

Inventory

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

Saudi Arabia		
Party since 1 March 1991		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wildlife Protected Areas Act. • The Act on Trade in Endangered Wildlife Species and their Products. • The Wild Animals and Birds Hunting Act. • The Law of Fishing & Investment and Protection of Marine Life. • The Law of the SWA. • The Forest and Rangeland Act. • The Hunting Law. • Agriculture and Veterinary Quarantine Regulations. 	
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	Unknown
	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	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	Unknown
	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		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saudi Arabia has designated a variety of different protected areas, including national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Appendix I species, including <i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>, and <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, are included in protected areas. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations arising from these designations. • The marine turtle nesting areas are protected during nesting season. 	
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)	Wind turbines are not used for commercial energy production in the Kingdom.
	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)	Unknown
	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"> • Saudi Arabia has designated a no hunting zone along the entire Saudi coastline of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf with a width of 20 km for all migratory species. • An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan was approved for Jizan Province in the Red Sea, which considers the breeding habitats of Seabirds and migratory waterbird species. • Saudi Arabia has undertaken public awareness and education programs, including the development of informational signs for local animal markets, border villages and towns. Brochures, posters, films have been developed. <p>Also, Saudi Arabia has undertaken public awareness programs for fishermen and has used patrols to monitor the use of specific nets that allow escape of bycaught turtles.</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil Spill Contingency Plans have been developed by the Presidency of Meteorology and Environment (PME). • Saudi Arabia has developed contingency plan and patrol wetland sites and check poultry production area in order to control Avian Influenza.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its territories, and territorial waters.” Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.