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<u>Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)</u> 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: <u>info@cites.org</u> 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 2017 to 31 December 2018
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 I If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat?Yes No No Not Applicable I If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	in No, please provide details to the Secretariat with this report.
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?	\bowtie		
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 challenges faced or issues overcome:
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting ¹ ?
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so:

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in <u>Resolution</u> <u>Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16)</u>.

1.2.2a	2a Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?				
		-	Tick all applicable		
		Yes	No	No information	
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of <u>Resolution Conf. 12.3</u> (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.				
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <u>Article VII</u> , 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.				

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 relevant reporting requirements $oxtimes$			
	Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements			
	Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements			
	No special reporting requirements applica			
1.3.1b Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties? Yes [
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?			

¹ 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.

Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	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 report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):	

Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 12 and Target 14.

- Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:
 - a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
 - b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
 - c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

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?	\boxtimes			

	If there are such studies that you are willing	to share, please	e provide:		
	Species name (scientific)	or other analy stable / increa	ary of the results o sis (e.g. population se, off-take levels ned reference mat	n status, decl etc), or provi	line /
	Capra falconeri	regular survey	hity based trophy ys are conducted es was stable d	annually. The	e status
	Ovis aries cycloceros	regular survey	hity based trophy ys are conducted s was stable to in od.	annually. The	e status
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that app		ses used in making	g non-detrime	ent
			Revised harves		
			Otristan d	Banning e	
		C	Stricter de hanged managem	omestic meas	_
			ussion with Manag		
			Discussion with ot	-	
	Ot	her (please pro	vide a short summ	nary):	
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measures plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed		Yes No		\Box
			Not Applicable		
			No information		
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summa impacts: All appendix-I species are protect being conserved through; establishment of and awareness raising activities.	ted under prov	vincial/territorial w	vildlife laws a	and are
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findir	-		o 🖂	
	If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to t Under Resolution Conf.16.7 (Rev. CoP-17) N (Capra falconeri) in Pakistan was shared wit	NDF of Commu	nity-Based Trophy		<i>l</i> larkhor
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a do you use in making non-detriment findings		<u>on Conf. 16.7</u>)	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning sp distribution and population trends.	ecies biology, li	fe history,	\boxtimes	
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments	s conducted.		\boxtimes	
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest lo from harvest and other impacts.	cations and at s	sites protected	\boxtimes	
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local	and indigenou	s communities.	\boxtimes	
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional	and internation	al experts.	\boxtimes	
	F. national and international trade information the CITES trade database maintained by UN Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publication on trade and investigations of sales at market example.	NEP World Con ons on trade, Ic	servation ocal knowledge		

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

1.5.2a					No	
			Yes	No	informat	ion
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findingsin line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7</u> ?			\boxtimes		
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where t on the internet:				e found	
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follo	wing				
	guidance been used?		Plea	se tick	all that ap	ply
	Virtual C	College			\boxtimes	
	IUCN Cł	necklist			\boxtimes	
	Resolution Cor	nf. 16.7			\boxtimes	
	2008 NDF wo	rkshop				
	Species specific gu	iidance				
		Other			\boxtimes	
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: Secretariat.	Written a	advice	from th	ne CITES	
1.5.2c		Case by	case			\boxtimes
		Annually				
		Every tw	•			Ц
		Less free				
		A mix of				
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment When any noticeable change is observed in population status o observed.	•			•	

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		1 3
	Ovis aries cycloceros	\square	
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 reco wildlife departments based on annual surveys usually condu		

Objective 1.6Parties 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 I 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, ns 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 e/guidance	iical ance	cial ance	ng	(specify)		
	Target group	Oral c advice	Technic assistal	Financial assistanc	Training	Other	What were the external sources ¹ ?	

