



Wildlife Crime Penalties Review Questionnaire

The aim of this questionnaire is to assist the work of the Wildlife Crime Penalties Review Group. The membership of the Group, which has been established by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change, Mr Paul Wheelhouse MSP, is:

Professor Mark Poustie, Chair
Professor Jeremy Greenwood
Hugh Campbell Adamson
Det Ch Supt Robbie Allan
Patrick Hughes
Hugh Dignon

The remit of the Group is

“To examine and report on how wildlife crime in Scotland is dealt with by the criminal courts, with particular reference to the range of penalties available and whether these are sufficient for the purposes of deterrence and whether they are commensurate with the damage to ecosystems that may be caused by wildlife crime.

To make recommendations on possible alternative ways of dealing with wildlife crime in the courts.”

Annex A provides general information on the offences and penalties available to the Scottish criminal courts.

Annex B is a list of the main penalties for wildlife crime offences. This is not an exhaustive list of all legislation but demonstrates the breadth of offences and penalties across this area. You may find this helpful in considering your responses to the questions.

You may be contacted by the PAW Secretariat on receipt of your completed questionnaire. The group would like to carry out a small number of more in-depth interviews and will invite a sample of stakeholders to take part.

Please submit your completed questionnaire to the PAW Scotland mailbox:
PAWScotland@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

The deadline for responses is **midnight 26 October 2014**.

Thank you for your assistance.

PAW Scotland Secretariat

NAME	Libby Anderson
EMAIL	policy@onekind.org
ORGANISATION	OneKind
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Scotland

WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR RESPONSE TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS?

Yes No

WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO TAKE PART IN A FURTHER FACE-TO-FACE INTERVIEW IF SELECTED?

Yes No

Wildlife Crime Penalties Review Questionnaire

Q1. Do you consider that the penalties *available to* the courts for wildlife crime in general are a deterrent?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

Wildlife crime is widespread, premeditated and generally carried out for gain. The perpetrators are likely to be well aware of the law and the available penalties, and are apparently not deterred by these. We note, for example, that the Scottish Government's annual report into Wildlife Crime in 2013 recorded 10 incidents of badger baiting – a deliberate, organised offence that persists despite attracting a higher penalty than many other wildlife crimes.

The most common maximum penalty under wildlife legislation – up to 6 months in prison and a Level 5 fine – may be adequate for a straightforward case involving few victims or low level consequences, and where the summary process is appropriate.

However, the penalty level and the summary process quickly fall short when a case involves multiple victims, extreme behaviour or repeat offending. Where offences against the person or property are concerned, it is recognised that all of these will justify a more severe penalty. It is easy to envisage a wildlife crime that would have a devastating and long-lasting effect on a protected species, with obvious consequences for the welfare of the individuals affected. Instinctively one would expect wildlife laws to provide for a higher level of penalty, but is not available.

One case that drew public attention recently involved the poisoning of four buzzards by a gamekeeper. Despite this being his second conviction, the individual was admonished, a penalty that was widely criticised by animal protection and conservation groups as too lenient. (OneKind accepts that the court may have been constrained by legislation or procedural rules, or by the individual's ability to pay a fine – we simply mention this as an example of a case where reasonable public expectations of an appropriate sanction were disappointed.)

We note also the considerable discrepancy between the available penalties under different legislation. In those cases where a prison sentence is available, the automatic 50% remission in all cases will result in a convicted person serving only half of the sentence that can be imposed (and some of that might be spent on home detention), further reducing the deterrent effect.

OneKind believes that there would be value in publicising the penalties more widely and ensuring that all potential offenders are aware of the likely consequences. However, the deterrent effect, such as it is, depends greatly

on delivery of the relevant penalties.

From the point of view of the perpetrator, we assume that the deterrent effect is reduced by a number of factors including: the low probability of detection and gathering of sufficient evidence; police and prosecutorial priorities; for some gamekeepers, the availability of sometimes substantial resources for specialist defence agents and counsel; and for those familiar with the criminal justice process, an awareness of the general level of penalties imposed and a belief that a risk is therefore worth taking.

OneKind believes that prison and fines must remain in place as a sanction against offending, even though the levels often appear unsatisfactory and are not apparently acting as a sufficient deterrent against these crimes.

Nonetheless we would also urge the review group and the Scottish Government to take account of criminological research indicating that enforcement, rather than legislative deficiencies, is a major strand of the problem. For example, Nurse (2012) states: "The issue is not solely whether a case can attract a five-year prison sentence (for example), but whether that case will be detected, investigated and brought to court in a manner that makes it likely that a potential offender believes that a five-year sentence is a real likelihood." *

It appears to us that this is a real sticking point and one we hope the review group will be able to address.

* Nurse, *A Repainting the Thin Green Line: The Enforcement of UK Wildlife Law*, *Internet Journal of Criminology* October 2012

http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com/Nurse_Repainting_The_Thin_Green_Line_IJC_Oct_2012.pdf

Q2. Do you consider that the penalties *imposed* by the courts for wildlife crime in general are a deterrent?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

Please see response to Question 1.

It is rare for the available penalties to be fully used, making them even less of a deterrent.

