NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, 28th March 2014.

No.PAB/Legis: V (15)2014. The Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Bill 2014, Bill No.15 of 2014, having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan on 22nd March, 2014 and assented to by the Governor, Balochistan on 28th March, 2014 is hereby published as an Act of the Balochistan Provincial Assembly.

THE BALOCHISTAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ACT 2014 (ACT NO. XIV OF 2014)

(First published after having received the assent of the Governor Balochistan in the Balochistan Gazette (Extra-ordinary) dated 28th March 2014).

AN

ACT

to provide protection, preservation, conservation, sustainable and management to the Wildlife, and establishment and management of protected areas in the Province of Balochistan.

Preamble. WHEREAS the Province of Balochistan has rich biodiversity and natural heritage, especially wildlife that has unfortunately been degrading and depleting, mainly due to human activities. As a result, their current and potential values are eroding to the disadvantage of the present and future generations;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for protection, preservation, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife, establishment and management of protected areas in the Province and for matters connected therewith, providing for amending, consolidating and improving the law relating to these in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER- I
PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation, and Management) Act, 2014.

(2) It extends to the whole of Balochistan except Tribal Areas.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Act" means the Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act 2014;

(b) "Alien Species" are species, which enter into an 'Ecosystem' and exert harmful influences over other members of the Ecosystem, where their presence is not desirable;

(c) "Animal" means amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, their young, and in the cases of reptiles, birds and their eggs also, but excluding livestock, poultry and pets.

(d) "Animal article" means an article made from any captive animal or wild animal, and includes an article or object in which the whole or any part of such animal has been used;

(e) "Animal display" means exhibiting any wild animal dead or alive

publicly for any purpose;

(f) "Appendix" means an updated Appendix of Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora and Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) of Wild Animals, as specified and amended or updated by the Conference of the Parties to these Conventions in their meetings;

(g) "Appendix-I of CITES "includes all species threatened with extinction, which are or may be affected by import and export of living specimens of wild fauna and flora and their parts, products and derivatives;

(h) " Appendix-II of CITES" includes—

(i) all species which, although not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so unless import and export of specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; *and*

(ii) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that import and export of specimens of certain species referred to hereinabove sub-clause (i) may be brought under effective control;

(i) "Appendix- III of CITES" includes all species which any State Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other States Parties in the control of import and export;

(j) "Appendix- I of CMS" lists migratory species which are endangered;

(k) "Appendix- II of CMS" lists migratory species which have an unfavorable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international co-operation that could be achieved by an international agreement. A migratory species may be listed both in Appendix- I and Appendix- II of CMS;

(l) "Article" means an article made from whole or part of any wild, captive, bred or pet animal of wild origin;

(m) "Big Game Special Permit" means a special permit issued under this Act for hunting of big game animals specified in Part- C of Schedule-I;

(n) "Biological Diversity or Biodiversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial,

marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within and between species of animals and plants of wild origin; and of habitats and ecosystems;

(o) "Biological Resources" include genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity;

(p) “Biosphere Reserve” means an area of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems or a combination thereof, which is internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)’s Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and is declared as such under section 40;

(q) "Biotechnology" means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use;

(r) “Breeding facility” means an area established as such under section 50 of this Act;

(s) “Buffer Zone” generally means an area within or around a Protected Area, which may act as a Transition Zone between the core zone and multiple use zone of the protected area with respect to protection and utilization of natural resources therein. The Buffer Zone in the context of a Biosphere Reserve means an area which usually surrounds or adjoins the core areas, and is used for cooperative activities compatible with sound ecological practices, including environmental education, recreation, ecotourism, other livelihood opportunities and applied and basic research;

(t) “CBD” means the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) as ratified by the Government of Pakistan, inclusive of its Articles as are amended by the Conference of Parties to the Convention in their meetings from time to time;

(u) “Certificate”, “License”, “Special License”, “Private License”, “Permit”, “Special Permit” “Big Game Hunting Permit”, “Trophy Hunting Permit” or “Private Permit” means respectively a certificate, license, special license, private license, permit, special permit, big game permit, trophy hunting permit or private permit respectively granted or issued under this Act;

(v) “Chapter” means a Chapter of this Act unless specified otherwise;

(w) “CITES Management Authority” means a national management authority of Pakistan, designated in accordance with Article IX of CITES, authorized to regulate the import and export of CITES specimens to and from Pakistan respectively;

(x) “Conservation” includes protection, preservation and sustainable use of biological resources including biodiversity, wildlife, landscapes and the associated cultural elements in the Protected Areas and outer countryside;

(y) “Conservation area” is an area declared as such under section 46 of this Act.

(z) "Conservation Status of Species of Wild Animals" will be taken as:

(i) "favourable" when:

a. population dynamics data indicate that the species are maintaining itself on a long term basis as a viable component of its ecosystems,

b. the distribution and abundance of the species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management, and

c. the range of the species is neither currently being reduced, nor is likely to be reduced, on a long-term basis, *and*

(ii) "un-favourable" if—

a. the sum of the influences acting on the species may affect its long- term distribution and abundance; *and*

b. there is not sufficient habitat at present or in the foreseeable future to maintain viable population of the species on a long-term basis;

(aa) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973) (hereinafter called the "CITES") as inclusive of its Articles and Appendices as amended and includes the Resolutions, guidelines, explanations and elaborations as adopted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

(bb) "Community" means a community that is managing a Community Game Reserve or a Conservancy or is involved in management of any other type of Protected Area;

(cc) "Community Game Reserve" means an area in de-jure or de-facto ownership of a community, which is managed for sustainable hunting and declared as such under section 39;

(dd) "Core Zone" means that part of a protected area, where all kinds of biotic interference is strictly prohibited unless specifically permitted;

(ee) "Council" means the Balochistan Council for Conservation of Wildlife, constituted under section 7;

(ff) "Countryside recreation" means outdoor recreation in the Protected Areas and outer countryside;

(gg) "Cruelty to Wild Animal" means an act directed towards a wild animal, which is against the natural instinct and behaviour of the wild animal and has negative effect on the health of the wild animal. This may include over-running, baiting, beating, mutilation, starvation, keeping thirsty, overcrowding or ill treatment to a wild animal;

(hh) "Dealer" means a person who sells, purchases or barters any wild animal, its parts, products and derivatives; and cuts, carves, polishes, preserves, cleans or otherwise prepares any product or derivative or manufactures any article there from;

(ii) "Department" means the Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan;

(jj) "Derivative" means an article extracted from a wild animal or a part of a wild animal used in any article and includes oil extracted from the fat of mammals, birds and reptiles;

(kk) "Desertification" means land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry

sub- humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities;

(ll) "Ecosystem" means a dynamic complex of plant, wild animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit;

(mm) "Endangered" in relation to a particular species means the species which is in danger of extinction in the Province or Pakistan or throughout all or a significant portion of its range;

(nn) “Exotic” refers to a species, both floral and faunal, which does not occur in an area naturally and is introduced or intended to be introduced from outside of its natural occurrence;

(oo) "Ex-situ conservation" means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats;

(pp) “Game Animal” means a wild animal included in Schedule- I, which may be hunted under a valid license;

(qq) “Game Reserve” means a state owned area designated under section 37, which is managed for sustainable hunting;

(rr) "Genetic material" means any material of plant, wild animal, microbiological or other origin containing functional units of heredity;

(ss) "Genetic resources" means genetic material of actual or potential value;

(tt) “Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)” are the organisms, created as a result of genetic engineering;

(uu) “Government” means the Government of Balochistan;

(vv) “Guidelines” means the Guidelines notified under this Act unless specified otherwise;

(ww) "Habitat" means any area, which contains suitable living conditions for a species, group of species or communities of wild animals or plants or a place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs or natural environment including biotic and non-biotic factors essential for free survival of a wild animal or a plant species;

(xx) “Hunting” means any act directed to killing, shooting, trapping or capturing of a wild animal and includes taking the nest or egg of a wild animal;

(yy) “Indigenous” refers to a species of wild animal native to the Province or the neighbouring area of another province of Pakistan or an adjoining country;

(zz) "In-situ conditions" means conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties;

(aaa) "In-situ conservation" means the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties;

(bbb) “Invasive Species” are the species introduced in a habitat where they outgrow the native species, and may reach a level where they

could become a weed or a pest;

(ccc) "Land" means the terrestrial bio-productive system that comprises soil, vegetation, other biota, and the ecological and hydrological processes that operate within the system;

(ddd) “MEAs” means Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements as mentioned in this Act and to which Pakistan is a Party;

(eee) “Meat” means the flesh, fat, blood or any edible part of wild animal, whether fresh or preserved;

(fff) "Migratory Species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more provincial or national jurisdictional boundaries;

(ggg) "Natural Heritage" includes—

(i) geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of wild animals and plants of outstanding provincial, national or universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

(ii) natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding provincial, national or universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; *and*

(iii) natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding provincial, national or universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty;

(hhh) “Natural Heritage Site” means an area having rich natural heritage declared as such under section 41;

(iii) “National park” means an area declared as such under section 35 of this Act;

(jjj) “Offence” means an act punishable under this Act;

(kkk) "Officer" means any authorized Officer appointed as such under section 5 (2) to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or to do any act required by this Act or the rules made there under;

(lll) “outer countryside” means the geographical areas that are rural in character and are located outside the Protected Area;

(mmm) “owner” includes owners in case of movable or immovable property held jointly in private ownership;

(nnn) “parts of a Wild Animal” include trophy, skin, horn, bone, claw, meat, fat, blood, feather and plumage;

(ooo) “person” includes an individual or group of persons or an organization in the public sector or of a civil society, a partnership or a company in the private sector whether incorporated or otherwise;

(ppp) “prescribed” means prescribed by the rules and regulations made under this Act;

(qqq) “private Game Reserve” means an area of land held in private ownership that is declared as such under section 38 and is managed for sustainable hunting;

(rrr) “product” means an article made of a wild animal or plant or of a part of a wild animal or plant as defined here above in clause (e);

(sss) “Protected Animal” means a wild animal included in Schedule- III whose hunting, killing, trapping, capturing, possession or trade is not allowed;

(ttt) "Protected Area" means a geographically defined area of land and/or sea, including especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, which is dealt with in Chapter- VII;

(uuu) “Province” means the Province of Balochistan;

(vvv) “Ramsar Convention” means The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Habitats of Migratory Waterfowl;

(www) "Re-export" means export of any specimen of a wild animal that has previously been imported;

(xxx) “Regulation” means a regulation made under this Act unless specified otherwise;

(yyy) “Rescue Centre” means an institution or facility designated by the CITES Management Authority to look after the welfare of living wild animals, particularly those that have been confiscated or found injured or the young ones of wild animals that are orphan and cannot survive at their own;

(zzz) “Rules” means a the rules made under this Act;

(aaaa) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act;

(bbbb) “Significant Biodiversity” means ecosystems and habitats containing high species diversity, large number of endemic or threatened species, wilderness of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance, or which are unique, representative or associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes, including threatened wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species of medicinal, aromatic, agricultural or other economic value or indicator species of the biological diversity;

(cccc) “Sink” means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere;

(dddd) “Small Game Hunting License” means a license issued under this Act for hunting of small game animals specified in Part- A and Part- B of Schedule-I;

(eeee) "Species" means any wild animal or plant species, sub-species, or geographically separate population thereof;

(ffff) "Specimen" means and includes—

(i) any wild animal or plant, whether alive or dead; *and*

(ii) any readily recognizable part of a wild animal or of a plant in a Protected Area or product thereof or derivative there from;

(gggg) “State owned area” means an area of land or coast that is the property of the Government or over which Government has proprietary rights;

(hhhh) “Sustainable Use” means the use of components of biological

resources in a way and at a rate that does not lead to their long-term decline, thereby maintaining potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations;

(iiii) "Taking" means taking, removing, hunting, shooting, capturing, killing, or harassing of a wild animal or fishing in a protected area or attempting to engage in any such act;

(jjjj) "Technology" includes biotechnology;

(kkkk) "Transition Zone" means a zone of Biosphere Reserve as defined in section 40;

(llll) "Trophy" means and inter alia, includes, any dead wild animal or its horn, antler, tooth, tusk, bone, hoof, claw, skin, hair, plumage, feather, egg, shell or other durable part, whether in a raw form or a manufactured or processed article through taxidermy or otherwise; and includes, skins, and specimens of such wild animals mounted in whole or in part;

(mmmm) "Trophy Hunting Permit" means a permit issued under this Act for hunting of big game animals specified in Part-C of Schedule- I for trophy of head, horn or skin;

(nnnn) "Waterfowl" are birds ecologically dependent on wetlands;

(oooo) "Wetlands" are areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres;

(pppp) "Wild Animal" includes wild, captive bred or pet mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian and invertebrate species of wild origin including its young, and eggs in the case of reptile and bird, parts, products and derivatives but excludes livestock and poultry;

(qqqq) "Wildlife" includes wild animals and their habitats including vegetation, soil, water, organic resources and invertebrate organisms;

(rrrr) "Wildlife Sanctuary" means a state owned area of land or coast declared as such under section 34, which is managed for protection of wild animals, especially for their undisturbed breeding or staging and wintering of migratory waterfowl; *and*

(ssss) "Zoo" or "Zoological Garden" means a place to keep or house wild animals of indigenous and exotic species to provide for conservation of threatened species, recreation and education to the general public, conduct research, and breed wild animal species for their display, multiplication, or even for re-introduction in the wild with the permission of the Government.

Guiding Principles.

3. The guiding principles of this Act are—

(a) to adopts modern concepts in implementing the environmental laws in Pakistan;

(b) protection, preservation, promotion, conservation, management and sustainable development of wild animals as key component of biological diversity with due recognition of their social, cultural, economic and ecological significance for the present and future generations;

(c) promotion of social, economic, cultural and ecological

wellbeing of local communities involved in conservation of wild animals and their habitats in conformity with the concerns of international community;

(d) conformation of role and obligations of Government and concessions, rights and obligations of local communities;

(e) strengthening the administration of the organization to effectively manage wildlife species and their habitats in pursuit of these guiding principles;

(f) securing appropriately the goods and services produced from wildlife species and their habitats at the level of local communities and Province while continually improving the productivity of wildlife habitats;

(g) fulfilling the obligations envisaged under the biodiversity related multilateral environmental agreements ratified by the Government of Pakistan;

(h) promotion of public awareness and capacity building for proper appreciation of the environmental significance and socio-economic values of wildlife;

(i) conservation of biological diversity and realization of its intrinsic and extrinsic values through sustainable use and community participation; *and*

(j) empowerment of community, community based organizations and nonGovernmental organizations for conservation of biological diversity and their participation in its management for sustainable use.

