

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Iran	
Party since 1 February 2008 ¹	
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP10 (2011)	
Relevant Legislation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 50 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran declares protection of the environment a public obligation and therefore 'economic and any other activity, which results in pollution or irremediable destruction of the environment is prohibited'. • Game and Fishing Law (1966). • Law of Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea (1993). • Law of "Environmental Protection and Development" (1991). • Law of "Protection and Exploitation of the Fisheries Resources" (1995). • Law of "Protection of the Sea and Internal Water- bodies Against the Oil and Oil-products Pollution" (1975). • Law Related to "Punishments Applicable to the Over-exploitation of the Fishery Resources in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea" (1979). • Law of "Proper Use of Water Resources" (1982). • Law of "Protection Against the Natural Environmental Damages" (1991). • Law of "Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (1974). • Law of "Environmental Protection Against the Water Pollution" (1984). • Law of "Environmental Protection Against the Air Pollution" (1975). • Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (1974). • Law of "Protection of the Natural Parks, Protected Areas and Sensitive Areas" (1975). • Zoos and Aviaries Act (20.6.1999). • Guideline on how to issue licence for import and export of wild animals (16.11.1992). • Guideline on breeding and reproduction of wild animals in captivity (3.12.2012). • Guideline on developing and managing zoos, aviaries and other captivity centers (2012). • Resolutions of Supreme Environment Protection Council.

¹ Iran reports that it became a party on 10 June 2007. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party "on the first day of the third month following the deposit . . . of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession". As Iran submitted its instrument of ratification 7 November 2007, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 February 2008, as recorded by the CMS website and Germany, the depositary government, in a Note Verbale.

Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Fish	Unknown
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Terrestrial Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Reptiles	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Fish	Unknown
Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran has carried out the project, "Reclamation and restoration of Sea Turtles nesting sites in the Oman Sea Coasts in Sistan & Baluchestan Province with emphasize on Lipar, Gachoo and Tang Beaches". However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any activities performed as part of the program. • Iran has designated numerous protected areas, including national parks, wildlife refuges, and others. For the most part, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • However, Iran created a Protected Area System for the cheetah through which it identified and designated new protected areas and improved conservation status of existing protected areas. It identified corridors between habitats, ensured the security of habitats in order to increasing in preys' abundance and increased cheetah preys in the cheetah habitats through their protection and conservation in each target protected areas and breeding (semi captivity) and release of prey species.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iran implemented the Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah Project (CACP). However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any activities performed as part of the project.
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
	Windmills (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Iran coordinates with fisheries organization for using of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and safe methods. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted for any developments and projects; consideration of migratory routes and migratory species is required. For certain species, action plans have been developed and implemented. For example, Iran implements the International Single Species Action Plan for the conservation of the lesser white-fronted goose. For marine mammals, Iran has closed areas to fishing, implemented regulations and standards for sustainable and responsible fisheries and monitored and controlled different fishing and aquaculture activities, among other things. It has also engaged in capacity building and training of fishermen, local communities, and fish farmers during an annually plan for implementation of best practice and Use of Fishermen capacities and cooperation in protecting of fish resources to benefit marine mammals and sea turtles and their habitats. Iran monitors and patrols nesting sites of sea turtles during the nesting season, providing information for related parties and people, beach cleaning up programmes, collecting the basic biological and demographic information, legislation enforcement, establishment of artificial hatching sites to rehabilitate the injured turtles, and public and fishermen education are the most important parts in this regard. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moreover, conducting of conservation programs by the Free Zone authorities, legal protection of the main nesting sites, are as another important measures to reduce the effects of threatening factors • For the cheetah, controlled livestock grazing management has been implemented to improve rangeland for cheetah prey in Miandasht and Touran protected areas where most of the cheetah breeding documented for the last 3 years has occurred. Natural water springs in protected areas accessible to cheetahs are regularly maintained and occasionally cleaned when polluted by livestock. <p>To control invasive alien species, particularly viruses such as HPAI, Iran has conducted field surveys and undertakes other activities if a disease adversely impacts wild birds.</p>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Islamic Republic of Iran”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.