# SECTION 2

## LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

### 2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has promulgated laws/acts, regulations and standards for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment. The laws currently established in Pakistan are taken into consideration.

Consequently, some international standards are also relevant to the project. Health, safety and Environment is covered by Factories Act 1934 and Mine Act 1923 which are before inception of Pakistan. A brief description of the important acts can be found below.

### 2.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY, 2005

In March 2005, the Government of Pakistan launched its National Environmental Policy, which provides an overarching framework for addressing the environmental issues facing Pakistan, particularly pollution of freshwater bodies and coastal waters, air pollution, lack of proper waste management, deforestation, natural disasters and climate change. Section 5 of the policy recommends the integration of environmental concerns into development planning as an instrument for achieving the objectives of the National Environmental Policy. It applies to the project action as it provides sectorial guidelines for the conservation of water, resource management, waste management, biodiversity, climate change etc[1]

### 2.3 Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997

The Act was enacted on December 06, 1997 by repealing the Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance 1983. It provides the framework for implementation of the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy, 1992, establishment of provincial sustainable development funds, protection and conservation of species, conservation of renewable resources, establishment of Environmental Tribunals, appointment of Environmental Magistrates, Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment. Section 12 of the Act provides for environmental assessment study: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to commencement of con According to Pakistan Environmental protection Agency (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations 2000, the

[1] http://environment.gov.pk/NEP/Policy.pdf

proposed project falls under category B (Beverages) of Schedule II, which requires EIA before commencement of construction.

## 2.4 Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations, 2000

These regulations provide lists of the Projects requiring IEE and EIA. They also briefly describe the preparation and review of environmental reports. In accordance with Regulation 4 of these Regulations, an EIA for the proposed project satisfying the requirements of the Section 12 of PEPA Act of 1997 needs to be submitted to concerned EPA, Environmental Protection Department (EPD), for reviewing environmental approval.

These Regulations clearly defines the categories of the projects requiring an IEE or EIA, review fees by EPA, filing process of the environmental reports, public participation, decisions by EPA, conditions of approval, compliance reports and monitoring of the environmental parameters etc. **Fig. 2.1** shows the current IEE/ EIA process in Pakistan.