¹ 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):			

1.0.00	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)	Details	
	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?				
		Ļ	~	times	Often			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples	
	Information exchange	Neve	Rarel	Some	Uery C	Always		
	Information exchange Monitoring / survey		Larel	-			examples Species specific information is shared	
				-			examples Species specific information is shared	
	Monitoring / survey			-			examples Species specific information is shared	
	Monitoring / survey Habitat management			-			examples Species specific information is shared	
	Monitoring / survey Habitat management Species management			-			examples Species specific information is shared with other Parties. For verification of CITES permits and other documents other Parties have been frequently contacted through	

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 committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?		\square	
	 formal international cooperation, such as an international 	\square		

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 engage details:At regional level Pakistan is member of the South Asia (SAWEN). At national level CITES Management Authority has repre- policy making and coordination on implementation of CITES in Pakis	Wildlife esentatio	Enforcer	nent Network

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

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)?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	
	If 'Yes', what do you do?		
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do yo	ou find of value?	
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	YesImage: ConsiderationNoImage: ConsiderationNoImage: ConsiderationNoImage: ConsiderationNoImage: Consideration	r
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used an equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could lf 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to n tools useful to you:	uld be made:	t

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes 🛛 No 🗌 No information
	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 crime ¹ in your country?	YesImage: Constraint of the second secon
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes:	ildlife trafficking offences to be

1

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 technology ¹ to investigation of CITES offences?	support	the	Yes No No informatio		
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samp collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic a another country) during the period covered in this re	nalysis				
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensi please indicate which species it applies to:	c analys	sis facil	ity for CITES-lis	sted species,	
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any mult law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed during the period covered in this report?	YesImage: Constraint of the second secon				
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:					
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among agencies for submitting information related to CITES INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization	S offence		Yes No No informatio	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 ³					
	Predicate offences ⁴					
	Asset forfeiture ⁵					
	Corruption ⁶		\square			
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁷		\square			
	Organized crime ⁸		\square			
	Specialized investigation techniques9		\square			
	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 th	might b	e helpi	ful for other Par		
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the	legislativ	ve	Yes	\boxtimes	

¹ 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).

² 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.

³ General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 officials.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	No No information				
If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-buildi	mmary 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.

n			
1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always Very often	
		Sometimes	\square
		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 ¹ 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	\bowtie
		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	

¹ 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?						
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: Registration of wildlife trading firms which provided fake CITES documents or found involved in illegal activities are suspended and even blacklisted. However no such action was taken during the reported period.						
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?	\square					
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, reported during the reporting period. Detail/list of wildlife seizu			: 27 cases			
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES- related offences?						
	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			
	 Return to country of export 						
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 			\boxtimes			
	 Designated rescue centres 			\boxtimes			
	 Approved private facilities 						
	– Euthanasia						
	 Other (please specify): Release in nature. 						
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca Yes. For live specimens of sensative species like falcons etc.	ated specir	nens?				
	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?	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) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.		Yes No	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	There are designated offices to recommend t cases and approve the same for issuance of	he	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ² ? If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	documents.	Yes No	\square
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes No	\square
	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?			
	– a shortage of skills?			
	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) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	\Box
	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 impo and export to CITES Management Authority for issuance of documents	1	

¹ 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.

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

				accordingly.		
	-	u have performance targets are your performance targe			Yes No	\square
		ease provide your performa ring the period covered in th				
	If you did not a result of:	meet your performance targ	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	 availability 	of funding?				
	 number of 	staff?				
	 – a shortage 	e of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh of?	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more			
2.2.1c	enforcement	an approved service standa authority(ies)?	ard(s) ⁴⁷ for your		Yes No	\square
	-	go to Question 2.2.1d.				
	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	nich services are there stand	dards, and what are those	There designated offices to ca enforcement activies.		
		u have performance targets are your performance targe			Yes No	\square
		ease provide your performa ring the period covered in th				
	If you did not a result of:	meet your performance tar	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	 availability 	of funding?				
	 number of 	staff?				
	 – a shortage 	e of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh of?	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more			
2.2.1d			r answered 'No' to the first e of approved service stand			
	Do you have	sufficient of the following for	r your authorities to function	effectively?		
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enford Author	ement ity(ies)	
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	

The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:
changedthe budget for activities;
hired more staff; Indicator 2.2.2:

