

Animal Trap Laws in Selected Jurisdictions: Supplemental Report

Bahrain • Belize • Bermuda • Cuba • El Salvador • Greenland
Guyana • Jamaica • Lebanon • Liberia • Maldives • Morocco
Nicaragua • Niger • Nigeria • Philippines • Seychelles
South Korea • Thailand • Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia • United Arab Emirates

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Global Legal Research Center Staff

SUMMARY This report covers twenty-two jurisdictions that were not included in the Law Library of Congress's previous table of nations that restrict or ban leg-hold animal traps (Report No. 2016-013806). For each jurisdiction, an explanation is given of the legislation located. The report includes seven additional countries (Belize, Cuba, Greenland, Liberia, Nigeria, Philippines, and South Korea, each marked with an asterisk below), which to some degree or under certain conditions, prohibit the use of traps. The report also highlights related laws on the treatment of animals.

Bahrain

Law No. 2 of 1995 on protecting wildlife, which was promulgated by Decree, did not prohibit the use of leg-hold traps. However, article 6(a) prohibits all types of hunting unless the designated government body has issued special permission. The government body referred to by the Law is the Public Authority on the Protection of the Environment, Wildlife, Livestock, and Fisheries.¹

Belize*

The Wildlife Protection Act provides that it is unlawful to hunt wildlife using a variety of methods, including any traps, unless otherwise permitted by regulations.² Section 4 of the Act further prohibits the carrying of a trap for the hunting of wildlife in an area that is closed to hunting. There does not appear to be any further legislation that specifies in more detail the prohibitions on traps, nor that makes it legal to use them in certain areas. The 2000 revised edition and annual index of the *Laws of Belize* show no further legislation regulating the use of traps in hunting.

Bermuda

Section 9 of the Protected Species Act describes a series of offenses applicable to individuals who damage, destroy, injure, remove, or obstruct the habitat or nest of any protected species; however, it does not explicitly refer to leg-hold traps, instead proscribing any kind of harm to

¹ Law No. 2 of 1995, AL-JARĪDAH AL-RASMĪYAH [OFFICIAL GAZETTE], no. 2146, 11 Jan. 1995, p. 3, <http://www.legalaffairs.gov.bh/LegislationSearchDetails.aspx?id=2482#.V9byFEbYjcl> (in Arabic), archived at <https://perma.cc/UAY8-KD2K>.

² Wildlife Protection Act (as of Dec. 31, 2000), Cap. 220, § 3(d), <http://www.belize-law.org/web/lawadmin/PDF%20files/cap220.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/BUM3-ANY5>.

protected species generally.³ The Endangered Animals Act further provides that it is an offense to take, including by trapping, endangered animals.⁴ Unless specifically authorized, traps, weapons, projectiles, and poisons are not permitted on property, both land and water, owned by the Bermuda National Trust.⁵ Other than for protected or endangered species, or on specified land, there does not appear to be any legislation that prohibits or regulates the use of leg-hold traps for hunting animals in Bermuda. This information was obtained by a review of the Annual Laws Index to the *Laws of Bermuda* and a search of the Bermuda Laws Online database.⁶

Cuba*

No information could be located in print or online on any general Cuban statute specifically banning or limiting the use of leg-hold traps or similar traps. However, a regulation governing the 2015–16 hunting season in Cuba prohibited the use of traps in hunting activities.⁷

El Salvador

The Law on Conservation of Wildlife does not prohibit the use of leg-hold traps. Article 20 prohibits the use and mistreatment of wildlife species in all kinds of shows; in addition, their transit through the national territory must be in accordance with international conventions.⁸ Article 12 states that regulatory norms will be established for the control of wildlife species that harm or threaten human health, agriculture, and livestock in the country.⁹ However, such regulatory norms were not located.

³ Protected Species Act 2003, c. 13, <http://www.bermudalaws.bm/laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Protected%20Species%20Act%202003.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/QN84-SUQH>.