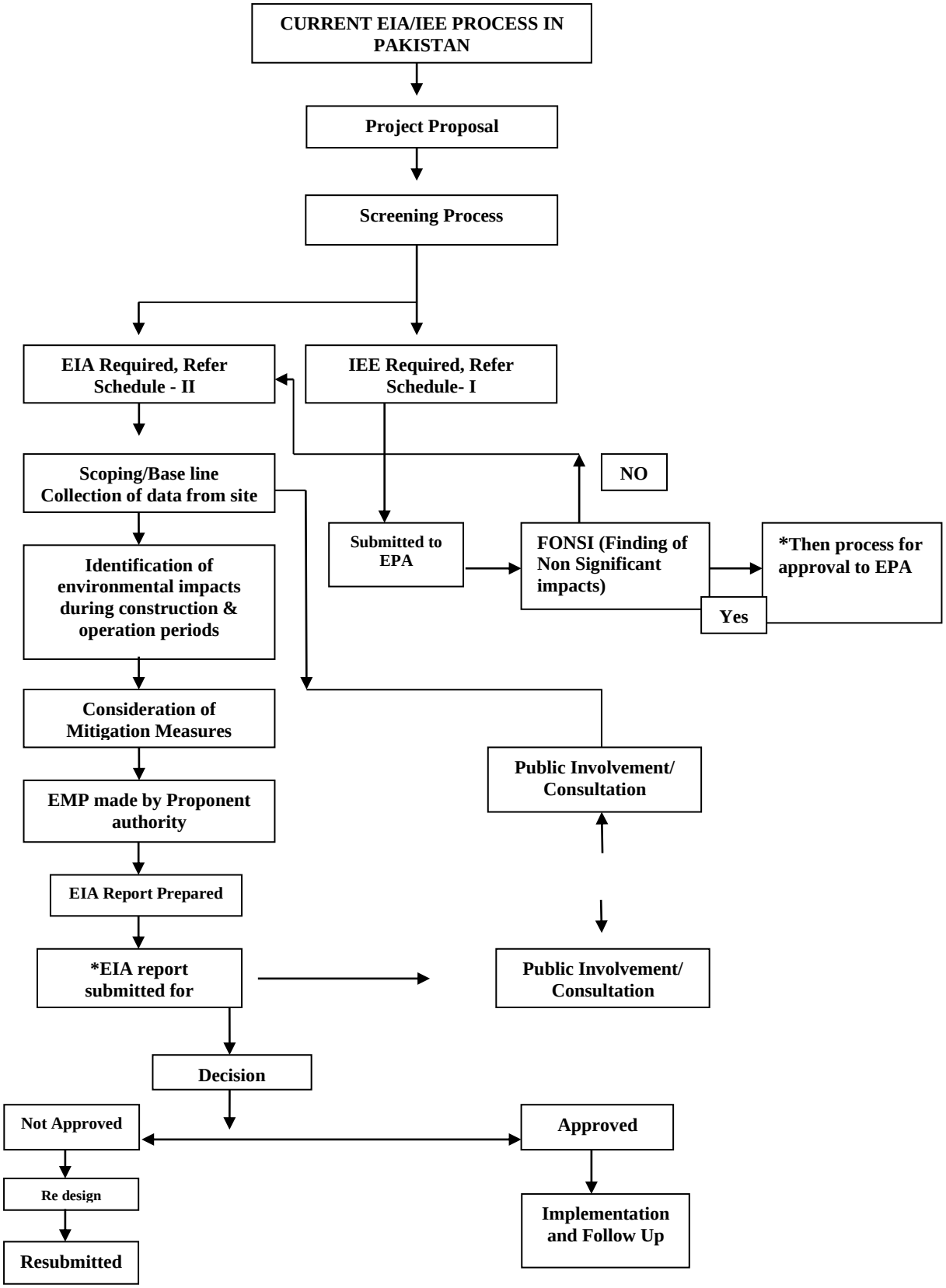


**Fig 2.1: Flow Chart of EIA/IEE Process in Pakistan**

**Fig. 2.1** depicts the whole process of the IEE/EIA in Pakistan. According to which the proposal undergoes the screening process to determine whether IEE or EIA required for the proposal. Perspective approach would be employed for screening consisting of Schedule-1 and Schedule-II of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000. The project falling in the list of Schedule-I would require IEE study while EIA would be carried out for the projects included in the list of Schedule-II.

In case of IEE, the IEE Report will be submitted to the concerned EPA. A majority of proposals having less significant impacts or no impacts would be screened out of EIA study; however, only few having significant impacts would go for further EIA. EIA including detailed EMP would be carried out by the project proponent and the report would be submitted to EPA for review and decision for its approval. In case, approval is granted, the implementation of the EIA and conditions of approval would be followed. For the projects which are not approved, the project should be redesigned and EIA should be resubmitted for review and approval. As per IEE/ EIA Regulations, 2000 the review time period required for IEE is 45 days and for EIA is 90 days.

## 2.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS (NEQS), 2010

In order to control environmental pollution, NEQS furnishes information on the permissible limits for effluent parameters for municipal and industrial discharges. In this case, the standards for air quality, noise and wastewater quality are relevant. This information is available at the official website of Pak EPA.

### a) Air Quality Standards

In pursuance of the statutory requirement under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section (6) of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997(XXXIV of 1997), the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency with prior approval of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council, has published the NEQS for Ambient Air (2010). NEQS values for ambient air quality are given in Table 2.1 along with USEPA standards for the same parameters.

**Table 2.1: NEQS[2] and USEPA[3] Ambient Air Quality Standards**

| Sr. No. | Pollutant | NEQS | | USEPA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Time-Weighted Average | Concentration standard | Time weighted average | Concentration standard |
| 1 | $SO_2$ | Annual average | 80 µg/m$^3$ | Annual arithmetic mean | 80 µg/m$^3$, (0.030 ppm) |
| | | 24 hours | 120 µg/m$^3$ | 24-hours average | 365 µg/m$^3$, (0.50 ppm) |
| 2 | NO | Annual average | 40 µg/m$^3$ | - | - |
| | | 24 hours | 40 µg/m$^3$ | - | - |
| 3 | $NO_2$ | Annual average | 40 µg/m$^3$ | Annual arithmetic mean | 100 µg/m$^3$, (0.053 ppm) |
| | | 24 hours | 80 µg/m$^3$ | | |
| 4 | $O_3$ | 1 hour | 180 µg/m$^3$ | | 235 µg/m$^3$, (0.12 ppm) |
| | | - | - | 8-hours average | 157 µg/m$^3$, (0.08 ppm) |
| 5 | Suspended Particulate Matters (SPM) | Annual average | 400 µg/m$^3$ | - | - |
| | | 24 hours | 550 µg/m$^3$ | - | - |
| 6 | $PM_{10}$ | Annual average | 200 µg/m$^3$ | Annual arithmetic mean | 50 µg/m$^3$ |
| | | 24 hours | 250 µg/m$^3$ | 24-hours average | 150 µg/m$^3$ |
| 7 | $PM_{2.5}$ | Annual average | 25 µg/m$^3$ | Annual arithmetic mean | 15 µg/m$^3$ |
| | | 24 hours | 40 µg/m$^3$ | 24-hours average | 65 µg/m$^3$ |
| | | 1 hour | 25 µg/m$^3$ | - | - |
| 8 | Lead | Annual | 1.5 µg/m$^3$ | Quarterly | 1.5 µg/m$^3$ |