- 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)			\square						
	Scientific Authority(ies)			\square						
	Enforcement authorities			\square						
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to increase level of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable					
	Management Authority(ies)?			\square						
	Scientific Authority(ies)?		\square							
	Enforcement authorities?			\square						
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?									
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority					
	Hiring of more staff			\square						
	Development of implementation tools		\boxtimes							
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation,									
	e-permitting				\boxtimes					
	Other (please specify):									
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No						
	Species information				\square					
	Trade information				\square					
	Non-detriment findings				\square					

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 applical	ble
	 Administrative procedures 		
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or the sea) 	or introduction from \square	3
	 Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduct of CITES-listed species) 	uction from the sea	
	- Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed species 		
	 Use of CITES-listed species 		
	 Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species 		
	 Other (please specify): Registration of firms dealing in import and e and flora. 	export of wild fauna \square	3
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🖾 No [
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Copy attached.	Secretariat:	

2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?						
		Entirely					
		Partly					
	Ν	lot at all					
	Not	relevant	\bowtie				
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? If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		\boxtimes				

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 measures ¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the	he
	Convention? YesNo	
	Due diligence	
	Compensatory mechanisms	
	Certification	
	Communal property rights	
	Auctioning of quotas	
	Cost recovery or environmental charges	
	Enforcement incentives	
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary of further information:Under community based trophy hunting programme 80% of the regenerated are spent on socio-economic uplift of the local communities. In return comprotect wildlife species.	evenues
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all	
	Very little	
	Somewhat⊠	
	Completely	

¹ 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.											
	et 12, Targe	et 19	and Targe	et 2	0.							

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	е	stance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat			
			Ν	lone		\boxtimes	
				1			
				2-5 6-10			
				6-10 1-20			
		Ν	More tha	-			
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	involve	d:				
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	s have ta	aken pla	ce?			
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ave?					
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	\square					
	Staff of Scientific Authority	\square			\square		
	Staff of enforcement authorities	\square			\square		
	Traders / other user groups	\square					
	NGOs	\boxtimes			\square		
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

¹ 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? If 'Yes', please provide brief details:	Yes No Not applicable No information	
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 finance or countries in relation to CITES?	ntry	Yes No No i	nformation				
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management ¹	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 groupsof the Convention requirements.

¹ Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

² 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 requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Relevant User Groups
	 Press conferences 		
	 Press releases 		
	 Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets 	\boxtimes	
	- Television appearances	\boxtimes	
	 Radio appearances 	\boxtimes	
	- Presentations	\boxtimes	
	 Public consultations / meetings 	\boxtimes	
	 Market surveys 	\boxtimes	
	– Displays	\boxtimes	
	 Information at border crossing points 		
	 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	TES wel	osite?			
	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					
	Staff of Scientific Authority		\boxtimes			
	Staff of enforcement authorities		\boxtimes			
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES v	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	d	\boxtimes
				Ave	rage	
				Poo	r	
				Very	/ Poor	
				No i	nformation	
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? which authorities find which functions/tools mos					untered,

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) ¹ 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 same the	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?	\boxtimes	
	Local authorities or communities?		
	Indigenous or local peoples?		
	Trade or other private sector associations?		
	NGOs?	\boxtimes	
	Other (please specify)		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?		\square
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		\square
	Planning processes?	\square	
	National accounting?		\square

¹ 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 nongovernmental 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 to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?	\square	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 shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the					
	CITES Appendices has stabi	lized 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 provide:					
	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 status is stable to increasing.				
	Ovis aries cycloceros	Surveys have shown the species status is stable.				
	Capra sibirica	Surveys have shown the species s	tatus	is stable.		
3.4.1b		ecific examples of success stories of	r۱	ſes	\boxtimes	
	emerging problems with any	CITES listed species?	١	No		
		No information				
	ungulates;markhor (Capra fa (Pseudois nayaur), Himalay	s: Community-based trophy hunting Iconeri), urial (Ovis aries) blue shea an ibex (Capra sibirica), Sindh go eing implemented in Pakistan and is	ep at			

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	

Ν	No information	
---	----------------	--

- **Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.
- Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes No No information	
--------	---	-----------------------------	--

Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)		\square				
	Scientific Authority(ies)		\square				
	Enforcement Authority(ies)						

General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

ltem		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	\boxtimes
Web link(s)	Not available	
	Previously provided	
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules	, awareness raising mater	rials, etc:
Wildlife seizure detail, NDF report on trophy hunting of markhor ar	nd fee schedule.	
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen ir	n Yes	\boxtimes
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or a to build capacity of enforcement staff to identify specimens in trade	•	d. There is need
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with o	ther Yes	
Parties?	No	\boxtimes
	No Information	
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved? The given format seem option to add boxes automatically to include more species in the formation of the second sec	00	-

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



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;
- (b) "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

(b) in an application or in any proceedings under this Act furnishes or to believe to be false, or fraudulently conceals or misrepresents tacts, 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*;
- (b) 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:—

- (a) 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:—

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (b) 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*;
- (b) 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.

 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.

 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,—

- (a) 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

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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.

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 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.

 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.

 Maintenance of records.— The Management Authority shall maintain the following records of trade in specimens included in Appendices, namely:—

 (a) the names and addresses of traders including the exporters and importers;

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(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.

26. 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.

28. 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.

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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Islamabad, the 7th January, 2018.

NOTIFICATION

SRO. (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:-

Short title and commencement.-(1) These rules may be called the Pakistan 1. Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Rules, 2018.

2. These rules shall come into force at once.

Definitions.-(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject 2. or context,-

- "Act" means the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012 (a) (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;
- "enforcement authority" means provincial wildlife departments or any other (c) 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;
- "rescue or rehabilitation centre" means a center designated by the Federal (e) 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
- "trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea. (g)

(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).	Member
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 inter-agency 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;

- 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;
- 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;
- (1) 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
- (0) 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;

(f)

- (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.**—(1) 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 nondevelopment budget to facilitate implementation of this Act, and prosecution of the case registered under the Act.

[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)

(Muhammad Din Chakrani) Deputy Secretary (Admin-I)

List of Wildlife seizures in Pakistan during year 2017-18

1. In January, 2017 Khyber PakhtunKhwa wildlife department seized 48 Spiny-tailed Lizards (*Uromastyx sp.*) in Dera Ismail Khan:

https://dailytimes.com.pk/33797/wildlife-officials-seize-48-pointed-tailed-lizards/

 In February, 2017 Sindh Wildlife Department seized freshwater turtles and hatchling of green turtles in a raids in Karachi: <u>https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/184743-Endangered-sea-freshwater-turtles-</u> <u>recovered-in-overnight-raids</u>

https://www.dawn.com/news/1313338/nine-seized-turtles-40-hatchlings-released

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1319848/curbing-wildlife-trafficking-49-turtlesconfiscated-burnes-road-aquariums/

http://dailytimes.com.pk/pakistan/08-Feb-17/wwf-pakistan-lauds-efforts-of-sindh-wildlife-dept

- In February, 2017 Khyber PakhtunKhwa wildlife department seized 20 Spiny-tailed Lizards (*Uromastyx sp.*) Lakki Marwat: http://www.dawn.com/news/1315823/lakki-wildlife-officials-arrest-man-with-20-lizards
- 4. In April 2017, customs authorities seized 350 Afghan Tortoises near Karachi: <u>https://www.dawn.com/news/1330031/350-afghan-tortoises-seized-trafficker-held</u>
- 5. In September 2017, 4 freshwater turtles were seized in a raid in Islamabad: https://www.dawn.com/news/1357313
- 6. In September, 2017 16 Kg of dried parts of freshwater turtles were recovered from a Hong Kong-bound consignment at Karachi Airport:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1358746

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1510823/wildlife-dept-recovers-turtle-meatconsignment/

7. In September 2017, two protected freshwater turtle were seized in a raid in Islamabad:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1357313

8. In October, 2017 Sindh Wildlife department seized 8 falcons near Karachi:

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1528731/wildlife-dept-recovers-eight-endangered-falcons/

https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/10/11/eight-falcons-seized-hunter-arrestedby-wildlife-department/

http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1069940.shtml

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1528731/wildlife-dept-recovers-eight-endangered-falcons/

https://dailytimes.com.pk/124261/swd-releases-8-falcons-in-khirthar-national-park/