CHAPTER- II

ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the Act.

4. (1) The Department is mandated to implement, seek compliance and enforce the relevant provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations made there under.

Appointment of Officers and Staff.

5. (1) The Government may, for the purposes of this Act, appoint such officers and staff, on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

(2) The officers and staff appointed within the meaning of sub-section (1), other than ministerial staff, shall be deemed to be a Wildlife Force headed by the Chief Conservator and shall exercise such powers as are vested in, and shall enjoy such immunity as is enjoyed by other civil law enforcing agencies for the purposes of enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The members of the Wildlife Force shall wear such uniform and be equipped with such arms, ammunitions, vehicles, vessels, tools and communication system as may be deemed appropriate or prescribed by the Government.

Functions of the Department.

6. (1) The Department shall perform the following functions to achieve the objectives of this Act—

(a) assist the Government in formulation of enabling policy, legislation and Rules for conservation, sustainable management and development of biodiversity, especially wildlife and Protected Areas;

(b) implement the wildlife, biodiversity and Protected Areas

policy and enforce and seek compliance of this Act, Rules and Regulations;

(c) establish and manage Protected Areas in various management categories as provided for in Chapter- V;

(d) establish and manage wildlife parks, captive breeding facilities, aviaries, zoological gardens, zoological museums, environmental education centers, rescue centers and any other facility under and for the purposes of this Act;

(e) improve and maintain the conservation status of resident and migratory species of wild fauna with in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures;

(f) undertake or promote captive breeding of native wild animals which are endangered, endemic and rare, and which are threatened due to local and international trade, and other factors;

(g) serve as technical and focal department for the Government for the matters relating to biodiversity, especially wildlife, and Protected Areas;

(h) undertake field surveys and inventory of wild animals; generate, manage, update and use wildlife data; and prepare state-of-the-art reports for the Government;

(i) undertake conservation education and awareness raising of importance of wildlife, biodiversity and Protected Areas, and of the measures needed for their protection and conservation;

(j) develop human and other resources for promotion and sustainable management of biodiversity, wildlife and Protected Areas;

(k) develop, implement and monitor plans, programmes and projects, including management plans of Protected Areas, and species management and recovery plans;

(l) implement the biodiversity related Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Programmes on behalf of the Government of Pakistan;

(m) maintain and promote cooperation and collaboration with the wildlife, biodiversity and Protected Areas related national and international organizations operating in or permitted to operate in Pakistan by the Government of Pakistan;

(n) coordinate with the Federal and other Provincial Governments for obtaining their support in conservation and management of wildlife; *and*

(o) promote collaboration with civil society organizations, and support the local communities, the private sector, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and relevant Government departments and other stakeholders in protection, conservation and sustainable use of wildlife.

Balochistan Council for Conservation of

7. (1) The Government shall establish Balochistan Council for Conservation of Wildlife, (hereinafter called the Council).

(2) The Council shall consist of the following members:

Wildlife.

(a)	Chief Minister	-	Chairman
(b)	Minister Wildlife	-	Vice Chairman
(c)	Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the Balochistan Provincial Assembly on Forests, Wildlife and Environment.	-	Member
(d)	Two Members of the Balochistan Provincial Assembly, one male and one female, having knowledge and interest in protection, conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, biodiversity and forests.	-	Member
(e)	Chief Secretary.	-	Member
(f)	Additional Chief Secretary (Dev), Planning and Development Dept:	-	Member
(g)	Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Dept: Government of Balochistan.	-	Member
(h)	One representative each of two provincial civil society organizations, one male and one female, who possess the relevant knowledge and are involved in protection, conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, biodiversity and forests.	-	Member
(i)	Chief Conservator of Forests.	-	Member/Secretary
(j)	Conservator of Wildlife.	-	Member

(3) Any ex-officio member shall, unless resigns or is removed by the Council, will hold office for a term of three years.

(4) The Council shall meet at least once every six months in accordance with such procedure and Rules of Business of the Council as may be prescribed.

Functions of the Council.

8. The Council shall perform the following functions:-

(a) advise the Government on policy decisions relating to protection, promotion, preservation, conservation and management of wildlife in the Province;

(b) scrutinize the development schemes relating to wildlife management in the Province referred to it by the Government;

(c) review the progress of development activities in the field of wildlife promotion, protection, preservation, conservation and management in the Province; *and*

(d) undertake such other functions as may be prescribed or assigned to it by the Government.

CHAPTER- III

PRELIMINARY PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS

Wild Animals to

9. All wild animals, free ranging or captive, tamed or untamed, found within the

be the property of Government.

territorial jurisdiction of the Province shall be deemed to be the property of Government.

Protected Animals.

10. The wild animals included in Schedule-III shall be protected. These wild animals shall not be hunted, killed, trapped, captured, traded, possessed or kept as pets except as provided specifically otherwise.

Game Animals Protected in Certain Protected Areas.

11. The hunting, trapping and capturing of game animals in a Strict Nature Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Natural Heritage Site and the core zone of a Biosphere Reserve are prohibited.

Alien and Invasive Species.

12. (1) The Government shall—

(a) prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate the alien and invasive species of flora and fauna that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;

(b) prohibit or regulate entry into the Province and release in the wild of any exotic, alien or invasive species of fauna and flora and living genetically modified organisms (GMOs);

(c) develop and maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living GMOs resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health; *and*

(d) prevent, reduce or control, to the extent feasible and appropriate, factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the resident and migratory species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating the already introduced alien or invasive species.

(2). No person shall carry to or release into wild in the Province any exotic, alien, invasive species of flora and fauna or living GMO specimens, unless permitted in writing by the Government, keeping in view the bio-safety requirements and in a manner as deemed appropriate by an officer authorized in this behalf.

Cruelty to the Wild Animals.

13. (1) No person shall—

(a) possess and use any wild animal for fighting or baiting with other wild animal of the same or other species or with any other kind of animal;

(b) put, keep or carry in a cage or enclosure any wild animal which is not big enough for its movement and comfortable living, transport or handling;

(c) starve or provide less food or water than needed for good health of the wild animal;

(d) injure any wild animal through negligence or with an ulterior motive; *and*

(e) sedate any wild animal regularly or for long periods for reasons other than treatment.

(2) Any officer appointed under section 5 (1), conferred or delegated with the powers under sections 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77 is also empowered to exercise the powers of an officer under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

1890 (Act No. XI of 1890), in so far as it relates to wild animals.

Killing in Defence.

14. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, it shall not be an offence if any person kills a leopard, wolf, Balochistan bear, Himalayan black bear, Marsh crocodile or shark in the immediate defense of his own life or that of any other person.

(2) The killing of a wild animal under the provisions of sub-section (1) above shall be reported to the nearest office of the Department without unreasonable delay.

(3) The meat or trophy of any wild animal killed under sub-section (1) above shall be the property of Government and shall be disposed off as directed by the officer authorized in this behalf.

CHAPTER- IV

HUNTING OF GAME ANIMALS

Hunting of Game Animals.

15. (1) A game animal may be hunted, with a valid license or permit, as the case may be, subject to restrictions contained in sections 16 and 18 and the Rules, Regulations, byelaws, guidelines or code of conduct, inside or the outer countryside or buffer zone a protected area, as prescribed in sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46.

(2) No person shall hunt any Game Animal in the privately owned areas or in the areas in de-jure or de-facto ownership of communities without their consent and without observing the rules, regulations, byelaws, guidelines or code of conduct as may be prescribed.

Restrictions on Hunting and Trapping.

16. No person shall—

(a) hunt any wild animal by means of a set gun drop spear, deadfall, explosive, gun trap, explosive projectile, bomb, grenade, baited hook, net, snare or any other trap, an automatic weapon, or a weapon of a calibre used by the Army or Police Force or by means of a projectile containing any drug or chemical substance, likely to anaesthetize, paralyze, stupefy or render incapable an animal whether partly or fully;

(b) hunt, kill, capture or trap any protected animal;

(c) hunt, kill, capture or trap any game animal in a Strict Nature Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Natural Heritage Site and Core Zone of a Biosphere Reserve;

(d) hunt any game animal except under a big game hunting license, small game hunting license, big game special permit or small game special permit and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules there under;

(e) hunt any game animal in the non-hunting period as prescribed;

(f) proceed in search of or hunt any game animal except under a valid license, permit, special permit, private permit and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license, permit, special permit, special private permit as prescribed;

(g) hunt any game animal other than birds or hares with a shotgun or with non-magnum rifle of 0.22 caliber or less;

(h) use, carry or possess any net, snare, *bhagwa*, hook or like devices for the purpose of hunting or trapping a game animal;

(i) use, carry or possess any device capable of electrocuting any wild animal or electrifying any part of its habitat, including water bodies, and roosting and nesting places;

(j) use, carry or possess any poison or explosive for killing any wild animal or for poisoning its food and water or destroying part or whole of its terrestrial or aquatic habitat;

(k) use vehicle of any type to chase any wild animal, or to drive or stampede any wild animal for any purpose whatsoever;

(l) shoot any game animal from a vehicle or any other motorized conveyance from a distance less than two hundred meters;

(m) hunt with the help of decoys or call birds;

(n) hunt with the help of playback recorded calls;

(o) construct or use, for the purpose of hunting any wild animal, any pitfall, game pit, trench or similar excavation, any fence or enclosure, or use any other similar contrivance;

(p) hunt by hiding near a water hole except in the case of waterfowl included in Part- A of Schedule- I;

(q) hunt near a salt lick; *and*

(r) hunt after sunset or before sunrise.

Grant of Exemption of Trapping, Capturing, Hunting and Killing.

17. The Government may grant exemption for trapping, capturing, hunting and killing of wild animals in such places, by such means, on such conditions and with such restrictions as may be specified in this Act or rules made there under, for following purposes:-

(a) Government requirements;

(b) for breeding in game sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves; *and*

(c) for scientific research by some well reputed and recognized organizations:

Provided that capturing of any protected animal that is included in Appendix- I and Appendix- II of CITES shall be subject to prior consent of the CITES Management Authority if the captured or killed animal is to be exported.

Employing Hawks and Dogs.

18. No person shall possess or use falcon, shikra or hawk for falconry or hawking or use dog for coursing, pointing and retrieving the game animals except under a license issued under this Act.

CHAPTER- V

POSSESSION AND DISPLAY OF WILD ANIMALS

Certificate of Lawful Possession.

19. (1) No person shall be in possession of any wild animal, dead or alive, its parts including trophy or meat, products and derivatives unless the person is in possession of a valid certificate of lawful possession granted in respect thereof

by the authorized officer.

(2) An officer specifically authorized in this behalf may issue, in his discretion, a certificate of lawful possession under this section for an unlawfully acquired wild animal or part, product and derivative after realizing the value of property and penalty as prescribed in Schedule- V.

(3) Every person in possession of a wild animal shall produce certificate of lawful possession on demand made by any officer or any other person authorized by the Government in this behalf.

(4) Any person wanting to acquire for possession any wild animal, part, product or derivative from outside the Province or Pakistan shall apply to the authorized officer for a license or permit under this Act and shall do so in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license or permit granted in this regard. If such acquiring requires import into Pakistan and the wild animal involved is included in the Appendices of CITES, then a permit of import shall also be obtained from the CITES Management Authority.

(5) The acquiring of any such wild animal from outside the province or outside Pakistan shall be reported within thirty days from the date of acquiring or importing of the wild animal, part, product or derivative.

(6) The officer authorized in this behalf may mark or ring and register the wild animal, part, product or derivative in respect of which a certificate of lawful possession is issued, in the prescribed manner. Alternatively, he may seize, pending taking of legal action under this Act, any such wild animal, part, product or derivative which, in his opinion, has not been lawfully acquired or imported.

(7) Any wild animal that has been unlawfully possessed, acquired or imported, shall be confiscated and shall be subject to legal action taken.

(8) No person shall counterfeit, change or in any way interfere with any mark, ring or registration of wild animal, part, product or derivative for which a certificate of lawful possession is issued or alter or in any way change the Certificate of lawful possession.

Certificate of Lawful Possession Display.

20. (1) No person shall display any wild animal of an indigenous or exotic species, dead or alive and trophy thereof unless he is in possession of a no objection certificate" for display granted in respect thereof by an officer authorized in this behalf, in addition to a certificate of lawful possession issued under section 19 of this Act.

(2) An officer specifically authorized in this behalf may issue, at his discretion, a no objection certificate for display of wild animals at a public place for a specified purpose, place and period.

(3) Every person in possession of any wild animal whether exotic or indigenous shall produce his certificate of lawful possession and no objection certificate for display on demand made by an officer or any other person authorized by Government in this behalf.

(4) No person shall counterfeit, change or alter in any way a no-objection certificate issued under sub-section (2).

Transfer of wild animals held in lawful possession.

21. (1) No person shall transfer by gift, sale or otherwise to any other person any wild animal, part, product or derivative of a kind specified in Schedule- II unless the transfer or transaction is endorsed by the officer authorized in this behalf and a valid certificate of lawful possession in respect thereof is issued in favour of the transferee by him.

(2) No person shall receive by gift, purchase or otherwise any wild

animal, part, product or derivative of a kind specified in Schedule- II unless the transfer or transaction is endorsed by the officer authorized in this behalf and a valid certificate of lawful possession in respect thereto is issued in name by him.

Animals protected under laws of other provinces.

22. Government may regulate possession of wild animals, their trophies, products and derivatives of species protected under the wildlife laws of other provinces and federating units of Pakistan, and other countries.

Taxidermy.

23. No person shall undertake taxidermy as profession without obtaining a Taxidermy License from the authorized officer, on payment of such fee and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

Wild Animals Found Dead or Hunted Unlawfully.

24. (1) Any wild animal which is found dead or dying or which has been killed, caught or acquired other than in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any meat or part of it shall be deemed to be the property of the Government.

(2) Any person in possession of such property shall handover its possession to the authorized officer.

Seizure and Confiscation of Wild Animals in Unlawful Possession.

25. The authorized officer shall seize and confiscate any wild animal including the wild, captive bred, pet or tamed, its parts, products and derivatives if found in un-lawful possession of any person and shall make such arrangement for keeping and to dispose-off the same as considered appropriate.

CHAPTER- VI

WILDLIFE TRADE AND TRAFFIC

Import and export of wild animals.

