

WILD ANIMAL RESERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT (NO.2),

B.E. 2546 (2003).

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BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 22<sup>th</sup> April B.E. 2546 (2003)

Being the 58<sup>th</sup> Year of the Present Reign.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim That:

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law on wild animal reservation and protection

Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly, as follows:

**Section 1.** This Act is called the “Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act (No.2), B.E. 2546 (2003)”.

**Section 2.** This Act shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

**Section 3.** Whoever has any protected wild animal in their possession regard as unlawful acquisition shall inform a particular description of the kind and the number of such protected wild animal to the competent officer within one hundred and twenty days of the date on which this act comes into force, such person shall not be liable to a penalty.

If the keeper of the protected wildlife wish to continue caring for their animals, an inspection must be carried out whether they are being kept appropriately and safely. If the wildlife be kept satisfactory, a temporary permission is granted by the Director-General of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. The permission will expire until the wildlife dies. The permittee must strictly follow the legislations of the Wildlife Protection Acts. If the wildlife die or breed (increase in numbers), the permittee must report the matter

to wildlife protection officer within 30 days. If the keeper of the protected wildlife do not wish to continue keeping them or they do not being adequately well kept. The keeper must transact their section 17 wildlife to member of zoological and society under section 29 of Wildlife Protection Acts. B.E 2535 or to other permit holders under section 18 of Wildlife Protection Acts. B.E.2535. The transaction must be completed within 120 days from the reported date or the date when the permission has been terminated by the Director-General of the Department. After the dateline has been met all the remaining wildlife must be confiscated and fall into property of the Kingdom of Thailand. The keepers must bring their wildlife into the custody of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources or Department of Fisheries. Application forms and general practice for obtaining the temporary permits are in ministerial orders section 61 (2) of Thailand Wildlife Protection Acts B.E.2535.

**Section 4.** The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives and The Minister of Natural Resources and Environment shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act.

Countersigned by

Pol. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra

Prime Minister

**Notes** :- The reason for the promulgation of this Act is that there are currently many unregistered protected wildlife owners who do not bring protected wildlife to the competent official under Section 66. Or have not been registered about the species and number of protected wildlife under Section 67 of the Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992). Therefore, the competent official cannot control the occupants of the wildlife to comply with the rules, methods and conditions of the possession of protected wildlife. It is expedient to require unregistered protected wildlife owners to register possession and permission to possess the protected wildlife within the specified period without penalty. It is therefore necessary to enact this Act.