9. In October, 2017 Punjab Wildlife department seized 9 falcons at Lahore Airport from a Qatari national:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1364424

https://en.dailypakistan.com.pk/pakistan/gatari-citizen-arrested-while-trying-tosmuggle-9-falcons-worth-rs50m/

http://www.southpunjabnews.com/2017/10/gatars-citizen-arrested-at-lahore.html

https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/1/28084/Pakistan-foils-Falcon-smuggling-to-Qatar

10. In October, 2017 Punjab Wildlife department seized dried parts of 8 freshwater turtle at Lahore Airport, the consignment was being smuggled to Hong Kong:

https://www.dawn.com/news/amp/1358746

11. In October, 2017 Punjab Wildlife department seized 50kg of turtle meat at Khanewal (Punjab):

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1539236/1-50kg-tortoise-meat-meant-chinese-nationalsseized-khanewal/?amp=1

- 12. In November, 2017 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department officials seized one falcon at Lakki Marwat: https://www.dawn.com/news/<u>1368893</u>
- 13. In November, 2017 Sindh Wildlife Department in Karachi seized 6 falcons:

https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/11/22/wildlife-dept-recovers-six-endangered-falcons/

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1528731/wildlife-dept-recovers-eight-endangered-falcons/

https://www.dawn.com/news/1371982

14. In December, 2017 three offenders involved in illegal hunting of markhor were sent to jail for two years in addition to pay heavy compensation: <u>https://nation.com.pk/31-Dec-2017/three-jailed-for-killing-markhors</u>

<u>https://newsroom.wcs.org/News-</u> <u>Releases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/10939/Message-Sent-Justice-Served-Swiftly-</u> <u>to-Markhor-Poachers-in-Pakistan.aspx</u>

15. In January, 2018 three persons involved in illegal hunting of markhor in Gilgit-Baltistan were sentenced to two years in prison, ordered to pay compensation of US\$ 136,000:

https://newsroom.wcs.org/NewsReleases/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/10939/Message-Sent-Justice-Served-Swiftly-to-Markhor-Poachers-in-Pakistan.aspx

16. In February, 2018 Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department has seized four falcons being smuggled from Sharjah, UAE into Pakistan at the Quetta Airport. https://tribune.com.pk/story/1638893/1-pakistani-man-smuggling-falcons-caught-guetta-airport/ https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/02/19/falcons-caught-inside-the-luggage-of-a-smuggler/ http://www.bexpress.com.pk/2018/02/19/falcons-caught-inside-the-luggage-of-a-smuggler/ http://www.bexpress.com.pk/2018/02/pakistani-man-smuggling-falcons-caught-at-guetta-airport/
17 In February 2018 Sindh Wildlife Department seized 151 turtles/tortoises in a raid in

17. In February, 2018 Sindh Wildlife Department seized 151 turtles/tortoises in a raid in Karachi:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1391055 https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/02/23/sindh-wildlife-dept-seizes-151-rareturtles-tortoises-in-liaquatabad-report/ https://tribune.com.pk/story/1643009/1-wildlife-department-recovers-154-smuggledtortoises-karachis-liaquatabad/

18. In September, 2018 A local court on Tuesday sentenced two persons to one year in jail and fined them Rs300,000 each for killing a rare brown bear (Ursus arctos) in Minimarg area of Astore district recently.

https://www.dawn.com/news/1430987http://gilgittimes.com.pk/killing-of-brown-bearlands-two-persons-in-jail/

19. In September, 2018 Pakistan Customs seized 200 turtle at Sialkot Airport which were being smuggled to Malaysia:

https://nation.com.pk/16-Sep-2018/bid-to-smuggle-tortoises-to-malaysia-foiled

http://www.eyenewsnetwork.com/tortoises-smuggling-bid-foiled-in-sialkot/

http://pk.shafaqna.com/EN/01700682

20. On 16 September, 2018 79 Demoiselle cranes were seized in Lakki Marwat which were being smuggled from Balochistan to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1433349

