildlife
14-01-003-000	Vivisectioning wildlife for purposes other than research
14-01-004-000	Slaughtering wildlife in breach of humanitarian rules
14-01-005-000	Performing sexual acts with wildlife
14-01-006-000	Using devices causing unnecessary suffering to wildlife
14-01-007-000	Releasing captive wildlife under dangerous conditions
14-02-000-000	Failing to comply with animal welfare legal standards
14-02-001-000	Failing to provide appropriate nutrition for captive wildlife

14-02-002-000		Failing to provide appropriate veterinary care for captive wildlife	
14-02-003-000		Failing to meet safety standards for captive wildlife	
14-02-004-000		Failing to provide appropriate living conditions for captive wildlife	
14-03-000-000		Violation of quarantine procedures	
14-03-001-000		Failure to quarantine wildlife specimens carrying or suspected to carry pest or diseases	
14-03-002-000		Failure to quarantine people carrying or suspected of carrying pest or wildlife diseases	
14-03-003-000		Failure to quarantine equipment carrying or suspected of carrying pest or wildlife diseases	
14-03-004-000		Failure to quarantine water carrying or suspected of carrying pest or wildlife diseases	
14-03-005-000		Failure to quarantine packing material carrying or suspected of carrying pest or wildlife diseases	
14-03-006-000		Failure to report infected wildlife to nearest authorities	
14-99-000-000		Other acts in violation of the law related to animal health and welfare	
15-00-000-000		OFFENCES RELATED TO FORGERY OF WILDLIFE DOCUMENTS	
15-01-000-000	Partial	Falsifying elements on wildlife-related public and private transactions	
15-01-001-000	Yes	Falsifying public documents (e.g. hunting permit, breeding permit, etc)	Criminal Code, 1994 (Art. 212)
15-01-002-000	No	Falsifying private documents (e.g. invoices, breeding log, etc.)	
15-01-003-000	Yes	Falsifying signatures	Criminal Code, 1994 (Art. 212)
15-01-004-000	Yes	Falsifying official identification elements	Criminal Code, 1994 (Art. 208 and Art. 209)
15-01-004-001		Yes	Falsification of official uniforms, insignia or badges
15-01-004-002		Yes	Falsification of official marks, seals and stamps
15-02-000-000	No	Using forged elements on wildlife-related public and private transactions	
15-02-001-000	No	Using forged public documents	
15-02-002-000	No	Using forged private documents	
15-02-003-000	No	Using forged signatures	
15-02-004-000	Yes	Using forged official identification elements	Criminal Code, 1994 (Art. 208 and Art. 209)
15-02-004-001		Yes	Using of forged official uniforms, insignia or badges
15-02-004-002		Yes	Using of forged official marks, seals and stamps
15-02-005-000	No	Using false identities	
15-99-000-000		Other acts in violation of the law related to forgery of wildlife documents	
16-00-000-000		OFFENCES RELATED TO THE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE IN WILDLIFE CRIMES	
16-01-000-000		Breaching reporting and enforcement requirements	
16-01-001-000		Failing to present declaration of wildlife inventories	
16-01-002-000		Failing to report wildlife abuse	
16-01-003-000		Failing to submit wildlife-related reports	
16-01-004-000		Failing to keep wildlife records or books when obliged by law	
16-01-005-000		Failing to stop or report wildlife offences by enforcement officers	
16-02-000-000		Obstructing wildlife enforcement and investigative actions	
16-02-001-000		Refusing to answer a question of an enforcement officer	
16-02-002-000		Refusing to provide documentation at the request of an inspector or enforcement officer	
16-02-003-000		Providing false information to governmental officials	
16-02-003-001		Providing false information to a wildlife officer	
16-02-003-002		Providing false information to a customs officer	
16-02-003-003		Providing false information in a wildlife damage claim	
16-02-004-000		Refusing to allow lawful search of an inspector or enforcement officer	
16-02-004-001		Refusing to allow search within customs area by enforcement officer	
16-02-004-002		Refusing to allow search in road controls by enforcement officer	

16-02-005-000	Refusing to follow an order by an inspector or enforcement officer
16-02-006-000	Assaulting verbally, morally or physically an officer or inspection authority in the exercise of their functions
16-02-006-001	Assaulting a wildlife enforcement officers during the exercise of his or her functions
16-02-006-002	Assaulting a park ranger in the exercise of their functions
16-02-006-003	Assaulting a customs officer in the exercise of their functions
16-02-006-004	Refusal by a hunter to unload a weapon during an inspection
16-03-000-000	Obstructing the prosecution of a wildlife crime
16-03-001-000	Obstructing performance of judicial authorities in wildlife crimes
16-03-002-000	Obstructing witness testimonies in wildlife crime cases
16-99-000-000	Other acts in violation of the law related to obstruction of justice in wildlife crimes