26. (1) No person shall import or attempt to import into Province any animal of an indigenous or exotic species, or any trophy, meat or derivative thereof, except under an import permit granted under this Act and if such import be from outside Pakistan, except through a customs post of entry and subject to any other laws and regulations relating to control on import, for the time being in force.

(2) No person shall export or attempt to export out of Province any animal of an indigenous or exotic species, or any trophy, meat or derivative thereof, except under an export permit granted under this Act, and if such export be to any country outside Pakistan, except through a customs post of exit and subject to any other laws and regulations relating to control on export, for the time being in force.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any animal, trophy, meat or derivative in transit through the Province if such animal, trophy, meat or derivative, is—

(a) accompanied by necessary transit customs documents;

(b) entered through a custom's post of entry and is scheduled to a custom's post of exit; *and*

(c) not unloaded from the conveyance on which it is being carried on, in the case of rail or air transport, or it does not leave the precincts of the railway station or airport at which it is landed or trans- shipped or does not remain there for more than forty-eight hours:

Provided that a no objection certificate or certificate of import or export from CITES Management Authority shall be required for such import or export, as the case

may be.

Dealing in wild animals.

27. (1) No person shall, as a profession, trade or business, buy, sell or otherwise deal in wild animals, trophies, meat or derivatives thereof or process or manufacture goods or articles from such trophies or meat, unless he be in possession of a valid license, hereinafter called a "dealer's license", issued by an officer authorized in this behalf.

(2) The officer authorized under sub-section (1) may, on realization of such fees as may be prescribed, grant a dealer's license for the purposes of sub-section (1), whereupon the person concerned may carry on his business according to the specification of the license.

(3) For the purpose of assessment of fees the dealer's licenses may be divided into different categories as prescribed and a different fee may be charged from each category, as the Government may determined from time to time, by a notification in the official Gazette.

(4) Holder of the dealer's license shall maintain such register or record of his dealings in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall produce them for inspection at any reasonable time when called upon to do so.

Trade under CITES and CMS.

28. Government may further prohibit, or regulate the import, export, possession and trade, of wild fauna and flora, their parts, products and derivatives as contained in various appendices to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) and Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and such other conventions, treaties and protocols for the time being in force.

Release in the Wild.

29. No person shall release into the wild any exotic, alien or diseased species of flora and fauna in the Province, unless permitted and in a manner as deemed appropriate by an officer authorized in this behalf.

Transport, holding and captivity of animals.

30. Government may regulate transport, holding and captivity of animals as may be prescribed.

Wildlife Check-posts.

31. (1) Government or an officer authorized in this behalf may permit and notify the establishment of a wildlife check post and erection of barrier at any place as deemed appropriate so as to have a check as to whether or not an offence under this Act has been committed.

(2) Every person crossing wildlife check post whether on foot or in a vehicle or by any other means of transport shall be liable to stop by the check post, and offer himself and his belongings for checking by the check post staff to their satisfaction.

Wild Animal and Plant Quarantine.

32. The Department shall ensure that the specimens of wild animals and plants destined to enter into or leave from the Province through import and export respectively are checked and cleared by the Quarantine Department of the Government of Pakistan at the ports or posts of entry or exit, as the case may be.

Seizure and Confiscation of Specimens in Unlawful Trade.

33. (1) The specimens of wild animals in unlawful or likely to be in unlawful holding or transit for transfer, internal trade, import, export or any other purpose shall be seized forthwith pending the decision of the case and confiscated in case of conviction.

(2) Where a living specimen is seized, it shall be entrusted to a rescue centre or any other appropriate facility in the absence of the former, for temporary custody and maintenance at the expense of the unlawful transferor, importer or

exporter or smuggler.

CHAPTER- VII

PROTECTED AREAS

Designation, planning and management of protected areas.

34. (1) The Government may designate any suitable area, by notification in the official Gazette, in any of the management categories of Protected Areas listed hereafter with clear objectives and clear boundaries, after consultation with local communities and other stakeholders, especially those who are likely to be impacted adversely.

(2) The Department shall—

(a) demarcate boundaries of the Protected Area clearly in such a manner as appropriate;

(b) maintain an updated map with clear boundaries in the office of the Manager of a Protected Area; *and*

(c) develop, update and implement a management plan of each Protected Area through participatory planning and management, especially involving local communities.

(3) All Protected Areas in the Province, with the exception of Private Game Reserves and Community Game Reserves, shall be managed by the Department.

(4) The designation of a Protected Area is for long term. However, a Protected Area may be re-designated in another management category purely in the interest of enhanced conservation.

(5) A Protected Area shall be managed for its objectives in accordance with a scientifically sound management plan.

(6) The Department shall not lease out any state owned land within any Protected Area for any purpose which contradicts its management.

(7) The provision for access roads, construction of any building or developing any infrastructure and provision of any facilities and amenities for the local communities and visitors within or near a Protected Area may be so made, as not to impair its conservation value or management objectives. In this regard, development of any infrastructure, facility or amenity shall be subject to Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), as the case may be, to safeguard against any adverse impact.

(8) In all Protected Areas, no person shall—

(a) introduce any exotic, invasive or alien species of flora or fauna or GMO provided that the owner of a Private Game Reserve may keep suitable exotic species of game animals with permission from the authorized officer and under such conditions as may be prescribed;

(b) re-introduce any wild animal or plant species without a credible feasibility study and approval of the Department;

(c) pollute and poison water or divert it for cultivation or any other use;

(d) cause fire;

(e) encroach any land or remove, deface or shift any boundary marks;

(f) litter or burn waste;

(g) damage, vandalize, alter, counterfeit, deface or displace

boundary marks, enclosures, transects, infrastructure, visitor facilities, water points or any such other structure or facility found or created in a Protected Area;

(h) store or dump agricultural chemicals; solid, industrial and hospital waste; and explosives and hazardous substances;

(i) let the domestic sewerage or industrial effluents into;

(j) quarry stones; explore and exploit oil and gas, mine; undertake blasting or any other development work that is not compatible with the management objectives of a Protected Area and is prohibited therein;

(k) do writing, inscription, carving, disfiguring, defacing, painting, chalking, advertising on trees, buildings, rocks and other natural surfaces;

(l) undertake vehicle racing and other sports that are likely to have adverse effect and use transport, roads and routes in the sensitive areas, which are closed to visitors and/or local people;

(m) play musical records, instruments and radio or make loud noise;

(n) enter in the Core Zone and sensitive areas, which are closed to visitors, notwithstanding whether the same are signposted or not;

(o) do any other act that the Government may decide to prohibit in any management category of or in any individual Protected Area at any time and notify the same in the official Gazette; *and*

(p) No organization, outfit or individual shall conduct any research in the Government Managed Protected Areas, without prior permission of an authorized officer.

(9) No person shall do any act that is prohibited in the specific management category of Protected Areas as contained in sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46.

National Park.

35. (1) The Government may designate, in consultation with the local communities and other stakeholders, any state owned area of land, wetland, coast and/or sea as a National Park for managing mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation for the present and future generations.

(2) A National Park shall—

(a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems including biological diversity, landscape, geological features in the natural state;

(b) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible; *and*

(c) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area as a National Park.

(3) A National Park shall be accessible to public for recreation; education and research, subject to general and specific restrictions for each

individual National Park as the Government may prescribe.

(4) The traditional uses of the privately or communally owned lands, such as cultivation and livestock grazing within the outer boundary of National Park will be allowed to continue subject to such restrictions and guidelines as may be prescribed. However, change in land use shall not be allowed except, with prior permission of the Government, where the change is likely to enhance the conservation value of the National Park in terms of biodiversity and other elements of nature.

(5) For continuation of traditional land uses by local communities, the Government may undertake zoning or make readjustment in land uses or provide alternatives to communities, with consent, as considered appropriate:

Provided that the local communities will use the rights and concessions prudently and the Government shall not allow perpetuation of the same.

(6) The Government may allow Trophy hunting in the buffer zone of the National Park, for the benefit of local communities and National Park, in a manner as prescribed.

(7) The following acts are prohibited in a National Park:—

(a) hunting, shooting, trapping, killing or capturing of, and injury to any wild animal therein;

(b) fishing with methods such as angling rod or net, or using explosives, electric current, smoking or other devices;

(c) logging and felling trees; Cutting or burning or in any way damaging or destroying vegetation; and taking, collecting or removing any plant or tree or parts thereof;

(d) grazing or herding livestock; introducing any domestic animal or allowing it to stray;

(e) carrying trained or pet falcon, hawk or shikra or pet animal therein or leaving a dog or a cat therein or allowing them to stray;

(f) blowing pressure horn therein within half kilometer radius of boundary and blowing of any kind of horn within the Core Zone or sensitive areas, which are sign posted;

(g) residing unlawfully;

(h) carrying or firing any gun or other fire-arm in or within one kilometre of the boundaries;

(i) constructing or erecting any temporary or permanent structure;

(j) doing any other act, which may disturb any wild animal or damage any feeding and breeding places of a wild animal.

(8) In a National Park, no person shall do any act which is prohibited in section 34 (8):

Provided that the Government, for scientific or cultural purposes or improvement of a National Park or providing incentives and concessions to the local communities living within and near the boundary of a National Park or for promoting participatory management may—

(a) undertake measures to reduce fire-hazard, epidemic or insect attack or other natural calamities;

(b) authorize the doing of the aforesaid acts, if un-harmful, on the

specific recommendation of the Council endorsing the explicit written request of the Head of the Department justifying the need for such an action and certifying that it will not impair the management objectives and conservation value of the National Park; *and*

(c) allow the traditional uses, if un-harmful, with such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed or readjust the rights of the local communities, with their consent, in such a manner as appropriate, but shall not allow perpetuation of rights or concessions.

Wildlife Sanctuary.

36. (1) The Government may designate any state owned area of land, wetland, coast and/or sea as a Wildlife Sanctuary to—

(a) provide for safety, undisturbed breeding, feeding, staging and wintering of all resident or migratory species of wild animals therein, and meeting other requirements during critical stages in life cycle for maintaining their optimal populations through minimal intervention; or

(b) manage mainly for conservation through active intervention so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats to meet the requirements of specific species; or

(c) entry or habitation, livestock grazing, land cultivation and fuel wood collection in a Sanctuary will be permissible to the bonafide communities, only for their subsistence, in a manner as may be prescribed.

(2) In a Wildlife Sanctuary, no person shall do any act prohibited in section 34 (8):

Provided that the Government, for scientific purposes, improvement of habitat, enhancing the populations of native wild animal or plant species or accommodating traditional uses by local communities that are compatible with the objectives of setting up a Wildlife Sanctuary, may—

(a) undertake measures to reduce fire-hazard, epidemic or insect attack or other natural calamities;

(b) authorize doing of any of the prohibited acts, if un armful to a Wildlife Sanctuary and the wild animals therein, subject to approval of Government;

(c) authorize doing of any of the prohibited acts, if un-harmful to a Wildlife Sanctuary and the wild animals therein, on specific recommendation of the Council endorsing the explicit written request made by the Head of the Department justifying the need for such action and certifying that it will not impair the management objectives, and that it is in accordance with the rules; *and*

(d) allow traditional uses, if un-harmful to Wildlife Sanctuary or wild animals therein, or readjust the rights of the local people, if any, in such a manner as appropriate but shall not allow perpetuation of rights or concessions.

Game Reserve.

37. (1) The Government may designate and manage any state owned area of land inhabited by game animals as Game Reserve for sustainable use, where hunting of game animals may be allowed only under a special permit to be granted by an authorized officer on receipt of such fee as prescribed, and subject to hunting restrictions contained in section 16, conditions of employment of hawks and dogs

contained in section 18, and other conditions that the Department may specify in the special permit:

Provided that no special permit shall be granted to any person beyond the limit of sustainable use of the species of any game animal in a Game Reserve, based on proper periodic counts of the game animals for assessing the level of sustainable use.

(2) A special permit shall specify the kind and number of game animals that can be hunted, hunting area, method of hunting, and the period for which the special permit is valid**.**

(3) The officer authorized in this behalf shall take measures for management, maintenance and improvement of habitat and building up populations of harvestable sized game animals in a Game Reserve.

(4) The Government may allow the traditional uses, if un-harmful, or readjust the rights of the local communities, with consent in such a manner as appropriate but shall not allow multiplication and perpetuation of rights or concessions

(5) The following acts shall be prohibited in a Game Reserve:

(a) trapping or capturing of any game animal;

(b) hunting of any game animal other than that specified on the special license or permit;

(c) hunting of any game animal without a valid hunting permit as prescribed;

(d) residing without authorization;

(e) undertake without authorization mining, stone quarrying, blasting, stone crushing and oil and gas exploration and exploitation; *and*

(f) picnicking and leaving food or other solid waste.

(6) In a Game Reserve, no person shall do any act which is prohibited in sub-section (5) above, section 16, section 18 and section 34 (8).

Private Game Reserve.

38. (1) Where the Government is satisfied that an area of land in private ownership supports sizable population of game animals or has the potential of increasing the number of game animals to harvestable level, designate it as a Private Game Reserve, on receipt of a formal request from a single owner or 80% of the owners of any jointly owned area, for managing and using it sustainably for hunting of game animals found or re-introduced therein.

(2) The owner shall manage and use the Private Game Reserve sustainably in accordance with a management plan endorsed by the authorized officer.

(3) The Department shall support the owner technically in managing the Private Game Reserve on sound scientific basis.

(4) Appropriate powers shall be vested in the owner to facilitate management and wardening of the Private Game Reserve.

(5) Hunting of wild animals, in a Private Game Reserve, shall not be allowed except under a Private Permit, issued by the owner or owners with intimation to the authorized officer in this regard and in accordance with the Rules. The number of such permits for any game species in the Private Game Reserve for a season shall be mutually decided by the owner and the authorized officer.

(6) The fee for a Private Permit charged by the owner of a Private Game

Reserve for any game animal shall in no case be less than the amount fixed by the Government for hunting of animal of the same species in a Game Reserve.

(7) The owner shall be entitled to all income derived from hunting therein or from other sustainable uses of the Private Game Reserve provided that at least 20% of the gross income from a Private Game Reserve shall be spent by the owner on the improvement and development of the Private Game Reserve.

(8) The owner shall prepare a management plan of the Private Game Reserve, in consultation with the authorized officer, and shall implement it.

(9) All other provisions contained in section 34 (8) and section 37 relating to Protected Areas and game animals in a Game Reserve respectively shall apply to a Private Game Reserve mutatis mutandis.

