#### Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

#### **CITES** vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat International Environment House Chemin des Anémones 11-13 CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Pakistan
Period covered in this report	1 Jaunuary 2019 to 31 December 2020
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad Pakistan
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Provincial/Territorial Wildlife and Forest Departments, Pakistan Customs, Zoological Survey of Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, IUCN Pakistan

### GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularlyAichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat?Yes ⊠ No ☐Not Applicable ☐
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report: Under Section 15 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (Annex-la) read with rule 3(3) of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018 (Annex-lb). CITES Management Authority Secretariat has been designated in the Ministry of Climate Change. (Annex-lc). Moreover Authorized Officer and Designated Court have been notified under the section 4 and 25 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (Annex-ld).
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes No I If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Aichi Target 3.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	$\boxtimes$		
	Are the procedures publicly available?	$\boxtimes$		
1.2.1b	Do you have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?		$\boxtimes$	
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries		$\boxtimes$	
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		$\boxtimes$	

	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		$\boxtimes$				
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?		$\boxtimes$				
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challeng	ges faced	or issues	overcome:			
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting <sup>1</sup> ?		$\boxtimes$				
	If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain viso:	what migh	t help you	to do			
Indicator	1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedure.  Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16).  Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the f		orovided f	or in Resolution			
1.2.2a	rias your country developed simplified procedures for any of the r	•	Tick all app	olicable			
		Yes	No	No information			
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	$\boxtimes$					
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <a href="Article VII">Article VII</a> , paragraph 2.	$\boxtimes$					
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	$\boxtimes$					
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.						
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures?  If 'Yes', please provide details: Issuance of permits for specimens for scietific research pupose.	$\boxtimes$					
Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.  All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.  Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Partiesand/or Standing Committee recommendations.							
1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?						
	Responses provided to ALL re Responses provided to SOME of the re Responses provided to NONE of the re No special repo	elevant rep elevant rep	oorting rec	uirements 🗌			

e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

1.3.1b	Were any difficulties encountered during the period covere implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by of the Parties?				No 🖂				
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or De were / are being encountered?	cision(s)	, and, fo	r each, what di	fficulties				
Objectiv	re 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation ne Aichi Target 1, Target12, Target 14 and Target 19.	eds of s	pecies.						
1.4.1:	The number and proportion of species that have been Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes I proposals.								
1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would on the CITES Appendices?	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices? Yes ☐ No ☒							
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the rep (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not			:					
Objectiv	Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7  1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses on the sources of information cited in Resolutirelated to:  a) the population status of Appendix-II species; b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring recovery plans.	7, Target s underta on Conf	9, Targe aken by . 16.7 c	exporting country on Non-detrimental	tries based ent findings pact of any				
1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken in your country in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?				
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	$\boxtimes$							
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?		$\boxtimes$						
	-the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	$\boxtimes$							
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	$\boxtimes$							
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?								

	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:						
	Species name (scientific)	A brief summary of the results or other analysis (e.g. populatio stable / increase, off-take levels links to published reference materials.	n status, dec etc), or prov	cline /			
	Capra falconeri	Under commnity based trophy regular surveys are conducted of the species was stable operiod.	annually. Th	ne status			
	Ovis cycloceros cycloceros	Under commnity based trophy regular surveys are conducted of the species was stable and i reporting period.	annually. Th	ne status			
	Ovis punjabiensis	Under commnity based trophy hunting progran regular surveys are conducted annually. The strong of the species was stable and increasing during reporting period.					
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that app		g non-detrin	nent			
	indings (NDI 3): Thease tick all that app	Revised harves		export [			
		Changed managem		=			
		Discussion with Manag					
		Discussion with of		lders? ⊠			
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measure	ther (please provide a short sumnes or recovery Yes	nary):				
1.5.10	plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I liste						
		Not Applicable					
	If 'Vac' places provide a brief overest	No information	avalvatian	ين ملا م			
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summa impacts: All appendix-I species are protect being conserved through; establishment of and awareness raising activities.	cted under provincial/territorial w	vildlife laws	and are			
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findi If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to		o ⊠				
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a do you use in making non-detriment findings		Yes	No			
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning sp distribution and population trends.	pecies biology, life history,					
	B. details of any ecological risk assessment	s conducted.					
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest lo from harvest and other impacts.	ocations and at sites protected					
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of loca	al and indigenous communities.					
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional	I and international experts.					
	F. national and international trade information the CITES trade database maintained by UI Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publicat on trade and investigations of sales at mark example.	NEP World Conservation ions on trade, local knowledge					

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a			Yes	No	No information
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findingsin line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?				
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:			•	found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follo	wing			
	guidance been used?		Plea	se tick	all that apply
	Virtual C	College			$\boxtimes$
	IUCN Ch	necklist			$\boxtimes$
	Resolution Con	ıf. 16.7			$\boxtimes$
	2008 NDF wo	rkshop			
	Species specific gu	idance			
		Other			$\boxtimes$
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: 'Secretariat as and when required.	Written a	dvice	from th	ne CITES
1.5.2c		Case by	case		
	detriment findings?	Annually			
		Every tw	-		
		Less fred			닏
		A mix of			. $\Box$
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment	•			•
	When any noticeable change is observed in population status or observed.	or increas	se in v	oime o	ot trade is

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes	$\boxtimes$			
		No				
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means?Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:		Other,			
	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	please specify			
	Capra falconeri	$\boxtimes$				
	Ovis cycloceros cycloceros	$\boxtimes$				
	Ovis punjabiensis	$\boxtimes$				
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will	Yes	$\boxtimes$			
	ensure sustainable production and consumption?	No				
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:					
	CITES Management Authority allocates quotas on recommendations of Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Departments based on annual surveys usually conducted in collaboration with NGOs.					

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for comanagement of shared CITES listedspecies by range States.

1.6.1a Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes ∑No ☐

If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: Pakistan is signatory to three MoU signed under auspices of the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) viz; Siberian Crane MoU, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU and Raptors MoU.

Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative in place for shared population	e management plans, including recovery plans, ons of CITES-listed species? Yes ⊠No ☐					
		If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species.					
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan					
	Grus leucogeranus	https://www.cms.int/en/document/conservation-plan-western-central-and-eastern-populations-siberian-crane-2007-2010					
	Falco cherrug	https://www.cms.int/raptors/siberian-crane/en/publication/saker-falcon-global-action-plan-sakergap					
	Birds of Prey	https://www.cms.int/siberian-crane/sites/default/files/document/Raptors_Action_Plan_E_0.pdf					
	Vultures	https://www.cms.int/siberian- crane/sites/default/files/document/cms-raptors_vulture- ow_doc3_vulture-msap-draft1_rev1.pdf					
	Marine turtles	https://www.cms.int/siberian- crane/sites/default/files/document/iosea_cmp_e_0.pdf					

Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?							
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	or written ce/guidance	nical stance	Financial assistance	raining	ər (specify)		
	Target group	Oral advi	Technica	Fina assi	Trair	Other	What were the external sources <sup>1</sup> ?	

Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

Staff of Management Authority			Workshops arranged by South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and NGOs.
Staff of Scientific Authority			Workshops arranged by South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and NGOs.
Staff of enforcement authorities			Workshops arranged by South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and NGOs.
Traders			
NGOs			
Public			
Other (please specify):			

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?								
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)			
	Target group	Ōχ	8 <u>4</u>	a ⊒i	Ĕ	ō	Do	etails	
	Staff of Management Authority								
	Staff of Scientific Authority								
	Staff of enforcement authorities								
	Traders								
	NGOs								
	Public								
	Other Parties/International meetings								
	Other (please specify)								
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	ITES P	arties?			·····,		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Furth	ner detail / amples	
	Information exchange						informati	specific on is shared er Parties.	
	Monitoring / survey								
	Habitat management								
	Species management								
	Law enforcement						CITES other	rification of permits and documents Parties have frequently d through	
	Capacity building								
	Other (please provide details)		<u>i</u>				<u>i</u>		
Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.  Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.  Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:  — an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;  — formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;  — a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and  — formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement									
1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or co	overed b	y:			Yes	No	No	
-		.,				.00		Information	
	– an international enforcement strategy								
	- formal international cooperation, such as an international								

	enforcement network?				
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?		$\square$		
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	$\boxtimes$			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of eng details:At regional level Pakistan is member of the South Asi (SAWEN). At national level CITES Management Authority has rep policy making and coordination on implementation of CITES in Pales	a Wildlife resentatio	Enforcer	nent Netwo	ork
ndicator '	1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strate		ewing thei	r enforcen	ner
1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy (ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	consid No	ut review i eration ormation	s under	
	If 'Yes', what do you do?				
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do	you find of	f value?		
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	consid No	nt toolkit us eration ormation	se is under	
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used a equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be in the improvement of the tools in the improvement of the improv	ould be ma	ade:		
ndicator '	1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and p technology, and capacity to use specialized investigating,prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences	investiga		to use fore chniques,	ns fo
1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes No No inforr	mation		
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available: Title of the legislation: The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012. Summary of the penalties: Imprisonment for a term not less than one year or more than two years or fine not less than 0.500 million PKR or more than 1.000 million PKR.				
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime¹in your country?	Yes No No inforr	mation		
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes:	l .		nces to be	

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology¹to support the investigation of CITES offences?			Yes No No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samp collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic ar another country) during the period covered in this rep	nalysis t			
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic please indicate which species it applies to:	analys	is facil	ity for CITES-lis	sted species,
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed during the period covered in this report?  If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including an	species	5	Yes No No information ned which migl	_
	other Parties:				
1.7.3e		Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to NTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?			⊠ □ n □
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?
	General crime <sup>3</sup>	$\boxtimes$			
	Predicate offences <sup>4</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	Asset forfeiture <sup>5</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	Corruption <sup>6</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>7</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	Organized crime <sup>8</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	Specialized investigation techniques <sup>9</sup>		$\boxtimes$		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each brief summary, including any lessons learned which on international crimes is shared with INTERPOL thr Pakistan.	might b	e helpi	ul for other Par	ties: Information

Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is anoffence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public

International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes No No information		
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:			

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always	
		Very often	
		Sometimes	$\boxtimes$
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal	Yes	$\boxtimes$
	trade in CITES-listed species?	No	
		No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence <sup>1</sup> to inform investigations into	Always	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	
		Sometimes	$\boxtimes$
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address	Yes	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information		
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?	$\boxtimes$				
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, ple details: Registration of wildlife trading firms which provided fake CITES document involved in illegal activities are suspended and even blacklisted.					
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?	$\boxtimes$				
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, reported during the reporting period. Detail/list of wildlife seizur					
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?		$\boxtimes$			
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s?Please	attach detail	S:		
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?	•	Tic	kall that apply		
	<ul> <li>Return to country of export</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Public zoos or botanical gardens</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Designated rescue centres</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Approved private facilities</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Euthanasia</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Other (please specify): Release in nature.</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca Yes. For live specimens of sensative species like falcons etc.	ated specir	mens?			
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	her Partie	s? No			

**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: Yes The making of non-detriment findings?   Permit officers?   Enforcement officers?	No	
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?  What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes?  What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	

GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

**Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) <sup>1</sup> for your Management Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	There are designated offices to recommend to cases and approve the same for issuance of documents.	he	
		documents.		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards <sup>2</sup> ?  If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		Yes No	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	– availability of funding?			
	- number of staff?			$\overline{\Box}$
	- a shortage of skills?	Ш		Ш
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) <sup>47</sup> for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	There are designated offices to recommend cases of imprand export to CITES Management Authority for issuance of documents accordingly.	Ė	
ĺ	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards <sup>48</sup> ?		Yes	