21. On 6-7 October, 2018 parrots and one falcon was seized by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department in Lakki Marwat which were being smuggled to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1437522

https://epaper.dawn.com/print-textview.php?StoryImage=08 10 2018 182 010

22. On 14 October, 2018 Customs staff at New Islamabad International Airport (NIIA) arrested a Dubai-bound Iraqi passenger and recovered 7 falcons from his luggage:

http://www.customstoday.com.pk/customs-niia-arrested-iragi-passenger-recovers-7-falcons/

https://pakobserver.net/bid-to-smuggle-falcons-to-abu-dhabi-foiled/

https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/10/14/bid-to-smuggle-seven-falcons-to-abudhabi-foiled/

https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/381131-bid-to-smuggle7-falcons-foiled-passengernabbed

https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/10/14/bid-to-smuggle-seven-falcons-to-abudhabi-

foiled/?fbclid=IwAR062pL09wMGZTB_XQN1jrIuxmpiUZM6oR5WRdffVYk4OAEYTxmrqNR McKM

23. On 18 October, 2018 three falcons were seized by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department in Lakki Marwat which were being smuggled from Punjab to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/382628-bid-to-smuggle-falcons-foiled

https://nation.com.pk/19-Oct-2018/bid-to-smuggle-falcons-foiled

24. On 24 October, 2018, 20 common cranes were seized in Lakki Marwat which were being smuggled from Karachi to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1441149

25. On 26 October, 2018 Sindh Wildlife Department Seized 150 Kg of turtle meat and 200 Kg of pangolin scales in a raid in Karachi:

https://dailytimes.com.pk/315468/sindh-wildlife-dept-recovers-pangolin-and-turtleremains-from-a-shop-in-lyari/

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1834865/1-wildlife-dept-foils-smuggling-attempt-karachi/

https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/386244-wwf-pakistan-lauds-efforts-of-swd-forseizing-pangolin-scales-and-turtle-meat

26. On 30 October, 2018 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department Seized 9 falcons which were illegally imported from Qatar:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1442557/nine-falcons-seized-at-peshawar-airport

https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/387888-nine-falcons-seized-at-airport

https://acenews.com.pk/news-detail/falcons-of-rs20-million-seized-at-peshawar-airport

https://www.pakistanpoint.com/en/story/468421/wildlife-custom-deptts-seize-nine-falcons-at-peshawar.html

https://pakobserver.net/wildlife-customs-deptts-seize-nine-falcons/

27. On 7 November, 2018 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department Seized 8 falcons in Peshawar:

https://www.dawn.com/news/1444273/wildlife-dept-seizes-eight-falcons-frees-nine-others

https://www.dawn.com/news/1444273

https://nation.com.pk/08-Nov-2018/bid-to-smuggle-eight-falcons-foiled

https://www.urdupoint.com/en/pakistan/falcon-smugglers-sent-to-jail-in-peshawar-477309.html

https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/391106-falcons-set-free

IMPORT / EXPORT FEE SCHEDULE FOR WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

S. #	Name of Item / Species to be	Fee for Individuals	Fee for Commercial			
3.#	Exported / Imported	(Pak Rupees)	Traders (Pak Rupees)			
1.	Trophies (all species)	5,000 per trophy	Non Applicable			
2.	Specimens of CITES-Appendix-I	4,000 per head	4,000 per head			
3.	Specimens of CITES-Appendix-II	1,000 per head	10,000 per 100 heads of part thereof			
4.	Products of Dalbergia species (Shisham) CITES-Appendix-II	2000 per consignment	2000 per consignment			
5.	Specimens of CITES-Appendix-III	1,000 per consignment up-to 10 heads or part thereof	5,000 per consignment up-to 500 heads or part thereof			
6.	Non-CITES species	500 per consignment up-to 10 heads or part thereof	5,000 per consignment up-to 1000 heads or part thereof			
7.	*Registration Fee for Commercial Importer / Exporter of Wildlife	Not Applicable	10,000 annually			
8.	*Registration Fee for Trophy Hunting Outfitters	Not Applicable	10,000 annually			
9.	*Registration Fee for Commercial Importer / Exporter of CITES-listed Wood / Floral Products	Not Applicable	10,000 annually			

