

Strasbourg, 12 December 2011
[tpvs26e_2011]

T-PVS (2011) 26

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

31st meeting
Strasbourg, 29 November-2 December 2011

REPORT

*Document prepared by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity*

PART I – OPENING

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 1 - Draft agenda
T-PVS (2011) 18 -Annotated draft agenda

The draft agenda was adopted with amendments.

2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DELEGATIONS AND FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 5 and 15 - Reports of the Bureau meetings in April and September 2011

The Chair, Mr Jan Plesnik, presented the Chairman's report, informing that the work programme for 2011 had been completed in conformity with the decisions taken the previous year, as well as taking into account both the vision and targets set at CBD CoP 10 (within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Nagoya, Aichi, October 2010). The Chair detailed the outcomes of the meetings of each of the Bern Convention's Group of Experts stressing that all of them had produced new draft guidance for the Committee's attention and examination. In addition, the Chair wished to warmly thank both the European Union (EU) and the European Environment Agency (EEA), through its ETC-BD for the continuous financial and scientific support in the setting-up of the Emerald Network.

He further informed on the work carried-out by the Bureau to ensure progress in the implementation of the Programme of Activities (PoA) as well as the proper assessment of the complaints lodged under the case-file system. Regarding the latter, the Chair expressed the Bureau's highest appreciation to the government of Sweden for the commendable decision of stopping a residential housing project in favour of the survival of the Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*) population on the coastal island of Smögen.

The Chair further stressed the need for both the Bureau and the Secretariat to get (within the deadlines) the Parties' feedback on the implementation of the Convention, noting that 76% of the Parties have answered to the reporting requests sent by the Secretariat, and particularly praising the governments of France and Croatia who replied to all the Secretariat's notifications.

Moreover, the Chair explained that in 2011 the Bureau followed very closely the reform process at the Council of Europe and expressed his strong concern for the continuing trend in decreasing the budget allocated to the Convention, while calling on Parties for increased support and exchange of information between Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Foreign Affairs at national level.

Finally, the Chair recalled that the Convention represents a unique platform for the implementation at pan-European level of the CBD Strategic Plan, through concrete guidance and strategic documents, together with the active partnerships and cooperation developed over the years with other biodiversity conventions and stakeholders. He explained that the Bureau has worked with the Secretariat for preparing a draft PoA taking into account both the role of the Convention, the need to adapt it to a rapidly changing world, and the need to ensure its long-term financial sustainability.

He concluded by thanking the Secretariat and the Bureau members for the good co-operation and excellent work, as well as the Parties, the members of the Groups of Experts, the consultants and other partners for their contribution to the goals of the Bern Convention.

Mr Robert Palmer, Director of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity, welcomed participants including Contracting Parties, observer countries and representatives from other international biodiversity conventions, international inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, national NGOs and independent experts. Before presenting his report, Mr Palmer informed the Committee that Mrs. Françoise Bauer, in charge of the European Diploma of Protected Areas, will retire in spring 2012. He greeted Mrs. Bauer for the commitment, enthusiasm, professionalism and hard work shown over the last twenty years. He expressed recognition to Mrs. Bauer, as depositary of the memory of many great achievements of the nature sector of the Council of Europe.

Mr Palmer further informed the Committee on the ongoing reform process at the Council of Europe which consisted in a series of measures concerning the programme and budget of the Organisation, including the setting-up of priorities, the review of the intergovernmental structures, the move to a biennial programme and budget and the re-organisation of the Secretariat. He informed that the Bern Convention, as other Council of Europe instruments and sectors, has again been confronted to important cuts in the Ordinary Budget, which will be operational as from the next budgetary cycle (2012-2013) and which risk to have an important impact on the planned activities. He therefore renewed the call I have made over the last years for increased financial and political support and he expressed deepest gratitude to those Contracting Parties who have made voluntary contributions in 2011, as well as to the EU and the EEA for the continuous cooperation. Finally Mr. Palmer ensured his personal commitment to the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biodiversity.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the information presented by the Chair and the Secretariat on the work carried out in 2011.

The delegate of Switzerland informed the Committee that the Federal Council had, on 16 November 2011, sent a letter to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe requesting an amendment to Article 22 of the Bern Convention to enable any Contracting Party to make reservations regarding certain species listed in Appendices I to III after having signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, if circumstances had fundamentally changed on its territory since the entry into force of the Convention, and asking the Secretary General to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 16 of the Convention.

PART II – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL ASPECTS

3. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CONVENTION

3.1 Report on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party (Switzerland)

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2011) 29 – Expert’s report on the implementation of the Convention in Switzerland

The Consultant, Mr Jean Untermaier, presented his report on the implementation of the Bern Convention in Switzerland.

He stressed that there is substantial legislation and a variety of instruments related to nature conservation and management, however the biodiversity loss has not been halted. The Swiss system of conservation is complex and this makes it difficult to have a clear-cut position on the results obtained in the implementation of the Bern Convention.

Mr Untermaier presented the institutional framework and the international context and placed emphasis on the federal structure with its consequences for the distribution of powers. He mentioned the success achieved in setting up the Emerald Network in the country.

He drew attention to the issue of wolves, the number of which is in decline. The steps taken did not appear to fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

He listed a number of recommendations likely to help the Swiss Government to improve the situation.

The representative of Pro Natura said that the situation is ambiguous since many activities are ongoing but with very few results. He particularly stressed that 50 % of the plants listed in the appendices to the Bern Convention are not covered by the sites proposed for the Emerald Network, and pointed out that the survival of the wolf is under threat while Switzerland has not have a proper strategy on this.

The Swiss delegate thanked the consultant for his report. He said that, given that the report had been sent in late, he reserved the possibility to respond at a later date.

Conclusion: The Standing Committee thanked the Consultant and asked the Party concerned to send its comments to the Consultant, who would revise the monitoring report accordingly. It decided to resume examination of this item at its next meeting in 2012.

3.2 Biennial reports 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 concerning exceptions made to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 and quadrennial reports 2005-2008

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Inf (2011) 30 - Biennial Reports 2005-2006
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 31 - Biennial Reports 2007-2008
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 24 and 24 add. - Biennial Reports 2009-2010
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 20 - Summary tables of reporting under the Bern Convention

In conformity with Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Parties having made exceptions to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 shall present these exceptions in writing.

The Secretariat presented the biennial reports received, stressing that these are made public to enable NGOs, local people and other stakeholders concerned with nature conservation to participate in the monitoring exercise. The Secretariat further informed that, following instructions from the Bureau, a “Summary table of reporting under the Bern Convention” [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 20] has been published, informing on the response by Parties to the reporting requests moved by the Secretariat. Finally, the Secretariat thanked two Contracting Parties (Italy and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”) which submitted general reports for 2005-2008 on a voluntary basis.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the biennial reports submitted. It stressed the important role of these reports in the monitoring of the implementation of the Bern Convention, and invited the Contracting Parties which have not yet fulfilled this obligation to do so as soon as possible. The Committee further thanked Contracting Parties who submitted General reports on a voluntary basis.

PART III - INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

4. INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 9.1 OF THE BERN CONVENTION

4.1 Legal analysis of the interpretation of Article 9.1 of the Bern Convention

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2010) 16 - Interpretation of Article 9 of the Bern Convention

The Secretariat recalled the main conclusions of the legal opinion on the interpretation of Article 9 of the Bern Convention prepared in 2010 by the consultant, Ms Clare Shine. The report aimed at determining whether the restrictions on exceptions foreseen under the Convention are broad and clear enough to be considered sufficient. In addition, the report provided an analysis of Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention, as well as of the current interpretation of the conditions set under article 9, and of the experience of derogation practice under EU nature directives. It proposed a more comprehensive approach to the interpretation of Article 9 which was used by the Secretariat to prepare a draft revised Resolution No. 2 (1993), submitted at the attention of the Standing Committee in 2010.

The Secretariat further recalled that at the last Standing Committee meeting the delegates generally welcomed the report although they requested more time to compare the proposed interpretation and related reporting system with EU requirements (including the possibility – for EU Member States - to report to the Bern Convention using the Habitat Directive reporting system), in view of getting clear guidelines and avoiding accruing the administrative burden on Contracting Parties.