⁴ Endangered Animals and Plants Act 2006, c. 25, §§ 2–3, <http://www.bermudalaws.bm/laws/Annual%20Laws/2006/Acts/Endangered%20Animals%20and%20Plants%20Act%202006.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/RE8Z-42C2>.

⁵ Bermuda National Trust (Open Spaces and Property) Regulations 1975, SR&O 75/1975, [http://www.bermudalaws.bm/laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Bermuda%20National%20Trust%20\(Open%20Spaces%20and%20Property\)%20Regulations%201975.pdf](http://www.bermudalaws.bm/laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Bermuda%20National%20Trust%20(Open%20Spaces%20and%20Property)%20Regulations%201975.pdf), archived at <https://perma.cc/AHH6-CZ9R>.

⁶ BERMUDA LAWS ONLINE, <http://www.bermudalaws.bm> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016), archived at <https://perma.cc/ZC2A-EN65>.

⁷ Agricultura Resolución No. 976/2015 (que aprueba el calendario para la práctica de la caza, durante la temporada cinegética 2015-2016 y sus regulaciones complementarias [Resolution 976/2015 (approving the calendar for hunting season 2015–16 and its regulations)], Anexo II(Tercero), GACETA OFICIAL [OFFICIAL GAZETTE], Dec. 9, 2015, available at <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/cub154672.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/X24V-J2N3>.

⁸ Decreto No. 844, Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre art. 20, DIARIO OFICIAL [D.O.], May 25, 1994, <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-conservacion-de-vida-silvestre> (click on “Descargar”), archived at <https://perma.cc/BC3B-V77N>.

⁹ *Id.* art. 12.

The Penal Code does not penalize the use of leg-hold traps. Article 260 penalizes with imprisonment of two to four years any person who employs poison, explosives, or other instruments or skills likely to cause a similar destructive result for hunting or fishing.¹⁰

Greenland*

Greenland is part of Denmark and is governed by a self-governance instruction.¹¹ The Greenlandic Parliament (Inatsisartut) has the power to regulate all matters that fall under the self-governance agreement with Denmark.¹² Greenland is not a member of the European Union. Its relationship with the European Community is governed by a special treaty entered into following the granting of home rule.¹³

In the area of hunting, Greenland has issued its own legislation. The legislation mentions the use of traps generally and authorizes the Greenlandic Government to issue rules for hunting, including rules that relate to the use of hunting equipment (including traps).¹⁴

The Home Rule Greenlandic Government has also issued legislation that regulates the hunting of polar bears, which specifically prohibits the use of leg-hold traps when hunting these animals.¹⁵ Similarly, in fox-specific legislation dating back to 1989, Greenland prohibits the use of all form of traps, including leg-hold traps, that do not kill the fox immediately.¹⁶

¹⁰ Decreto No. 1030, CÓDIGO PENAL art. 260, D.O., June 19, 1997, <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/codigo-penal> (click on “Descargar”), archived at <https://perma.cc/UAY3-9NLQ>.

¹¹ LOV OM GRØNLANDS SELVSTYRE (Lov nr. 473 af 12. juni 2009 om Grønlands Selvstyre) [Act on Greenland’s Self-Governance (Law No. 473 of June 12, 2009)], <http://www.stm.dk/multimedia/selvstyreloven.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/EQ6Q-EM7Q>.

¹² *Id.* ch. 1 § 1.

¹³ Treaty Amending, with Regard to Greenland, the Treaties Establishing the European Communities, Feb. 1, 1985, 1985 O.J. (L 29) 1, <http://naalakkersuisut.gl/~media/Nanoq/Files/Attached%20Files/Bruxelles/EU%20and%20Greenland/The%20European%20Union%20and%20Greenland/Greenland%20Treaty%20eng.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/YCX2-RTHG>.