****Registration will be valid for one calendar year

Non-Detriment Findings of Community-Based Trophy Hunting of Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) in Pakistan

Introduction

Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) is national animal of Pakistan. It is protected under provincial/territorial wildlife laws of Pakistan. To address declining status of markhor and other ungulates, community-based trophy hunting of limited mature males was introduced in Pakistan. As Markhor was listed on CITES Appendix-I, CITES Conference of Parties (CoP 10, Harare, Zimbabwe, 1997) was approached and an annual trophy hunting quota of six hunting trophies of markhor was allocated to Pakistan. In view of success of community based trophy hunting programme, trophy hunting quota of markhor was increased to twelve on request of Pakistan at CITES CoP 12.

1. Background Information on the Taxa

1.1 Classification Class: Mammalia Order: Artiodactyla Family: Bovidae Genus: *Capra* Species: *Capra falconeri*

There are currently two subspecies of markhor recognized (Schaller and Khan, 1975; Hess *et al.*, 1997): flare-horned markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*) which includes the Kashmir and Astor forms earlier described by Roberts (1977), and straight-horned markhor (*C.f. megaceros*) which includes the Kabul and Suleiman forms.

1.2 Distribution

Most of the world's population of markhor lives in Pakistan (Hess *et al.*, 1997) where the species is associated with dry, steep slopes at lower elevations that provide adequate escape terrain and shallow snow cover in winter. According to Schaller and Khan (1975), bordering the Indus basin to as high as 4,000m during summer in Chitral and Gilgit where their distribution may seasonally overlap with that of the Himalayan ibex (*Capra ibex sibirica*). Flarehorned markhor is mainly confined to small, scattered populations along the Indus and its tributaries in the Northern Areas (Gilgit-Baltistan), the Kohistan District of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Former NWFP) and as well as along the Kunar (Chitral) river and its tributaries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to Hess *et al.* (1997), the distribution map for flare-horned markhor given by Schaller and Khan (1975) was still valid although the large, continuous range along the Indus has probably been fragmented into smaller isolated patches of distribution. While Schaller and Khan (1975) showed a huge recent past range for straight-horned markhor, Hess *et al.* (1997) restricted the present range to

small isolated areas in Baluchistan, a small area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and one unconfirmed occurrence in Punjab.

1.3 Population Status

As per available population estimates population of species has shown positive trend and may be considered as stable to increasing in its habitats across Pakistan. Below is given year-wise available population estimates of species in its range provinces/territories:

1.3.1 Population estimates of Markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Year	Total
2009-10	2493
2010-11	2492
2011-12	2833
2012-13	3030
2013-14	3271
2014-15	4073
2015-16	4500
2016-17	4878

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department

1.3.2 Population	estimates o	f Markhor	(Capra	falconeri	falconeri)	in	Gilgit-
Baltistan							

Year	Estimated Markhor Population
	-
2012	1900
2013	2200
2014	2450
2015	2600
2016	2800

Source: Wildlife Conservation Society

1.3.3 Population estimates of Markhor (*Capra falconeri megaceros*) in Balochistan

Year	Total
2000	1742
2006	2541
2008	3158
2011	3518

Source: Society for Torghar Environmental Protection (STEP) and Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department

1.3.2 Population estimates of Markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*) in Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Markhor population in this area is very limited and its status is not assessed.

1.4 Threats: Main threats to the species include:

- i. Habitat degradation and fragmentation
- ii. Illegal hunting (limited)
- iii. Competition with livestock
- iv. Disease transmission from livestock grazing in habitat
- v. Climate Change

2. <u>Conservation activities for Markhor in Pakistan:</u> Provincial/territorial wildlife departments undertake various activities for conservation and protection of markhor in Pakistan. In these efforts, there is active collaboration and supports from NGOs; Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, Wildlife Conservation Society, Himalayan Wildlife Foundation and IUCN-Pakistan.