As a consequence, the Committee decided to report to 2011 the discussion and possible adoption of an updated Draft Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993); it asked the European Union to compare the proposed interpretation under the Bern Convention with the interpretation and reporting requirements under relevant EU instruments, and to forward its findings to the Bureau for analysis.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the report on the Interpretation of Article 9 of the Convention and thanked the Secretariat for recalling its findings.

4.2 Guidelines for the reporting system set under article 9.2 of the Bern Convention

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Inf (2011) 22 – Draft Updated Model form for Biennial reports
T-PVS/Inf (2009) 11 – Updated Model form for Biennial reports
T-PVS (2011) 2 – Draft Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993)
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 23 – Provisions on exceptions: expertise by Pronatura

Regarding the reporting system, the Secretariat informed that the Bureau examined three possible options on the way forward, including the feasibility of extending the EU Habides reporting system to the non-EU Contracting Parties. It appeared that although the use of the Habides software can, in principle, be opened to non-EU Contracting Parties, this is not practically feasible since the EU has not, for the time being, the capacity for delivering the technical files which would enable the Secretariat to autonomously extract and manage the information delivered by the Parties. Therefore the Bureau instructed the Secretariat to prepare a new Draft Model form for biennial reports taking into account both the provisions of the Bern Convention and – as much as possible - the requirements of the Habides system, available in Word format for manual electronic compilation [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 22].

Regarding the updated Draft revised resolution No. 2 the Secretariat informed that this was revised according to the comments received by the electronic consultation of Parties. Furthermore, the Secretariat stressed four additional opinions were forwarded by NGOs in their capacity of Observers and invited the Committee to consider them.

The delegate of Poland, speaking as EU Presidency expressed the EU support for the updated draft revised resolution and informed to be ready to sponsor some of the proposals of amendments suggested in the expertise prepared by ProNatura – Friends of the Earth Switzerland.

The delegate of Monaco raised the Committee's attention on the use of tenses, stressing that the use of the imperative should be preferred to the conditional, at least in the operational part of the text in order to ensure Parties do provide a justification to any exception made..

The delegate of Switzerland thanked the Secretariat for the updated text, noting that this had brought more clarity in the interpretation of Article 9.

The representative of ACCOBAMS congratulated the Secretariat and the Committee for the initiative of clarifying the scope and interpretation of exceptions under the Convention. She further supported the statement of the delegate of Monaco regarding the use of tenses.

The representative of ProNatura presented the NGO position, particularly noting that the grounds which led to the exceptions should be as transparent as possible; regarding the reasons for granting the exceptions, he stressed that these should be considered having regard to the goals of the Convention; he further proposed an interpretation of the “No other satisfactory solution” provision, inviting again Parties to consider the “alternative solutions” in connection with the background of the regulations of Article 4-8 of the Convention.

The representative of BirdLife International stressed the need for improved clarity and guidance on the implementation of Article 9, in order to avoid further incorrect use of exceptions in various Contracting Parties. Such guidance should fully reflect the relevant rulings of the European Court of Justice on the interpretation and application of Article 9 of the Birds Directive (including paragraph 1 letter c), which must be considered entirely pertinent for Article 9 of the Berne Convention as well. He further presented the amendments suggested by his NGO, getting the support of Iceland, Terra Cypria and ProNatura.

Regarding the updated Model form for biennial reports, the delegate of Iceland, supported by the delegates of Norway and Switzerland, noted that the possibility for EU Contracting Parties to report using Habides Format should be accepted only under the condition that these reports are equally made public through the Secretariat, in order to keep the necessary transparency and therefore possible participation of civil society in the monitoring process.

Decision: The Committee discussed the updated Draft Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Convention (adopted by the Standing Committee 3 December 1993), including comments made by Parties through electronic consultation.

The Committee amended and adopted the following document:

- Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention as amended on 2nd December 2011.

The Committee discussed, amended and endorsed the:

- Updated model form for biennial reports.

The Updated model form for biennial reports can be used by Parties as from next reporting cycle.

PART IV – MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

5. MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

Relevant document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 16 – Monitoring for the Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus Ecoregion
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 17 – Planta Europa Krakow Declaration on the conservation of wild plants in Europe

The Secretariat provided information on a number of meetings that had been supported by the Convention.

- *Plants*

The Sixth Planta Europa Conference on the Conservation of wild plants was held in Krakow on 23-27 May 2011. Participants acknowledged the progress on the implementation of “A sustainable Future for Europe: the European Strategy for Plant Conservation 2008 – 2014” (ESPC), and its targets for that period. The Conference recognised the commitment of the Council of Europe to the ESPC noting its recent contribution to combating invasive alien species, as well as the production of a code of conduct for horticultural trade; however participants also noted the lack of progress with ESPC targets aimed at conserving plant diversity in production lands through the sustainable use, as well as the lack of significant progress in capacity for plant conservation in Europe, while acknowledging increasing threats to the diversity of wild plants, fungi and vegetation.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the “Planta Europa Krakow Declaration 2011” and thanked Planta Europa for its efforts and guidance on plant conservation in Europe, and its positive partnership with the Convention.

- *Marine Turtles*

The Secretariat briefly presented the results of the “4th Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean”, where over 200 scientists presented important information on the dynamics of turtle populations in the Mediterranean, noting the many threats both at sea, where they get entangled in fishing nets, and on nesting beaches, where tourism-related activities damage their ability to produce successful offspring. As a result, marine turtle numbers are declining in most nesting beaches.

The representative of MEDASSET called the attention of the Committee on the critical state of one of the main nesting beaches in Kyparissia Bay, Greece, a Natura 2000 site.

The representative of the European Commission informed the Committee that on 28th October 2011 a letter of formal notice on the above issue - the first step in the infringement procedure - was sent to Greece. The government of Greece has two months to reply.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the results of the “4th Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean”, supported by the Barcelona, Bonn and Bern Conventions; it welcomed the new data provided by research and regretted the decline of marine turtles in the region, inviting the Bureau to pay particular attention to the cases involving key nesting beaches for marine turtles in the framework of the file-case system.

- *Large Carnivores*

Following a meeting on large carnivores in the Caucasus in 2010, the Caucasus Leopard Working Group held a Workshop on Monitoring for the Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus Ecoregion in Tbilisi (Georgia) on 16-19 May 2011. The workshop aimed at collecting further information, reviewing monitoring methods, proposing standards and preparing survey and monitoring plans that may ensure the long-term conservation and monitoring of the species.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the findings and recommendations from the workshop on “Monitoring for the Conservation of Leopards, Co-predators and Prey in the Caucasus Ecoregion” and invited relevant Parties and Observer States to implement them as appropriate.

Following the elaboration of the Balkan Lynx Conservation Strategy in 2008, a Strategic Planning Workshop for the Conservation of the Balkan Lynx was organised in Peshtani (Albania) on 3-4 June 2008 proposed a Strategy for the Conservation of the Balkan Lynx in Albania and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, containing detailed action needed to improve the status of the lynx population in those states.

Conclusion: The Committee took note of the Results of the Strategic Planning Workshop for the Conservation of the Balkan Lynx and the Strategy for the Conservation of the Balkan Lynx in Albania and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, and encouraged both states to implement it without delay, as well as to collaborate as appropriate to achieve the successful recovery of the lynx populations in the region.

5.1 Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 24 - Meeting report of the Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change (Strasbourg, 10-11 October 2011)
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 25 – Impact of climate change on Marine Biodiversity
T-PVS (2011) 16 – Draft recommendation on Marine biodiversity and climate change
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 18 - National Reports on Biodiversity and Climate Change

The Chair of the Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change, Mr Petar Zhelev, presented the report of the meeting held in Strasbourg on 10-11 October 2011. Mr Zhelev informed on the topics discussed by the Group, as well as on the priorities identified for its future work. He further stressed that the Group decided to meet once every two years starting from 2012.

The representative of ACCOBAMS informed the Committee that the Secretariat of the agreement is planning to organise a workshop on climate change concerning the ACCOBAMS area and the Red Sea. The workshop would take place on second half of 2012. ACCOBAMS extended an invitation to all institutions working on the conservation of the biodiversity in the region, including the Bern Convention.