¹⁴ LANDSTINGSLOV NR. 12 AF 29. OKTOBER 1999 OM FANGST OG JAGT [PARLIAMENTARY ACT NO. 12 OF OCTOBER 1999 ON FISHING AND HUNTING] § 8, <http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid=%7b1A6BE69B-3B89-4173-BAC1-1C61736FF93C%7d#>, archived at <https://perma.cc/RM9T-63AP>.

¹⁵ § 9, stk 2 Hjemmestyrets bekendtgørelse nr. 21 af 22. september 2005 om beskyttelse og fangst af isbjørne [Home Rule Government Regulation No. 21 of September 22, 2005 Regarding the Protection and Hunting of Polar Bears], <http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={699D9C77-D0A7-42D9-B90F-F9F04FA99E3D}>, archived at <https://perma.cc/AV2K-97R6>.

¹⁶ § 3, stk 2 Hjemmestyrets bekendtgørelse nr. 20 af 17. maj 1989 om fredning af ræve i Grønland [Home Rule Government Regulation No. 20 of May 17, 1989 on the Protection of Foxes in Greenland], <http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={24A1AAA3-5DB3-4D44-BF4C-C260735AF766}>, archived at <https://perma.cc/C47P-VKXG>.

Guyana

While no specific prohibition on the use of leg-hold traps was located, Guyana's Criminal Law (Offenses) Act does generally prohibit injury to domestic animals.¹⁷ Sources reviewed include the *Laws of Guyana* (print edition, 1973) and the *Guyana Acts*, for which the Library has incomplete holdings, as well as the *Guyana Consolidated Index of Statutes and Subsidiary Legislation* dating to January 2011, and online sources.

Jamaica

Jamaica's Cruelty to Animals Act, 1904,¹⁸ prohibits cruelty to animals, but does not specifically regulate leg-hold traps. The Act provides, "[e]very person who cruelly beats, ill-treats, starves, drives, over-rides, over-loads, abuses, tortures, or otherwise maltreats any animal, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act."¹⁹

Lebanon

Lebanon's Penal Code contains a few articles criminalizing certain acts related to animals but none includes a ban on the use of leg-hold traps.²⁰ Legislative instruments available on the website of the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture, which has supervisory authority over matters related to animals,²¹ and general Internet sources are also silent on the subject.

Liberia*

A 1957 law prohibits the use of traps in certain circumstances, banning the trapping of chimpanzees or female monkeys "with sucking young" and the use of any arrow traps.²² It also imposes an absolute ban on the use of traps in national parks.²³ In all other circumstances, it requires the acquisition of permits for the use of traps or snares.²⁴

¹⁷ Criminal Law (Offenses) Act §§ 120, 121, LAWS OF GUYANA, Cap. 8:01, L.R.O. (Law Revision Order) 3/1998, available on the Organization of American States website, at http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic2_guy_criminal_law_act.pdf, archived at <https://perma.cc/E6PG-2SJV>.

¹⁸ LAWS OF JAMAICA, Cap. 86, 1973 Rev., L.N. (Legal Notice, published in Gazette Supplement) 92c/2012, available on the Jamaica Ministry of Justice website, at <http://moj.gov.jm/sites/default/files/laws/The%20Cruelty%20to%20Animals%20Act.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/66GK-4YS9>.

¹⁹ *Id.* § 3.

²⁰ LEBANESE PENAL CODE (issued by Legislative Decree No. 340 of 1943) arts. 605 & 742, available at https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/document/lebanon-penal-code_html/Lebanon_Penal_Code_1943.pdf (in Arabic), archived at <https://perma.cc/R4DC-PBPI>.

²¹ LEBANESE REPUBLIC, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, <http://www.agriculture.gov.lb/Arabic/Pages/Main.aspx> (in Arabic; last visited Sept. 22, 2016), archived at <https://perma.cc/Z47K-3ZH8>.

²² An Act Supplemental to "An Act for the Conservation of the Forest of the Republic of Liberia," Passed and Approved April 17, 1953, pt. 8, "Wildlife Resources," § 9, Feb. 28, 1957, available at <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/lbr3216.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/898W-EGQT>.