[2] http://www.environment.gov.pk/act-rules/NEQS%20 for%20Ambient%20Air.pdf
[3] http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf

| Sr. No. | Pollutant | NEQS | | USEPA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Time-Weighted Average | Concentration standard | Time weighted average | Concentration standard |
| | | average | | average | |
| | | 24 hours | 2 µg/m$^3$ | | |
| 9 | CO | 8 hours | 5 mg/m$^3$ | 8-hours Average | 10 mg/m$^3$, (9 ppm) |
| | | 1 hour | 10 mg/m$^3$ | 1-hour average | 40 mg/m$^3$, (35 ppm) |

**b) Noise Standards**

In pursuance of the statutory requirement under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section (6) of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (XXXIV of 1997), the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency with prior approval of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council, has published the NEQS for noise. These standards were established in 1997 and improved in 2010. They pertain to four different categories which include residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas and silence zones. The permissible noise levels vary according to day and night. Day time hours are 6:00 am to 10:00 pm and night time hours are 10:00 pm to 6:00 am. USEPA standards and World Bank guidelines along with NEQS for noise will be used for bench marking purpose and are given in **Table 2.2.**

**Table 2.2: Permissible Noise Levels**

| Sr. No. | Category of Area | NEQS[4] | | WB guidelines[5] | | USEPA Standards[6] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Day Time | Night Time | Day Time | Night Time | Indoor | Outdoor |
| 1 | Residential Area | 65 | 50 | 55 | 45 | 45 | 55 |
| 2 | Commercial Area | 70 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 | Industrial Area | 80 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 | Silence Zone | 55 | 45 | - | - | - | - |

[4] http://www.environment.gov.pk/PRO_PDF/NoisePaperGen.pdf
[5] http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/06e3b50048865838b4c6f66a6515bb18/1-7%2BNoise.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
[6] http://www.environment.gov.pk/PRO_PDF/NoisePaperGen.pdf

**c) Wastewater Standards**

Pakistan doesn't have standards for the reuse of treated wastewater in agriculture. However, national standards have been developed for the discharge of municipal effluents into inland water bodies. A significant amount of agriculture depends on these bodies for their water supply. Consequently, the standards set for discharge into inland waters are also applicable to the wastewater treatment plant effluent as it is primarily going to be used in agriculture.

The NEQS values for discharge into inland waters are given below in **Table 2.3**. The parameters for the maximum allowable wastewater strength coming in to the plant are also given below. USEPA standards for the reuse of treated wastewater in agriculture have also been presented in **Table 2.4** for comparison.

**Table 2.3: National Standards for Discharge of Municipal Effluents into Inland Waters and Sewage Treatment[7]**

| Sr. No. | Parameters | Discharge into Inland Waters | Discharge into Sewage Treatment |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NEQS (mg/l) | NEQS (mg/l) |
| 1 | Temperature | $\leq 3^0$C | $\leq 3^0$C |
| 2 | pH value ($H^+$) | 6-9 | 6-9 |
| 3 | Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($BOD_5$) | 80 | 250 |
| 4 | Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | 150 | 400 |
| 5 | Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 200 | 400 |
| 6 | Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 3500 | 3500 |
| 7 | Oil & Grease | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | Phenolic Compounds (as Phenols) | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 9 | Chloride (as $Cl^-$) | 1000 | 1000 |
| 10 | Fluoride (as $F^-$) | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | Cyanide (as $CN^-$) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 12 | Anionic detergents (as | 20 | 20 |