(10) The Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, de-notify a Private Game Reserve, after seeking explanation in writing if—

(a) the Private Game Reserve has degraded to a stage that it is not likely to recover for achieving the objectives of its establishment; *and*

(b) the owner has violated grossly the provisions of sub-section (2) above.

Community Game Reserve.

39. (1) Where the Government is satisfied that an area of land owned de-jure or de-facto by a local community supports sizable population of game animals or has the potential of increasing the number of game animals with management to harvestable level, may designate it as a Community Game Reserve**,** on receipt of formal request signed and submitted by at least 80% of the households of that community for managing and using it sustainably for hunting of game animals found therein.

(2) The owner or the user community of the Community Game Reserve shall manage and use it sustainably through a village conservation committee or a similar structure in accordance with a management plan endorsed by the authorized officer.

(3) The owner or user community of a Community Game Reserve shall be entitled to use up to 60% of net income from the Community Game Reserve, derived after deducting the management related expenses, for its collective needs. After deducting the 60% share of the Community, the balance amount shall distribute on fifty / fifty basis to be spent on improving the Community Game Reserve and deposition of revenue in Government treasury.

(4) The Department shall support the community technically in managing the Community Game Reserve on sound scientific basis in such a manner as deemed fit.

(5) The Department shall delegate appropriate powers to the representatives of the community, nominated by the village conservation committee or a similar structure, to facilitate management of the Community Game Reserve.

(6) The Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, de-notify a Community Game Reserve, after seeking explanation in writing if—

(a) the Community Game Reserve has degraded to a stage that it is not likely to recover for meeting the objectives of its establishment; *and*

(b) the community has grossly violated the provisions of sub-section (2) above.

(7) All other provisions contained in section 34 (8) and section 37 relating to Protected Areas and game animals in a Game Reserve respectively shall apply to a Community Game Reserve mutatis mutandis.

Biosphere reserve.

40. Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare any area to be a "biosphere reserve", comprising of a core zone, a buffer zone and multiple-use zone, and manage it in the prescribed manner.

National Natural Heritage Site.

41. With a view to protect natural, physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding national or global value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view, Government may declare any area to be a "National Natural Heritage Site" and regulate its management in the prescribed manner.

Forest biodiversity Reserve.

42. (1) Where a reserved forest, protected forest, *guzara* forest, in the opinion of Chief Conservator Wildlife, has significant biodiversity in its less disturbed natural state and the indiscriminate utilization of any element of the biodiversity is likely to materially alter the natural setting therein, the Government, on the specific request of the Chief Conservator Wildlife, may declare such an area as "Forest Biodiversity Reserve".

(2) Extraction or use of any biodiversity element in a forest biodiversity reserve declared under sub-section (1) above shall be prohibited except under a management plan for the purpose, approved by the Government.

(3) Government may for restoration of the significant biodiversity re-adjust the boundaries, settlements and other land uses inside a forest biodiversity reserve or outside with the adjacent public and private lands in a manner as may be prescribed.

Site of special interest.

43. With a view to protect species of flora and fauna or habitat or landscape having special scientific importance, Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any area to be a site of "Special Scientific Interest" and prohibit therein every act deemed against the scientific interest of the site.

Wildlife Refuge.

44. Government or an officer authorized in this behalf may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any area to be a wildlife refuge where hunting of all wild animals shall be prohibited. The refuge shall be managed in a manner as may be prescribed.

Sacred protected site.

45. Government may by notification in the official gazette declare any graveyard, shrine, or any other religious or cultural site of significant floral or faunal values to be a Sacred Protected Site which shall be managed as may be prescribed.

Conservation area.

46. An area set aside as such for management of components of biodiversity on sustainable basis to be managed as may be prescribed.

Pre-emptive application of MEAs.

47. Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare any area, which qualifies for the implementation of any biodiversity related multilateral environmental agreement to which Government of Pakistan is signatory, as a protected area with appropriate nomenclature and regulate its management in the prescribed manner.

Pre-emptive application of Act.

48. Where Government is satisfied that designation of an area is suitable for achieving one or more of the objectives of this Act, it may declare such area with an appropriate nomenclature and prescribe its management through a notification in the official Gazette.

Ecotourism in Protected Areas.

49. (1) The countryside recreation and ecotourism shall be allowed in all National Parks, Natural Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere Reserves, Game Reserves, Forest Reserves, Private Game Reserves, Community Game Reserves,

and Conservancies but shall not be allowed in any Strict Nature Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary.

(2) For the countryside recreation and ecotourism, the Department shall—

(a) identify the existing and potential countryside recreation and ecotourism resources and activities;

(b) plan infrastructure and visitor facilities and amenities, using the mechanism of environmental assessment ;

(c) interpret the countryside recreation and ecotourism resources and elaborate and design activities;

(d) develop the ecotourism products;

(e) develop promotional materials;

(f) develop the code of conduct for the visitors, local communities and park management;

(g) develop and implement a marketing strategy;

(h) launch the communication, promotion and marketing campaigns;

(i) develop and implement a mechanism and facilities for collection and safe disposal of solid waste and sewage;

(j) make arrangements for safety and security of visitors;

(k) identify needs and develop capacity of tour guides, cooks, porters, other service providers, communities, park staff, private sector partners and other stakeholders;

(l) conserve and develop natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage; *and*

(m) encourage public-private partnership.

(3) The Government shall catalyze, promote and support environment friendly, sustainable and community based countryside recreation, and domestic and foreign eco-tourism in collaboration with relevant Government agencies, private sector and other partners.

(4) The Department shall develop, implement and coordinate implementation of the countryside and eco-tourism policy.

(5) No visitor, local community or service provider or park staff shall violate the Rules, guidelines and code of conduct as may be prescribed.

(6) No visitor or service provider, tourism development agency shall do any act in any Protected Area, which is prohibited under sections 34 (8), 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 or the prescribed rules and regulation, in the respective Protected Areas, if established in a Conservancy.

De-notification of Protected Area or Alteration of Boundaries.

50. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, de-notify a Protected Area or declare any alteration in the boundaries of a Protected Area on receiving an explicit written request from the Head of the Department or the Head of a Conservancy Management Authority, as the case may be, justifying such action and endorsement by the Council in writing on such a request.

Conservation of Habitats in the Outer Countryside.

51. The Government shall endeavor to conserve the habitats of resident and migratory species of wild animals in the outer countryside and where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction in partnership with the owners,

communities or custodian agencies by—

(a) preventing, removing, compensating for or minimizing, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species of wild animals;

(b) identifying the sites, creating awareness, and motivating and encouraging the owners, communities or custodian agencies, as the case may be;

(c) building capacities; *and*

(d) providing them economic incentives.

Encroachment of the Protected Areas.

52. The encroachment of Protected areas shall be dealt accordingly as provided in the Forest Laws in force for the time being.

CHAPTER- VIII

EX-SITU CONSERVATION

Captive Breeding.

53. (1) The Government may allow captive breeding of native or exotic species of wild animals for re-introduction, keeping pets, internal trade or export under such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The captive breeding and introduction of invasive and alien species of wild animals or propagation and introduction of invasive and alien species of wild plants as well as GMOs shall not be allowed.

(3) The Government shall take measures and comply with all requirements and procedures and Resolutions established by CITES Conference of Parties, Secretariat and the CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority regarding captive breeding of wild animals and artificial propagation of wild plants listed in the Appendices of CITES.

(4) The escape of the exotic species into the wild shall be controlled.

(5) The parent stock for captive breeding will not be allowed to be collected from the wild in the Province or the country.

(6) The Government, or any officer authorized in this behalf may regulate release in the wild or harvest and use thereafter of captive-bred animals of wild origin as may be prescribed.

Captive Breeding Facilities.

54. (1) Any person or organization in the public sector, private sector or civil society organization desirous of captive breeding of wild animals in accordance with section 53 (1) shall apply to the Government in writing, with all details including the objectives, plan, activities, facilities and the sources of parent stock, for registration of a captive breeding facility.

(2) The Government shall examine the request and may register the facility on its satisfaction or refuse registration stating the reasons there for.

(3) The aggrieved person or organization may file a revision application to the Government, whose decision on such application shall be final.

(4) If the captive breeding facility involves import and export of wild animal then the registration of the facility or otherwise shall also require the approval of the National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, with or without consultation with the CITES Secretariat , as the case may be.

(5) The management of any registered captive breeding facility shall

maintain all details in the specified registers and shall submit periodic reports to the Department and/or National Council for Conservation of Wildlife as may be required.

(6) The registration of a captive breeding facility shall be withdrawn in case of non-compliance of conditions of registration or violation of Rules.

(7) No person shall undertake captive breeding of any wild animal without registration of a captive breeding facility.

(8) No person shall violate the conditions, restrictions and procedures of a captive breeding facility, if registered.

Wildlife Park and Aviary.

55. (1) A public sector organization or a private sector company may establish a Wildlife Park or an Aviary for multiplication and/or display of wild animal species under natural or semi-natural conditions for conservation, awareness, education, recreation and research subject to its registration by the Government and management under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

(2) The organization or company desirous of setting up a Wildlife Park or Aviary shall apply to the Government in writing, with all details including the objectives, plan, activities, facilities and the sources of parent stock for its registration.

(3) The Government shall examine the request and may register the Wildlife Park or Aviary on its satisfaction or refuse registration stating the reasons there for.

(4) The aggrieved organization or company may file a revision application to the Government, whose decision on such application shall be final.

(5) If the Wildlife Park or Aviary involves import and export of wild animals then the registration of the Wildlife Park or Aviary or otherwise, shall also require the approval of the Government or any officer authorized in this behalf.

(6) any registered Wildlife Park or Aviary shall maintain registers and submit periodic reports to the Department and/or National Council for Conservation of Wildlife as may be prescribed.

(7) The registration of a Wildlife Park or Aviary shall be withdrawn in case of non-compliance of conditions of registration and/or violation of the Rules.

(8) No person shall establish or maintain a Wildlife Park or Aviary involving wild animals without registration.

(9) No person shall violate the conditions, restrictions and procedures of establishing and maintaining a Wildlife Park or Aviary.

Zoo/Zoological Garden.

56. (1) The Government may register and regulate the establishment and operation of a zoo, zoological garden or zoo-cum botanic garden in the public or private sector or in public-private partnership on the conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

(2) Any owner/operator of an existing facility, mentioned in sub-section (1) above, shall get the facility registered within six months of the coming into force of this Act.

(3) The Government or an officer, authorized in this behalf, may regulate transport and trade between various zoos and the zoo like facilities on the one hand, and captive breeding facilities as provided in section 55 and a Wildlife Park or Aviary as provided in section 56.

(4) The registration of a zoo, zoological garden or zoo-cum botanic garden shall be withdrawn in case of non-compliance of conditions of registration and/or violation of the Rules.

(5) No person shall establish or maintain a zoo or zoo like facility without registration.

(6) Surplus zoo animals may be exchanged with or donated to other zoos or Wildlife Parks for specific purposes with the permission of the Government.

(7) No person shall violate the conditions, restrictions and procedures of establishing and maintaining a zoo or zoo like facility.

CHAPTER- IX

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAs)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

57. The Government, as far as possible and as appropriate in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities, shall—

(a) implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), inclusive of its Articles, Protocols and Resolutions in pursuing the objectives of the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; *and*

(b) take general measures including the implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan, as it relates to the Province and the Balochistan Conservation Strategy as updated from time to time.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

58. (1) The Government shall—

(a) implement in the Province CITES, inclusive of its Articles and Appendices as amended by the Conference of Parties in their meetings and on which Pakistan has not filed its reservation;

(b) not allow internal trade in the Province in specimens of species included in Appendix- I; *and*

(c) regulate or control internal trade in specimens of species included in Appendices II and III by taking strict measures, if required to improve the conservation status of a species of wild animal or plant being trade:

Provided that the Government may provide exemption in limited number of cases that are recommended by the Government of Pakistan and are endorsed by the Board.

(2) The import and export of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the laws, Rules and procedures established by the Government of Pakistan and the CITES Management Authority.

(3) The Government shall take appropriate measures in respect of the CITES specimens and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof by:

(a) penalizing trade in, or possession of such specimens or both;

(b) confiscating or returning to the State of export or origin of such specimens, as advised by the CITES Management Authority;

(c) ensuring, as far as possible, that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay;

(d) requiring for presentation for clearance at ports of exit and entry designated by the Government of Pakistan; *and*

(e) monitoring that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment though the province, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

59. (1) The Government shall take migratory species related actions including by—

(a) paying whenever possible and appropriate, special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable and taking individually or in co-operation with other provinces, Islamabad Capital Territory, Northern Areas, AJ&K and FATA appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitats;

(b) avoiding any migratory species becoming endangered;

(c) co-operating in and supporting research relating to migratory species;

(d) providing immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix-I of CMS; *and*

(e) concluding Memoranda of Understanding with other provincial Governments, Islamabad Capital Territory, AJ&K and FATA Administration in Pakistan to restore the migratory species included in Appendix-II to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status, and to cover all conservation and management aspects. Where appropriate and feasible, each MoU should provide for, but not be limited to—

(i) the factors which may be harmful to that status;

(ii) coordinated conservation and management plans;

(iii) research into the ecology and population dynamics of the migratory species concerned, with special regard to migration;

(iv) the exchange of information on the migratory species concerned, special regard being paid to the exchange of results of research and of relevant statistics;

(v) exchange of information on substantial threats to the migratory species;

(vi) conservation and, where required and feasible, restoration of the habitats of importance in maintaining a favourable conservation status, and protection of such habitats from disturbances, including strict control of the introduction of, or control of already introduced exotic species detrimental to the migratory species;

(vii) maintenance of a network of suitable habitats appropriately disposed in relation to the migration routes;

(viii) where it appears desirable, the provision of new

habitats favourable to the migratory species or reintroduction of the migratory species into favourable habitats;

(ix) prevention, reduction, elimination of, to the maximum extent possible, or compensation for activities and obstacles which hinder or impede migration; or control of the release into the habitat of the migratory species of substances harmful to that migratory species;

(x) measures based on sound ecological principles to control and manage the taking of the migratory species;

(xi) procedures for coordinated action to suppress illegal taking; *and*

(xii) emergency procedures whereby conservation action will be considerably and rapidly strengthened when the conservation status of the migratory species is seriously affected.

(2) The Government shall prohibit the taking of wild animals belonging to Appendix-I of CMS with exceptions, if the taking is for—

(a) scientific purposes;

(b) the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species; *and*

(c) accommodating the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species; or extraordinary circumstances so require:

Provided that such exceptions are precise as to the content and are limited in space and time and such taking will not operate to the disadvantage of the species.