²³ *Id.* § 10.

²⁴ *Id.* § 11.

A 1988 law similarly bans the possession of traps and snares in a national park or national reserve except by persons on official duty.²⁵ Significantly, it bans the use of any “tension, steal jawed or leg-hold trap” to hunt or capture any animal.²⁶

It is unclear whether these laws are in force today.

Maldives

Maldives has enacted an Environment Protection and Preservation Act,²⁷ but it does not contain provisions on the use of traps for wild animals. Other rules and regulations could not be consulted because they were available only in the Dhivehi language.²⁸

According to section 3 of the Regulation on the Protection and Conservation of Environment in the Tourism Industry,²⁹

3.1 Protected birds or marine living species shall not be caught or kept in cages or other enclosed space in an island or land leased for the development of tourism.

3.2 It is prohibited to carry out any activity that would harm the protected living species in an island or place leased for the development of tourism, or harming or shifting their nests or habitat or eggs.³⁰

A review of the Law Library’s print collection and online government sources, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the Attorney General’s websites,³¹ revealed no specific provisions on animal leg-hold or body traps.

²⁵ Wildlife and National Parks Act § 19, July 21, 1988, available at http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=002194&database=FAOLEX&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL, archived at <https://perma.cc/G72S-NYXS>.

²⁶ *Id.* § 37.

²⁷ Environment Protection and Preservation Act of Maldives, Law No. 4/93, available on the Environmental Protection Agency website, at <http://www.epa.gov.mv/images/stories/laws%20and%20Regulations/Environment%20Protection%20and%20Preservation%20Act%20%28Law%20No.%204-93%29/English.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/8NK5-ZJQW>.

²⁸ *Laws & Regulations*, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES, http://www.epa.gov.mv/index.php?option=com_content&view=section&id=7&Itemid=8 (last visited Sept. 30, 2016), archived at <https://perma.cc/T7LA-7ZJK>.

²⁹ Regulation on the Protection and Conservation of the Environment in Tourism Industry (made pursuant to Maldives Tourism Act, Law No. 2/99) (unofficial translation), <http://www.tourism.gov.mv/downloads/unofficial-translation.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/368E-TQJR>.

³⁰ *Id.* § 3.

³¹ *Statutes*, ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE, <http://agoffice.gov.mv/english/laws.html>, archived at <https://perma.cc/YYYY9-7585>.

Morocco

No legislation banning leg-hold traps for animals was found on the Ministry of Justice Adala Legal and Judicial Portal, which contains the laws of Morocco. However, the Moroccan Penal Code does criminalize certain other acts against animals owned by others.³²

Nicaragua

Nicaragua's Law on Special Offenses Against the Environment and Natural Resources does not specifically prohibit the use of any trap. Article 37 imposes a fine in Córdoba (the national currency) equal to approximately US\$5 to \$500 on anyone who mistreats, treats with cruelty, physically harms an animal by means of beating, punishment, or excessive burden, whether the animal is domestic or not, and regardless of the purpose of doing so, when such actions cause the animal impairment, harm to its health, stress, or death.³³

The Penal Code does not penalize the use of leg-hold traps. However, it penalizes with fines and community service anyone who mistreats, treats with cruelty, or physically harms an animal by means of beating, punishment, or excessive burden, whether the animal is domestic or not, causing the animal impairment, harm to its health, stress, or death. A person who performs shows displaying violence between animals is penalized with imprisonment for three to six months. If the shows are for profit, the term of imprisonment is six months to two years.³⁴

Niger

Hunting in Niger is governed by a 1998 Law³⁵ and a Decree of the same year.³⁶ Hunting is only allowed for holders of a hunting permit.³⁷ Hunting through the use of fire, nets, pits, drugs, poison, fixed guns, explosives, or arms or munitions of war is prohibited.³⁸ Traps may only be

³² MOROCCAN PENAL CODE (issued by Royal Decree No. 1.59.413 of 1962, *as amended*), arts. 601–603, [http://adala.justice.gov.ma/production/legislation/ar/Nouveautes/القانون الجنائي.pdf](http://adala.justice.gov.ma/production/legislation/ar/Nouveautes/القانون%20الجنائي.pdf) (in Arabic), archived at <https://perma.cc/S77V-NSHS>.