[7] http://serl.pk/lawfile/23/NEQs-liquid-effluents.pdf

| Sr. No. | Parameters | Discharge into Inland Waters | Discharge into Sewage Treatment |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NEQS (mg/l) | NEQS (mg/l) |
| | MBAS) | | |
| 13 | Sulphate (as $SO_4^{2-}$) | 600 | 1000 |
| 14 | Sulphide (as $S^{2-}$) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 15 | Ammonia ($NH_3$) | 40 | 40 |
| 16 | Pesticides | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 17 | Cadmium | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 18 | Chromium (trivalent and hexavalent) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 19 | Cooper | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 20 | Lead | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 21 | Mercury | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 22 | Selenium | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 23 | Nickel | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 24 | Silver | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 25 | Total toxic metals | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 26 | Zinc | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 27 | Arsenic | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 28 | Barium | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 29 | Iron | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 30 | Manganese | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 31 | Boron | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 32 | Chlorine | 1.0 | 1.0 |

**Table 2.4: USEPA Standards for the Reuse of Treated Wastewater in Agriculture**

| Sr. No. | Parameters | USEPA Standard |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | pH | 6-9 |
| 2 | BOD | 30 mg/L |
| 3 | TSS | 30 mg/L |
| 4 | Fecal Coliforms | Less than 200 fecal coliforms/100 mL |
| 5 | Residual Chlorine | At least 1 mg/L residual chlorine |

**d) Sludge Standards**

There are no local standards in Pakistan that specify the maximum permissible levels of heavy metals in sludge. As a result, USEPA standards have been utilized. In 1993 USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 503 to develop a regulation for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. Based on an extensive risk assessment of metals in sewage sludge, the part 503 rule regulates 10 metals in sewage sludge that is to be land applied. The maximum allowable concentrations of these metals are listed in **Table 2.5** below.[8]

**Table 2.5: Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Heavy Metals in Sludge**

| Sr. No. | Metal | Ceiling Concentration Limits (ppm) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arsenic | 75 |
| 2 | Cadmium | 85 |
| 3 | Chromium | 3000 |
| 4 | Copper | 4300 |
| 5 | Lead | 840 |
| 6 | Mercury | 57 |
| 7 | Molybdenum | 75 |
| 8 | Nickel | 420 |
| 9 | Selenium | 100 |
| 10 | Zinc | 7500 |

## 2.6 OTHER RELEVANT LAWS, GUIDELINES

**a) Hazardous Substance Rules, 2003**

Hazardous Substance Rules, 2003 deals with handling, storage, transportation and health & safety procedures to be followed in the workplace. These rules deal

[8] Page 33. "Process Design Manual: Land Application of Sewage Sludge and Domestic Septage." USEPA. September, 1995.

with the generation and handling of any kind of hazardous substance (solid, liquid & gas) as listed in Schedule I of the rules. There are guidelines in the act for the provision of safety plans, waste management plans, hazardous material transportation procedures as well as reporting mechanisms in case accidents take place. Under these rules a license has to be taken from Federal/Provincial Agency for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials (Schedule II of Rules). This rule will be applicable in the case of handling lubricants, fuel and for gas cylinders. The contractor for handling hazardous waste has to be a licensed contractor. Contravention to any of these rules may cause cancellation of the licence by the Federal/Provincial Agency as the case may be.[9]

**b) Canal and Drainage Act, 1873**

This act contains provisions for the prevention of pollution of natural or man-made water bodies. It prohibits the discharge of any solid or liquid or combination of both from any source into any river, canal or drain including natural channels (Sec 59A (4)). The exceptions are discharges that do not harm the natural environment of the receiving water body and/or corrupt or foul the water channel so as to render it unfit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used (Sec 70 (8)). Any person who fails to comply with the provisions shall be incurred with the penalty provided under the act. The wastewater after treatment will used for agriculture and will be transported to the farmers through Mauladad Drain, which flows in close proximity to the treatment plant. According to a provision of this act (Sec 59-A (3)), the applicant shall obtain a certificate of no adverse impact from Canal Officer before discharging treated wastewater into Mauladad Drain.[10] Proponent will obtain a certificate of no adverse impact from Canal Officer after getting Environmental approval before discharging treated wastewater. The treated water meeting the NEQS Limits for discharge to inland water will be discharged to drain passing through Kot Najeebullah (1.8 km length), finally discharging the water to the tributary of Haro River. Moreover NOC for discharge of wastewater is obtained from "Sarhad Development Authority (SDA)". NOC obtained from Sarhad Development Authority is attached herewith as **(Annexure-XII)**.