For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	If 'Yes', what a	are your performance targe	ts?		No	
		ease provide your performa ing the period covered in th				
	If you did not r a result of:	meet your performance targ	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	<ul><li>availability</li></ul>	of funding?				
	<ul><li>number of</li></ul>	staff?				
	<ul><li>a shortage</li></ul>	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sho of?	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more			
2.2.1c	Do you have a enforcement a	an approved service standa authority(ies)?	ard(s) <sup>47</sup> for your		Yes No	$\square$
	•	go to Question 2.2.1d.				
	If 'Yes', for white standards?	ich services are there stan	dards, and what are those	There	are	
	staridards:			designated offices to ca enforcement activies.	arryot	
		u have performance targets are your performance targe			Yes No	
		ease provide your performa ing the period covered in th				
	If you did not r a result of:	meet your performance tar	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	<ul> <li>availability</li> </ul>	of funding?				
	<ul><li>number of</li></ul>	staff?				
	<ul><li>a shortage</li></ul>	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sho	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more			
2.2.1d	2.2.1b, or 2.2.	1c, relating to the existence	r answered 'No' to the first pe of approved service standa	ards for your au		s:
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following fo	r your authorities to function			
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforce Authori		
	Funding?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
	Staff?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠	No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes ⊠ No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No 🗌	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changedthe budget for activities;
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES	
	implementation at the national level?	Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff	
	Development of implementation tools	

	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement					
	Other (please specify):					
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report budget for your:	t, was the	Increased	Stable	Decreased	
	Management Authority(ies)			$\boxtimes$		
	Scientific Authority(ies)			$\boxtimes$		
	Enforcement authorities			$\boxtimes$		
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to inclevel of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?			$\boxtimes$		
	Scientific Authority(ies)?			$\boxtimes$		
	Enforcement authorities?			$\boxtimes$		
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority f the national level through the following		ng the effective	eness of CITES i	implementation at	
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority	
	Hiring of more staff			$\boxtimes$		
	Development of implementation tools		$\boxtimes$			
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement		$\boxtimes$			
	e-permitting					
	Other (please specify):					
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing	<b>.</b>	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information					
	Trade information				$\boxtimes$	
	Non-detriment findings				$\boxtimes$	

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for: Tick	all that are appl	icable
	Administrative procedures		
	<ul> <li>Issuance of CITES documents (e.g.for import, exports, re-export, or intro the sea)</li> </ul>	duction from	
	<ul> <li>Shipment clearance (e.g.for the import, export, re-export, or introduction CITES-listed species)</li> </ul>	from the sea of	
	<ul> <li>Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species</li> </ul>		
	Harvesting of CITES-listed species		
	Use of CITES-listed species		
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		
	<ul> <li>Other (please specify): Registration of firms dealing in import and export and flora.</li> </ul>	of wild fauna	
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes ⊠N	lo 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secre Annex-III.	etariat:	
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wild	llife conservation	1?
		Entirely	

		Partly	
	l l	Not at all	
	Not	relevant	$\boxtimes$
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?		$\boxtimes$
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	$\boxtimes$	
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?		$\boxtimes$
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: Fee schedule fo import/export of wild fauna and flora is decided by CITES Management Authority and is changed from time to time.		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?		$\boxtimes$
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures¹such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32to implement the
	Convention? YesNo
	Due diligence
	Compensatory mechanisms
	Certification \
	Communal property rights
	Auctioning of quotas
	Cost recovery or environmental charges □ 区
	Enforcement incentives
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:Under community based trophy hunting programme 80% of the revenues generated are spent on socio-economic uplift of the local communities. In return communities protect wildlife species.
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all ☐
	Very little□
	Somewhat⊠
	Completely

-

Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

**Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building you run during the period covered in this				Withou from th Secreta		nce Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			N	lone			
				1 2-5			
			(	2-5 6-10			
				1-20			
		N	More tha	an 20			
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	involve	d:				
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?			
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ave?	·r······		<del>-</del>	·	
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$		
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders / other user groups	$\boxtimes$					
	NGOs	$\boxtimes$					
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

### GOAL 3CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes No Not applicable No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased Remained stable Decreased	

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes No No	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided  Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	LawEnforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's		Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	Press conferences		
	Press releases		
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	$\boxtimes$	
	Television appearances	$\boxtimes$	
	Radio appearances	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul><li>Presentations</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	Public consultations / meetings	$\boxtimes$	
	Market surveys	$\boxtimes$	
	- Displays	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Information at border crossing points</li> </ul>		
	Telephone hotline		
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)		
	Other (specify):		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		

### Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the Cl	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).  Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	
	Staff of Management Authority		$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of Scientific Authority		$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of enforcement authorities		$\boxtimes$				
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES w	ebsite?	Exc	ellent		
				Goo	d	$\boxtimes$	
				Ave	rage		
				Poo	r		
				Very	Poor		
				No i	nformation		
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):						

### Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

**Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) <sup>1</sup> to which your country is party?	Yes No No information	
	If 'Yes', please give a brief description: All biodiversity related MEAs ar in Ministry of Climate Change.	e dealt by the same	offices

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has y contributed towards?	our country	Nil
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your cour implemented which integrate CITES issues?	ntry	Nil
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?		
	Agencies for trade?		
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?		
	Local authorities or communities?		
	Indigenous or local peoples?		
	Trade or other private sector associations?		
	NGOs?		
	Other (please specify)		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?		$\boxtimes$
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		$\boxtimes$
	Planning processes?		
	National accounting?		

CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

Indicator 3.3.3:	The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-
	governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training
	and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities		Which
	to / from:	Tick if applicable	organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?	$\boxtimes$	WWF Pakistan

# Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which show of naturally occurring species	ws that the conservation status in your country listed on the					
	CITES Appendices has stabil	ized or improved?	Yes	No	Not Applicable		
		Appendix I	$\boxtimes$				
		Appendix II	$\boxtimes$				
		Appendix III	$\boxtimes$				
	If there are such studies that	you are willing to share, please prov	/ide:				
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary					
	Platanista gangetica minor	Surveys have shown the species status has improved.					
	Capra falconeri	Surveys have shown the species s	status	is stable to ir	creasing.		
	Ovis cycloceros cycloceros and Ovis punjabiensis	Surveys have shown the species status is stable.					
	Capra sibirica	Surveys have shown the species s	status	is stable.			
3.4.1b		ecific examples of success stories of	r \	⁄es	$\boxtimes$		
	emerging problems with any	CITES listed species?	١	٧o			
				No informatio	n 🗌		
		ls: Community-based trophy hunting of					
		alconeri), urial (Ovis sp.) blue sheep ran ibex (Capra sibirica), Sindh goat					
		peing implemented in Pakistan and is a					
	success story.						