Ramsar Convention.

60. The Government shall designate suitable wetlands in the Province, through the Government of Pakistan, as Ramsar Sites under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Habitats of Migratory Waterfowl, manage the same and implement all other obligations in a prescribed manner.

The World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention (WHC).

61. (1) The Government shall, in implementing the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC), ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the natural heritage and associated cultural heritage situated in the Province as allowed by its resources, and, where appropriate, with any national or international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

(2) The Government shall ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated in the Province, endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate—

(a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

(b) to strengthen the Department for the protection, conservation and presentation of the natural heritage and

the associated cultural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

(c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the Province capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage;

(d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage;

(e) to foster the establishment or development of a provincial facility for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage and the associated cultural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field;

(f) not to take any deliberate measures that might damage directly or indirectly the natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage;

(g) submit to the Government of Pakistan an inventory of property forming part of the natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage, situated in the Province and suitable for inclusion in the national list. This inventory shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance;

(h) by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by the people of Balochistan of the natural heritage and the associated cultural heritage; *and*

(i) to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of the World Heritage Convention.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

62. The Government shall—

(a) endeavor to promote sequestration of carbon by effective management of Protected Areas and vegetation in the outer countryside to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and achieve a level within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner;

(b) promote sustainable management and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;

(c) prepare for adaptation to the impacts of climate change for the species, habitats and ecosystems; *and*

(d) develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in areas affected by drought and desertification, as well as torrent floods.

UN Framework Convention to Combat Desertification.

63. The Government shall meet the obligations under the UN Framework Convention to Combat Desertification (UNFCCD) relating to biodiversity, especially wildlife and Protected Areas in the Province.

CHAPTER- X

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Participation of Local Communities.

64. (1) The Department, wherever possible, shall—

(a) involve local communities in planning, managing, protection, conservation, sustainable use, captive breeding and trade of wildlife, biodiversity and other natural resources and management of Protected Areas; *and*

(b) promote and support formation and registration of organizations of local communities to manage wildlife, biodiversity, Protected Areas and eco-tourism.

(2) The Government may support formation and participation of local community organizations at the village, watershed or wider landscape levels in protection, preservation, conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, biodiversity and other natural resources, and planning and management of Protected Areas with awareness raising, capacity building and providing economic incentives.

(3) The Government may—

(a) accord recognition and legal status to the community organizations at various levels on such conditions as may be prescribed;

(b) delegate power to and authorize; *and*

(i) any representative of any community organization, recognized in clause (a) above to exercise powers in respect of any Protected Area which is managed fully or partly by that community or is involved in its management in any way; *and*

(ii) any representative of a Community Game Reserve established under section 39 and the owner of a Private Game Reserve established under section 38 to exercise powers in respect of the same.

Economic Incentives and Benefit Sharing.

65. (1) The Government will provide economic incentives to and share benefits accruing from wildlife, biodiversity and Protected Areas with the local communities involved in their management, through their organizations registered with the Government.

(2) On recognition under section 64 (3) (i), a community organization shall be entitled to equitable share, as may be prescribed, in benefits that may accrue from sustainable management of wildlife, biodiversity and other natural resources in a Protected Area owned by the Government, if it is managed by the community wholly or partially.

(3) A local community shall be entitled to receive and use the entire gross income (after deducting expenses) from a Community Game Reserve or which is owned or managed by it. However, the community will have to plough back at least 40 percent of the gross income 20/20 percent for improvement of that area and deposition of Government Revenue.

(4) The owner of a Private Game Reserve shall be entitled to receive and use the entire gross income (after deducting expenses) from a Private Game Reserve, which is owned or managed by him. However, he will have to plough back at least 20 percent of the gross income for improvement of the Private Game Reserve.

(5) The Government may make Rules to elaborate and implement the provisions of this section in entirety.

Co-management of Protected Areas.

66. (1) The Department may enter into an agreement with another organ of state, a local community, credible NGO or any other institution for–

(a) co-management of a part or whole area of a Protected Area; *and*

(b) regulation of human activities that affect the biodiversity, wildlife and other natural resources adversely:

Provided that the co-management contemplated in clause (a) above may not lead to fragmentation or duplication of management functions.

(2) A co-management agreement may provide for:

(a) delegation of authority by the Government to the other party to the agreement for discharging its role effectively;

(b) benefit sharing between the parties including the apportionment of any income from the Protected Area;

(c) the local use of natural resources of the Protected Area;

(d) access to the workers of the other party to the Protected Area;

(e) development of economic opportunities within and in the areas adjacent to the Protected Area including the buffer zone;

(f) development of local management capacity and exchange of knowledge;

(g) financial and other support to the other party to the agreement to ensure effective implementation of the co-management agreement;

(h) period monitoring of implementation of the agreement and its joint reporting by both parties;

(i) harmonization and integration of the management of cultural heritage resources in and around the protected area; *and*

(j) consistency with all other provisions of this Act.

(3) The authorized officer may terminate a co-management agreement, after giving reasonable notice to the other party, if the agreement is no effectively implemented or is inhibiting the attainment of the main management objectives of the Protected Area.

Commercial and community livelihood activities in Protected Areas.

67. The Government may allow commercial or livelihood activities as prescribed for communities in the Protected Areas in which extraction of resources or countryside recreation or ecotourism is allowed under the relevant sections subject to the conditions that—

(a) such activities shall not negatively affect the species and habitats and shall not disrupt the integrity of the ecological

systems;

(b) the biological resources shall be used wisely and sustainably; *and*

(c) the impact of activities on the biodiversity and the Protected Area will be monitored.

CHAPTER- XI

POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

Amendment to Schedules.

68. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend any Schedule in respect of the following:--

(a) addition to or deletion from or transfer to a Schedule of any species of wild animal;

(b) fix or alter the period during which any game animal may be hunted;

(c) open or close any geographical or administrative area in the outer country side to hunting of game animals; *and*

(e) revise the fees for various types of licenses and permits.

(2) The amendments as provided herein above sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following conditions:--

(a) any addition to or deletion from or transfer to a Schedule of any species of wild animal shall be strictly for its protection and conservation or sustainable use, as the case may be, based on its conservation status and shall not be for unsustainable harvest;

(b) the reasons and justifications for any addition, deletion or transfer shall be recorded in the official notification that is published in the Provincial Gazette; *and*

(c) temporary transfer of a species from Schedule-III of Protected Animals to the Schedule-I of Game Animals shall be prohibited, if it is against the spirit of original listing and the conservation status of the species.

Powers to Make Rules.

69. (1) The Government may make Rules, for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules, Regulations, Bye laws, Guidelines or Code of Conduct may provide for—

(a) powers and duties of the officers and other persons specially authorized to perform functions under this Act;

(b) forms and terms and conditions on which a license, special license, permit, special permit or private permit may be granted;

(c) fees to be charged for any license, special license, a permit, special permit or private permit;

(d) number and the sex of any species of game animals, that may be hunted under a license, special license, permit or special permit or private permit;

(e) the authorities by whom, and the conditions on and the

manner in which licenses or permits may be issued;

(f) approval and implementation of management plan of Protected Areas;

(g) bye laws of individual Protected Areas;

(h) disposal of arms; ammunition, other case property and specimens of wild animals confiscated under this Act;

(i) registration of community organizations; economic incentives to or benefit sharing with them;

(j) traditional uses in the Protected Areas;

(k) eco-tourism;

(l) captive breeding facilities and parent stock therefore;

(m) grant of reward to any person who renders help in prevention, detection or disposal of offences under this Act and Rules;

(n) grant of reward to any officer or other authorized person for extraordinary performance in respect of any provision or objective of this Act; *and*

(o) grant of award to any citizen or corporate entity for extraordinary performance or achievement in protection, conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, biodiversity and Protected Areas.

Rules and Regulations be notified.

70. All Rules, Regulations, Bye laws, Guidelines or Code of Conduct made by the Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall there upon have effect from the date it has been notified in the official gazette.

Delegation of Powers.

71. Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of the powers vested in it under the Act, to any Forest or Wildlife Officer: Provided that the officer delegated with such powers shall not be junior in rank to an officer of grade -18.

Officers invested with Certain Powers.

72. Government may delegate the following powers on any officer or any other person to carry out duties under this Act:—

(a) powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents and material objects;

(b) power to issue a search warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);

(c) power to hold inquiry in any offence under this Act, and in the course of such inquiry to receive and record evidence;

(d) power to prosecute any offender in any offence under this Act, in a case before a court of competent jurisdiction; *and*

(e) power to try an offence summarily under the Act.

Prevention of Commission of Offence.

73. Every officer or any other person authorized by Government in this behalf shall prevent by all lawful means the commission of any offence under this Act.

Search and Arrest without Warrant.

74. (1) Any officer or any other person authorized by Government in this behalf, may search any person, premises, vessel, vehicle, wild animal package, receptacle or covering, without warrant, so as to satisfy himself whether or not an

offence under this Act has been committed and arrest the offender without warrant.

(2) Every officer or the authorized person making an arrest under sub-section (1) above shall without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act release on bond, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or the officer in-charge of the nearest police station.

Seizure of Case Property.

75. Any officer or person authorized by Government in this behalf may—

(a) seize any wild animal, dead or alive, which has been hunted, killed, captured or acquired otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act; *and*

(b) seize any fire-arm, net, trap, snare, bow, arrow or any vehicle or vessel or anything what-so-ever used or suspected to have been used in the commission of an offence under this Act;

Confiscation of Case Property.

76. (1) Any officer or any other person authorized by Government in this behalf may confiscate any wild animal, dead or alive, its part, product or derivative or fire-arm, net, trap, snare, bow, arrow or any vehicle or vessel or anything what-so-ever used in the commission of offence in accordance with the decision of the offence case by the authorized officer or the relevant court;

(2) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, any officer authorized in this behalf may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, confiscate the property used in the commission of the offence.

Disposal of Case Property.

77. (1) The authorized officer after, consultation with the province of origin in Pakistan or the CITES Management Authority and/or CITES Scientific Authority, may return the confiscated specimen to the province of origin or the country of export or origin; or may gift or sell to any zoo or zoo like facility in the country or abroad on such conditions as deemed fit.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the officer or any other person authorized in this behalf may set free in the wild any live wild animal or sell or dispose it off and any part, product or derivative seized under sections 25, 33 and 76; and may, subject to the determination of the rights thereto, deal with the proceeds in such a manner as deemed fit.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law, any person authorized in this behalf may sell any property, subject to speedy and natural decay, seized under sections 25, 33 and 76 and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Compounding Offence Cases.

78. (1) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, empower an officer to—

(a) receive from any person against whom reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Act, a sum of money by way of compensation value for such offence; *and*

(b) release the property, which has been seized as liable to confiscation, on receipt the value thereof, as estimated by an officer authorized in this behalf.

(2) On the receipt of compensation or value of property or both as prescribed or estimated by an authorized officer in case it is not prescribed, the suspected person if in custody, shall be discharged and the property; if any, seized shall be released and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person

or property.

(3) The sum of money accepted as compensation value under clause (a) of sub-section (1) in any one case shall in no case exceed the sum of one hundred thousand rupees for single wild animal.

(4) The officer authorized in this behalf may give as reward a portion of the amount realized as compensation value and fine under sub-section (3) above to the person who helped in detection, registration and/or disposal of offence case. Such reward shall not exceed one-fourth of the amount so realized.

Wildlife Force.

79. (1) The entire forest and wildlife establishment under Government, excluding ministerial staff, for the purpose of this Act, shall be deemed to be a Wildlife Force and shall be constituted in the prescribed manner.

(2) Members of the Wildlife Force shall wear such uniform as may be prescribed.

(3) The Wildlife Force shall be equipped with such arms and ammunition, vehicles, vessels, tools, equipment and communication system as may be deemed appropriate and necessary by Government.

(4) The Forest & Wildlife Officer may use such force as may be reasonable in the circumstances to arrest the offender, seize the case property, recover the produce, detain or take into custody any Wildlife offender or case property or prevent the escape of any person concerned or likely to be concerned in a Wildlife offence or prevent the removal of any timber or forest produce in respect of which any such offence has occurred or is likely to occur.

(5) Provided that where it becomes necessary to stop for checking, searching and apprehending any mechanically propelled vehicle, boat, launch, railway wagon, pack animal, cart and carriage or any kind of conveyance, the Forest & Wildlife Officer may use or cause to be used all force and means for stopping, checking, searching and apprehending it, or preventing its escape, but shall open fire only when it becomes absolutely necessary in self defense or on the specific order of a Forest & Wildlife Officer not below the rank of a Range Forest & Wildlife Officer / Sub Divisional Officer, Wildlife if opening of fire in his opinion was necessary for the stoppage of a vehicle/conveyance or apprehension of the offender.

(6) The Forest & Wildlife Officer may enter any premises, enclosure, or any building, to make a search and seizure of wild animal; kept illegally, living or dead or any part thereof and arrest offender, or break open the lock of any door, fixture or conveyance for purpose of search and seizure of wild animal living or dead or every part thereof or case property or arrest of offender.

(7) The Forest & Wildlife Officer shall have the powers to hold enquiry or investigation into wildlife offence and in the course of such enquiry or investigation, to receive and record statements.

(8) The Forest & Wildlife Officer shall have the power of Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents and material objects for purpose of enquiry and investigation.

(9) The Forest & Wildlife Officer not below the rank of Range Forest Officer or Sub Divisional Officer Wildlife shall hold investigation of Wildlife offences as per Criminal Procedure Code 1898 and submit challan to the competent court of jurisdiction through the concerned District Forest & Wildlife Officer.

(10) The Investigating Officer shall be given all lawful facilities by the concerned Police Station House Officer/Levies Thana in charge of a particular

jurisdiction to investigate the case according to laid down procedure of law.

(11) The Forest & Wildlife Officer having the power of a Magistrate first Class or a Forest Magistrate shall issue a search warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, where deemed necessary.

(12) Any evidence recorded under sub-section (4) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Court to the same extent as evidence recorded by the police officer during investigation: provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

(13) A Forest & Wildlife Officer/official is as good a witness as anyone from public until and unless evidence is brought on record to disbelieve him or his ulterior motive is proved.

(14) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted except with the previous sanction in writing of Government, against any Forest & Wildlife Officer in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) above.

CHAPTER XII

INDEMNITY AND REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTY

Interference in Duty.