The Secretariat presented the Draft recommendation on Marine Biodiversity and Climate Change which, although inspired by the conclusions of the study prepared by the RAC/SPA on the Impact of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea, has finally a broader the scope targeting all European marine biodiversity, including the Arctic. The Recommendation has a comprehensive preamble taking stock of the main scientific concern in this field, but also recalling the reference documents or decisions adopted at the Council of Europe level, including those adopted by the PACE and the EUROPA Major Hazards Agreement, as well as at the global and regional levels. Finally, the Secretariat stressed that the Group has wished to put a particular emphasis on some of the specific threats, additional constraints, and effects of climate change on marine biodiversity, as well as on ecosystem services and their role in carbon sequestration, on the biodiversity of the overseas territories, and on invasive alien species.

Decision: The Committee welcomed the excellent work of the Group of Experts and was pleased to note that the system of classification prepared by this Group has been recently used by the European Environment Agency for preparing the biodiversity indicators on climate change adaptation.

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts, including the proposals for its future work.

The Committee amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 152 (2011) on marine biodiversity and climate change.

5.2 Group of Experts on European Island Biodiversity

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 7 - Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts on European Island Biological Diversity (Galéria, Corsica, 9-11 June 2011)
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 10 - National Reports on European Islands and Biological Diversity
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 9 – Priorities for conserving biodiversity on European Islands
 T-PVS (2011) 25 – Draft Recommendation on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 8rev - Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands – Fifth draft August 2011

The Chair of the Group of Experts, Mr. Øystein Størkersen, presented the report of the third meeting of this Group, stressing that islands have both very valuable and fragile biodiversity due to the high endemism, ecological constraints and relative shortness of space, which make of pollution, water management and IAS very important challenges for biodiversity conservation. Islands are territories where spatial planning policies have to be very carefully draw-up because of the high pressures on coastal areas, particularly bearing in mind that Europe owes half of its coasts to its islands. The Chair informed that the Group has fulfilled its mandate, as well as networking biodiversity work on European islands, thus contributing to highlight the need to implement both the CBD decisions and the recommendations of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention in this field. During its three-years work the Group produced two main documents: a “Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands” and a “List of priorities for conserving biodiversity in European islands”; these documents, without pretending to be comprehensive or exclusive, offer some guidelines on activities that are most necessary to ensure the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention. The Charter is at the same time a strong statement of principles as well as an awareness instrument for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use on European islands (and, indeed, for many other islands).

The Secretariat presented the draft recommendation.

Several delegations welcomed the results of the work of the group and the pertinence of the Convention reinforcement of its work on these highly valuable and at the same time vulnerable ecosystems.

The delegate of Poland, speaking as EU Presidency, welcomed the Charter and stressed that the integration of biodiversity concerns into spatial planning is crucial for the sustainable use of islands’ biodiversity. She further suggested taking into account the impact of seasonal tourism on the management of water resources.

Decision: The Committee thanked the French conservation authorities and the Regional Corsican authorities for the excellent hospitality and organisation of the meeting.

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts, in particular on the on-going work in different Contracting Parties, as well as of the activities carried out by the Observer organisations. Furthermore, the Committee took note of the proposals by the Group for its future work, as well as of the priorities for conserving biodiversity in European islands.

The Committee welcomed the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands and amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 153 (2011) on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands.

5.3 Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species

a) Progress report, codes of conducts and draft recommendations

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 6 - Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts (St Julian's, Malta, 18-20 May 2011)
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1rev – Code of Conduct on Pets and IAS
 T-PVS (2011) 20 - Draft Recommendation on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species
 T-PVS (2011) 21 - Draft Recommendation on European 2020 Targets for Invasive Alien Species

The Secretariat presented the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts on IAS, held in St. Julians, Malta, on 18-20 May 2011, highlighting that much and good work has been done on IAS both in the framework of the Convention and elsewhere (mainly in CBD and the European Union) since the Group of Experts last met.

The consultant, Mr Keith Davenport presented the Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species.

The delegate of Norway expressed great appreciation for the Code and supported its adoption and implementation, as an excellent tool to raise awareness on IAS both among the general public and the pet-trading industry. He further stressed that governments should now take action to adapt its content to their specific national circumstances.

The delegate from the “Eurogroup for Animals” acknowledged the value of the code and thanked the author and the Secretariat for having taken into account some of their concerns regarding the terminology; still, she expressed disagreement on the Appendix I, where the words “pets” and “companion animals” are considered to be synonyms. Eurogroup for Animals further encouraged a stronger focus on not selling known IAS in Europe, and called on Parties to place more emphasis on preventive measures, as well as on available tools to assess risks from new species and consideration of which species are really suitable to be kept as pets.

The delegate of Poland, speaking as EU Presidency, supported the Code and the draft recommendation, to which he presented some minor amendments.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts and, in particular of the very good progress in the implementation of the Convention's European Strategy on IAS and in the preparation in the framework of the Convention on innovative voluntary Codes of Conduct and Guidelines. The Committee thanked Maltese Conservation authorities for the excellent preparation of the meeting and all governments and international organisations for the very good input.

The Committee amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No.154 (2011) on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species.

b) Monitoring of the European Strategy on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (Side event)

At its 30th meeting the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention adopted Recommendation No. 149 (2010) on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) in the Western Palaearctic, inviting Parties to implement, without delay, the Revised Action Plan for 2011- 2015. In order to monitor the progress made by Contracting Parties in the implementation of the above mentioned recommendation a side-event was organised during the Standing Committee meeting. The Secretariat presented its results to the Committee informing that many Parties prepared specific reports on this issue [documents T-PVS/Files (2011) 32 and T-PVS /Files (2011) 32 add].

The eradication campaign is being successfully continued in the United Kingdom, where 116 sites are being monitored. As a result, 114 Ruddy Ducks have been detected, 99 of which have been killed.

In France the species was observed in new sites; 239 birds were recorded; 127 ruddy ducks were culled in 2011. More people were involved into the culling effort and more efficient structures were put in place, even if some technical difficulties are still a concern in the area with the highest number of Ruddy Ducks.

In the Netherlands not much has been done on the eradication, mainly due to a restructuration of nature conservation authorities (competences having been passed to the provinces), as well as to the absence of clear regulations within the EU. The species is well studied and no wintering individuals were counted (and one breeding pair) so that, if political will is mobilised, controls can proceed in a relatively simple way.

Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Poland, Morocco and Switzerland only have very occasional occurrences of Ruddy Ducks. They are systematically culled in Spain and Switzerland. No observations have been recently reported from Finland.

Several speakers offered technical support for operations in other States, if necessary. Participants were in favour of continuation of eradication efforts in France and the United Kingdom and called on the Netherlands for more efforts. The European Commission said this could be a test-case for brand eradication at the European scale.

Conclusion: The Committee welcomed the reports from some Contracting Parties on the implementation of Recommendation No. 149 (2010) on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) in the Western Palaearctic, noting with satisfaction that the United Kingdom and France were continuing successfully their operations of control of the species, meeting the objective to reduce by half the number of wintering birds every year, even under difficult field conditions. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in many other Parties there are only sporadic sightings or breeding of ruddy ducks and that the eradication plan was being successfully implemented. Regarding the Netherlands, (holding 40 wintering birds) the Committee took note of the census made, of the transfer of competences in nature conservation to the provinces and instructed the Secretariat to contact the Dutch government to offer the support of the Convention and the technical expertise of several states so that the recommendation is also fully implemented without delay in this country.

5.4 Conservation of birds

a) Illegal taking and trading of birds in Europe

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 9 - Report of the European Conference on the Illegal killing of Birds (Larnaca, Cyprus, 6-8 July 2011)
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 11 – National reports
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 13 - Review of the illegal killing and trapping of birds in Europe - A report by the BirdLife Partnership
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 27 - Illegal Trapping, Killing and Trade of Birds in Cyprus - Updated Report by the NGOs
 T-PVS/Inf (2011) 12 - Social, Educational and Cultural aspects: Human dimensions as a tool for bird conservation
 Larnaca Declaration
 T-PVS (2010) 22 - Draft Recommendation on the Illegal taking and trade of birds in Europe

The Secretariat informed on the outcomes of the "European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds", held in Larnaca, Cyprus, on 6-8 July 2011. The Conference was organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Game Fund of Cyprus (Ministry of Interior), and gathered over 100 participants representing a large variety of concerned stakeholders.