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes No No information	
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No	$\boxtimes$

	No information	

Objective :	3.5	Parties and the Secretariat co- agreements dealing with natural and collaborative approach to including those which are comma Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target Target 19.	al resou species nercially	rces, as which exploite	s appr can b ed.	opriate e enda	, in o anger	rder to achieve a coheren ed by unsustainable trade
Indicator 3.	5.1:	The number of cooperative agreements to prevent specie trade.						
3.5.1a	mult bein	your countrytaken action under e tilateral agreements other than Cl g unsustainably exploited through es', please provide details:	ITES to	prevent	specie			Yes
Indicator 3.	.5.2:	The number of times other relenatural resources are consulted						
3.5.2a	that agre	rage number of times per year international organizations or ements have been consulted ITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Mana	agement Authority(ies)		$\boxtimes$				
	Scier	ntific Authority(ies)		$\boxtimes$				
	Enfor	rcement Authority(ies)						
Please pro	vide a	ny additional comments you wou	neral fee			ng com	nmen	ts on this format.
		ltem						
Copy of fu Web link(s		of CITES-relevant legislation if ch	nanged		Not	losed availab ⁄iously		⊠ □ ded □
Please list Annexed	any n	naterials annexed to the report, e	.g. fee s	chedule	s, awa	reness	raisi	ng materials, etc:
your count	try req	raints to implementation of the Couring attention or assistance?  escribe the constraint and the type						ation
		of enforcement staff to identify sp				iance i	i iai is	required. There is need
Are there of Parties?	examp	oles of good practice you would lil	ke to sha	are with	other	Yes No No Ir	nform	ation
If 'Yes' ple	ase pr	ovide details / links:						
		eport format be improved? The g xes automatically to include more						

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.

REGISTERED No. M - 302 L.-7646

## The Gazette



### of Pakistan

### EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2012

#### PART I

Acts, Ordinances, President's Orders and Regulations

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

Islamabad, the 8th May, 2012

No. F. 22(18)/2008-Legis.—The following Acts of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) received the assent of the President on the 4th May, 2012 and are hereby published for general information:—

#### Act No. XIV of 2012

An Act to give effect to the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild/Fauna and Flora

Whereas, Pakistan is a party to the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient to enable the Federal Government to give effect to the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- Short title, extent and commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012.
  - (2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Federal Government may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.
- Definitions.— In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
  - (a) "Convention" means the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 including such amendments made therein, which are accepted by Pakistan;
  - "designated authority" means a management authority designated by the government of a State, other than Pakistan, for the purposes of the Convention;
  - (c) "exotic" means a wild animal or plant species introduced to an area outside of its natural occurrence;

- (d) "export" means taking out of Pakistan by land, sea or air;
- (e) "indigenous" means a wild animal or plant species native to a specified area, a country or a region, but not introduced from an area of its natural Occurrence;
- (f) "Management Authority" means the authority constituted under section 15;
- (g) "person" includes legal or natural person, a company, association, a body of individuals whether incorporated or not; and
- (h) "Scientific Authority" means the Authority designated under section 16.
- (i) Then expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Convention.
- 3. Prohibition of export, re-export and import and punishment for contravention.—(1) No person shall export or re-export out of or import into Pakistan any specimen included in any Appendix of the Convention, except as provided under section 5,6,7 and 9. Such export, re-export or import shall be through a customs port of exit or entry, and subject to any other law relating to control on export, re-export and import for the time being in force.
- (2) Any person who attempts or abets to do anything which is prohibited under this Act rules made hereunder shall be liable to the same punishment as that of the offence under this Act.
- (3) A person who presents, possesses or uses a false license or certificate shall be guilty of the offence specified in sub-section (2) and be liable for the same punishment as provided in sub-section (5).
- (4) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate, and it is proved that such offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of or, to be attributable to any neglect on part of a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
  - (5) Any person who,-
  - (a) contravenes or resists or interferes with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made there under; or

 in an application or in any proceedings under this Act furnishes or to believe to be false, or fraudulently conceals or misrepresents racis, or abets such concealment or misrepresentation,

Shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year or more than two years or with fine which shall not be less than 0.500 million rupees or more than 1.000 million rupees.

- Cognizance of Offence.— No court shall take cognizance of any
  offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by a
  duly authorized officer of department or an officer designated by the Federal
  Government.
- 5. Export from Pakistan.— The export from Pakistan of any specimen included in any Appendix shall require valid export permit issued by the Management Authority. An export permit shall be granted on fulfill of the following conditions namely:—
  - (a) the Scientific Authority has advised that such export shall not be detrimental to the survival of that species and to other species of fauna and flora;
  - the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of Pakistan for the protection of fauna and flora;
  - (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
  - (d) the Management Authority is satisfied that an import permit or no objection certificate has been granted for the specimen by the designated authority.
- 6. **Import into Pakistan.**—(1) The import into Pakistan of any specimen included in any Appendix shall require the following, namely:—
  - the export permit on a re-export certificate issued by a designated authority; and
  - (b) an import permit or no objection certificated issued by the Management Authority.

- (2) An import permit shall be granted on fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:—
  - (a) the Scientific Authority has advised that the import shall be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved and to other indigenous species of fauna and flora;
  - (b) the Scientific Authority is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
  - (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used primarily for commercial purposes.
- 7. Re-export from Pakistan.— The re-export from Pakistan of any specimen included in any Appendix shall require a valid re-export certificate issued by the Management Authority and a re-export certificate shall be granted on fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:—
  - the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
  - the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment;
  - (c) the Scientific Authority is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
  - (d) the Management Authority is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for such specimen by the designated authority.
- Introduction from the sea.— The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in any Appendix shall require the prior grant of a certificate by the Management Authority. A certificate shall be granted on fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:—
  - (a) the Scientific Authority has advised that the introduction will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved and to other indigenous species of fauna and flora;
  - the Scientific Authority is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it;