**c) SMART Rules, 2001**

SMART Rules or Self-Monitoring and Reporting by Industry Rules, 2001 are applicable to all industries releasing effluents and gaseous emissions into water

[9] http://www.faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/pak64438.pdf

[10] http://www.cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/thecanal and drainage act 1873.pdf

bodies and the atmosphere. According to the type of industries as mentioned in scheduled in category A, B and C of the rules, the industry has to carry out environmental monitoring of effluents and gaseous emissions on a monthly, quarterly or biannual basis as the case may be. However, neither the treatment plant nor the industries in the vicinity fall under the aforementioned categories. However, Boiler if operated on Diesel, will fall under Schedule II (Classification of Industrial Units for Gaseous Emissions) Category A and their priority parameters will be CO, $NO_x$, *$SO_x$ and Particulates. So Monitoring will be done on monthly basis.

Similarly Boiler if operated on Natural Gas will fall under Schedule II (Classification of Industrial Units for Gaseous Emissions) Category B and their priority parameters will be CO and $NO_x$. So Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis.

**d) Factories Act, 1934**

This law governs the employment of labour, working hours, working conditions and facilities to be provided in the workplace. The Act deals primarily with matters related to labour relations, working conditions and health and safety in the work place. Sections 14 to 33 of the act specifically cover all the issues related to the work environment of labourers including ventilation (sec14), drinking water conditions (ectll the issues related to working environment of labourers including ventilation (14), drinking water conditions for worsec19), precautions against fire hazards (sec 22) or any other hazardous operation within the working area (sec 33). This will be applicable during the construction and operational stages of the project. Contravention to any of the provisions of this act will lead to penalty against the concerned person.[11]

**e) Forest Act, 1927**

The Forest Act, 1927 is designed to protect forest areas. The law prohibits grazing, hunting, quarrying, clearing for the purpose of cultivation, removing forest produce, and felling or looping trees in forest or protected areas. Section 26 of the act prohibits the clearing of land, felling trees, cultivation, grazing livestock, trespassing, mining and collecting forest reserves along with setting traps or snares and poisoning of water. Any person who contravenes shall be liable with punishment set by the law. However, the forest act also allows the concerned authorities to regulate privately owned forests and land under certain conditions

[11] http://www.ilo.org/docs/WEBTEXT/35384/64903/E97PAK01.HTM

such as protection from floods or landslides, safeguarding roads, bridges and railways and preservation of public health (sec 55). The government may also carry out work on this land and, if necessary, acquire such land for public purposes (sec 37). According to this Act, a permit has to be taken from the Assistant Commissioner of the area, if the project involves cutting of trees[12]. But in this Proposed Project, there is no forest land involved. Project area is a vacant land.. There was no tree on the proposed site. So no activity for cutting of tree will be carried out.

**f) Antiquities Act 1975**

The protection of cultural resources in Pakistan is ensured by the Antiquities Act of 1975. Antiquities have been defined in the Act as ancient products of human activity, historical sites, or sites of anthropological or cultural interest, national monuments etc. The act is designed to protect antiquities from destruction, theft, negligence, unlawful excavation, trade and export. The law prohibits new construction in the proximity of a protected antiquity and empowers the Government of Pakistan to prohibit excavation in any area, which may contain articles of archaeological significance.[13]

**g) Sectorial Guidelines, 1997**

Pakistan Environmental Assessment Procedure deals with general guidelines as well as sectorial guidelines for environmental assessment studies. The sectorial guidelines have been given for some categories of projects including wastewater management. This includes guidelines to: strictly enforce NEQS and Self-Monitoring and Reporting System, make the installation of wastewater treatment plants an integral part of all sewerage schemes and devise and implement a master plan for the treatment of municipal and industrial wastewater in urban and rural areas.[14]

**h) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act, 1894**

This law regulates the acquisition of land for public purposes and provides compensation in the form of cash, an alternative land allocation, or through other equitable arrangements (Sec 31).