The participants considered that the Conference marked a turning-point in tackling the issue of illegal taking and trapping of birds across Europe, as it launched a long-term process aiming at enhancing national and international cooperation and coordination in this field, fostering adequate enforcement of existing legislation, combined with public and target group awareness, sharing good practices and setting the basis for an appropriate monitoring process. It encouraged Contracting Parties to report on the illegal killing of birds. 17 National reports were prepared for the conference (by the

concerned responsible Ministries) on the implementation of the Bern Convention's related recommendations, as well as an NGO survey targeting 40 Contracting Parties to the Convention. The discussions were also supported by a survey carried-out by the European Commission on enforcement mechanisms in EU Member States.

Among the main conclusions, the participants identified the following points: (i.) there is no single solution, but that a combination of techniques, actions, measures and strategies is urgently required as many birds species in Europe and worldwide are declining rapidly; (ii.) historical and cultural barriers are among the major challenges, as they impede the majority society to consider the illegal killing of birds as a crime and have an indirect impact on the application of adequate sanctions; (iii.) the economic gain delivered by the illegal trading of birds as well as by the organised structure of the poachers is an additional challenge; (iv.) a shift in attitudes is needed, combined with communication, education and awareness raising, as well as capacity building and increased cooperation between the concerned enforcement bodies.

Participants called on responsible stakeholders for "a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing, and a full and proactive role in fighting against this illegal activity, which represents a serious threat to biodiversity, damaging nature as well as human society". They proposed to organise, in 2013, a second meeting under the Bern Convention to monitor progress made; they adopted a declaration, the "Larnaca Declaration", and produced a Draft Recommendation for possible adoption by the Standing Committee.

The delegate of Switzerland noted that the Bern Convention has played a very active role to prevent the illegal killing of birds in Europe; he further noticed that the Bonn Convention has recently launched an initiative on land-birds in the African-Eurasian region which, pending voluntary contributions, should lead to dedicated action plans. He encouraged both the Bonn Convention and the Bern Convention Secretariat to join efforts and seek for more synergies in this field.

The delegate of the European Union gave an overview of the future plans of the European Commission on enforcement, and namely: (i.) DG ENV proposed to the EU Forum of Judges for the Environment to consider illegal killing of birds as a possible topic for the next annual conference/seminar; (ii.) the European Institute for Public Administration (EIPA) has been granted a contract to develop, in 2012, a new training module for prosecutors on environmental crime, focusing *inter alia* on illegal killing of birds; (iii.) a working meeting on the establishment of the environmental prosecutors network, with support of DG JUST, could take place at the beginning of December 2012. After the establishment of the network, this could be asked to include nature related issues within its activities.

She further presented the EU-TWIX database, which has been developed to assist national law enforcement agencies, including CITES Management Authorities and prosecutors, in their task of detecting, analysing and monitoring illegal activities related to trade in fauna and flora covered by the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. She concluded by informing that the Commission is currently checking the possibility of using the EU-TWIX for facilitating information exchange on illegal killing of birds.

The representative of Poland speaking as EU Presidency expressed full support to the draft recommendation and presented a few technical proposals for amendments.

The representative of Birdlife Cyprus presented an updated report on the situation in Cyprus, particularly denouncing a poor response to promised 'zero tolerance' for trapping in Cyprus, as well as a dramatic increase in the use of mist net and limesticks. He stressed that although the European Conference was an excellent occasion to deeply debate about this issue, implementation of enforcement proved to be still very limited and the autumn season revealed very bad trends. Therefore both BirdLife Cyprus and Terra Cypria called for greater enforcement in the trapping areas, for the imposition of deterrent fines for trapping convictions and for determined and persistent action on the restaurants serving the '*ambelopoulia*', which remains the economic driver for large scale trapping. They finally called on the Standing Committee to continue playing its part in putting political pressure on the Cyprus and UK governments and to set the recommendation as a priority to tackle this persistent, intractable and fast growing problem at its core.

The representative of the FACE welcomed the draft recommendation which can improve the image and credibility of sustainable hunting. He recalled the position prepared by the FACE at the occasion of the European Conference and invited Parties to take note of it.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds (Larnaca, Cyprus, 6-8 July 2011) and more particularly of the conference's conclusions, including a call for a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing of birds, and a proposal to organise a follow-up conference in 2013.

The Committee thanked Cyprus authorities for the excellent cooperation and most professional organisation of the meeting, as well as the moderators and *rapporteurs* of the working groups for the very smooth and fruitful running of the discussions.

The Committee further took note of the Larnaca Declaration, adopted by the participants to the European Conference on 8th July 2011 and encouraged Contracting Parties, and invited Observer States, to get inspired from it.

The Committee amended and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 155 (2011) on the illegal taking and trade of birds in Europe

b) Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube – Draft recommendation

Relevant Document: T-PVS/Inf (2011) 28 Action Plan for the conservation of the White Tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube
T-PVS (2011) 11 - Draft Recommendation on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube

The representative of DANUBEPARKS, Mr. Frank, presented the Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube, prepared by the DANUBEPARKS network, in cooperation with a number of external experts. Mr Frank gave an overview of the 3 years elaboration process, including an analysis of the current status of trends in the White-tailed Eagle population in the Danube region and its distribution map. He further presented the main threats, which served as a basis for identifying 37 concrete actions to be implemented in order to reach the Action Plan's objectives. Mr Frank concluded by highlighting that the saving of the flagship and umbrella species White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube should be regarded as an example of good practices for trans-national species protection and habitat management.

The delegate of Serbia thanked DANUBEPARKS for the preparation of the Action Plan, while stressing the need to take into account data from the Emerald database in its implementation.

The delegate of Romania pointed out that the area of the Natura 2000 sites in some of the targeted areas has increased in 2011 and asked this to be reflected in the Plan. He further supported a proposal from the delegate of Germany, who encouraged DANUBEPARKS to approach the Danube Convention.

The delegate of Slovakia stressed that the DANUBEPARKS project was a very good example of cooperation between the NGOs and the government, and expressed the wish to multiply this kind of opportunities.

The delegate of Iceland welcomed both the Action Plan and the recommendation and encouraged all relevant countries to develop and implement similar national action plans.

The representative of BirdLife stressed the need to include work at the landscape level in addition to the one on protected areas, so to allow for the recovery of the species beyond the protected areas in the non-protected landscape.

The Secretariat briefly presented the draft recommendation, to be addressed to the relevant Contracting Parties.

Decision: The Committee took note of the Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle and thanked DANUBEPARKS for its preparation as well as for the successful work carried-out within the White-tailed Sea Eagle project.

The Committee further amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 156 (2011) on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube.

5.5 Habitats

a) Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks: Report

Relevant Document: T-PVS/PA (2011)13 - Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks, Strasbourg, 19-20 September 2011

The Chair of the Group of Experts, Ms Maka Tsereteli, presented the outcomes of the 3rd meeting of the Group. Ms Tsereteli reported on the ongoing work on the setting-up of the Emerald Network in several countries and on the harmonisation of the Emerald and Natura 2000 Networks, as well as on the fruitful discussions held at the meeting on the future strategic development of the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). She concluded that in 2012, the Group of Experts will again devote its work on planning the development of PEEN and on proposing an Action Plan in this relation.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts.

b) Setting-up of the Emerald Network: strategic development and steps forward

Relevant Documents: T-PVS/PA (2011) 5 - Joint programme funded by the European Union and implemented by the Council of Europe - State of progress as of 30 August 2011
T-PVS/PA (2011) 12 – Draft Recommendation on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their adoption
T-PVS/PA (2011) 14 – Draft Recommendation on the European 2020 targets on Protected Areas
T-PVS/PA (2011) 6 – Draft List of proposed Emerald Candidate Sites (proposed ASCIs)
T-PVS/PA (2011) 15 – Draft revised Annex I of Resolution No 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention
T-PVS/PA (2011) 9 - The Future of Ecological Networks in Europe, Discussion Paper

The Secretariat informed that 2011 was the first year of implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar 2011-2020, adopted by the Standing Committee at its 30th meeting in 2010. Activities under Phase I of the process concerned seven countries from Central and Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, targeted since 2009 by a 3-year Joint EU/CoE Programme. The final data delivery from all countries in terms of identification of their potential Emerald sites was expected by the end of November 2011 and the quality check will start in December 2011.