- (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (d) the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used primarily for commercial purposes.
- 9. Export or re-export to or import from a state not a party to the convention.— Where export or re-export from Pakistan to or import into Pakistan is from a State not a Party to the Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State, which substantially conforms with the requirements of the Convention for permits and certificates, may be accepted by the Management Authority in place of the required documents.
- 10. Transit or trans-shipment of specimens.— The provisions of sections 3 of 9 shall not apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in Pakistan while the specimens remain in Customs control.
- 11. Specimens that are personal or household effects.— The provisions of sections 3 to 9 shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects but this exemption shall not apply where,—
  - in the case of specimens included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside Pakistan, and are being imported into Pakistan; or
  - (b) in the case specimens included in Appendix II, if—
    - they were acquired by the owner outside Pakistan and in a State where removal from the wild occurred;
    - (ii) they are being imported into Pakistan; and
    - (iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens unless the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the coming into force of the Convention and this Act.
- 12. Export and import of specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated.—Where the Management Authority or the designated authority or competent authority is satisfied for the purposes of export from or import into Pakistan that a specimen of an animal or plant species was bred in captivity or was

artificially propagated, or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom the Management Authority shall,-

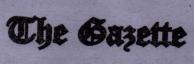
- (a) issue a certificate to this effect; and
- (b) accept similar certificate issued by a designated authority or a competent authority in lieu of any of the permits and certificates required under sections 3 to 9 of this Act.
- 13. Non commercial loan, exchange etc.— The provisions of sections 3 to 9 shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange, between scientists or scientific institutions registered by the Management Authority or a designated authority or a competent authority, of specimens which carry a label issued or approved by the Management Authority or the designated authority.
- 14. Waiver of requirements.— The Management Authority may waive the requirements of sections 3 to 9 and allow the movement, subject to conditions as it may deem appropriate without permits or certificates, of such specimens which form part of a traveling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other traveling exhibition provided that,—
  - (a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with the Management Authority;
  - (b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in sections 11,
     12 and 13 of this Act; and
  - (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
- 15. Management Authority.— For purposes of this Act, the Federal Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, designate one or more Management Authorities, with which at least one representative each from all the Provincial Government and Government of Gilgit Baltistan, shall be associated.
- 16. Scientific authorities.—The Federal Government, on the recommendation of the Management Authority, shall designate one or more scientific authorities, as deemed appropriate from time to time or on case to case basis, to render advice on plants and animals. The final decision on all matters related to the Convention shall rest with the Management Authority.
- 17. Entry and release of wild exotic fauna and flora.— The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to regulate entry into and release of exotic fauna and flora in Pakistan.

- 18. Confiscation or return of specimens unlawfully traded.— The export and this Act shall be liable to confiscation by the Federal Government and thereafter, if so desired, return to the State of export.
- 19. Confiscation of specimens possessed unlawfully.— Any specimen included in the Appendices found in possession of a person without legal permit or certificate shall be confiscated and the person shall be punished as provided under section 3.
- 20. Animals and plants etc., to be Government property.— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provisions of this Act, the specimens, the trade and possession of which has been prohibited under this Act or rules made there under shall, upon confiscation, be the property of the Federal or the Provincial Government, as the case may be.
- (2) Any person who obtains, by any means, the possession of the Government property as mention in sub-section (1) shall, within forty-eight hours from obtaining such possession, handover such property to such officer as designated by the Federal Government.
- (3) No person shall, without the previous permission in writing of the Management Authority or the designated department or officer,—
  - (a) acquire or keep in his possession, custody or control; or
  - (b) transfer to any person, whether by way of gift, sale or otherwise; or
  - (c) destroy or damage the property of the Government.
- 21. Arrangements for feeding and safe keeping.—The Management Authority shall make suitable arrangements for feeding and safe keeping of the specimens confiscated under this Act so that the living specimens are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
- 22. Maintenance of records.— The Management Authority shall maintain the following records of trade in specimens included in Appendices, namely:—
  - the names and addresses of traders including the exporters and importers;

- (b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted;
- (c) the State with which such trade occurred;
- (d) the numbers or quantities and types of specimens;
- (e) names of species as included in Appendices; and
- (f) where applicable, the size and sex of the specimen in question.
- 23. Officers to be public servants.— The officers or persons authorized under any provisions of this Act to do certain thing or act in certain manner shall be deemed to be public servant within the meaning section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).
- 24. Power to delegate.— The Federal Government may by notification in the official Gazette delegate, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, any of its or of a Federal agency's powers and functions under this Act and the rules made there under to any Provincial Government.
- 25. Bar of jurisdiction.— No court shall grant any injunction or make any order, nor shall any court entertain any proceeding, in relation to anything done under this Act, except the court or tribunal designated by the Federal Government. Such court or tribunal shall have the authority to exercise powers and functions as provided under the relevant laws, necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Act.
- Indemnity.— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against Federal Government or any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.
- 27. Act to override other laws.— The provisions of this Act or rule made there under shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law.
- The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- 29. Removal of difficulties.— If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Federal Government may, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, give such directions as it may consider necessary for the removal of such difficulties.

Passed by the National Assembly on the 29th December, 2010 and by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) it its Joint Sitting on the 5th April, 2012 in terms of clause (3) of Article 70 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

KARAMAT HUSSAIN NIAZI, Secretary.





# of Pakistan

### EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

### ISLAMABAD, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2018

**PART II** 

Statutory Notifications (S. R. O.)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

### MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 27th December, 2018

S.R.O. 1639(I)/2018.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (XIV of 2012), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

- 1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018.
  - (2) These rules shall come into force at once.
- 2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(3451)

Price: Rs. 10.00

[8050(2018)/Ex. Gaz.]