80. No person shall interfere or attempt to interfere in the performance of any function or in the discharge of any duty by any authorized person under this Act.

Officers to be Public Servants.

81. Any officer or person authorized under any provision of this Act to do a certain thing or act in a certain manner shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

Protection of Action by Officers.

82. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie in any court against any officer empowered under this Act, for anything done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of any provision of this Act.

Removal of difficulty.

83. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, give such directions as it may consider necessary for the removal of such difficulty.

CHAPTER- XIII

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Duty to produce Permit on demand.

84. Every person in possession of any wild animal specified in Schedule-II shall produce Certificate of Lawful Possession on demand made by any officer authorized by Government in this behalf.

Duty to Help in Detection and Prosecution of Offence.

85. Any worker or a person living in a protected area or collecting natural resources including wood, fish, wild animal, plant, mineral, water or grazing livestock, mining, police man, village headman, chairman or member of Union Council and all Government servants working in a Protected Area at any time shall be bound, in the absence of reasonable excuse, to-

(a) give to any officer or any person authorized in this behalf by Government information in respect of any snaring, killing, trapping, netting, unauthorized hunting, transport, transfer and trade of specimens of wild animals or any other offence under this Act committed within the limits of jurisdiction of such person or place of work or residence, as soon as the commission of such offence comes to his knowledge;

(b) help the wildlife, Protected Area or forest staff or any other authorized person in apprehending the offender, taking in possession the case property; *and*

(c) appear as witness during the trial of case by the court.

Duty of Staff of Security Agencies.

86. (1) Any police officer or staff of other law enforcing agencies including levies and coast guards shall, upon request made by any officer or person authorized under this Act, assist him in due discharge of his duties under this Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Station House Officer of the Police Station, in whose jurisdiction the offence has taken place, to produce the accused in the court during the hearing of the offence case.

CHAPTER- XIV

TRIAL OF OFFENCE CASES

Jurisdiction of the Court.

87. All the offences punishable under this Act shall be tried by a Court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class, within whose Jurisdiction the offences fall committed, in accordance with the punishment provided for the offence.

Provided that the Government may for any Local area in place of a Judicial Magistrate, appoint any of its officer to be a Special Magistrate as per procedure laid down in section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898), for trial of offences under this Act with power of summary trial as provided under Section 89, by a notification in the official Gazette.

Lodging of Complaint.

88. The authorized Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act on the complaint made by—

(a) any officer or any other person authorized by Government in this behalf; *or*

(b) any person by whom the offence was reported to the authorized officer but no action was taken within one month of the receipt of such a report.

Summary Trial.

89. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act No.V of 1898) but subject to hereinafter sub-section (3), the Court shall summarily try an offence punishable under this Act and impose punishment of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding one million rupees.

(2) The Court shall conduct the summary trial of an offence under the Act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act No. V of 1898) relating to the summary trials.

(3) If the Court is of opinion that the nature of the offence does justify summary trials, it may conduct proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act No. V of 1898).

Onus of Proof.

90. (1). When in any proceedings taken or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any specimen of wild animal is the property of the Government; such property shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, until the contrary is proved.

(2). When any offence takes place at a time and a place that nobody could have witnessed, the onus of proof of not committing such an offence shall lie on the accused.

Prosecution under other Laws.

91. Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent from prosecuting any person under any other law for any act or omission which also constitutes an offence under this Act or from being liable under any other law to any higher punishment or penalty than under this Act.

CHAPTER- XV

PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENT

Penalties and Punishment.

92. (1) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of this Act or the Rules and Regulations made thereunder shall be punished as provided in Schedule- V.

(2) Whoever, having been convicted already of an offence under sub-section (1) above is again convicted of an offence under the Act, shall on every subsequent conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months, or with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees in addition to the value of the wild animal, parts, products or derivatives about which an offence has been committed or both, and his fire-arm, vehicle, appliance or anything used in the commission of the offence and his license, permit or special permit issued under this Act, shall be confiscated and he shall not be eligible to such license, permit, or a special permit, as the case may be, for a period of two years.

(3) The property confiscated as contained in sections 25, 33 and 76 above shall become the property of the Government, and may be disposed off by the Department in a manner as may be prescribed.

Abetment of Offence.

93. Abetment of any offence under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be punishable as for the offence.

Determination of the Value.

94. The Government shall determine the value of wild animals and trophies, inter alia possessed, hunted, trapped, captured, or killed in violation of any provision of this Act. The value shall be determined on annual basis and notified in the official Gazette.

Imprisonment for non-payment of fine or value of the wild animal.

95. (1) The imprisonment for the non-payment of fine or value of the wild animal or both shall run consecutively after the service of the term of imprisonment imposed.

(2) The term of imprisonment under sub-section (1) above shall be calculated at the rate of one day for each Rs. 1000. In case of a fraction, the term of imprisonment shall be one full day.

CHAPTER- XVI

REPEALS AND SAVINGS

Repeals and Saving.

96. (1) The Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act, 1974 (Act No. XIX of 1974) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act, 1974 (Act No. XIX of 1974) hereinabove sub-section (2), hereinafter referred as the repeal Act, all the rules, regulations, bye laws made or saved, licenses, permits, orders and notifications issued, anything done, action taken, obligation, liability, penalty or punishment incurred, inquiry or proceeding commenced, officer appointed or person authorized, jurisdiction or powers conferred under any of the provisions of the repealed Act, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall continue to be in force , and deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorized, conferred, made, imposed, assessed, released or issued under this Act and any enactment or document referring to any of the said provisions shall, as far as, may be construed to refer to this Act or the corresponding provision thereof, until they are repealed, rescinded, withdrawn, cancelled, replaced or modified in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE– I

{See Section 2 (m) (pp) (aaaa) (dddd) (mmmm), 16 (P) and 68}

GAME ANIMALS

(This may be hunted only under a valid hunting license or permit)

PART– A

WATERFOWL AND WADERS

(Required a small game hunting license for hunting)

Sr. No.	Name of wild animal			Number allowed	Times and season when hunting permitted
	Technical	English	Local		
I. ANATIDAE – DUCKS					
1.	Dendrocycna javanica.	Lesser whistling Teal/ Duck.	*Silahli.*	Hunting of permitted species only; Bag not to exceed ten ducks per license on any permitted hunting day and thirty in a hunting season.	First November to twenty-eighth February excluding the time before sunrise and after sunset.
2.	Dendrocycna bicolor.	Large whistling Teal/ Duck.	*Bara Silahli, Chuka.*		
3.	Tadorna ferruginea.	Ruddy shelduck or Brahminy Duck.	*Surkhab, Chakwa, Lal Surkhab.*		
4.	Tadorna tadorna.	Common shelduck.	*Safro Chakwa, Safed Surkhab.*		
5.	Anas acuta.	Pintail	*Sanh, Sikhpar, Digosh.*		
6.	Anas crecca.	Common Teal.	*Keraputari, Suchuruka, Huraro.*		
7.	Anas platyrhynchos.	Mallard.	*Chaka, Nilsar, Nilrugi.*		
8.	Anas falcata.	Falcated Teal.	*Chotiya, Wano hurwa.*		
9.	Anas Penelope.	Eurasian Wigeon.	*Peasan, Partarui, Lalsar.*		
10.	Anas querquedula.	Garganey.	*Chai Putari.*		
11	Anas strepera.	Gadwall.			
12.	Anas clypeata.	Shoveller.	*Tidari, Punana, Tarakwala, Ghira.*		
13.	Netta rufina.	Red-crested Pochard.	*Lalsar.*		

14.	Aythya ferina.	Common Pochard.	*Burarna, Thurhandao.*		
15.	Aythya nyroca.	White-eyed Pochard.	*Karachiya. Burar Mada, Lalbigri Budha.*		
16.	Aythya baeri.	Baer's Pochard.			
17.	Aythya fuligula.	Tufted Duck.	*Dubara, Abtak Bohwara.*		
18.	Aythya marila.	Greater Scaup.			
19.	Clangula hyemalis.	Long tailed Duck.			
20.	Bucephala clangula.	Golden eye Duck.	*Kumbaro.*		
21.	Mergellus albellus.	Smew.	*Dayali, Jhalli.*		
22.	Mergus merganser.	Common Merganer.			
23.	Mergus serrator.	Red-breasted Merganser.			
II. <u>RALLIDAE - COOTS AND MOORHENS.</u>					
1.	Fulicula atra.	Coot.	*Khushkal Dasari, Kanramdab.*	Up to fifteen coots of all species combined may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting Day.	First November to twenty-eighth February excluding the time before sunrise and after sunset.
2.	Amaurornis phoenicurus.	White-breasted Moorhen.	*Dawak, Pampaira, Kuraki.*		
3.	Gallinula chloropus.	Moorhen.	*Jal Murghi* *Dakabpairs.*		
4.	Prophyrio porphyrio.	Purple Moorhen.	*Kaim, Kulang,Cajro.*		
III. <u>CHARADRIIDAE - PLOVERS, SANDPIPERS, SNIPE AND CERTAIN OTHER WADERS</u>					
1.	Vanellus leucurus.	White Tailed Lapwing.		Up to twenty birds combined of the species listed here may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting. day.	First November to twenty-eighth February.
2.	Vanellus vanellus spp.	Lapwing.	*Rodhur, Shaz Tittj.*		
3.	Vanellus indicus.	Red-wattled Lapwing.	*Tita, Titori, Tatechar.*		
4.	Vanellus malabaricus.	Yellow-wattled Lapwing.	*Zirdi, Jithiri.*		

5.	Pluvialis dominica.	Eastern Golden Plover.	*Sona Batan.*		
6.	Gallinago gallinago.	Fantail Snipe/ Common Snipe.	*Pakhi, Jalari.*		
7.	Gallinago stenura.	Pintail Snipe/ Common Snipe.	*Pakhi, Jalakri, Kadakhocha.*		
8.	Lymnocryptes minimia.	Jack Snip.	*Choto Chaha, Asraf Pak.*		
9.	Rostratula benghalensis.	Painted Snipe.	*Rajchaha, Baggargi.*		
IV. BURHINIDAE - STONE CURLEWS OR STONE PLOVERS.					
	Technical	**English**	**Local**		
1.	Burhinus grallarius.	Stone Curlew.	*Lambi Karakwanak, Basirl.*	Up to five curlews may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day	First November to twenty-eighth February

PART– B

ANIMALS OTHER THAN WATERFOWL AND WADERS

(Required a Small Game Hunting License for hunting)

Sr. No.	**Name of wild animal**			**Number allowed**	**Time and season when hunting permitted**
	Technical	**English**	**Local**		
I. PHASIANIDAE - CHUKOR PARTRIDGES, SEESEE QUAILS.					
1.	Ammoperdix griseogularis.	See see Partridge.	*Kuckie, Chauklau, Siai.*	Up to five (5) may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day.	First November to twenty-eight February.
2.	Alectoris gracea.	Chukor partridge.	*Chukor, Chakur, Chukra, Khonk Charu, Zerk.*	Up to five may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than five hunts in the entire hunting season in any year.	First November to twenty-eight February.
3.	Francolinus francolinus asiae.	Black Partridge/ Black Francolin.	*Kala Titar, Tetra, Karo Titra, Kais Titar.*	Up to three may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than three hunts in the entire hunting season in any year	First November to twenty-eight February.

4.	Perdix perdix.	Grey partridge.	*Bhoora Titar*	Up to three may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than three hunts in the entire hunting season in any year	First November to twenty-eight February.
5.	Coturnix coromandelica.	Rain Quail.	*Buster.*	Up to fifteen may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than five hunts in the entire hunting season in any year.	First November to twenty-eight February.
II. PTERICLDIDAE – SANDGROUSE					
1.	Pterocles exustus.	Chestnut-beiled Sandgrouse.	*Bhat titar, Gero Bakht, Bakh.*	Up to five of all species of sand grouse combined may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than three hunts in the entire hunting season in any year	First November to twenty-eight February.
2.	Pterocles senegallus.	Spotted Sand grouse.			
3.	Pterocles orientalis.	Imperial Sand Grouse.	*Bhat Titar, Gero Bakht, Bakh.*		
4.	Pterocles coronatus.	Coronetted Sand Grouse.	*Bhatta, Bal.*		
5.	Pterocles indicus.	Close-barred or Painted Sand Grouse/ Indian Sandgrouse.	*Harisia, Sina Dukru.*		
III. COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES					
1.	All pigeon species infamily Columbidae other than the members of genus Ducula (e.g.Imperial Pigeon and Green pigeons)	Rock pigeon and other species of pigeon	*Kabootar*	Up to five of all permitted species of pigeons may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than three hunts in the entire hunting season in any year	First November to twenty-eight February.
2.	All dove species in family Columbidae	All species of doves commonly found in the Province	*Fakhta*	Up to five of all permitted species of doves may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day but not more than three hunts in the entire hunting season in any year	First November to twenty-eight February.
IV. LEPORIDAE – LEPUS: HARES					
1.	Lepus capensis	Cape Hare	*Khargosh*	Up to five of all species of hares combined may be hunted per license on any permitted hunting day	First November to twenty-eight February.
2.	Lepus nigricollis	Indian Hare	*Khargosh*		
3.	Lepus arabicus	Arabian Hare	*Khargosh*		

PART– C

WILD ANIMALS FOR LIMITED HUNTING

(Required a Trophy Hunting Permit or a Big Game Hunting Permit for hunting)

Sr. No.	Name of Wild animal			Regulation of and restrictions on hunting	Times and season when hunting permitted
	Technical	English	Local		
1.	Capra falconeri Jerdoni.	Straight- horned Markhor, Suleiman Markhor.	*Rawaachi Buzkhui.*	(a) Hunting would be limited to the annual hunting quota to be fixed by the NCCW; *and* (b) Hunting is not permitted in a strict nature reserve, wildlife sanctuary, national park, natural heritage site and core zone of a biosphere reserve.	First December to thirty-first January.
2.	Capra falconeri chialtanensis	Chiltan Goat.	*Chiltan Markhor*		
3.	Capra falconeri megaceros.	Kabul Markhor.			
4.	Capra hircus/ Capra aegagrus.	Wild goat/ Ibex	*Ter, Sarah, Pashin, Pachin*		
5.	Ovis orientalis	Urial, Shapu	*Hurial, Shah Kohi, Koch, Gad, Garand*		

PART– D

HOUBARA BUSTARD

(Required a Houbara Hunting Permit for hunting)

Sr. No.	Name of Wild animal			Regulation of and restrictions on hunting	Times and season when hunting permitted
	Technical	English	Local		
1.	Chlamydotis undulata.	Houbara bustard.	*Talore.*	(a) Limited hunting may be allowed in exceptional cases subject to— (i) hunting in the allotted area only; (ii) hunting only when dignitary himself is hunting; (iii) bag limit; *and* (iv) strict monitoring by the senior staff of the Department; (b) no hunting in a strict	Houbara Hunting Permit up to one (1) hundred birds from 15 November to 15 February.

				nature reserve, wildlife sanctuary, national park, natural heritage site and core zone of a biosphere reserve; (c) no allotment of or hunting in the breeding areas of houbara in the Province; (d) no import or re- export of falcons for hunting without CITES import/re-export permit; (e) no export of houbara, weather dead or alive without CITES export permit; *and* (f) Houbara hunting fee at the rate of rupees ten (10) million per dignitary.	