The follow-up to the current Joint Programme, focussing on the implementation of Phase II of the Emerald Network constitution process in the same countries, is currently under negotiation with the European Commission (EC). Possible funding could be allocated as from the second half of 2012, or in 2013 at latest. All countries targeted through the current project have expressed their commitment to participate in the follow-up project.

Furthermore, preparatory work to complete Phase I and initiate Phase II of the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway and Switzerland was completed in 2011. Technical seminars took place in both countries, aiming to solve questions linked to the countries' databases on potential Emerald sites. Follow-up activities for both countries are planned to take place in 2012, in compliance with the Emerald Network Calendar 2020.

The Secretariat further informed that in 2011 work on Phase II of the Emerald Network constitution process in 6 West Balkan countries started through a preparatory seminar (Paris, France, 26-27 January 2011) and the first biogeographical Emerald seminar (bar, Montenegro, 1-4 November 2011). The latter were organised in co-operation with the European Environment Agency (EEA) and its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD). The biogeographical seminar was of great importance as the first of a kind for the Emerald process in the region: the sufficiency of the proposed Emerald sites was

examined species by species and habitat by habitat in each of the targeted countries. The evaluation showed the validity of the sites proposed so far, but still their insufficiency to ensure the long-term survival of some species and habitats. Therefore in 2012 national authorities are expected to work on the scientific conclusions from the seminars to prepare new databases and to identify additional sites.

The Secretariat further reported on co-operation with the EEA and the ETC/BD, which continued to strengthen in 2011, focussing in particular on the harmonisation of the Emerald and Natura 2000 Networks methodologies. The harmonisation of the list of species included in Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention and Annexes I of the Birds Directive and II of the Habitats Directive was achieved. A similar exercise is planned for 2012 for the lists of habitats in Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention and Annex I of the Habitats Directive. The Secretariat stressed that the involvement of the ETC/BD, in particular in Phase II of the Emerald Network constitution process, has revealed to be vital for the Network implementation.

Regarding the assessment of the sufficiency of Emerald site proposals for threatened bird species, the Group of Experts, in coordination with the EC and the ETC/BD, decided to apply the assessment process built upon the Important Birds Areas, although taking a species by species approach.

The Secretariat and the consultant on the Emerald Network, Mr Marc Roekaerts, further presented the draft list of proposed sites to become official "candidate Emerald sites" after the possible nomination by the Standing Committee. In addition, a draft Recommendation on what the protection of the official "candidate Emerald sites" should entail was presented for possible adoption by the Committee.

The delegates from the European Commission and the Presidency of the EU expressed their appreciation for the important progress achieved on the harmonisation of both Network's methodologies and tools.

The delegate from Albania thanked the Secretariat and the ETC/BD for the successful organisation of the biogeographical seminar. She informed that its scientific conclusions will be used to stress the need for further work at national level on the identification of additional sites. She further informed that Albania has requested financial support from the EU - IPA grants, which would allow them to work both on Emerald and Natura 2000 Networks implementation.

The delegate from Serbia stressed the importance of progress towards the harmonisation of Emerald and Natura 2000 Networks and informed of some difficulties encountered for ensuring the financial support to the Emerald Network constitution process in her country.

The delegates from Morocco and Tunisia expressed their appreciation for the results so far achieved. More particularly, the delegate of Morocco requested the Committee to study the possibility of organising a follow-up Emerald Seminar in Morocco in 2012, in order to build on the outcomes of the pilot-project implemented there in 2009. Moreover, the delegate of Tunisia informed on the readiness and willingness of his country to get involved in the setting-up of the Emerald Network as from 2012.

Decision: The Committee appreciated the efforts of Contracting Parties and Observer States on the setting-up of the Emerald Network and welcomed the very positive outcomes of the first year of implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar (2011-2020). The successful initiation of Phase II of the Emerald Network constitution process in the West Balkans region was particularly appreciated by the Committee.

The Committee examined, amended and adopted the following documents:

- Recommendation No. 157 (2011) on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination;
- Revised Annex I of Resolution 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention.

The Committee officially nominated as "Candidate Emerald sites" the sites listed in the "List of proposed Emerald Candidate Sites" [T-PVS/PA (2011) 6].

The Committee warmly thanked the European Environment Agency and its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity for their continuous support and cooperation in the setting-up of the Emerald Network; it further encouraged the EEA and its ETC/BD to consider the inclusion of

biodiversity as a priority topic for its 2012-2013 work in the EU neighbourhood area, in the light of the progress made on Phase I of the Emerald Network constitution process in Central and Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus and the plans for follow-up activities on Phase II in the region.

The Committee further thanked the European Union for the financial support it provided for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Central and Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus in the period 2009 - 2011, through a European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programme.

c) European Diploma of Protected Areas

Relevant documents: T-PVS/DE (2011) 16 – Report of the Group of Specialists
T-PVS/DE (2011) 17 – Adopted Resolutions
T-PVS/DE (2011) 12 Revised - Future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

The Secretariat presented the main conclusions of the meeting of the Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas, held in Strasbourg on 14-15 March 2011.

The Secretariat informed the Committee that 10 Resolutions for the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas were adopted by the Committee of Ministers. It further informed on the on-the-spot appraisals carried-out prior to the renewal of the European Diploma, with a particular focus on the two pending non-renewals for the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park (Belarus) and Bialowieza National Park (Poland). With regard to the *Sumava* National Park (Czech Republic), the Secretariat said that the Group had decided to postpone discussion of the report of the on-site visit (July 2010), at the request of the authorities concerned.

The Group also took note of the annual reports and made proposals for improving the monitoring system.

The Group also held a substantial discussion on the future of the European Diploma, and made proposals concerning the institutional aspects, the setting up of an appropriate financial mechanism to secure contributions from the private sector, the visibility of the Diploma and its links with other awards, as well as the role of diploma-holding areas as examples of good management in the implementation of the Aichi targets. At the Bureau's request, a consolidated version of the document had been prepared with a view to fixing a concrete timetable up to 2015 (50th anniversary of the European Diploma). A side event organised during the meeting of the Standing Committee had helped to prepare concrete proposals to be submitted at the Group's next meeting. Furthermore, a consultant had been tasked with updating the database and the map of European Diploma sites, and analysing the different types of habitats and geographical regions already represented in order to identify any gaps and encourage new applications.

Finally, the Secretariat recalled that, in keeping with the principle of rotation, the Group's current membership would be modified: the representatives of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands would leave the Group, while the term of office of the other three specialists (France, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom) was renewed for 2 years. The Bureau has proposed the nomination of three new members (Estonia, Slovenia, and Turkey).

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists and welcomed the proposals for the future of the European Diploma; it decided to submit these proposals to the Group of Specialists for further analysis in 2012.

PART V – MONITORING OF SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

6. SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2011) 15 – Register of Bern Convention case-files
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 20 - Summary tables of reporting under the Bern Convention

The Secretariat informed the Committee about the creation of a “registration system” to number the old files and the new incoming ones, so to provide quicker access to the information related to them. It further called the Committee attention on a document presenting summary tables of reporting by Parties under the Bern Convention.

6.1 Files opened

- Ukraine: Building of a navigable waterway in the Bystroe Estuary (Danube delta)

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 8– Government report
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 7 – Protocol of the 1st Meeting of the Moldova – Romania – Ukraine joint Commission
T-PVS/Files (2011) 23 – Report from the EU

This case concerns the excavation of a shipping canal in Bystroe estuary of the Danube delta in Ukraine, which is likely to affect adversely both the Ukrainian Danube Biosphere Reserve – the most important of Ukraine’s wetlands – and the whole Danube delta dynamics.

The Secretariat recalled that the first phase of the project was conducted in 2004, following which the Standing Committee adopted Recommendation No.111 (2004) on the proposed navigable waterway through the Bystroe estuary (Danube Delta), inviting Ukraine to suspend works, except for the completion of phase I, and not to proceed with phase II of the project until certain conditions were met. In 2008 Ukraine informed the Secretariat on the repeal of the Final Decision regarding Phase II of the Project, in line with Recommendation 111 (2004). However, in March 2010, the European Union informed the Convention that Ukraine had issued a decision to start the implementation of Phase II of the Bystroe Channel project.