- (a) "Act" means the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012 (XIV of 2012);
- (b) "certificate" or "permit" or "licence" means the official document used to authorize import, export, re-export, or introduction from the land, sea or air of specimens of species or their parts and derivatives listed in Appendices I, II or III of the Convention and covered by any other law;
- (c) "enforcement authority" means provincial wildlife departments or any other department duly authorized by the Federal Government for application of the Act and these rules;
- (d) "readily recognizable part or derivative" means any specimen which appears from an accompanying document, packaging, mark, label, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or from any other circumstances, to be a part or derivative of a wild animal or plant;
- (e) "rescue or rehabilitation centre" means a center designated by the Federal or a Provincial Government as the case may be, to look after the welfare of living specimen, particularly those that have been confiscated;
- (f) "specimen" any animal or plant, whether whole or a part, alive or dead and any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in any Appendix of the Convention in relation to the species; and
- (g) "trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea.
- (2) All other terms and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in Act, and the United Nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973.
- 3. Management Authority.—(1) For the purposes of this Act the Management Authority shall be as follows, namely:

S.No.	Organization	Designation
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Federal Minister of the Division concerned.	Chairman
2	Secretary, of the Division concerned.	Vice-Chairman
3	Inspector General Forests.	Member-cum-Secretary

4	Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Government of Punjab.	Member		
5	Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh.	Member		
6	Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	Member		
7	Secretary, Forests and Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan.	Member		
8	Secretary, Forests, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.  Member			
9	Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Environment Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan.	Member		
10	Chairman, Capital Development Authority.	Member		
11	A representative not below the rank of regional head from International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources-Pakistan (IUCN -Pakistan).			
12	A representative not below the rank of Director of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Pakistan).	Member		
13	A prominent Non-Official member of civil society from each province or territory nominated by the Division concerned on the recommendation of the province or territory concerned.	Member		

- (2) The Management Authority shall meet at least once a year unless earlier required.
- (3) The Division concerned on the recommendation of Management Authority shall designate an office to provide secretariat support including interagency coordination.
- (4) The Management Authority shall perform all the requisite duties under the Act and which includes the following, namely:—
  - (a) to consider issuing of licence or permit or certificate throughout Pakistan relating to import, export, re-export and certificate of origin of any species listed in any Appendix of the Convention and the local legislation or policy, and to attach any condition to any permit or certificate that it may deem necessary;

- (b) to seek and act on the advice of Scientific Authority to exercise its functions relating to implementation of the Act and the rules made thereunder;
- (c) to communicate with the CITES Secretariat and the Management and Enforcement Authorities of other Parties to the Convention on scientific, administrative, enforcement and other issues related to implementation of the Convention;
- (d) to maintain records of international trade in specimens, as per the provisions of section 22 of the Act, and prepare an annual report concerning trade, and timely submit this report to the Convention Secretariat;
- (e) to prepare a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention, and timely submit this report to the CITES Secretariat;
- (f) to coordinate national implementation and enforcement of the Convention and these rules and to cooperate with relevant Federal and Provincial authorities and other stakeholders in this regard;
- (g) to consult with the Scientific Authority on the issuance and acceptance of Convention documents, the nature and level of trade in species listed in the Convention, the setting and management of quotas, the registration of traders and production operations, the establishment of Rescue or Rehabilitation Centers and the preparation of proposals to amend the Convention Appendices;
- (h) to represent Pakistan at national and international meetings related to Convention and any related matters;
- (i) to develop and provide awareness-raising, capacity-building, training, education material and information related to the Convention;
- (j) to advise on designation of one or more rescue or rehabilitation centre for seized and confiscated living specimens;
- (k) to provide capacity building opportunities and any other facility or resources to any confiscating authorities including return of the confiscated consignment from other country, and safe-keeping and release into wild of the live specimen;

- (l) in consultation with Scientific Authority and Convention secretariat, provide necessary advice or instructions including resources for safe disposal of confiscated consignment of dead specimen or derivatives;
- (m) to provide technical advice to the court of law and to the enforcement authority in any matter under the Act and these rules;
- (n) to coordinate requirements and allocation of annual export quota allotted to provinces and other territories; and
- (o) to perform any other function which the Federal Government may authorize to carry out the objectives of the Act.
- 4. Scientific Authority.—(1) A Scientific Authority may be constituted in each Province and region of Pakistan with Provincial Forest and Wildlife Department as its focal point. The Scientific Authority may include the following on the basis of requisite scientific information, namely:—
  - (i) Department of Zoology of relevant universities in the Province or region;
  - (ii) Department of Botany of relevant universities in the Province or region;
  - (iii) fisheries departments, Inland and Marine;
  - (iv) independent Wildlife and Forestry experts or researchers; and
  - (v) any other relevant agency or individual.
- (2) The Scientific Authority shall render advice after consultation with relevant scientific experts or agencies to the Management Authority as required by the Convention.
- 5. Export.—(1) The export of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention and non-listed species shall require the prior grant and presentation of a valid export permit or certificate of origin issued by the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act, after obtaining a no objection certificate (NOC) issued by the respective Provincial Wildlife Department.
- (2) Any person desirous of trading in specimens shall present permit, certificate for clearance only at the designated Customs ports of entry and exit, as

specified in Annexure-I through which Convention listed and non-listed species can be imported, exported or re-exported only.

- 6. Import.—(I) The import into Pakistan of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention shall require the prior presentation of an import permit or NOC issued by the Management Authority and either export permit or re-export permit or certificate of origin issued by the country of export.
- (2) The import permit for import into Pakistan of any specimen of species included in Appendix-I of the Convention and NOC for Appendix-II or III of the Convention, into Pakistan, shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act. To mitigate spread of any contagious disease, the Management Authority may take such actions as deemed appropriate, subject to the advice of Scientific Authority.
- 7. Re-export.—The re-export from Pakistan, of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of the Convention, shall require the prior grant and presentation of a valid re-export permit issued by the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.
- 8. Introduction from the Sea.—The introduction from the sea of any specimen of species included in any Appendix of Convention shall require prior permission and presentation of a permit or certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Act.
- 9. Permit, no objection certificate and certificate.—(1) The permit, certificate and NOC granted under the Act and these Rules shall be issued by CITES Management Authority with the deposit of prescribed fees.
- 10. Registration.—(1) Any firm or person who wishes to trade specimens of any species listed in Appendices of Convention and non-listed species internationally shall have prior registration with the Management Authority on recommendation of Provincial or relevant authorities and with the deposit of prescribed fees.
- 11. Enforcement.—(1) The Management Authority shall monitor the enforcement by an enforcement authority authorized under the Act.
- (2) For registration of a case at least two officials of the concerned Provincial Wildlife Department in the case of fauna, and at least one official from concerned Provincial Forestry Department in case of flora shall be nominated to act as the authorized persons to register a case under the Act.
- (3) The Federal and Provincial Governments may make provisions in their annual non-development budget to facilitate implementation of this Act, and prosecution of the case registered under the Act.