[12] http://www.punjablaws.gov.pk/laws/40.html

[13] http://www.neduet.edu.pk/arch planning/ICOMOS/22-11-11/1-Antiquities%20Act%201975.pdf/

[14] http://www.gel.com.pk/images/pdf/42.pdf

There are 55 sections in this Act mainly dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, apportionment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. As this is a private project and the land has been purchased for the proposed Plant from private landowners: therefore, this law is not applicable on this project.[15] The Land ownership documents containing the name and addresses of Land owners from whom land has been purchased is annexed as **(Annexure-XI).**

**i) Building Code of Pakistan**

The provisions of the Building Code of Pakistan shall apply for the engineering design of structures and related components. Designs which are in violation of the building code will not be allowed to be constructed. Moreover, a certificate for the proposed project will be obtained from the Provincial building control authority[16], after completion of construction.

Certificate for the proposed project is obtained from "Sarhad Development Authority." The copy of the certificate is annexed as "**Annexure-XII"**.

**j) International Labor Organization (ILO)**

The ILO aims to ensure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labor standards develop policies and devise programs.

The ILO has the following four strategic objectives:

- Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work
- Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income
- Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- Strengthen social dialogue

## 2.7 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

**a) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, 1971**

The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention is an international

[15] http://www.megrevenuedm.gov.in/act/land-acquisition-act-1894.pdf

[16] http://www.cappak.org/download/newsletter/Cap_NL_Oct13.pdf

treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands. It is the only global environmental treaty that deals with this particular ecosystem.

**b) International Union for Conservation and Natural Resources**

The IUCN Red List, founded in 1963, is a comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of flora and fauna species. The IUCN Red List is set upon precise criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species in all regions of the world. It aims to convey the urgency of conservation issues to the public and policy makers, as well as help the international community to reduce the extinction of species.

**c) Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**

Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) also known as Bonn Convention was adopted in 1979 and was executed in November 1983. The convention recognizes the duty of states towards the protection of migratory species (terrestrial, marine and avian species) that live or pass through their national jurisdiction. Signatories to the convention strive towards strictly protecting these species, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them.

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

CITES is an international agreement between governments. Almost all the countries member to the United Nations are party to this agreement. The objective of this agreement is to ensure a safe and sustainable trade of wild animals and plant species without placing threat to their survival. The trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders and therefore requires efforts to encourage international cooperation to safeguard certain species which are at the edge of extinction from over-exploitation.

**e) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in the General Assembly of the United Nations in the year 2000 by all the countries of world and the world's leading developmental institutions. The MGDs are as follows:

- Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Reduce Child Mortality

- Improve Maternal Health
- Combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and Other Diseases
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Develop A Global Partnership For Development

**f) Applicability of International Agreements and Conventions**

There are no wetlands present in the proximity of the treatment plant. Hence restriction of project activity within Ramsar is not applicable.

There are no threatened species of wild animals, plants and migratory birds enlisted in any Appendix of CITES and IUCN Red list present in the project area. Therefore these agreements are not applicable to project.

Though the MGDs do not directly apply to the project, the mitigation measures while preparing the Environmental Management Plan will make the project sustainable and can help achieve some of the goals on a regional level. Summary of the applicable laws, policies and conventions is given in **Table 2.6.**

**Table 2.6: Summary of Applicable Laws, Policies and Conventions at National & International Level**

| Applicable Laws & Policies | Year | Objectives | Applicability |
|---|---|---|---|
| **National Laws & Policies** | | | |
| KPK Environmental Protection Act | 2014 | Provide protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment for prevention and control of pollution and sustainable development. | Direct |
| National Environmental Policy | 2005 | Conservation and efficient use of natural resources and sustainable development | Direct |
| Canal & Drainage Act | 1873 | Prevention of pollution of natural or man-made water bodies | Direct |
| Hazardous Substance Rules | 2003 | Safe handling of hazardous substances used in any workplace | Direct |
| Factories Act | 1934 | Regulating the working environment | Direct |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | to accommodate the safety and wellbeing of labourers | |
| SMART Rules | 2001 | Monitoring and reporting of industrial effluents and emissions | Direct |
| Forest Act | 1927 | Safeguard of forests on state lands and private lands | Direct |
| Antiquities Act | 1975 | Protection of cultural resources in Pakistan | Indirect |
| **International Conventions & Agreements** | | | |
| Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance | 1971 | Conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources | Not Applicable |
| International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources | 1963 | Conservation of flora and fauna species that are at risk of extinction from the globe | Not Applicable |
| Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) | 1983 | Protection of migratory species of animals by every state that lives or passes through their national jurisdiction | Not Applicable |
| Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) | | Safe and Sustainable trade of wild animals and plants without threatening to their survival | Not Applicable |
| Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) | 2000 | Development of nations by eradication of social and environmental issues | Indirect |