Following a long discussion at the last Standing Committee meeting, the Committee decided to keep the case file open and agreed to set-up a Select Group of Experts to facilitate dialogue on the issue. The Group should have met after relevant Parties and the Chair of the Standing Committee agree on the terms of reference. These were sent to both Parties in January 2011; however, the Ukrainian Party was not in a position to agree on them.

The Secretariat further informed that no new information was received from Ukraine before the Bureau meeting in September 2011. Therefore the Bureau examined the complaint, expressed strong dissatisfaction towards the lack of communication and decided to keep the case-file opened, as well as to request to Ukraine a detailed report on the state of implementation of the Danube-Black Sea Navigation Route, as well as on the compliance with the Standing Committee Recommendation (2004) 111.

The delegate of Ukraine presented the government report, stressing that - according to the data collected through the monitoring process - no negative impacts for the Bern Convention species and habitats, as well as for the Romanian delta ecosystems could be identified. He further recalled that Ukraine has proposed to elaborate a common Plan for the management of the basin of the Danube Delta within the framework of the International Commission for the Protection of Danube River. He informed about the content of the EIA which was elaborated by a pool of independent experts and concluded by stating that Phase II of the Bystroe Channel project has not started.

The delegate of Poland, speaking as EU Presidency, requested the case-file to be kept open. She expressed doubts on the way the recommendation is implemented and stressed the need for more detailed and precise information.

The delegate of Romania regretted the lack of clear and crucial information from Ukraine, while contesting the quality of the EIA which should be improved before being agreed by all concerned

Parties. He welcomed the monitoring project while stressing that this cannot erase the concerns related to the digging of a channel in the Danube delta. He concluded by recalling that both the Aarhus and Espoo Convention have issued warnings for possible non-compliance to Ukraine, as well as by requesting that shorter but clearer and timely reports should be submitted to the Bureau by Ukrainian authorities.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of Ukrainian authorities and of comments from other Parties, calling for regular exchange of information with the Secretariat to be maintained and improved.

The Committee decided to keep the case file open.

The Committee further decided to ask the three concerned Parties, namely Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, to ensure that the Secretariat receive – not later than 1st March 2012 - a short, although highly informative, report on the current state of the situation as well as on the implementation of the provisions included in Recommendation 111 (2004). The reports will be assessed and discussed by the Bureau members at their next meeting in April 2012.

- **Cyprus: Akamas Peninsula**

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 20 – Report by the Government
T-PVS/Files (2011) 26 – Report from the EU
T-PVS/Files (2011) 24 – Report by the NGOs

This case concerns plans for the tourist development in the Peninsula of Akamas (Cyprus), with detrimental effect on an ecologically valuable area with many rare plant and animal species protected under the Bern Convention. It was first discussed at the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee in 1996. Two on-the-spot appraisals were carried out in 1997 and 2002 and a recommendation was adopted in 1997 (Recommendation No. 63 (1997) on the conservation of the Akamas peninsula in Cyprus and, in particular, of the nesting beaches of *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*.

In 2009 the Committee decided to keep the file open, taking note of the observations and reports from the government and NGOs. The Committee asked Cyprus to present a report for its next meeting, as well as to send to the Secretariat as soon as possible the management plan for Limni and the revised town planning provisions for the area as they are produced, as well as to fully implement its Recommendation No. 63 (1997) and ensure that obligations under the Convention are fulfilled.

In 2010 the Committee took note of the report presented by the Secretariat in the absence of delegate of Cyprus. The Committee further took note of the observations and reports from the NGOs and decided to keep the file open, while asking Cyprus to present a report for its next meeting; to send to the Secretariat as soon as possible the translation into English of the management plan for Limni area; to fully implement its Recommendation No. 63 (1997).

In the absence of a delegate from Cyprus at the 31st Standing Committee meeting, the Secretariat presented the case-file and called the attention of the Committee on the report on the management plan for the Natura 2000 “Polis Gialia” Natura 2000 site.

The representative of Terra Cypria argued that the size and extent of the Natura site is still being considered at the EU level. The proposal by the Cyprus government to regulate part of the area not as a Natura site, but through Town Planning regulations relating to land use (rather than conservation), is an indirect admission that the area is inadequate. She further considered that in the case of Limni, while a management plan exists, this has not been implemented and, in any case, the area designated comprises such a narrow strip of land that it cannot protect turtles from human interventions taking place just beyond. Moreover, according to Terra Cypria, the plan proposed does not seem to include policy for foraging turtles. In both cases, developments are taking place all the time. The local authorities are allowing unsuitable activities and the threats to wildlife are continuing. Therefore, she urged that the file against Cyprus remains open.

These views were supported by the representative of MEDASSET, who pointed the attention of the Committee to deaths of turtles on the sea in different areas of Cyprus. The representative of

Birdlife noted the importance of the Akamas Peninsula for some threatened birds, for which not enough Natura 2000 sites were designated.

The delegate of the European Commission informed the Committee that the Commission is analysing the information sent by Cyprus authorities in reply to a letter of formal notice for insufficient designation of the area. A decision on the follow-up to infringement procedure is expected by January 2012.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report sent by the government, of the status of the infringement procedure pending under the European Union, as well as of the observations of NGOs. The Committee again requested from Cyprus the full implementation of its Recommendation No. 63 (1997) and decided to keep the file open, further requesting from Cyprus more information on the protection of sites in the whole of the Akamas Peninsula and Limni. The Committee asked the Secretariat to follow-up the file in close co-operation with the European Commission.

- Bulgaria: Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra – Via Pontica

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 26 – Report from the EU
T-PVS/Files (2011) 14 –Report by the NGOs

Owing to the absence of the Bulgarian delegate, the Secretariat presented the report forwarded very recently by the Bulgarian Government, which concerned the following issues: (i.) the energy strategy up to 2020 should not bring about any significant negative effects if certain conditions are respected and if mitigating measures are taken; (ii) the national action plan for renewable energies had not been finalised as the public consultation had highlighted serious omissions; the Ministry had issued formal instructions for the General Inspectorate of the Environment and Water, asking it to reduce the number of authorisations issued pending the launching of the national plan; (iii.) there was a slowing down of projects already authorised owing to financial and technical problems (1 project involving 32 turbines had been stopped); (iv.) in April 2011 plans had been launched to map the most important sites for birds and to minimise risks.

The representative of BirdLife/Bulgaria expressed her great concern about the lack of progress made and underlined the gap between the government's promises and the situation on the ground; she also protested at the energy sector's very powerful *lobby*. The building of wind turbines already approved is continuing: 3,600 were planned in the Dobrutza region. BirdLife/Bulgaria stressed the urgent need not to authorise any further new wind turbines and consequently asked the Standing Committee: (i.) to support the efforts of the European Commission to achieve proper implementation of the EU legislation, as well as to encourage the EC to move from the Infringement to the Reasoned Opinion stage with regards to windfarms in Bulgaria; (ii.) to encourage the government of Bulgaria to speed-up the Natura 2000 site designation in the area, as well as to ensure adequate protection and consequent of the Kaliakra SPA and IBA; (iii.) to urge the government of Bulgaria to adopt and implement the Environmental Impact Assessment of the national plan on renewable energy sources and to stop any approval of new windfarms; (iv.) to consider the possibility of a second on-the-spot appraisal to Bulgaria.

Decision: The Committee decided to keep the case file open, asking the authorities of Bulgaria to present a report for its next meeting, as well as to take into consideration the provisions of Recommendation No. 130 (2007) on the windfarms planned near Balchick and Kaliakra, and other windfarm developments on the Via Pontica route (Bulgaria). The Committee further instructed the Secretariat to continue to follow this complaint up in close co-operation with the European Commission, taking into account the three ongoing infringement procedures.

- **France: Habitats for the survival of the Common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace (France)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 32 Conclusions of the International Hamster Workgroup
T-PVS/Files (2011) 7 rev. – Report by the Government
T-PVS/Files (2011) 26 – Report from the EU
T-PVS/Files (2011) 15 – Report by the NGOs

This complaint concerns the measures implemented by France to ensure the preservation of habitats needed for the survival of the Common hamster. In its judgment delivered on 9 June 2011, the European Court of Justice ruled against France for failing to take adequate measures to protect the species.