Conservation activities include:

- **2.1 Legal Protection:** Markhor is" Protected" under respective provincial/territorial wildlife legislations and its hunting, killing (except special permit) and capturing has been completely banned. Any violation is punishable with imprisonment or a fine or with both.
- **2.2 Establishment of Protected Areas**: For conservation and preservation of the species a system of protected areas has been established in the country covering the key habitat areas which provide safe habitat.
- **2.3 Watch and Ward:** To control illegal hunting of the species, provincial/territorial wildlife authorities and local communities ensure strict enforcement through watch and ward in and around the protected areas.
- **2.4 Livestock Vaccination:** To control transmission of disease from livestock to wildlife and vice versa, livestock vaccination is carried out in the species habitats.
- **2.5 Awareness Raising:** Awareness raising activities are undertaken to increase awareness about wildlife species by highlighting their importance and role in ecosystem. Local communities, students and other stakeholders are involved in these campaigns.

2.6 Community-based Trophy Hunting Programme:

2.6.1 Introduction: Trophy hunting of Markhor is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for community-based conservation of species. This programme has resulted in improvement in population status of markhor in addition to socio-economic uplift of local communities. In return the communities protect

wildlife with a sense of ownership. This programme has great potential in changing public attitude toward wildlife.

- 2.6.2 Background: In early 90s community-based trophy hunting of ungulates was in formally started in Pakistan. In Torghar area of Balochistan, Society for Torghar Environmental Protection (STEP) started community-based trophy hunting and the revenue generated was used to hire wildlife guards from local communities to stop poaching. A similar programme was initiated by WWF-Pakistan in Barr Valley of Gilgit-Balististan. The idea was to conserve wildlife by involving local communities through incentive mechanism so that communities develop a sense of ownership to protect wildlife. In 1992 Markhor (Capra falconeri) was transferred to CITES Appendix I which affected legal trophy hunting of species by foreign hunter in member countries as export of trophies was halted. Accordingly 10th meeting of CITES Conference of Parties was approached in 1997 for allocation of annual quota of Markhor for trophy hunting. In view of active community-based management of wildlife, annual quota of six Markhor was allocated to Pakistan (Resolution Conf. 10.15). Subsequently on request of Pakistan quota of was increased to twelve on request of Pakistan at CITES CoP 12.
- 2.6.3 Implementation Mechanism: Annual quota of 12 Markhor is equally distributed to the three range province/territories; four each for Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan. Allocation of quota is made at federal level by Ministry of Climate Change, in the meeting of CITES Management Authority. Provincial/territorial wildlife authorities have designated community managed conservation areas in key habitat of the species. The areas have Conservation Management Plans in which role of local communities is clearly defined through recognized community organizations. After allocation of annual quota, marketing of trophies is done at provincial/territorial level through open auction. Hunting of trophies is arranged by registered trophy hunting outfitters, the process is monitored by provincial/territorial wildlife departments in collaboration with local communities. Local communities get 80% of the revenue generated which is used on community based conservation activities in addition to their socio-economic uplift. Monitoring of species including surveys and watch and ward to control poaching is done by provincial/territorial wildlife departments in collaboration with local communities. There is active presence of NGOs like; WWF-Pakistan, IUCN-Pakistan, Wildlife Conservation Society, Snow Leopard Foundation of Pakistan and others which support government and local communities in conservation activities. After successful hunting, CITES Management authority of Pakistan allows export of hunting trophies in accordance with the provisions of CITES (Resolution Conf. 10.15 (Rev. CoP14).

3. <u>Status Review by the CITES Scientific and Management Authority of</u> <u>Pakistan:</u>

In view of the CITES Resolution Conf. 17.9 (Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I or II) matter of non-detriment findings on trophy hunting of Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) in Pakistan was discussed in detail at the last meeting of CITES Management Authority of Pakistan. All the range provinces/territories of Markhor have reported that the population of Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) is stable and increasing in its habitats, especially where community-based trophy hunting programme is being implemented. Office of Conservator Wildlife, Ministry of Climate Change as CITES Scientific Authority of Pakistan endorses the recent status of Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) in Pakistan as stable to increasing.

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