Q3. Are there any particular sorts of wildlife crime where *you believe* the penalties imposed are not appropriate?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

As already stated, we believe that the penalties imposed are inadequate for repeat offending, for extreme behaviour or for crimes involving multiple victims. To take a hypothetical example of a large-scale raptor poisoning: If it were to be found that this was a deliberate act and an individual were to be convicted, the offence would be triable under summary procedure and the maximum penalty available would be up to four months in prison and a Level 5 fine. Given the possibility of a one-third discount for an early guilty plea, the maximum available sentence could be reduced to four months (which in practice means two months with automatic discount and bearing in mind the possibility of home detention curfew). Many would view such a sentence as far too short to achieve any purpose or have any deterrent effect.

We do not have detailed information about fines for wildlife crimes imposed by the courts in Scotland, but we believe that they tend to be below £1,000. In a recent English case, a gamekeeper received a 10-week sentence for poisoning 11 raptors, a 6-week sentence for possession of firearms and dead buzzards, both suspended for one year, as well as being ordered to pay £930 prosecution costs and an £80 victim surcharge. As is regularly the case, observers commented that the penalty did not reflect the cruelty or the environmental impact of the crime, and it would be unlikely to deter others from a similar course of action.

Q4. Are there any particular sorts of wildlife crime where *you believe* the penalties imposed are appropriate?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

We do not have knowledge of all types of wildlife crime but we believe that the penalties imposed are generally too low.

Q5. Are wildlife crime penalties:

Too low About right Too high

Why do you hold this view?

It is difficult to give a general answer to this question given the very wide range of offences involved.

We do note the wide discrepancy between penalties for, say, raptor poisoning or illegal snaring (6 months/Level 5 fine, summary procedure only) and the introduction of a non-native species (12 months/£40,000 fine on summary procedure; 2 years/fine on solemn procedure). Continued and determined perpetration of the “lesser” offence involving a large number of victims could have a devastating effect on a population and on animal welfare and current provision does not reflect this.

We suggest that there would be value in reviewing alternatives to conventional penalties, as discussed at Question 11.

Q6. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 represents minor regulatory offences and 5 represents the most serious offences such as murder, where would you place the following offences? (Please note that the list of offences below have been restricted to address the six wildlife crime priorities which PAW Scotland considers in the main).

Killing birds of prey?

1 2 3 4 5

Failing to observe trapping or snaring regulations?

1 2 3 4 5

Badger baiting?

1 2 3 4 5

Removing or damaging freshwater pearl mussels?

1 2 3 4 5

Trading in endangered species?

1 2 3 4 5

Poaching (deer, salmon etc)?

1 2 3 4 5

Killing bats / destroying bat roosts?

1 2 3 4 5

Coursing (of mammals with dogs)?

1 2 3 4 5

Q7. Which of following [court admonishment, court fine, community payback order (CPO), prison] would be appropriate for the following offences? Please note that the list of offences below have been restricted to address the six wildlife crime priorities which PAW Scotland considers in the main.

Killing birds of prey?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Failing to observe trapping or snaring regulations?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Badger baiting?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Removing or damaging freshwater pearl mussels?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Trading in endangered species?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Poaching (deer, salmon etc)?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Killing bats / destroying bat roosts?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

Coursing (of mammals with dogs)?

Admonishment Court fine CPO Prison

NB OneKind acknowledges that there will be degrees of culpability within any conviction and we have therefore supported a wide range of penalties. In general, we believe that admonishment is not appropriate for deliberate and premeditated crimes of commission. We have only supported admonishment for technical breaches of trapping and snaring regulations because we can envisage circumstances where a failure to observe regulations might be an inadvertent omission. We recognise also that there may be other circumstances when admonishment is unavoidable.

Q8. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 represents “not at all” and 5 represents “completely”, to what extent do you think that Scottish criminal courts should take into account the impact of wildlife crime when sentencing?

(a) on the environment (or ecosystems)?

1 2 3 4 5

Why do you hold this view?

The impact of wildlife crime on the environment and ecosystems can be detrimental, widespread and long-lasting – sometimes irremediable. The extent to which an individual act can impact on the wider environment or set a chain of events in motion may not immediately be apparent but should be acknowledged in public policy, and for this reason all impacts must be fully considered at sentencing.

(b) on rural businesses?

1 2 3 4 5

Why do you hold this view?

There is a clear need to take this into consideration. Wildlife offences primarily affect animals, plants and the environment but tourism and wildlife watching can also suffer loss of business and reputation.

(c) on the Scottish brand as regards tourism, food and drink exports?

1 2 3 4 5

Why do you hold this view?

Wildlife crime is already acknowledged as a stain on Scotland’s reputation and this must be addressed. It is also difficult for Scotland or the UK to influence animal welfare standards in other countries if we are failing to protect our own native species.

(d) on animal welfare?

1 2 3 4 5

Why do you hold this view?

We feel that penalties should take more cognisance of the extreme

animal suffering caused by certain wildlife crimes. We do not have data allowing us to compare the levels of penalties for animal-welfare-related wildlife offences with those for species-conservation offences, but we suggest that it would be instructive to examine that information if possible.

Q9. Do you think that different or additional penalties, other than those listed in Q7, should be available to the Scottish criminal courts to deal with wildlife crime?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

We discuss alternative or additional measures other than court orders in our response to Question 11.

