

Inventory

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

Pakistan		
Party since 1 December 1987		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Laws. • The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012. • The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997. • Customs Act, 1969 (Export Policy Order). • Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Act, 1997. • The Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1998. • The Exclusive Fishing Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Act, 1975, (amendment 1993). • The Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980. • The Balochistan Sea Fisheries Act No. IX, 1971. 	
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. Appendix I bird species found in Pakistan are protected under the provincial/territorial wildlife laws. The protected birds cannot be hunted, killed or captured.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	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	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
	Pakistan has designated a variety of protected areas, including national parks, game reserves and wildlife sanctuaries. Some of these areas include Appendix I species, such as <i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> , and <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> .		
	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)	Use of TED, although 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"> • For all mega developmental projects, Environmental Impact Assessment is required. • CMS guidelines to avoid bird collision and electrocution, are recommended in all power lines projects. • A National Vulture Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025 has been developed which will be aligned with CMS Multi Species Action Plan for African and Eurasian Vultures. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • Pakistan provides incentives to local communities through community-based trophy hunting programme. • Pakistan has a disaster mitigation / management plan in case of major oil spills. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has implemented awareness raising campaigns for fishing communities to train them in safe release of accidentally caught cetaceans. It has other awareness raising campaigns, as well.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Entire Country”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.