³³ Ley No. 559, Ley Especial de Delitos Contra el Medio Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales art. 37, Oct. 26, 2005, LA GACETA [L.G.], No. 225, Nov. 21, 2005, available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/12966-01d2c590f5db3fda9fe2e0e504befef1a.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/5LKA-2GLW>.

³⁴ Ley No. 641, CÓDIGO PENAL, L.G., May 5–9, 2008, available at https://www.oas.org/juridico/mla/sp/nic/sp_nic_Nuevo_Codigo_Penal_%20Nicaragua_2007.pdf, archived at <https://perma.cc/4D4B-2HWN>.

³⁵ Loi No. 98-07 du 29 Avril 1998 portant régime de la chasse et de la protection de la faune [Law No. 98-07 of 29 April 1998 Establishing a Regulation on Hunting and the Protection of Fauna], available at http://www.coderural-niger.net/IMG/pdf/04-Loi_N98-007_chasse_et_protection_de_la_faune.pdf, archived at <https://perma.cc/LZP4-YHA5>.

³⁶ Décret No. 98-295/PRN/MH/E du 29 octobre 1998 déterminant les modalités d'application de la loi No. 98-07 du 29 Avril 1998 portant régime de la chasse et de la protection de la faune [Decree No. 98-295/PRN/MH/E of 29 October 1998 Determining the Terms of Application of Law No. 98-07 of 29 April 1998 Establishing a Regulation on Hunting and the Protection of Fauna], available at http://www.coderural-niger.net/IMG/pdf/18-Dcret_N98-295_chasse_et_faune.pdf, archived at <https://perma.cc/PG8P-CAXB>.

³⁷ Loi No. 98-07 du 29 Avril 1998, arts. 3 & 5.

³⁸ *Id.* art. 8.

used during daytime and must be removed before nightfall.³⁹ Leg-hold traps are not specifically discussed in any provision. Nigerien law states that no wild animal should be mistreated or suffer any abuse,⁴⁰ but no information was found indicating that Nigerien authorities would consider the use of leg-hold traps to constitute mistreatment or abuse.

Nigeria*

Nigeria is a federation of thirty-six states with Abuja as its federal capital territory.⁴¹ While the federal government enjoys exclusive legislative jurisdiction on matters affecting national parks, matters affecting the protection of wildlife outside of such areas appears to be within the purview of the states.⁴²

A 1999 federal law bans the possession, use of, or setting of a snare, net trap, “or any other instrument for the purpose of capturing or killing an animal” in national parks unless authorized to do so.⁴³

The laws of ten of the thirty-six states were located, and all ban the use of traps in one form or another: Anambra,⁴⁴ Bauchi,⁴⁵ Borno,⁴⁶ Cross River,⁴⁷ Enugu,⁴⁸ Kaduna,⁴⁹ Katinsha,⁵⁰ Kano,⁵¹ Lagos,⁵² and Sokoto.⁵³ A sample of those laws are highlighted below.

³⁹ Décret No. 98-295/PRN/MH/E du 29 octobre 1998, art. 24.

⁴⁰ Loi No. 98-07 du 29 Avril 1998, art. 22.

⁴¹ CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999, § 3, available at <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ng/ng014en.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/HMG5-8BZH>.

⁴² *Id.* § 4.

⁴³ National Parks Service Act, No. 46 of 1999, §§ 30 & 31, May 29, 1999, *as amended* in 2006, available on the Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) website, at <http://lawsofnigeria.placng.org/laws/N65.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/3DLQ-8GT5>.

⁴⁴ Wild Animals Law of 1965, § 30, 7 LAWS OF ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 130 (rev. ed. 1979).