Confiscation of firearms and/or dogs can be ordered under some of the legislation and these are useful practical measures, as long as the welfare of the animals is not adversely affected. We believe that courts can be reluctant to order confiscation where a dog or a gun is necessary for work purposes, but that is a consequence of the illegal conduct and we think courts should be more prepared to address this.

We would also like to see courts able to order individuals convicted of wildlife crimes to undergo a programme that would give insight into their behaviour and the impact of the offence, address issues that may have affected the individual (for example, employer or peer pressure to carry out ruthless predator control), teach empathy for other sentient creatures, and foster a determination not to re-offend. This could form part of a community-based disposal.

Q10. Should Court judgements provide background information on why certain penalties have been imposed?

Yes No Don't Know

Why do you hold this view?

It is rare to see a court judgment issued in wildlife crime cases, although this would be a good idea. As already stated, the public has an expectation that these deliberate crimes will meet a high level of penalties and there is often criticism following what appears to be a lenient sentence. Wildlife crimes make it into court relatively rarely, in our experience, compared with the level of persecution that appears to

take place. Every case is therefore scrutinised in detail and sends a signal to perpetrators and to animal protection and conservation groups alike about the likelihood of appropriate penalties being imposed. OneKind appreciates that the court may lack discretion with regard to what can be imposed and it would be helpful to explain this publicly. This in turn can assist the political process if and when any reviews are undertaken.

OneKind is not normally a member of the “name and shame” tendency, but we think there could be value in publishing an annual review of cases, possibly including the names of perpetrators and the locations of offences, along with the outcome of court proceedings and the penalties imposed. This would provide an accessible source of information for potential employers or for prospective visitors to a sporting estate, as well as for researchers and law enforcement agencies.

Q11. Do you have any further comments that you would like to add?

For the reasons set out above we do not think that the general level of penalties is sufficient for either deterrent or punishment. There may indeed be some individuals (determined egg collectors, for example) for whom no penalty would be a deterrent.

It is possible that reliance on deterrence by way of prison sentences and fines can never, on its own, be sufficient to end or significantly reduce wildlife crime. A community based disposal, with supervision directed at the particular offence may in many cases be more appropriate.

Nurse (2012) states: “[...] evidence from the USA, where incarceration and high fines are commonplace in convictions for wildlife crimes indicates that a strict punishment regime has not reduced the level of wildlife crime.”*

Deterrence theory assumes that offenders calculate the risks associated with crime before deciding whether to commit an offence. This may however be irrelevant in the context of the sort of offences committed, for example, by some gamekeepers who are under pressure to carry out rigorous predator control and to ensure high “bags” of grouse or pheasant.

Therefore, while supporting the retention and consolidation of current penalties, we believe that innovative and imaginative solutions should also be sought.

For this reason we strongly support the Scottish Government’s initiative in prohibiting the use of General Licences by certain persons and/or in certain areas of land where the licensing authority, Scottish Natural Heritage, has

reason to believe that wild birds have been taken or killed other than in accordance with the General Licence. We understand that such exclusions will be based on information provided by the Police and that the civil standard of proof will be applied.

OneKind suggests that the exclusion from the General Licence should be triggered by a number of wildlife offences and not only offences against wild birds.

We also support the proposal for a pesticide disposal scheme which may offer some individuals the opportunity to get rid of illegal poisons; it is however our belief that poisoning is carried out knowingly and deliberately, and that some individuals will still keep or replenish their stocks. Targeted education programmes, with the buy-in of landowner, shooting and gamekeeping organisations, might increase uptake.

While the vicarious liability offence for raptor crime is still relatively untested, OneKind believes that it should be extended to cover a wider range of wildlife crimes.

Consideration should be given to licensing driven grouse moors (in view of the association between some of these locations and high profile offences such as raptor persecution) conditional on compliance with all wildlife protection laws and industry “best practice”.

National wildlife crime priorities could be amended so that they no longer cover only the six different types of offence, but also include a priority entitled “Prevention”, which attracts appropriate resource provision.

It might be appropriate for the criminal justice department of the Scottish Government to take the lead role in wildlife crime enforcement and policy.

There needs to be a greater willingness among the law enforcement agencies to work with NGOs, including OneKind. Issues surrounding admissibility of evidence, fortuitous observations versus “surveillance”, openness and trust must be resolved.

** Nurse, A Repainting the Thin Green Line: The Enforcement of UK Wildlife Law, Internet Journal of Criminology October 2012*

http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com/Nurse_Repainting_The_Thin_Green_Line_IJC_Oct_2012.pdf

Solemn procedure

Solemn procedure covers the most serious cases. It involves trial on indictment before a judge or sheriff sitting with a jury. A Scottish jury is made up of 15 people and a simple majority (8-7) is sufficient to establish guilt or innocence. Three verdicts are available to the jury: guilty, not guilty, or not proven. A not proven verdict is the equivalent of not guilty in that it is an acquittal.

Summary procedure

Summary procedure covers less serious cases involving a trial where there is no jury - either a sheriff sitting alone, a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, a justice of the peace sitting alone, or a bench of 3 justices of the peace sitting together.

Summary Only Offences

A statutory offence which is triable only at summary level can carry a maximum custodial sentence of up to 12 months.