ANNEX-I

[see rule 6]

# List of Land Ports, Airports and Harbors designated for Import, Export and Re-Export

#### 1. Land Ports

- (a) All International land or dry ports of Pakistan.
- (b) Pak-China Border Post, Khunjerab Pass;
- (c) Pak-Afghan Border Post, Khyber Pass;
- (d) Pak-Afghan Border Post, Chaman;
- (e) Pak-India Border Post, Wagah Post;
- (f) Pak-India Border Post, Khokhrapar Post;
- (g) Pak-Iran Border Post, Taftan Post; and
- (h) Pak-Iran Border Post, Mand Post.

### 2. Airports and Harbors

- (a) all International Airports of Pakistan; and
- (b) all International Seaports of Pakistan.

[File No. 18-3/96-CC.]

EHSAN-UL-HAQ, Deputy Secretary (Admin-II).

### TO BE PUBLISHED IN NEXT ISSUE OF GAZETTEE OF PAKISTAN PART-I

### GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Islamabad, 16th July, 2020

#### NOTIFICATION

F.No.2(24)/Admn-I/CC/2016. In pursuance of Section 15 of Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 read with Rule 3(3) of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018, the Competent Authority has been pleased to designate an office in Ministry of Climate Change to provide secretariat support and inter-agency coordination to the CITES Management Authority in performance of its duties as enumerated vide Rule 4(a) to (o) of the Rules ibid.

- 2. The said office shall be called "CITES Management Authority Secretariat", with the following composition and in addition to their own duties:-
- i. Conservator Wildlife (BS-19)

ii. Deputy Conservator (Wildlife Inventory) (BS-18)

iii. Assistant Secretary (Wildlife) (BS-17)

Secretary of Secretariat Coordination Officer

Dy. Coordination Officer

3. This issues with approval of the Secretary, MoCC.

(Sami Ul Haq) Section Officer (Admn-I)

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press
University Road,
Karachi

1. P.S. to Secretary, MoCC,

2. APS to Additional Secretary, MoCC

3. APS to Joint Secretary (Admn), MoCC

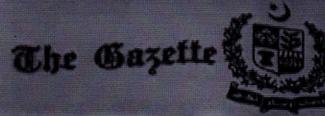
4. APS to the IG (Forests), MOCC

5. SO (B&C), Ministry of Climate Change, Islamabad

6. Officer concerned.

Section Officer (Admn-I





of Pakistan

# EXTRAORDINARY

# **PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

KARACHI, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 2020

### PART II

Statutory Notifications containing Rules and Orders issued by all Ministries and Divisions of the Government of Pakistan and their Attached and Subordinate Offices and the Supreme Court of Pakistan

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

**NOTIFICATIONS** 

Islamabad, the 20th March, 2020

S.R.O. 17(KE)/2020:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (XIV of 2012), the Federal Government is pleased to designate the Inspector General Forests, Ministry of Climate Change as authorized officer to file complaints in the Court under the provisions of said Act.

[No. F. 18-3/96-CC].

S.R.O. 18(KE)/2020 :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (XIV of 2012), the Federal Government

(73)

Price : Rs. 5.00

is pleased to designate the Court of Senior Civil Judge (East), Islamabad to exercise jurisdiction in respect of the offences under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

[No. F. 18-3/96-CC].

DR. MUHAMMAD RIZWAN ASGHAR,
Section Officer (Forests).

#### WILDLIFE SEIZURES IN PAKISTAN DURING 2019 - 20

- On 22 January 2019, customs officials foiled a bid to smuggle two falcons from Abu Dhabi to Pakistan: <a href="https://customstoday.com.pk/customs-foils-falcon-smuggling-attempt-at-lahore-airport/">https://customstoday.com.pk/customs-foils-falcon-smuggling-attempt-at-lahore-airport/</a>
- 2. On 5 February 2019, wildlife official in Islamabad confiscated fur jackets including common leopard: https://www.dawn.com/news/1461838
- 3. On 17 February 2019, wildlife staff of Hunza-Nagar Gilgit-baltistan confiscated a hunted Ibex and produced the offenders to the court. A fine of PKR. 15000/, in addition to cost of the animal PKR. 105000 and one year imprisonment was imposed:
- 4. On 24 February 2019, a rare leopard cat was confiscated in Rawalpindi: <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1465672/wildlife-staff-save-rare-leopard-cat-arrest-poachershttps://tribune.com.pk/story/1919086/1-rare-leopard-cub-released-wild-rescue/">https://tribune.com.pk/story/1919086/1-rare-leopard-cub-released-wild-rescue/</a>
- 5. On 18 March 2019, Islamabad Wildlife Management Board recovered a Black Bear from a vehicle in Sector E-11, Islamabad: <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/1932218/1-watch-endangered-black-bear-recovered-islamabads-streets/">https://tribune.com.pk/story/1932218/1-watch-endangered-black-bear-recovered-islamabads-streets/</a>
- 6. On 13 April 2019, another Black Bear confiscated by Punjab Wildlife Department, Islamabad Wildlife Management Board (IWMB), the offender was sent to jail and the animal was transferred to the Bear Sanctuary in Balkasar: <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/1950652/1-caught-red-handed-men-arrested-selling-black-bear-rare-birds-rawalpindi/https://www.dawn.com/news/1475742">https://tribune.com.pk/story/1950652/1-caught-red-handed-men-arrested-selling-black-bear-rare-birds-rawalpindi/https://www.dawn.com/news/1475742</a>
- 7. On 23 April 2019, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at Lakki Marwat foiled a bid to smuggle precious birds by arresting two people with a golden eagle and 40 partridges: https://www.dawn.com/news/1477782
- 8. On 25 May 2019,the Sindh Wildlife Department rescued a female Bear and arrested the smuggler in a raid at TandoAllahyar: <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1484396">https://www.dawn.com/news/1484396</a>
- 9. On 8 June 2019, an Indian Rock Python confiscated from snake charmer by Islamabad Wildlife Management Board in Islamabad: https://www.dawn.com/news/1486842
- 10.On 18 June 2019, the Punjab Wildlife Department confiscated a lion duo from the back side of a pet shop and arrested the owner: https://www.dawn.com/news/1488818
- 11.On 4 July 2019, Mithi, Sindh Police recovered a deer from a car and arrested three persons for illegal possession during checking at Fangario check-post: <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1491923/three-arrested-for-illegal-possession-of-deer">https://www.dawn.com/news/1491923/three-arrested-for-illegal-possession-of-deer</a>
- 12.On 11 July 2019, Wildlife officers rescued three wolf pups from Islamabad: <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1493302/iwmb-rescues-three-wolf-pups">https://www.dawn.com/news/1493302/iwmb-rescues-three-wolf-pups</a>