⁴⁵ Wild Animals Edict of 1984, § 33, 3 LAWS OF BAUCHI STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 167 (rev. ed. 1991).

⁴⁶ Wild Animals Law of 1963, §§ 27 & 33, 3 LAWS OF BORNO STATE, Cap. 143 (rev. ed. 1994).

⁴⁷ Wild Animals Preservation Law: Wild Animals Preservation (Licences) Regulations, No. 12 of 1916, § 10, 6 LAWS OF THE CROSS RIVER STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 127 (rev. ed. 1981); Wild Animals Preservation Law: Wild Animals Preservation (Traps) Regulations, No. 78 of 1944, §§ 2 & 3, 6 LAWS OF THE CROSS RIVER STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 127 (rev. ed. 1981).

⁴⁸ Wild Animals Preservation Law of 1991: Wild Animals Preservation (Licences) Regulations § 3, 6 REVISED LAWS OF ENUGU STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 157 (rev. ed. 2004).

⁴⁹ Wild Animals Law of 1963, § 27, 3 LAWS OF KADUNA STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 162 (rev. ed. 1991).

⁵⁰ Wild Animals Law of 1963, § 27, 3 LAWS OF KANTISHA STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 143 (rev. ed. 1991).

⁵¹ Wild Animals Law of 1963, § 27, LAWS OF KANO STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 151 (rev. ed. 1991).

⁵² Wild Life Preservation Law: Wild Life Preservation (Licences) Regulations § 10, 7 LAW OF LAGOS STATE OF NIGERIA (rev. ed. 2003); Wild Life Preservation Law: Wild Life Preservation (Traps) Regulations §§ 1 & 2 (rev. ed. 2013).

⁵³ Wild Animals Law of 1963, § 27, 4 LAWS OF SOKOTO STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 151 (rev. ed. 1993).

Anambra State

Anambra State prohibits the use of traps in game reserves and against protected animals. It specifically prohibits the setting of a “snare, net, trap or other instrument for the purpose of catching or killing an animal or which is likely to catch, kill or injure an animal” in a game reserve without authorization.⁵⁴ It also prohibits making or using “any game pit, net, trap for the purpose of killing or capturing any protected animal or protected bird.”⁵⁵

Bauchi State

Bauchi State prohibits the use of traps against any wild animal unless authorized to do so. Its Wild Animals Edict provides that “[n]o person shall . . . make, expose or offer for sale or have in his control or possession or use any trap other than that prescribed for the control of pests unless otherwise authorized.”⁵⁶ It also prohibits setting “any snare, net, trap or other instrument for the purpose of catching or killing animals” in any game reserve unless authorized to do so.⁵⁷ The law defines the term “trap” as “any contrivance designed, calculated, intended or capable of being used to capture or cause to suffer any animal, but excluding any firearms approved under the provisions of this law or any regulations made thereunder.”⁵⁸

Cross River State

Cross River State prohibits making or using “any game pit, net or trap for the purpose of killing or capturing any protected animal or protected bird.”⁵⁹ A 1944 law defines the term “trap” and imposes an absolute ban on their use. A trap is “any mechanical contrivance having jaws, such as jaws having a space between them of more than four inches and such contrivance being designed, calculated or intended to be used or capable of being used to capture, injure or destroy any animal or bird.”⁶⁰ The law states that “[a]ny person who shall make, or shall expose, or offer for sale, shall have in his control or possession or shall use any trap” commits an offense.⁶¹

Philippines*

No information could be located in print or online on any Philippine law specifically banning or limiting the use of leg-hold or similar traps. However, the Philippine Wildlife Resources

⁵⁴ Wild Animals Law of 1965, § 30, 7 LAWS OF ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 130 (rev. ed. 1979).

⁵⁵ Wild Animals Law: Wild Animals Preservation (Licenses) Regulations § 10, 7 LAWS OF ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 130 (rev. ed. 1979).