A number of summary-only offences, especially those in subordinate legislation, do not carry the option of imprisonment. But for those that do, the maximum period of imprisonment will be specified in the legislation.

The Criminal Proceedings (Reform) (Scotland) Act 2007 (CPR Act) made a number of changes to sentencing limits, but it **did not** raise the maximum level of imprisonment that may be imposed in existing summary only offences, except those summary only offences that are listed in section 44 of the CPR Act. It should be noted though that as the sentencing limit of the sheriff court in summary cases is now up to **12 months imprisonment**, it is possible for new statutory summary only offences to provide for a maximum period of up to that term.

There are a number of examples in existing legislation of offences attracting one or two months' imprisonment, but such maxima are now considered to be outdated, since it would be unrealistic to attempt to grade offences by seriousness so precisely.

Trial Summarily or on Indictment

An offence which is triable either at the summary level or on indictment can carry a maximum custodial sentence of up to 12 months when prosecuted at summary level, up to 5 years when prosecuted on indictment in the Sheriff Court and up to life imprisonment when prosecuted on indictment in the High Court.

If imprisonment is to be available on summary conviction for an offence that is triable either way, then the normal summary limit should be 12 months, reflecting the limit at common law following the commencement of section 43 of the CPR Act, and also the changes that will be made to existing either way statutory offences by virtue of section 45 of the CPR Act.

The term of imprisonment which may be provided on indictment can be up to life. If prosecuted in the sheriff court, the term of imprisonment is limited to 5 years, even if a longer term is provided in statute. However, the sheriff may remit a case to the High Court for sentence if he considers his maximum sentencing power to be inadequate in a particular case.

It is the prosecutor who determines the level of court in which to prosecute (subject to any restrictions placed by statute).

Indictment only Offences

These are rare and reserved for the most serious types of criminal conduct. In all cases, conviction for the offence is likely to justify substantial prison terms. An offence which is triable only on indictment can carry a maximum custodial sentence of up to 5 years when prosecuted on indictment in the Sheriff Court and up to life imprisonment when prosecuted on indictment in the High Court.

Standard Scale of Fines – Summary Offences

The fine which is provided for in the statute creating the offence is not a mandatory fine, but a maximum fine. All summary-only fines should be on a five-point scale known as the standard scale, the monetary values of which the Scottish Ministers can change by Order or statute to ensure that they take account of inflation. The levels, which were last increased in 1992 by section 17 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 are as follows:

Level 1 (£200)

When the standard scale was being developed, the initial concept was for a four-point scale. However, it was agreed that level 1 would be included as a "sweeper" for old and obscure penalties. It should not be agreed for new offences and if a level 1 offence is to be re-enacted, its abolition should be considered. In any event, consideration should be given to updating it to level 2.

Level 2 (£500)

Level 2 is appropriate for offences which are undesirable but which, if committed, would not have particularly serious consequences. Level 2 is right for anti-social or annoying actions such as most byelaw offences (e.g. drinking in public) and for conduct which carries its own sanction, such as likely injury to the offender (e.g. failure to wear a crash helmet or seat belt).

Level 3 (£1,000)

Level 3 is appropriate when an offence poses a threat to property or health and safety, which is not sufficiently immediate and dangerous to merit more. It is also the normal maximum penalty for obstructing a person performing a statutory duty, although a higher penalty can be justified when there are valid reasons why obstruction of particular officials would be especially undesirable. It is commonly the penalty for serious nuisances and is also used for serious breaches of administrative procedures, perhaps motivated by financial or other reward.

Level 4 (£2,500)

Level 4 is appropriate for offences posing more appreciable or culpable risks to health or safety, such as careless driving. Level 4 is the lowest that can reasonably be made as an alternative to a custodial sentence. If 6 months' imprisonment is available, level 5 should normally be the complementary penalty limit for fines, but where a maximum of 3 months imprisonment is to be provided, level 4 may sometimes be preferable, usually to mark the distinction between offences of greater and less gravity in a particular area of the law.

Level 5 (£5000)

Offences which attract this penalty should be of a similar gravity or severity to the offences triable either summarily or on indictment i.e. offences which are serious enough that may require prosecution on indictment. Level 5 offences must cause, or be liable to cause, substantial and direct damage to the property or interest of others or of the community as a whole.

Statutory Maximum

The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 was amended by the Criminal Proceedings (Reform)(Scotland) Act 2007. With regard to the Statutory Maximum fine level, this was increased from £5,000 to £10,000.

Imprisonment

Imprisonment is a substantial penalty which should only be made available to the courts for a particular offence when it is merited by the seriousness of the offence. The availability of imprisonment is precededented for an enormous range of criminal behaviour e.g. where there is a clear threat to public health or safety or public order; personal violence; substantial loss or damage to property. Some areas where imprisonment should not be sanctioned include regulatory offences such as failing to complete a census form and byelaw offences. Imprisonment is generally not used for offences of strict liability - whilst it may be acceptable for a person to have committed an offence without any intention or fault, it would normally be excessive for that person also to be liable to imprisonment.

