

**Analysis of Nigeria Endangered species Act**

<b>Sections concerned</b>	<b>Observations</b>	<b>Proposals</b>
	There should be a strong and wide-ranged disposition on responsibility	The Cameroonian wildlife law provides for e.g. that any person found, at any time or any place, in possession of a whole or part of a live or dead class A or B protected animal... shall be considered to have captured or killed the animal.
<b>Section 1(2)</b>	-There should be a distinction between hunting, capture, collection, possession and trade within the national territory concerning animals of the second schedule and the law has to provide different permit/licence for each of the case (capture, collection, hunting and possession...)	- The Cameroonian wildlife law (CWL) provides for e.g. that the exploitation of wildlife or protected areas ... shall be subject to obtaining one of the following licences or permits: hunting licence, licence to capture wild animals, collection licence, hunting guide licence, licence to keep wildlife products, scientific research permit, game-ranching or game-farming licence and cinecamera and photographic hunting permit and licence.
<b>Section 2 (a)</b>	-There should be a distinction between documents of exportation and exploitation documents (confer observation 1) - the law has to fix the conditions of granting exportation permits	
<b>Section 2 (c)</b>	-What about the exportation (as well as re-exportation and importation) of whole or part of death animals	CWL provides that the keeping of and traffic in live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies, within the national territory, shall be subject to the obtention of a certificate of origin issued by the administration in charge of wildlife. The exportation of wild animals, their hides and skins or trophies shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin and an export permit issued by the administration of wildlife.
<b>Section 3</b>	-As far as the alteration of schedules and exemptions is concerned, no specific period or duration is provided.	Every 5 years
<b>Section 5 (a)&amp;(b)</b>	-A minimum imprisonment term has to be provided for the first offence IN ADDITION	- The penalties provided... shall be applicable without prejudice to any confiscations, restrictions, damages awarded and restoration of property.

	<p>to the fine;</p> <p>- a second offence and subsequent should be considered as aggravating circumstances leading therefore to at least doubling of penalties</p>	<p>- the penalties shall be doubled where there has been a previous offence or where the offence was committed by sworn officers with general jurisdiction or with their complicity, without prejudice to administrative and disciplinary sanctions; for any hunting involving the use of chemicals or toxic products; in case of escape or refusal to obey orders from officials in charge of control.</p>
<b>Section 5 (2)</b>	<p>-It will be suitable that the place of keeping of specimen be expressly specified as the competent wildlife administration premises</p>	
<b>Section 5 (6)</b>	<p>-Penalties should be provided against those who used any of the prohibited hunting and capture methods</p>	<p>Penalties can be provided either in a general section which provide all the offences as the case in the Congolese wildlife law, either in specific sections for each of the offences.</p>
<b>Section 6</b>	<p>-A periodic timeline should be provided for the update of these records.</p>	
	<p>-A separate section should be incorporated as to the legal responsibility of the offender who is caught in possession, hunting, capturing and trading in any protected species.</p>	