SCHEDULE– II

{See Section 2 (aaaa), 21,68 and 84}

LAWFUL POSSESSION OF WILD ANIMALS

A live wild animal or its trophy (animal, parts, products and derivatives) as specified in the Table below, may be possessed in the Province on obtaining a License/ Certificate of Lawful Possession from the authorized officer.

Sr. No.	Wild Animal that may be possessed on obtaining a Certificate of Lawful Possession	Conditions for the Certificate
1.	Trophy of any game animal hunted or acquired lawfully under this Act	(a) Proof required; *and* *(b)* Trophy shall be tagged.
2.	Any game animal as the Government may specify by a notification in the Official Gazette.	(a) Proof required; *and* (b) Live animal shall be ringed.
3.	Any live wild animal or its trophy for which a valid possession certificate/ license issued under the Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act 1974) Act No.XIX of 1974, is held	(a) Production of the valid possession certificate/ license; (b) Live animal shall be ringed; *and* *(c)* Trophy shall be tagged
4.	Any trophy of a wild animal acquired lawfully before the commencement of the Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act 1974.	(a) Proof required; *and* (b) Trophy shall be tagged.
5.	Any live wild animal or trophy of a wild animal listed in the First Schedule of Game Animals of the Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act 1974, acquired lawfully before the commencement of this Act	(a) Proof required; (b) Live animal shall be ringed; *and* (c) Trophy shall be tagged.
6.	Trophy of Urial and Sind Ibex if covered by a Trophy Hunting Permit or a Big Game Hunting Permit under the Act	(a) Proof required; *and* (b) Trophy shall be tagged.
7.	Any live wild animal or trophy that can be possessed lawfully under the relevant Schedules to the Acts/Ordinances in vogue in other provinces, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	(a) Only if acquired lawfully before or after the commencement of this Act on production of proof and within three months of the enactment of this Act if acquired or possessed before. (b) Live animal shall be ringed; *and* (c) Trophy shall be tagged.
8.	Any live wild animal of foreign origin or its trophy ((including parts, products or derivatives) that is listed on Appendices of CITES or on Appendices of CMS.	(a) Only if acquired and imported lawfully, on production of proof, within three months of its acquiring or import whichever is earlier; (b) Live animal shall be ringed; *and* (c) Trophy shall be tagged.

SCHEDULE– III

{See sections 2(sss)(aaaa) and 68}

PROTECTED ANIMALS

(Which shall not be hunted, killed, trapped, captured or traded)

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th colspan="4">PROTECTED WILD ANIMALS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="4">All wild mammals when immature or not fully grown.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="4">All female Game Animals when—
(a) they are pregnant;
(b) in a condition that indicates that they are suckling or feeding young; and
(c) accompanied by their immature offspring.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td colspan="4">All females of Wild Mammals, —</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Family/Genus/Species</td><td>English Name</td><td>Local Name</td><td>Remarks</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(a) Capra falconeri Jerdoni.</td><td>Straight- horned Markhor, Suleiman Markhor</td><td>Rawaachi, Buzkhui</td><td rowspan="2">Exception in hunting limited to the annual hunting quota fixed by the NCCW.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(b) Capra falconeri megaceros.</td><td>Kabul Markhor.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(c) Capra falconeri chialtanensis.</td><td>Chiltan Goat.</td><td>Chiltan Markhor.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(d) Capra aegagrus.</td><td>Sind wild goat/ Ibex.</td><td>Ter, Sarah, Pashin, Pachin.</td><td rowspan="2">Exception in hunting limited to the annual hunting quota fixed by the NCCW.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(e) Ovis orientalis.</td><td>Urial, Shapu.</td><td>Hurian, Shah Kohi, Koch, Gad, Garand</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(f) Gazelle gazelle.</td><td>Chinkara Gazelle.</td><td>Chinkara, Kal-punchh Gora Hiran, Chitka Hiran, Chiatica, Abdu. Ask, Phaskela, Area Cambat. Gajar, Onsahkai.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(g) Gazelle subgutturosa.</td><td>Goitred Gazelle or Persian Gazelle.</td><td>Pharal Ghazal.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(h) Hyelaphus porcinus.</td><td>Hog Deer.</td><td>Pahra.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(i) ursus thibetanus gedrosianus.</td><td>Balochistan black bear.</td><td>Haput, Mum.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(j) Ursus thibetanus thibetanus.</td><td>Himalayan black bear.</td><td>Kala richh, Bhalu.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	(k) Panthera pardus.	Leopard.	*Tendwa, Cheeta, Bagh, Suh.*	
	(l) Acinonyx jubatus.	Cheetah , Gurk.	*Cheetah.*	Almost extinct.
	(m) Canis lupus.	Grey Wolf.	*Bharhia.*	
	(n) Caracal .	Caracal	*Siah-goosh, Ech.*	
	(o) Felis manul.	Pallas cat.		
	(p) Felis margarita.	Sand Cat.		
	(q) Fellis Libyca.	Desert Cat.	*Jhang Meno*	
	(r) Martes foina.	Beech or Stone Marten.		
	(s) Cracutas cracutas.	Striped Hyena.	*Lagar Bagar.*	
	(t) Mellivora capensis.	Honey badger.	*Gorpat.*	
	(u) Zaglossus spp.	Spiny ant eaters e.g. pangolin.		
	(v) Vulpes cana.	Blanford Fox.	*Loamri.*	
	(w) Vulpes vulpes.	Red Fox.	*Lal Loamri.*	
	(x) Macaca mulatta villosa.	Himalayan Rhesus monkey.	*Bandar, Punj, Markat.*	Traffic and transfer of Rhesus monkey from ICT, KPK and Punjab Province to and its possession is to be controlled or regulated.
	(y) Lutra lutra	Common otter.	*Sag-i-aab Ludher, Ud- bilawo, Pani ka kutta*	
	(z) Lutra perspicillata	Smooth coated otter.	*Ludher, Ludra, Udni.*	
4.	All species of Marine mammals including the following:			
	(a) Platanista indi syn. Platinista minor.	Indus blind dolphin.		
	(b) Sousa spp.	Dolphins.		
	(c) Sousa chinenis.	Plumbeous dolphin or Humpback dolphin.		
	(d) Tursiops truncates.	Bottle nosed dolphin.		
	(e) Neophocaena phocaenoides.	Finless Porpoise.	*Tibi.*	
	(f) Balaenoptera physalus.	Fin whale.		

	(g) Balaenoptera brydei.	Bryde's whale.		
	(h) Dugong dugon.	Dugong or sea cow.		May occur in the coastal waters near the Pak- Iran border
5.	All individuals of the following species, genera, family of Birds:			
	(a) All members of family **ARDEIDAE**;			
	(i) All Herons, Night Herons, Paddy birds, Egrets.			
	(b) All members of family PELECANIDAE, i. e all Pelicons, including the following:			
	(i) Pelecanus crispus.	Dalmatian Pelican.		
	(ii) Pelecanus onocrotalus.	Great White Pelican or Eastern White Pelican.		
	(iii) Pelecanus philippensis.	Spot-billed Pelican or Gray Pelicon.		
	(c) All members of family CICONIDAE i.e. all Stroks, including the following:			
	(i) Ciconia nigra.	Black Stork		
	(d) All members of family THRESKIONTHIIDAE i.e. all Ibises and Spoonbills.			
	(e) All members of family PHOENICOPTERIDAE i.e. all Flamingos			
	(f) All members of genera Anser and Branta of family ANATIDAE i.e. all Geese incliuding:			
	Anser erythropus.	Lesser White-fronted Goose Bar-headed Goose		
	(g) All members of the genus Cygnus of family ANATIDAE i. e. all Swans.			
6.	The following species of Ducks, Moorhens, Lapwing and snipes:			
	(a) Marmaronetta angustirostris.	Marbled Duck.		
	(b) Aythya nyroca.	Ferruginous Duck.		
	(c) Anas angustirostris.	Marbled Teal.	*Choi, Lanjho, Dudjalri.*	
	(d) Anas poecilorhyncha.	Spot-billed duck.	*Garmpai, Gugral, Hampur, Hangro.*	Breeds in Balochistan.
	(e) Anas Formosa.	Baikal Teal.		
	(f) Nettapus coromandelicus.	Cotton Teal.	*Giri, Garria*	
	(g) Oxyura leucocephala.	White-headed duck or Stiff- tailed duck.		
	(h) Cairina scutulata.	White-winged wood duck.		

	(i) Rhodonessa caryophyllacea.	Pink headed duck.		
	(j) Phalaropus lobatus.	Red necked Phalarope.		Visits Zangi Nawar during autumn and spring.
	(K) Podiceps cristatus.	Great Crested Grebe.		Breeds at Bund. Khush Dil Khan
	(l) Chettusia gregaria/ Vanellus gregarius.	Sociable Lapwing.		
7.	All members of family Accipitridae, i.e. all Hawks, Vultures. Kites, Buzzards, Eagles. Harriers and Ospreys			
8.	All members of family Falconidae, all Falcons, Kestrels, Hobbies including the following exception in trapping of limited number of Saker Falcons if allowed by NCCW:			
	(a) Haliaeetus albicilla.	While-teciled sea Eagle.		
	(b) Haliaeetus leucoryphus.	Pallas's Sea-Eagle.		
	(c) Aquila clanga.	Greater Spotted Eagle.		
	(d) Aquila heliacals.	Eastren Imperial Eagle.		
	(e) Falco jugger.	Laggar *Falcon.*		
	(f) Falco pelegrinoides.	Barbary *Falcon.*		
	(g) Falco peregrines.	Peregrine Falcon/ Shaheen falcon.		
	(h) Falco naumanni.	Lesser Kestrel.		
9.	All strigiforms, i.e. owls (Uloo). All members of strigiforms order i.e.owls			
10.	All members of Picidae family, i.e. Woodpeckers (Hudhud, Tarkhaan)			
11.	All members of Pycnonotidae family, i.e. Bulbul.			
12.	All members of Sturnidae family, i.e. Starlings (Tiliars).			
13.	All members of family PHASIANIDAE including the following i.e. Peasants, Partridges and quails, other than those specified in schedule-II:			
	(a) Tragopan melanocephalus.	Western horned tragopan.	*Dana Geer.*	
	(b) Lophophorus impejanus.	Himalayan Monal pheasant.	*Murgh-i Zarreen.*	
	(c) Pterocles alchata.	Large Pin-tailed Sand groax.	*Bhat Titar.*	

	(d) Coturnix coturnix.	Common Quail.	Quail.	
14.	All members of family GRUIDAE, i.e. all cranes, including the following:			
	(a) Grus leucogeranus.	White Siberian crane.	*Safed Koonj*	
	(b) Anthropoides virgo.	Demoiselle crane.	*Koong*	
	(c) Grus grus.	Eurasian crane or Common crane.	*Koonj*	
	(d) Grus antigone.	Saurus crane.	*Sarus Koonj*	
15.	All members of family OTIDIDAE, i.e. all Bustards, including the following:			
	(a) Chlamydotis undulate.	Houbara Bustard.	*Talore.*	
	(b) Sypheotides indicus.	Lesser Florican.	*Chhoti talore.*	
	(c) Ardeotis nigriceps.	Great Indian bustard.	*Bari talore.*	
16.	All members of genus Ducula; all imperial pigeons (Kabootar), including the following:			
	(a) Psittacula eupatria	Alexandrian parrot	*Lal par wala tota.*	
	(b) Treron apicauda	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon.	*Harial.*	
17.	All individuals of the following species, genera or families of reptiles:			
	(a) Crocodilus palustris.	Marsh Crocodile.	*Muggar, Maggar Machh.*	
	(b) Crocodilus porosus.	Estuarine Crocodile.	*Maggar.*	
	(c) Gavialis gangeticus.	Gharial.	*Soondy.,Maggar Sansar*	
	(d) Python molurus molurus.	Indian Python.	*Azdha, or Arar. Azdaha.*	Exception killing in self defence.
	(e) Eirenis perriea.	Dark Headed Dwarf Racer.		Exception killing in self defence.
	(f) Coluber karelini karelini.	Spotted Desert Racer.		Exception killing in self defence
	(g) Coluber rhodorachis rhodorachis.	Cliff Racer.		
	(h) Coluber ventromaculatus.	Plain's Racer.		
	(i) Boiga trigonata melanocephala melanocephala.	Dark Headed Gamma Snake.		Exception killing in self defence.

	(j) Lytorhynchus maynardi.	Maynard's Awl-headed Snake.		Exception killing in self defence.
	(k) Spalerosophis atriceps.	Royal Snake. Red Spotted Royal Snake		
	(l) Spalerosophis diadema.	Diadem Snake.		
	(m) Ptyas mucosus.	Rat Snake. Dhaman or Orieald		
	(n) Boa constrictor occidentalis.	Boa.	*Do mooie.*	
	(o) Eryx Tataricus speciosus.	Tartary Sand Boa.		
	(p) Naja naja naja.	Cobra. Indian Cobra	*Kobra saanp.*	Exception killing in self defence.
	(q) Naja naja oxiana.	Cobra. Oxus Cobra	*Kobra saanp.*	
	(r) Lycodon striatus.	Wolf Snake. Barred Wolf Snake.		
	(s) Psammophis schokari.	Afro-Asian Sand Snake.		
	(t) Telescopus rhinopoma.	Cat Snake.Snake		
	(u) Echis carinatus.	Saw-scaled viper.		
	(v) Eristicophis macmahonii.	McMahon's Viper/ Leafnose Viper.		
	(w) Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi.	Turkistan Rock Gecko.		
	(x) Agamura femoralis.	Sharp-tailed spider Gecko.		
	(y) Crossobamon lumsdenii.	Lumsden's Sand Gecko/ Balochistan rund Gecko.		
	(z) Crossobamon maynardi.	Whip tailed Sand Gecko.		
	(aa) Tropiocolotes depressus.	Moutain Dwarf Gecko/ Persian pygmy Gecko.		
	(ab) Eublepharis macularius.	Pakistani leopard gecko or Fat-tailed Gecko.		
	(ac) Bunopus tuberculatus.	Baluch rock gecko/ Baluch ground Gecko.		
	(ad) Hemidactylus brookii.	Brook's house gecko.		
	(af) Hemidactylus flaviviridis.	Yellow-spotted gecko/ Yellow-bellied House Gecko.		
	(ag) Hemidactylus leschenaultii leschenaultii.	Marbled tree gecko.		
	(ah) Hemidactylus triedrus.	Termite hill gecko.		