The delegate of France said that her government had taken note of the criticisms regarding the protection of the hamster in Alsace; a major evaluation of the 2007-2011 action plan had been undertaken, which would serve as a basis for drawing up the next plan.

The representative of DREAL Alsace said that remedial measures had been taken following the ECJ ruling. Reviewing the actions carried out, she noted a few strong points: improvement in breeding conditions, release operations, clarification of regulatory procedures for obtaining exemptions, emphasis on monitoring and publication of a methodological guide.

The representative of *Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage* felt that the situation with regard to the Common hamster was still very worrying: 50 to 100 specimens were disappearing every year; contractual measures were not taken in cases where the species had been found to be present and there was insufficient funding to maintain breeding. He asked the Committee not to close the file until a viable population had been established (1,500 specimens per ZAP).

The representative of the *Centre d'études, de recherches et de protection de l'environnement en Alsace* (CERPEA) condemned the framework agreement signed with all the stakeholders: every year dozens of sites suitable for the Common hamster were built on, without any compensatory measures. He expressed concern about an urban development scheme 20 km from Obernai, in an area highly suitable for the hamster.

The representatives of *France Nature Environnement* and *Alsace Nature* likewise emphasised that the area where the species had historically been present was decreasing and said the authorities' efforts were overly concentrated on ZAPs.

The Delegate of the European Union reiterated the importance of implementing the ECJ ruling and asked the French authorities to keep the European Commission better informed.

Decision: The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of France, the representatives of NGOs and the representative of the European Commission.

It welcomed the efforts made by the French authorities and asked them to fully take into account the judgment issued on 9 June by the European Court of justice.

The Committee decided to keep the case file open.

- **Italy: Eradication and trade of the American Grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)**

Relevant document: T-PVS (2011) 13 rev- Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 27 - Report by the Government

This case concerns the presence of the American Grey squirrel in Italy

The Secretariat recalled that an on-the-spot appraisal was carried out in May 2008, after which the Standing Committee agreed to open a case file, and addressed a list of recommended actions to the Italian government (including monitoring, eradication, a trade ban, regional collaboration and co-operation). At the 2010 Standing Committee meeting, the delegate of Italy presented the report from

the government, informing on the state of progress of the Memorandum of cooperation to be signed by the competent Provinces for entering into force; on the negotiation around the draft decree for banning the trading and keeping of the Grey squirrel; and on a Life+ Project, launched in September 2010 which was likely to contribute to solving the situation.

Noting that the decree concerning the banning of the trade and keeping of the American Grey squirrel was not approved yet, the Committee decided to keep the file open and asked Italy to inform the Committee and the Bureau of progress made in the implementation of the LIFE+ Project and the adoption of appropriate legislative tools.

The Italian delegate presented the Government report, informing on the implementation of the LIFE+ Project, particularly focussing on the elaboration of a communication action plan to target the wider and general public. A questionnaire on the human dimension of the management of the Grey squirrel has also been prepared and distributed to the target groups. The delegate stressed that obtaining a wide consensus of the civil society is a real challenge since the species is introduced in Italy – and therefore regarded to – as a pet. He stressed that the species cannot be shot and that the traps which should be installed for trapping it must be made native-species safe.

Regarding the decree on the banning of the trade and keeping of the species, the Government stressed that this is a sectoral issue involving other Ministries which, so far, showed resistances to approve a decree without a solid legal basis. Therefore the process leading to the adoption of the trade ban is suspended for the moment.

The delegate of Switzerland thanked the Italian authorities for their efforts in tackling efficiently this problem. Although recognising the difficulties in eradicating a pet species, he noted that there is some success which could be useful for supporting Italy in its efforts. He concluded by stressing that, in order to avoid the spread of this species in neighbouring countries, Italian authorities should be requested to speed-up efforts towards the eradication and ban of the trade of the species.

The delegate of Norway stated that the situation is extremely worrying particularly because it highlights that there are still countries in Europe where the banning of invasive species at legal level is a challenge. He invited the Committee to send a strong and clear message that this is an issue of high relevance for all the Contracting Parties, as the Grey squirrel put at stakes the future survival of the Red squirrel (*S. vulgaris*), while at the same time having an impact on the wood industry.

The delegate of Iceland stressed that the Bureau was not informed on time on progress made in Italy at its 2011 meetings and requested the Italian authorities to improve communication with the institutional bodies of the Convention.

Decision: The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of Italy; it welcomed the information concerning the progress made in the implementation of the LIFE+ project launched in September 2010 to provide effective tools, particularly under the awareness raising aspect, for implementing actions aimed at the eradication of the American Grey squirrel in the country.

However, the Committee expressed deep concern for this longstanding situation which represents a serious threat for the long-term survival of the native Red Squirrel, while damaging the woodland. The Committee was particularly worried to note that inaction may result in the spread of the invasive alien species to other Contracting Parties.

Acknowledging the charm and appeal of the American Grey squirrel, which makes it difficult to eradicate the species, the Committee stressed that some examples of good practices are available. In addition, the Committee regretted the delays in the adoption of a legislative instrument aimed at banning the trade of this invasive species, and recalled both its Recommendations No. 123 (2007) on limiting the dispersal of the American Grey squirrel in Italy and other Contracting Parties, and No. 114 (2005) on the control of the American Grey squirrel and other alien squirrels in Europe.

The Committee agreed to keep the case-file open and instructed the Bureau to closely follow this issue up to ensure that reporting from Italian authorities is improved and include information on concrete measures towards both the eradication of the species and the adoption of a legislative instrument to ban its trade in Italy.

6.2 Possible file

- France: Protection of the European Green toad (*Bufo viridis*) in Alsace

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13 rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 6 – Report by the Government
T-PVS/Files (2011) 26 – Report from the EU
T-PVS/Files (2011) 11 – Report by the NGOs

This complaint concerns the threats reportedly facing the Green toad's few remaining habitats in Alsace. It specifically targets shortcomings in the impact studies carried out in connection with a major bypass and urban development scheme, and a project to build a leisure complex.

The representative of the regional environment, planning and housing directorate (DREAL) said that the delay in finalising the national action plan was due to a failure on the part of the consultancy tasked with drawing up the plan; the plan's completion, however, was not in danger. At regional level, DREAL Alsace was working with the associations and partners concerned, in particular the Bufo association, which had been mandated to draw up a regional action plan. He emphasised the special nature of this species, which depended on man-made sites for breeding, and the difficulty of sustaining what was still a fragile population.

The representatives of the relevant NGOs, *Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage*, CERPEA and the European Environment Bureau, expressed deep concern about the delay in finalising the national action plan, the ever-growing pressures of urban development and the proliferation of schemes, slicing up land. The representative of CERPEA asked that a file be opened.

Decision: The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of France and by the representatives of the NGOs. The Committee urged the French authorities to finalise the procedure for drawing up the National Action Plan in view of its final adoption.

The Committee decided to keep the file as a possible case file.

6.3 Complaints in stand-by

- Morocco: Ecological impacts of a tourism centre in Saïdia

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13 rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 29 - Report of the Ramsar consultative visit
T-PVS/Files (2011) 18 – Government report

A complaint was lodged in 2009 by the *Espace de Solidarité et de Coopération de l'Oriental* (ESCO), based in Oujda, Morocco. It related to the Moulouya estuary site, which ranks as a "zone of biological and ecological interest" (SIBE, in the French acronym), and has been a Ramsar site since 2005. The organisation denounced the huge project for a new tourist resort in Saïdia, which formed part of the country's 'Blue plan' for the strategic development of the tourist industry.

The Secretariat presented the findings of the Ramsar Advisory Mission report, which contained recommendations for improving the situation on the ground and reactivating the consultation process.

The Delegate of Morocco confirmed that her government shared the concerns expressed both by the Ramsar Convention and in the Bern Convention and said it had made sustainable development a central plank in its development policy. Some recommendations were already being implemented, moreover.

The Delegate of Norway noted that all the various interests could be reconciled and that the efforts already made by the Moroccan government were encouraging.

Decision: The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of Morocco and by the Secretariat about the results of the advisory visit organised by the Ramsar convention from 12 to 16 October 2010.

The Committee decided to keep the complaint as a complaint in stand-by and asked the Moroccan Government to report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations issued as a result of the advisory visit. It further instructed the Bureau to continue to co-operate with the Ramsar Convention on this issue.