List of Wildlife Crime Offences and Associated Penalties

Act	Section	Subject	Offence?	Summary Conviction	Conviction on Indictment	Other Penalty
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(1)(a)	Intentionally, recklessly: kills, injures, takes wild bird	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(1)(b)	Intentionally, recklessly: takes, damages, destroys nests	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(1)(ba)	Intentionally, recklessly: damages, destroys etc nests habitually used Schedule A1 bird	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(1)(bb)	Intentionally, recklessly: obstructs, prevents any bird using nest	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(1)(c)	Intentionally, recklessly: takes, destroys egg of any wild bird	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(2)(a)	Possession: live, dead bird part of	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(2)(b)	Possession: egg or part of	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(5)(a)	Intentionally, recklessly: disturbs Schedule 1 wild bird; nest building, near nest with eggs or young	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(5)(b)	Intentionally, recklessly: disturbs Schedule 1 wild bird; dependant young	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(5)(A)	Intentionally, recklessly: disturbs Schedule 1 wild bird whilst lekking	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(5)(B)	Intentionally, recklessly: harasses Schedule 1A wild bird	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	1(5)(C)	Knowingly cause, permit - foregoing provisions	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(a)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing /taking wild birds: sets particular articles or poisonous substance	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(b)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing /taking wild birds: use of such articles; nets, board, lime etc	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(c)(i) - (viii)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing /taking wild birds: use of bows, explosives, certain guns, lighting, gas etc	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(d)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing /taking wild birds: use as a decoy of sound recording, tethered bird etc	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(e)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing /taking wild birds: uses mechanically propelled vehicle	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	5(1)(f)	Knowingly cause, permit - foregoing provisions	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(1)(a)	Sale etc: sells, offers, possesses, for purpose of sale wild bird, part of or egg	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(1)(b)	Sale etc: publishes etc to buy or sell those things	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(2)(a)	Sells, possesses etc: any dead wild bird, or part etc	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(2)(b)	Sale etc: publishes etc to buy or sell those things	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(2A)	Knowingly cause, permit - foregoing provisions	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	6(3)(a)-(b)	Causes or permits, purposes of competition, any live wild bird etc	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	7(1)	Registration: captive birds, Schedule 4	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	7(3)(a)(b)(c)	Possesses, keeps Schedule 4 bird	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	8(1)	Protection: captive birds; cage requirements	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	8(3)(a) and (b)	Protection: captive birds; shooting etc and permitting of that	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(1)	Protection: certain wild animals: intentionally or recklessly kills, injures, takes and Schedule 5 wild animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		Protection: certain wild animals: possession any live, dead part of Schedule 5 wild animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(4)(a)	Protection: certain wild animals: intentionally or recklessly damages, destroys, obstructs shelter of Schedule 5 wild animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(4)(b)	Protection: certain wild animals: intentionally or recklessly disturbs Schedule 5 wild animal whilst occupying shelter	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(4A)(a) (b)	Protection: certain wild animals: intentionally or recklessly disturbs, harasses Schedule 5 animal (dolphin, basking shark etc)	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(5)a)	Protection: certain wild animals: sells, possesses etc live, dead, part of Schedule 5 animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(5)(b)	Protection: certain wild animals: publishes etc live, dead, part of Schedule 5 animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	9(5A)	Knowingly cause, permit - foregoing provisions	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	10A(1)	Protection: hares; Intentionally or recklessly kills, injures, takes Schedule 5A animal in their close season	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11	Prohibition: methods of killing/taking animals	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11A	Snares: training, ID numbers, tags	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11B	Snares: duty to inspect	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11C	Snares: auth from landowners	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11E	Snares: record keeping	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11G	Prevention: poaching	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	11I	Sale/possession of unlawfully taken hares/rabbits	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	13	Protection: wild plants	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	14	Introduction of NNS	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or fine not exceeding £40,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture: by the court of any thing used to commit the offence (and where relevant to this section, any animal or plant of the same kind..of which the offence was committed...and found in possession).
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	14ZC	Prohibition: keeping INNS	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or fine not exceeding £40,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture: by the court of any thing used to commit the offence (and where relevant to this section, any animal or plant of the same kind..of which the offence was committed...and found in possession).
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	14A	Prohibition: selling INNS	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or fine not exceeding £40,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture: by the court of any thing used to commit the offence (and where relevant to this section, any animal or plant of the same kind..of which the offence was committed...and found in possession).