	(ai) Agamura persica.	Persian Spider Gecko. Gecko		
	(aj) Cyrtopodion aganuroides.	Nikolsky Iranian Spider Gecko		
	(ak) Teratoscincus microlepis.	Baloch Plate-tailed or Small-scaled Wonder Gecko.		
	(al) Teratoscincus scincus.	Turkistan plate-tailed Gecko		
	(am) Tropiocolotes helenae.	Banded Dwarf Gecko or Common Wonder Gecko		
	(an) Agama nupta nupta.	Large-scaled Rock lizard, Gecko		
	(ao) Calotes versicolor.	Oriental Garden Lizard.		
	(ap) Laudakia tuberculata.	Kashmir Rock Lizard.		
	(aq) Trapelus agilis.	Brilliant Ground agama/ lizard.		
	(ar) Agama nupta fusca.	Yellow-headed lizard.		
	(as) -	-		
	(at) Phrynocephalus scutellatus.	Gray Toad Agama/lizard.		
	(au) Phrynocephalus leuteoguttatus.	Yellow-speckled Toad headed Agama.		
	(av) Phrynocephalus ornatus.	Ornated Toad-head Agama.		
	(aw) Phrynocephalus maculates.	Black-tailed Toad-head Agama		
	(ax) Uromastyx hardwickii.	Indian Spiny-tailed lizard, Lizard	*Saanda.*	
	(ay) Uromastyx asmussi.	Baloch Spiny-tailed lizard.		
	(az) Acanthodactylus cantoris.	Indian Firinge-toed sand lizard, Sand Lizard		
	(ba) Ophiomorus tridactylus.	Indian Sand-Swimmer skink.		
	(bb) Chamaeleo zeylanicus.	Indian chamaeleon.	*Girgit, rang, badal*	
	(bc) Ophisaurus apodus.	Glass Lizard/ legless lizard		
	(bd) Ablepharus pannonicus.	Asian snake eyed Skink.		
	(be) Mabuya carinata.	Common keeled skink.		
	(bf) Mabuya dissimilis.	Striped grass skink.		
	(bg) Eremias acutirostris.	Reticulate Desert recerta, Lacerta		

	(bh) Eremias scripta.	Caspian Desert Lacerta.		
	(bi) Eremias aporosceles.	Chagai Desert Lacerta.		
	(bj) Eremias velox persica.	Persian Steppe lacerta.		
	(bl) Eremias guttulata.	Long-tailed Desert lacerta.		
	(bm) Ophiomorus raithmai.	Eastern sandfish skink.		
	(bn) Ophiomorus brevipes.	Short-toed Sand skink.		
	(bo) Varanus bengalensis.	Bengal monitor.	*Goh, Bari Chapkali, Ram Gaddi, Suna Gaddi or Kala Gaddi.*	
	(bp) Varanus flavescens.	Yellow monitor.	*Peeli Goh.*	
	(bq) Varanus griseus.	Indian Desert Monitor or Grey Monitor.	*Sahrai Goh.*	
18.	All members of the Genus Dermochelys, Chelonea, Caretta and Eretomochelys, and all Marine Turtles (Samandari Kachwa, Kaseep), including the following:			
	(a) Chelonia mydas Japonica.	Green sea turtle.	*Sabaz Kachhwa, Kaseep,*	
	(b) Lepidochelys olivacea olivacea.	Olive Ridley turtle.	*Kaseep,*	
	(c) Dermochelys coriacea.	Leather back sea, Turtle	*Kaseep,*	
	(d) Caretta caretta gigas.	Loggerhead sea turtle.	*Kaseep,*	
	(e) Eretmochelys imbricate.	Hawksbill sea turtle.	*Kaseep,*	
	(f) Lepidochelys kempii.	Atlantic ridley sea turtle.	*Kaseep,*	
	(g) Syngnathidae family.	Pipe fishes, Sea horses.	*Nalki Machli, Daryai ghora.*	
	(h) Aspideretes gangeticus.	Ganges soft-shell turtles.		
	(i) Aspideretes hurum.	Peacock soft-shell turtles.		
	(j) Geoclemys hamiltonii.	Spotted pond turtle		
	(k) Hardella thurjii.	Crowned river turtle.		
	(l) Kachuga smithii.	Brown roofed turtle.		
	(m) Kachuga tecta.	Indian roofed turtle.		

	(n) -	-		
	(o) Chitra indica.	Narrow-headed softshell turtle.		
	(p) Lissemys punctata.	Indian flapshell turtle.		
	(q) Testudo horsfieldii.	Central Asian Tortoise or Afghan Tortoise.		
19.	All members of Bufonidae i.e. toads;			
	Rana tigrina.	Frog.	*Maindak.*	
20.	All members of Papilionidae i.e. all Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies (Titliyaan).			
21.	All Ligula species; indicators for health of beach.			
22.	All species of corals.			
23.	Saussurea costus syn;			
	Saussurea lappa.	Kuth.	*Soond, Soonth.*	Plant roots on Appendex-I of CITES.

SCHEDULE– IV

RAMSAR SITES IN BALOCHISTAN

Sr. N0.	WETLAND	DATE DESIGNATED	PROVINCE	AREA (HA)	LOCATION
1.	Astola (Haft Talar) Island.	10/5/2001	Balochistan.	5,000.	25°07'N 063°52'E
2.	Hub (Hab) Dam.	10/5/2001	Sindh, Balochistan.	27,000.	25°15'N 067°07'E
3.	Jiwani Coastal Wetland.	10/5/2001	Balochistan.	4,600.	25°05'N 061°48'E
4.	Miani Hor.	10/5/2001	Balochistan.	55,000.	25°24'N 066°06'E
5.	Ormara Turtle Beaches.	10/5/2001	Balochistan.	2,400.	25°13'N 064°28'E

SCHEDULE– V

.PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENT FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE ACT

Sr. No.	OFFENCE	PENALTY	
		MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1.	Offence under section 16 of the Act;		
	(a) unlawful hunting by means of restricted weapons or appliances;	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or one week imprisonment or both; plus value of animal or two weeks imprisonment in lieu thereof.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or two weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal or one month imprisonment in lieu thereof.
	(b) unlawful hunting of any protected animal; *and*	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or five weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Rs. 50,000/- fine or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(c) unlawful hunting of game animals;		
	(a) small game animals; *and*	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(b) big game animals.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three week imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
2.	Offence under section 18 of the Act;		
	unlawful hunting by means of hawks or dog.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
3.	Offence under section 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Act;		
	(a) Birds;		
	(i) Partridges and Sand grouse;	Fine of Rs. 1000/- or four days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal or four days imprisonment in lieu thereof.	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or four days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal or four days imprisonment in lieu thereof.
	(ii) Quails;	Fine of Rs. 300/- or one days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 500/- or one day imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(iii) Demoiselle/ Common Crane;	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.

		animal.	
	(iv) Siberian crane; *and*	Fine of Rs. 15,000/- or one month imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(v) Houbara bustard.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(vi) Falcon;		
	a. Saker & Peregrine; and	Fine of Rs. 50,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 100,000/- or six months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	b. other species;	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(vii) other birds.	Fine of Rs. 1,000/- or two days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or one week imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(b) Mammals (Live or dead);		
	(i) Markhor;	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 45,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(ii) Ibex, Urial and Chinkara;	Rs. 10,000/- fine or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(iii) Hyena and Wolf;	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(iv) Black bear;	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 45,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(v) Common leopard;	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 45,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(vi) other carnivores such as wild cat, jackal, fox, etc; a*nd*	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or two weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(vii) other mammals;	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or four days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.

	(c) **Reptile;**		
	(i) a. Marsh crocodile; b. Python; c. Monitor lizard; d. Green Turtle; *and* *e.* Olive ridley Turtle; *and*	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(ii) other species;	Fine of Rs 1,000/- or two days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or four days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(d) Other animals (indigenous or exotic); *and*	Fine of Rs. 1,000/- or two days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 2,000/- or four days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(e) Taxidermy of wild animals against the provision of section 23 of the Act.	Fine of Rs. 25,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 50,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
4.	Offences under section 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the Act;		
	(a) Birds other than falcons;	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(b) Falcons;		
	(i) Saker & peregrine, *and*	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six week imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 50,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(ii) Other species of falcons;	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(c) other species of Game animals; *and*	Rs. 5,000/- fine or ten days imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 15,000/- or one month imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
	(d) Protected animals.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.	Fine of Rs. 50,000/- or three months imprisonment or both; plus value of wild animal.
5.	Offences under section 34 of the Act (Protected Areas);		
	(a) Contravention of clause (i), (iv), (v), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) of sub-section (8) of the aforesaid section;	Fine of Rs. 15,000/- or one month imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both.
	(b) Contravention of clause (ii) and (xvi) of sub-section (8) of the	Rs. 10,000/- fine or three weeks imprisonment or	Rs. 20,000/- fine or six weeks imprisonment or both.

	aforesaid section; *and*	both.	
	(c) Contravention of clause (xi), (xii), (xiii) and (xv) of sub-section (8) of the aforesaid section.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.
6.	Offence under section 35 of the Act (National Park);		
	(a) Any contravention of sub section (4) and (5) of the aforesaid section;	Fine of Rs. 10,000 or three weeks imprisonment or both	Fine of Rs. 20,000 or six weeks imprisonment or both.
	(b) Contravention of clause (i) of sub-section (7) of the aforesaid section;	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two month imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 60,000/- or four months imprisonment or both.
	(c) Contravention of clause (ii), (iv) and (v) of sub-section (7) of the aforesaid section;	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or five weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 40,000/- or three months imprisonment or both.
	(d) Contravention of clause (iii) of sub-section (7) of the aforesaid section;	Fine of Rs. 15,000/- or one month imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 30,000/- or two months imprisonment or both.
	(e) Contravention of clause (vi), (viii) and (ix) of sub-section (7) of the aforesaid section; *and*	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both.
	(f) Contravention of clause (vii) and (x) of sub-section (7) of the aforesaid section.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.
7.	Offences under section 36 of the Act (Wildlife Sanctuary);		
	(a) Contravention of sub-section (1) of the aforesaid section; *and*	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both.
	(b) Contravention of sub-section (2) of the aforesaid section.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or five weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 40,000/- or three months imprisonment or both.
8.	Offences under section 37 of the Act (Game Reserve);		
	(a) Contravention of sub-section (1), (2) and (3) of the aforesaid section; *and*	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.
	(b) Contravention of sub-section (1), (2) and (3) of the aforesaid section.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both.
9.	Offences under section 38 and 39 of the Act (Private Game Reserve and Community Game Reserve);		
	(a) Contravention of sub-section (2), (5), (6), (7) and (8) of the aforesaid section; *and*	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six weeks imprisonment or both.
	(b) Contravention of subsection (2), (3) and (7) of the aforesaid	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or six

	section.	or both.	weeks imprisonment or both.
10.	Offences under section 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the Act (Biosphere Reserve, National Natural Heritage Site, Forest Biodiversity Reserve, Site of Special Interest, Wildlife Refuge, Sacred Protected Site, Conservation area, Pre-emptive application of MEAs and Pre-emptive application of Act);		
	Contravention of the aforesaid sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/- or ten days imprisonment or both.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or three weeks imprisonment or both.
11.	Offences under section 52 of the Act (Encroachment of Protected areas);		
	Contravention of aforesaid section 52.	Imprisonment not less than five years and fine which may extend up to Rs.1, 000,000/-.	Imprisonment up to ten years but not less than five years and fine which may extend up to Rs.1,000,000/-.
12.	Offences under section 53, 54, 55 and 56 of the Act (Captive breeding, Captive breeding facilities, Wildlife Park & Aviary and Zoo/ Zoological garden);		
	(a) Captive breeding of wild animals; and establishing or maintaining a wildlife park or a zoo or a zoo like facility without registration as provided for under sections 53, 54, 55 and 56; *and*	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or imprisonment of three weeks or both for one animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or imprisonment of six weeks or both for one animal.
	(b) Violation of the conditions, restrictions and procedures of a captive breeding facility, wildlife park or a zoo or a zoo like facility if registered as prohibited under sections 53, 54, 55 and 56.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/- or imprisonment of three weeks or both for one animal.	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or imprisonment of six weeks or both for one animal.
13.	Offences under section 80, 84, and 85 of the Act (Interference in duty, duty to produce permit on demand and duty to held in detection and prosecution of offence);		
	(a) Interference in duty as prohibited under section 80;	Rs. 10,000/- fine or imprisonment of three weeks or both	Fine of Rs. 20,000/- or imprisonment of six weeks or both
	(b) Not producing license or permit on demand as provided for under section 84; *and*	Fine of Fine of Rs. 3,000/-.	Fine of Rs. 6,000/-.
	(c) Not helping in detection and prosecution of offence cases as provided for under section 85.	Fine of Rs. 5,000/-.	Fine of Rs. 10,000/-.

Provided that the determination of the value of a wild-animal shall be in accordance with section 94 of the Act; and the imprisonment for non-payment of fine or value of the wild animal shall be in accordance with section 95 of the Act.

Secretary.

No.PAB/Legis: V (15)/2014. **Dated Quetta, the 31st March 2014.**

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Government Printing Press, Balochistan, Quetta for favour of publication in an Extra-ordinary issue of Gazette of Balochistan. Fifty copies of the Act may please be supplied to this Secretariat.

(SHAMS UD DIN)
Additional Secretary (Legis :).

No.PAB/Legis: V (15)/2014. **Dated Quetta, the 31st March 2014.**

A Copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Governor, Balochistan, Quetta.
2. The Secretary, Law & Parliamentary Affairs Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
3. The Secretary, Forest & Wildlife Department Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
4. The Director General Public Relations, Balochistan, Quetta for publication.

Additional Secretary (Legis :).