- 13.On 19 August 2019, the Sindh Wildlife Department foiled a bid to smuggle four deer from Umerkot to Karachi, arresting four persons in a raid in Tando Jam, Hyderabad: <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/2036833/1-wildlife-dept-foils-deer-smuggling-bid/">https://tribune.com.pk/story/2036833/1-wildlife-dept-foils-deer-smuggling-bid/</a>
- 14.On 20 September 2019, Wildlife officials arrested seven persons and seized meat and trophies of three ibexes which were hunted illegally in the Khirthar National Park: <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/2060689/1-seven-arrested-hunting-sindh-ibex/https://www.dawn.com/news/1506155/ibex-meat-trophies-seized-seven-arrested">https://tribune.com.pk/story/2060689/1-seven-arrested</a> trophies-seized-seven-arrested
- 15.On 30 September 2019, , Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at Lakki Marwat foiled a birds' smuggling bid by seizing two peregrine falcons from a man:
  - https://www.dawn.com/news/1508106/man-held-while-smuggling-falcons-in-lakki
- 16.On 12 October 2019, the capital police have registered a first information report (FIR) against a software engineer for selling a leopard skin online: <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1510327">https://www.dawn.com/news/1510327</a>
- 17.On 13 October 2019, seven falcons worth millions seized from smugglers in Kohat and D.I Khan: <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/2078612/1-seven-falcons-worth-millions-seized-smugglers-k-p/">https://tribune.com.pk/story/2078612/1-seven-falcons-worth-millions-seized-smugglers-k-p/</a>
- 18.On 15 October 2019, the wildlife staff foiled an attempt of smuggling of nine falcons and other rare animals including black and grey francolins, nine monkeys and twenty chakors near Kohat tunnel:

  <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1510948/bid-to-smuggle-rare-birds-foiled-in-kohat">https://www.dawn.com/news/1510948/bid-to-smuggle-rare-birds-foiled-in-kohat</a>
- 19.On 23 October 2019, the , Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at Peshawar recovered four falcons from a Karachi-bound bus and registered case against offenders under the Wildlife Act, 2015:

  <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1512438/four-falcons-seized-from-bus-in-peshawar">https://www.dawn.com/news/1512438/four-falcons-seized-from-bus-in-peshawar</a>
- 20.On 7 December 2019, Rangers foil bid to smuggle 8 falcons on Hub near Karachi: <a href="https://arynews.tv/en/bid-to-smuggle-falcons-foiled/https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2019/12/07/rangers-foil-bid-to-smuggle-falcons/https://www.pressreader.com/pakistan/daily-messenger/20191208/281590947442358</a>
- 21.On 16 December 2019, Pakistan Customs recover 11 houbara bustards in a raid near Karachi: <a href="https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2019/12/16/customs-recover-11-houbara-bustards-in-sindh-raid/https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/584501-11-houbara-bustards-seizedhttps://customstoday.com.pk/customs-ii-recover-11-houbara-bustards-near-mochko/">bustards-near-mochko/</a>
- 22.On 12 September 2020, , Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at D.I Khan confiscated kestrels falcons:

  <a href="https://www.app.com.pk/photos-section/peshawar-september-15-officials-of-wildlife-department-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-releasing-more-than-50-">https://www.app.com.pk/photos-section/peshawar-september-15-officials-of-wildlife-department-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-releasing-more-than-50-</a>

- <u>precious-birds-including-white-eyed-buzzards-and-kestrel-falcons-after-seizing-them-from-poachers-in/</u>
- 23.On 16 September 2020, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at D.I Khan raided against the illegal Traders and successfully confiscated falcons, black partridge, doves and pigeons.
- 24.On 29 September 2020, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at D.I Khan confiscated 5 white-eyed buzzard and 1 kestral. The culprit was imposed heavy fine amounting PKR65,000.
- 25.On 3 October 2020, Wildlife officials of Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department raided against the illegal trader and successfully confiscated Stuffed Ibex.
- 26.On 22 October 2020, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at D.I Khan confiscated peregrine and sakkar Falcons. The culprit was imposed heavy fine, according.
- 27.On 24 October 2020, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department at D.I Khan raided against the illegal Traders and successfully confiscated Falcons. The culprit was imposed heavy fine.
- 28.On 24 October 2020, Sindh Wildlife Department at Karachi raided against the illegal trader and successfully confiscated Hawks and Falcons.
- 29.On 1 November 2020, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department raided against the illegal traders and confiscated Common cranes and heavy fine was imposed.

### FEE SCHEDULE FOR IMPORT / EXPORT OF WILDLIFE

S.#	CITES Appendix	Import/Export	Number/ Heads	Fee (PKR)
1.	Non-CITES	Commercial	1-1000	5,000
2.	Non-CITES	Non-Commercial	Only 10 Heads Allowed	500
3.	Appendix-II	Commercial	1-100	10,000
4.	Appendix-II	Non-Commercial	1	1,000
5.	Appendix-III	Commercial	1-500	5,000
6.	Appendix-III	Non Commercial	Only 10 Heads allowed	1,000
7.	Appendix-I	Commercial / Non-Commercial	1	4,000
8.	Appendix-I Trophy	Commercial / Non-Commercial	1	5,000
9.	Appendix-II, III & Non-CITES Trophy	Commercial / Non-Commercial	1	5,000
10	<i>Dalbergia</i> species (Shisham) Appendix-II	Commercial / Non-Commercial	1 Consignment	2,000

### Registration Fee (per calendar year)

<del></del>	(P	
Existing		
Rs. 10,000		