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	14B	Requirement: notification of INNS	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Forfeiture: by the court of any thing used to commit the offence (and where relevant to this section, any animal or plant of the same kind..of which the offence was committed...and found in possession).
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	14K	SCO: offences	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or fine not exceeding £40,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture: by the court of any thing used to commit the offence (and where relevant to this section, any animal or plant of the same kind..of which the offence was committed...and found in possession).
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	15A	Possession of pesticides	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	17	Licensing: false statements	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	18	Attempts to commit offences	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	18A	VL: employee or agent	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	18B	VL: services	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	19ZC	Other than an offence under 19ZC(7) in relation to wildlife inspector acting under 19ZC(3)(d) or 19ZD	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S1(1)	Wilfully kills, injures or takes a badger	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S1(3)	Possession or under control of any dead badger (or part of)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S1(5)	Failure to leave land on request or to provide name & address to landowner when found committing an offence	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S1(6)	Knowingly cause, permit etc an unlawful act under (1) or (3)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S2(1)(a)	Cruelly ill treat	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S2(1)(b)	Using badger tongs in the course of killing / attempt to kill etc	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S2(1)(c)	Digs for a badger (as excepted)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S2(1)(d)	Use of inappropriate firearm & bullet (specified in Act) to kill, take	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S2(3)	Knowingly causes, permits etc an offence under S2(1)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	3(1)(a)	Damaging a badger sett	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	3(1)(b)	Destroying a badger sett	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	3(1)(c)	Obstructing a badger sett	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	3(1)(d)	Causing a dog to enter a badger sett	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	3(1)(e)	Disturbing a badger in a sett	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S3(2)	Knowingly cause, permit - S3(1) offences	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc. Court may also order destruction / disposal of dog; or disqualify the offender from having custody; and the offender may be liable to pay associated expenses of keeping the dog, destruction etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S4(1)	Selling, offering for sale or in possession of live badger	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S4(2)	Knowingly cause, permit - S4(1) offences	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S5(1)	Marks or attaches rings, tags etc (contrary to a licence)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S5(2)	Knowingly cause, permit - S5(1) offences	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S10(8)	Failure to comply with licence condition	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S11A(1)	Attempt to commit offence under the Act	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc

Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S11A(2)	Possession - for purpose of committing offence	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S11A(3)	Evidence showing presumption to commit an offence	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S12B(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)	Offences by bodies corporate, Scottish partnerships - individual is also guilty	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, Court can order forfeiture of badger, skin, weapon used to commit offence etc
Protection of Badgers Act 1992	S13(7)(a)(b)	Custody of dog in contravention of court disqualification or failure to deliver that dog for destruction	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or the maximum statutory fine of £10,000	3 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S23(3)	Contravention of S23(1) Restriction of carrying out operations on a European site	y	Fine not exceeding statutory maximum of £10,000	A fine	Court may order restoration of land to be carried out
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S26(5)	Failure to comply with an order	y	Fine not exceeding level 5 standard scale (£5,000)		Continued failure to comply, (he) may be convicted as a further offence
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S39(1)(a)(b)(c)(d)(2)	Deliberately kill, take, disturb, destroy European protected species	y	Fine not exceeding level 5 standard scale (£5,000)		Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of animal etc in respect of that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence - for a Part III offence

Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S41(2)(a)(b)	Prohibition of certain methods of killing wild animals	y	Fine not exceeding level 5 standard scale (£5,000)		Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of animal etc in respect of that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence - for a Part III offence
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S43(1)(2)	Protection of wild plants of European protected species	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of animal etc in respect of that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence - for a Part III offence
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S46(1)(a)(b)	False statements for obtaining licences (under Reg 44)	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of animal etc in respect of that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence - for a Part III offence
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S90(3)	Obstructing a person authorised to enter land	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S95(3)	Obstructing a person authorised to enter land	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S99(4)	Obstructing a person authorised to enter land	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S100(1)(2)	Attempt & possession of means of commissioning an offence under Part III of the Regulations	y	As for the underlying offence.		

Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994	S106(1) (32)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	S1	Mutilates, beats, stabs, impales etc any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000) (fine per animal)		Court can order confiscation of vehicle / equipment used to commit offence. Secretary of State can dispose or destroy said confiscated items.
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	5(5)	Taking etc deer in close season	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	13(1)	Failing to comply with a requirement of a deer control scheme	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	13(2)	Obstructing a person executing Part II of the Act	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 3 standard scale fine of £1,000		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	17(1)	Take/kill deer without right or on any land	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	17(2)	Take/kill deer without right or on any land and remove carcass	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	17(3)	Kill/injure deer other than by shooting	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	17A(4)	Shooting deer when not registered or supervised	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		

Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	17A(6)(a) and (b)	Failure to submit cull return or making false or misleading cull return	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 3 standard scale fine of £1,000		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	18(1)	Kill/injure deer at night	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	19(1)	Driving deer with vehicle with intent to kill/take (with exceptions)	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	20(1)(a)	Discharge a firearm etc from moving vehicle at any deer	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	20(1)(b)	Non interior use of aircraft to transport deer	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	21(3)	Failing to comply with an order from SOS re firearms as per S21(1)	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	21(5)	Use of firearms or any ammunition to wilfully injure deer	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine £2,500 (per deer)		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	22	2 or more persons partaking in offences (17-21) shall all be guilty of an offence	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or statutory maximum fine of £10,000 (per deer)	Fine & or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years	Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	23(1)(a)	Possession of deer etc where infers an offence has taken place	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence

Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	23(1)(b)	Possession of deer etc where infers an offence involving firearms has taken place	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	23(1)(c) (i)	Possession of deer etc where infers a knowledge of offence taking place	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	23(1)(c) (ii)	Possession of deer etc where infers an offence involving firearms having taken place	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	24(a)	Person attempts to commit offence under S5(5)	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	24(b)	Person does any act prior to committing offence under S5(5)	y	As for the offence attempted, subject to maximum 3 months imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	29A	Offences by bodies corporate, Scottish partnerships	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(1)(a)	Powers of court	n	n/a	n/a	
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(1)(b)	Powers of court	n	n/a	n/a	
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(2)	Powers of court to cancel firearm certificate (applies Sections 17-23)	n	n/a	n/a	Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate re various sections in this Act; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence

Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(3)(c)	Failure to surrender firearm certificate in 21 days	n	Level 2 standard scale fine of £500	n/a	
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(4)	Powers of court	n	n/a	n/a	Court may cancel shotgun or firearm certificate re various sections in this Act; failure to comply with cancellation is an offence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	31(5)	Powers of court to disqualify: holding/obtaining venison licence	n	n/a	n/a	Part III or S36 offence allows court to disqualify holding / obtaining venison licence
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	36(1)(a)	Unauthorized sale of venison	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	36(1)(b)	Unauthorized sale of venison	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	36(4)	Sale etc: knowledge that unlawfully killed deer	n	3 months imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	36(5)	Failure to comply with S34	n	Level 2 standard scale fine of £500		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	36(6)	Obstruction of person carrying out inspection under S34	n	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		
Deer (Scotland) Act 1996	40(4)	Failure to make or false returns of deer killed	n	3 months imprisonment & or level 3 standard scale fine of £1,000		
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S3(1)(a) (b)(c)(2) (a)(b)	False statements re permits, certificates, import notifications etc	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of any specimen re that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence

Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S4(1)(a) (b)(2)(a) (b)(3)(a) (b)	Misuse of permits and certificates etc	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of any specimen re that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S6(a)(b)	Compliance with permits and certificates (knowingly contravene conditions etc)	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of any specimen re that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S7(1)(a) (b)(2)(a) (b)	Movement of live specimens	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of any specimen re that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S8(1)(2) (7)(8)(a) (b)	Purchase, sale etc any specimen of species in Annex A	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Power of court: it shall order forfeiture of any specimen re that offence; it may order forfeiture of vehicle etc used to commit that offence
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S9(6)(7) (a)(b)	Powers of entry, obstructing an authorised person	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Seizure of specimens by constable S10(a)(b)(c)(d)

Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	S12(1)(3)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	As for the underlying offence.		
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	1(1)	Deliberately hunting wild mammal with a dog	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	1(2)	Owner/occupier knowingly permits use of land to permit another to commit an offence	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	1(3)	Owner/responsible person of dog permits other to use that dog to commit an offence	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	9(1)(a) and (b)	Disqualification Orders where S1 offence.	n	n/a	n/a	Court can order for care / disposal or prevent custody of dog
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	9(4)(a) and (b)	Offence to contravene disqualification order or fails to follow court order	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S1(a)(b)(c)(2)(a)(b)(c)(3)	Methods of fishing; inc attempting salmon	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S2(1)(2)	Methods of fishing; inc attempting freshwater fish	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S5(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3)(a)(b)	Prohibition, inc attempts: substances for destruction of fish	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S5A(1)(2)(a)(b)(3)	Prohibition, inc attempts: use of pike gags etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S6(1)(2)	Fishing (inc attempting) for salmon without right	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S7(a)(b)	Illegal fishing two or more persons	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S8(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)	Taking (inc attempting) dead salmon, trout	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S9(1)	Illegal possession salmon or trout	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S10(1)	Offences re passage of salmon	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S11(1)	Fishing in water where rights owned by another	y	Level 1 standard scale fine of £200		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S12(1)(2)	Contravention of protection order	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S13(2)(3)(4)	Weekly close times	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S14(1)	Fishing: salmon during annual close time	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S15(1)(a)(b)(2)(a)(b)(c)(3)	Removal of boats etc during annual close time (S38)	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S16(1)	Buying etc salmon during close time	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S17(2)(a)(b)	Annual close time; trout	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S17A(3)(4)	Weekly close time; freshwater fish	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S18(1)(a)(b)	Unclean salmon etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S19(1)	Buying etc salmon roe	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S20(1)(a)(b)(2)(a)(b)	Possession etc salmon	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S21(1)(a)(b)(5)(a)(b)	Packages etc salmon and obstructing authorised person	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S21A(4)(a)(b)(c)(6)	Salmon carcass tagging; selling etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S22(1)(a)(b)	Size of trout, sale etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S23(1)(ab)(b)(c)(2)(a)(b)(3)	Young salmon, spawning beds - interference etc. (inc attempting)	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	s25(1)	Fixed engines; Solway	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S26(1)	Fishing without right; Solway	y	Level 1 standard scale fine of £200		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S31(6)(7)	Salmon fishing; general regulations	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S33A(1)(2)(3B)(a)(b)(5)	Unauthorised introduction of fish; inland waters	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S38(7)(a)(b)	Salmon conservation regulations	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S50(3)(a)(b)	Powers of entry, obstructing an authorised person	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.

Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S51A(8)(a)(b)	Freshwater fish conservation regulations	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S57(1)(2)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	As for the underlying offence.		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003	S58	Offences related to obstruction	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		For an offence under the Act, S60(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3); Court can order forfeiture of fish taken, in possession; items used to commit offence; vehicles etc. used to commit offence. Forfeited items subject to court disposal.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	19(1)	Intentional or reckless damage to a natural feature in a SSSI	y	Fine not exceeding £40,000	A fine	
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	19(3)	Failure to comply with 13(1) or 16(1) 14(5)(b) or 17(3)(b) (operations by public bodies or owners etc)	y	Fine not exceeding £40,000	A fine	
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	20A(11)	Failure to comply with an SNH restoration notice (in relation to S19(1) or (3))	y	Fine not exceeding £40,000	A fine	

Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S19(1)(2)(3)	Causing unnecessary suffering to a protected animal	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or a fine not exceeding £20,000		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S20(1)(2)(3)	Mutilation of a protected animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S21(1)(2)	Cruel operations on a protected animal	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S22(1)(2)	Administration of poisons	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S23(1)(2)(3)(4)	Animal fights (protected animal)	y	12 months maximum imprisonment & or a fine not exceeding £20,000		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S24(1)	Ensuring welfare (responsible person)	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S29(1)(2)	Abandonment (responsible person)	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Court may order a Deprivation Order on conviction (disqualification orders not relevant)
Animal Health & Welfare Act 2006	S45(1)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		

Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S21(3)	Proprietor etc failure to comply	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S22(1)(a)(b)(2)(a)(b)(c)(3)(5)	Methods of fishing inc attempt; salmon	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S23(1)(2)	Methods of fishing inc attempt; freshwater fish	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S26(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3)(a)(b)	Prohibition, inc attempts: substances for destruction of fish	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S27(1)(2)	Fishing inc attempt; salmon; without right, permission	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S28(a)(b)	Illegal fishing: two or more persons acting to commit an offence under S22, S23 or S27	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S29(1)(2)	Taking; attempting; of dead fish (unauthorised)	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.

Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S30(1)(2)	Illegal possession salmon, trout re S22,23,26,27,28	y	As for the underlying offence.		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S32(1)(2)	Offences in relation to passage of salmon	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S33(1)	Fishing in water where rights owned by another	y	Level 1 standard scale fine of £200		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S34(1)	Contravention of protection order	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S34(2)	Contravention of protection order; attempt	y	As for the underlying offence.		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S35(4)	Weekly close times; salmon	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S37(1)	Fishing; salmon during annual close time	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.

Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S37(3)	Fishing , attempting a S37(1) offence; salmon during annual close time	y	As for the underlying offence.		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S38(2)	Removal of boats etc during annual close time (S38)	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S39(1)	Buying etc salmon during annual close time	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S40(2)(a)(b)	Annual close time; trout	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S41(1)(a)(b)(3)	Unclean salmon etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S42(1)	Buying etc salmon roe	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S43(1)(a)(b)(2)(a)(b)	Possession etc salmon	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.

Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S44(1)(a)(b)(5)(a)(b)	Packages etc salmon and obstructing authorised person	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S45(1)(a)(b)	Size of trout, sale etc	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S46(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(a)(b)(3)(6)	Young salmon, spawning beds - interference etc. (inc attempting)	y	Fine not exceeding level 3 standard scale (£1,000)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S47(1)	Unauthorised introduction of eggs etc	y	Level 2 standard scale fine of £500		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S54(7)(a)(b)	Contravention etc salmon conservation order	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S60(1)(2)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	As for the underlying offence.		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S61	Offences related to obstruction	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 4 standard scale fine of £2,500		Forfeiture S63(1)(a)(b)(c)(2)(3): conviction for any offence in the Act; court may order forfeiture of fish, articles or vehicles etc used to commit that offence.

Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S70(3)(a)(b)	Obstruction of wardens, authorised persons	y	3 months maximum imprisonment or a level 3 standard scale fine of £1,000		
Scotland Act 1998 (River Tweed) Order 2006	S72(1)(b)(c)(d)	Licensing, regulation etc salmon dealing	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or fine at statutory maximum of £10,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S39(1)(a)(b)(4)(a)(b)	Breach of requirement for, condition of licence	y	Fine not exceeding £50,000	2 years maximum imprisonment & or a fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S42(1)(a)(b)(c)3(a)(b)	Offences related to information	y	Fine not exceeding statutory maximum of £10,000	A fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S94(1)(2)(a)(b)	Offences contravening marine conservation order	y	Fine not exceeding £50,000	A fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S95(1)(a)(b)(4)(a)(b)	Offences: to protected features Nature Conservation MPA	y	Fine not exceeding £50,000	A fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S96(1)(a)(b)(4)(a)(b)	Offences: to marine historic assets	y	Fine not exceeding £50,000	A fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S107	Killing, injuring taking seals	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S108(4)	Failure to comply to reporting duty	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S112(5)	Failure to comply with seal licence conditions	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence

Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S113(4)	Failure to send seal licence report	y	3 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S117	Harassment at haul out sites	y	6 months maximum imprisonment & or level 5 standard scale fine (£5,000)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S124	Obstruction of authorised persons	y	Fine not exceeding level 4 standard scale (£2,500)		Power of court: it can order forfeiture of any seal / seal re that offence or any thing used to commit that offence
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S155(1)(3)(6)	Offences: marine enforcement officers	y	Fine not exceeding statutory maximum of £10,000	A fine	
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S155(4)	Offences: marine enforcement officers	y	Fine not exceeding £20,000		
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S155(5)	Offences: marine enforcement officers	y	Fine not exceeding £50,000		
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	S163(1)(a)(b)(i)(ii)	Offences by bodies corporate	y	As for the underlying offence.		