⁵⁶ Wild Animals Edict of 1984, § 33, 3 LAWS OF BAUCHI STATE OF NIGERIA, Cap. 167 (rev. ed. 1991).

⁵⁷ *Id.* § 26.

⁵⁸ *Id.* § 2.

⁵⁹ Wild Animals Preservation Law: Wild Animals Preservation (Licences) Regulations § 10.

⁶⁰ Wild Animals Preservation Law: Wild Animals Preservation (Traps) Regulations § 2.

⁶¹ *Id.* § 3.

Conservation and Protection Act prohibits hunting wildlife.⁶² In addition, the Philippine Animal Welfare Act prohibits cruelty against animals and imposes penalties of imprisonment and fines on those who exhibit such conduct.⁶³

Seychelles

A 1979 regulations prohibit possession of traps in the Aride Island Special Reserve and Cousin Island Special Reserve.⁶⁴ No other law specifically addressing the matter was located. Laws reviewed for this inquiry include the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act of 1961 and its subsidiary,⁶⁵ the Environmental Protection Act of 1994,⁶⁶ and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1902.⁶⁷

South Korea*

At present there are no Law Library research staff members versed in the Korean language. Specific information on animal trap laws was not found in English-language materials online or in the Law Library's collection.

A White Paper from the Ministry of Environment (MOE) suggests that leg-hold trap regulations may exist even though they could not be located. The White Paper states that the MOE “worked together with private organizations to remove approximately 19,000 snares, traps, and other illegal poaching equipment set up throughout the country.”⁶⁸

⁶² Republic Act 9147, Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act § 27-f, July 30, 2001, <http://www.gov.ph/2001/07/30/republic-act-no-9417>, archived at <https://perma.cc/BH3N-DS5W>.

⁶³ Republic Act 8485, Animal Welfare Act, *as amended*, §§ 1, 9, Feb. 11, 1998, reproduced in BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER: MANUAL OF OPERATIONS 59–60 (2014), http://www.bmb.gov.ph/index.php/mainmenu-publications/references/doc_download/917-wrc-manual-of-operation, archived at <https://perma.cc/QBC2-TC4P>.

⁶⁴ National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act: National Parks (Aride Island Special Reserve) Regulations § 6, Oct. 16, 1979; National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act: National Parks (Cousin Island Special Reserve) Regulations, Oct. 16, 1979, both Acts available at http://www.seylii.org/files/Cap%20141%20National%20Parks%20and%20Nature%20Conservancy%20Act_0.docx, archived at <https://perma.cc/4FCS-TMQ5>.

⁶⁵ Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act No. 37 of 1961, Apr. 14, 1961, available at <http://www.seylii.org/files/Cap%20247%20Wild%20Animals%20and%20Birds%20Protection%20Act.doc>, archived at <https://perma.cc/JJD6-P94U>.

⁶⁶ Environment Protection Act, No. 9 of 1994, Mar. 1, 1995, available at http://www.seylii.org/files/Cap%2071%20Environment%20Protection%20Act_0.doc, archived at <https://perma.cc/H9BU-TNYH>.

⁶⁷ Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, No. 23 of 1902 (Oct. 2, 1902), available at <http://www.seylii.org/files/Cap%20179%20Prevention%20of%20Cruelty%20to%20Animals%20Act.doc>, archived at <https://perma.cc/CVL7-2EWC>.

⁶⁸ 4 MOE, ECOREA: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW 2015, KOREA, ch. 8 at 7, http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/file/readDownloadFile.do;jsessionid=KEirW1aWT5dILMd7PL1x6A14rPwPKGrbXbkTDGT12EZLRU09Q8ajmWGlyMtnYG1V.meweb2vhost_servlet_engine3?fileId=121529&fileSeq=5, archived at <https://perma.cc/2B5A-VHEQ>.