Global Taxonomy of Wildlife Offenses													
Offense Code			Detention	Fine	Priison	Wildlife	Confiscation of						
							Hunting Tools and Weapons	Means of Transport	Proceeds of the Crime	Public Register of Offenders	License Revocation	Disqualification for License	Remediation
OFFENCES RELATED TO THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITATS													
01-01-000-000		Partial	Prohibited activities inside protected areas (e.g. national parks, game reserves, conservation areas, state forests, etc)										
01-01-001-000		Yes	Chasing, disturbing, or harassing wildlife inside protected areas										
01-01-002-000		Yes	Causing harm or injury to wildlife inside protected areas										
01-01-008-000		Yes	Introducing invasive species inside protected areas										
01-01-009-000		Yes	Allowing livestock to enter into a protected area										
01-01-010-000		Yes	Discharging pollutants into wildlife habitats										
01-01-010-001		Yes	Discharging hazardous substances into the soil or water bodies that are part of wildlife habitats and ecosystems										
01-01-010-002		Yes	Discharging into the atmosphere gases, fumes, dust or contaminants that cause damage to wildlife										
01-01-010-003		Yes	Discharging emissions of noise, vibrations, thermal energy or light that cause damage to wildlife										
01-01-011-000		Yes	Destroying wildlife critical habitat elements										
01-01-011-001		Yes	Destroying wildlife nests										
01-01-011-002		Yes	Destroying wildlife breeding sites										
01-01-011-003		Yes	Destroying wildlife refuges and shelters										
01-01-012-000		Yes	Causing arson in wildlife habitats										
01-01-013-000		Yes	Conducting military maneuvers										
01-01-014-000		Yes	Conducting live shooting training										
OFFENCES RELATED TO THE HUNTING OF WILDLIFE (e.g. Tapping, taking, collecting, poaching, catching, etc.)													
02-01-000-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife										
02-01-001-000		Yes	Hunting for recreational purposes (sports hunting)										
02-01-002-000		Yes	Hunting for subsistence purposes										
02-01-003-000		Yes	Hunting for commercial purposes (professional hunting)										
02-01-004-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife subjected to temporary bans										
02-01-005-000		Yes	Hunting migratory wildlife species										
02-03-000-000		Partial	Hunting wildlife in prohibited areas										
02-03-003-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife in special zones										
02-04-000-000		Partial	Hunting using illegal means or methods										
02-04-001-000		Yes	Hunting using prohibited weapons or traps										
02-04-002-000		Partial	Hunting using prohibited substances										
02-04-002-003		Yes	Hunting using poison or dangerous substances										
02-04-002-004		Yes	Hunting using tranquilizing, narcotic, immobilizing or similar agent										
02-04-003-000		Partial	Hunting using prohibited baits or control mechanisms										
02-04-003-002		Yes	Hunting using fire										
02-04-003-007		Yes	Hunting using artificial or recorded voices										
02-04-004-000		Yes	Hunting using vehicles										
02-04-006-000		Partial	Hunting using prohibited tracking methods										
02-04-006-004		Yes	Hunting using electronic image amplifiers (e.g. night vision, infrared, cameras, etc.)										
02-05-000-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife in breach of sustainability requirements										
02-05-001-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife above authorized quotas										
02-05-002-000		Yes	Hunting wildlife outside authorized seasons										
OFFENCES RELATED TO HUNTING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION													
03-01-000-000		Partial	Prohibited actions related to hunting weapons and ammunition										
03-01-004-000		Yes	Losing a hunting weapon or ammunition										
03-02-000-000		Partial	Handling hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization										
03-02-001-000		Yes	Selling, purchasing or importing hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization										
03-02-002-000		Yes	Possessing hunting weapons or ammunition without authorization										
03-02-003-000		Yes	Carrying a hunting weapon without authorization										
03-02-004-000		Yes	Carrying a hunting weapon with an expired authorization										
03-03-000-000		Partial	Use of hunting weapons and ammunition in breach of legal requirements and procedures										
03-03-005-000		Yes	Failing to submit hunting weapon records when requested by the supervisory authority										
Other acts in violation of the law related to hunting weapons													
OFFENCES RELATED TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE													
04-09-000-000		Yes	Transporting wildlife										
04-01-000-000		Yes	Transporting wildlife of illegal origin										
04-03-000-000		Partial	Transporting wildlife illegally imported										
04-03-003-000		Yes	Transporting wildlife illegally imported										

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