The Wildlife Protection and Management Act requires persons who intend to capture harmful wild animals to obtain permission from the local government.⁶⁹ An ordinance establishes what is needed to obtain permission and what methods of capture may be used.⁷⁰ The Enforcement Ordinance for the Wildlife Protection and Management Act states that when a person who obtained a license wants to capture a wild animal, the person may use tools, such as firearms and snares, that are permitted by the MOE. However, the person must not hurt the dignity of the animal's life.⁷¹ The MOE regulation that establishes which types of snares are permitted was not located.

Thailand

At present there are no Law Library of Congress research staff members versed in the Thai language. Information concerning animal trap laws was not found in the English-language materials online or in the Law Library's collections. Two laws were identified that may have relevant provisions, but it appears that neither mentions traps.⁷²

Trinidad and Tobago

A search of the Law Library's collection as well as online sources failed to identify specific acts addressing traps or cruelty toward animals. The Conservation of Wild Life Act was identified through a search of the print version of the *Laws of Trinidad and Tobago* (LTT), but that Act does not address traps or cruelty to animals.⁷³ A search of the *Alphabetic List of Revised Laws, Laws of Trinidad and Tobago*, published by the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs, also has not identified any anti-cruelty provisions or provisions on animal traps.⁷⁴

Tunisia

The National Portal of Legal Information, a part of the website of the Presidency of the Government in Tunisia, was consulted to determine if any legislation bans the use of leg-hold

⁶⁹ Act No. 10977, July 28, 2011, amended by Act No. 12521, Mar. 24, 2014, art. 23(1), <http://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng-service/lawView.do?hseq=32441&lang=ENG>, archived at <https://perma.cc/92Y8-U4XG>.

⁷⁰ *Id.* art. 23(7).

⁷¹ Enforcement Ordinance for the Wildlife Protection and Management Act, MOE Ordinance No. 171, Feb. 7, 2005, amended by MOE Ordinance No. 633, Dec. 31, 2015, art. 31(2)(a).

⁷² Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), available at http://thailaws.com/law/t_laws/tlaw0317.pdf, archived at <https://perma.cc/TX4W-8UJA>; Prevention of Animal Cruelty and Provision of Animal Welfare Act, B.E. 2557 (2014), <http://app-thca.krisdika.go.th/Naturesig/CheckSig?whichLaw=law2&folderName=%bb53&lawPath=%bb53-20-2557-a0001>, (in Thai, examined using online translation service), archived at <https://perma.cc/75F5-K99C>.

⁷³ Act 16 of 1958, as amended, LTT ch. 67: 01 L.R.O. 1/2013, earlier version of Act, L.R.O. 1/1980, available at <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tri4483.pdf>, archived at <https://perma.cc/MEB8-9YCW>.

⁷⁴ *Alphabetic List of Revised Laws*, MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS, http://www.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws_listing.html (last visited Sept. 8, 2016), archived at <https://perma.cc/4RLE-MU7E>.

traps for animals. No such legislation was located. It should be noted, however, that the Tunisian Penal Code contains some provisions criminalizing other acts related to animals.⁷⁵

United Arab Emirates

Federal Law No. 9 of 1983, on hunting, does not mention any prohibition on leg-hold traps. However, article 2 prohibits the hunting of hyenas, wild cows, rabbits, and agamid lizards.

There are nine emirates within the Union, each of which has its own regulations on local hunting. Information about local hunting regulations was not located, as the Law Library's collection contains the federal laws of the United Arab Emirates, but not the local regulations of the individual emirates.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ TUNISIAN PENAL CODE OF 1913, *as amended*, arts. 310 & 317, <http://www.legislation.tn/sites/default/files/codes/PenalArabe.pdf> (in Arabic), archived at <https://perma.cc/Y2DA-AL6V>.

⁷⁶ Law No. 9 of 1983, AL-JARĪDAH AL-RASMĪYAH, vol. 133, 19 Dec. 1983, p. 11, available at <http://qistas.com/legislations/uae/view/23623> (in Arabic), archived at <https://perma.cc/3Z6S-XWSY>.