- **Ukraine: threats to natural habitats and species in the Dniester River Delta**

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2011) 13 rev - Summary of case files
T-PVS/Files (2011) 2 – Government report

This complaint concerns development plans (commercial ports and touristic infrastructures) in the Dniester River Delta, which would affect several species and habitats protected under the Bern Convention. In particular, the NGO expressed concern over the significant threats to the natural habitats of severely threatened species, as well as over the quality of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the lack of adequate planning and development policies.

The Secretariat recalled that the complaint was submitted in 2010 and followed-up by the Bureau, in consultation with the Ramsar Secretariat since the area is also a Ramsar site. Noting the lack of response from Ukrainian authorities the Bureau, meeting in September 2010, decided to re-consider the case as a complaint in stand-by at the first Bureau meeting in 2011. It asked the Secretariat to contact Ukrainian authorities for further information.

The report submitted in February 2011 by Ukrainian authorities is quite complete, providing information on the activities carried-out by the administration of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve to protect Tendrivska and Yagorlytska bays; on the inspection raids by the gamekeepers as well as on specific actions to protect water-birds while breeding in the wetlands; on the work of the scientific staff of the Biosphere Reserve, in charge of several targeted studies as well as of the inventory of flora and fauna, and of rare species of the regions. Still the Secretariat would have liked to get more information on a couple of points related to the illegal catching of shrimps occurred in the territory of the Ramsar site at Yagorlytska bay, and on two development projects within the wetland on the banks of the Dniester River, where the State Ecological Inspection in the Odessa Oblast/Region informed having found violation of environmental laws by the private enterprise in charge of the work.

The Delegate of Ukraine presented an updated report informing that the concerned sites maintain high level of biodiversity, in compliance with the Ramsar criteria. He further detailed the conservation actions in place and informed on the actions undertaken to fine the company which was found in violation of the environmental law. He concluded by noting that a management plan for the area is under preparation.

Decision: The Committee welcomed the information presented by the delegate of Ukraine on this issue. It decided to keep the complaint as a complaint in stand-by in order to assess the progress made in the preparation of a management plan for the area, in view of its adoption and further implementation.

The delegate of Ukraine will report on these progresses at next Standing Committee meeting.

6.4 Follow-up of previous recommendations from previous meetings:

➤ **Recommendation No. 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2010) 11 - Governments' reports on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 110 (2004)
T-PVS/Files (2010) 13 – Report of the NGO
T-PVS/inf (2011) 14 – Budapest Declaration on Birds and powerlines

The Secretariat recalled that a compilation of national reports and an NGO report were deeply reviewed by the Committee in 2010. On that occasion, the Committee asked the Bureau to analyse the recommendations included in the NGO report, particularly with regards to the proposal of introducing a temporarily reporting requirement on a 2-years follow-up basis on progress made towards the effective implementation of Recommendation 110 (2004).

The Secretariat informed on the conclusions of the International Conference on Power lines and Bird Mortality in Europe, held in Hungary in April 2011. The conference was co-organised by BirdLife Hungary, the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary and BirdLife Europe and was kindly hosted by MAVIR (the Hungarian Transmission System Operator Company Ltd.). The conference examined the very serious problem caused by mostly medium current powerlines for many bird species, as well as the possible solutions. It concluded with the adoption of a ‘Budapest Declaration on bird protection and powerlines’ which encourages countries, the EU and non EU countries, NGOs and businesses to work towards eliminating the risk to birds from powerlines, and it calls on all interested parties to jointly undertake a programme of follow up actions such as– among others – “To report every two years (starting from 2012) on the actual progress in the implementation of Resolution 110 of the Bern Convention and of this Declaration”.

Mr Kjetil Bevanger, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, briefly informed the Committee of the conclusions of a side event on Challenges in Mitigating Bird Electrocution, organised during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the CMS held in Bergen (Norway) in November 2011. He gave a quick overview of the work carried out in the framework of the “Optimal design and routing of power lines: ecological, technical and economic perspectives” (OPTIPOL) project, mainly focussing on collision and on electrocutions. He further summarised the main points of discussions, including the need for support from the private sector for funding mitigation efforts; incentives to ensure proper design of poles and pylons; need to speed-up efforts to ensure protection along the migratory corridor; need to look at which structures are the most dangerous to birds so to conduct large scale mapping of “killer poles” and find alternative electrocution-safe design for power lines.

The delegate of Germany informed that a German electric power company, RWE, also participated in the side event, presenting its efforts to decrease bird mortality due to collision or electrocution. He stressed that there are many examples of success, including some low-cost methods and informed that the guidelines prepared in Germany are being translated into English for wider distribution to interested Contracting Parties through the Secretariat.

The representative of BirdLife International informed on the work carried-out on this topic by the NGO, including the organisation of a conference held in November at the European Parliament to celebrate the signature of the “European Grid Declaration on Electricity Network Development and Nature Conservation in Europe”, by Europe’s largest grid operators and environmental civil society organisations; he further informed on a report recently issued by BirdLife on [“Meeting Europe’s Renewable Energy Targets in Harmony with Nature”](#).

Decision: The Committee discussed the adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds, including in light of the outcomes of the discussions held at the “Conference on Power lines and bird mortality in Europe” (Hungary, 13th April 2011), and taking into account the “Budapest Declaration on bird protection and power lines”, which encourages countries, the EU and non EU countries, the NGOs and business, to work towards eliminating the risk for birds from power lines.

The Committee further took note of the outcomes of the CMS COP 10 (Bergen, Norway, 20 – 25 November 2011) where a “Review of the conflict between migratory birds and electricity power grids in the African-Eurasian region” was discussed, together with “Guidelines for mitigating the conflict between migratory birds and electricity”. In addition, the Committee welcomed the conclusions of a side event held at CMS COP 10 on the “Challenges in mitigating bird electrocution”.

In the light of the information presented, as well as of the interest of Parties in this issue, and in order to collect more information on the results of the efforts done by Parties to improve technical standards and to adopt mitigation measures, the Committee decided to endorse the “Budapest Declaration” as well as to adopt a temporarily system of biennial reporting for monitoring the implementation of Recommendation No. 110 (2004). The first report will be due in 2014. The Secretariat will send a notification to Parties in due time.

The Committee welcomed the proposal from the delegate of Germany to disseminate, via the Bureau, the English version of the national guidance document including examples of best practices in this field.

➤ **Recommendation No. 144 (2009) of the Standing Committee, on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and other wind farm developments in Norway**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2011) 12 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2011) 30 – NGO report

The Secretariat recalled that, at its 29th meeting, the Standing Committee decided not to open a case file following a complaint lodged in 2001, concerning the establishment of two wind farm complexes in the Archipelago of Smøla, Norway in an area of importance for the nesting of White-tailed Sea Eagles and other species. The Committee adopted Recommendation No. 144 (2009) on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and asked the government of Norway to report on its implementation at the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

The delegate of Norway presented the government report, informing on progress made to fully implement Recommendation No. 144 (2009). She said that several Norwegian counties have now developed regional plans, clarifying suitable and non-suitable areas for wind farming, and stressed that all these plans are subject to an EIA. Regarding the information provided by the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) in its report, stating that some wind power plants have been licensed in contradiction with regional plans, the delegate clarified that there has been only one case where the energy authorities have granted a license in conflict with the regional plan, and pointed out that this decision has been appealed.

She continued by informing that the government is improving the requirements for the EIA thanks to a continuous process where research and experiences from the development of all wind power projects are taken into account where relevant. Regarding mitigation measures such as the temporary shut-down of the turbines, she clarified that NINA considers this measure as an option although it recognises the need for more data as well as the development of a collision risk model. She further informed about the conditions laid down for pre and post construction studies, specifically requiring information on cumulative effects; on lessons learnt from the research projects carried-out in Smøla; on conservation policies, stressing that in some cases the applications for licenses for wind farms have been rejected because in conflict with proposed nature reserves. She concluded by recalling that Norway has reported extensively on this topic, showing that the recommendations of the Standing Committee are implemented and therefore there is no need to continue this exercise in the near future.

The representative of BirdLife International recognised the efforts made by the Government, although he pointed out that the measures undertaken are still being experimented and most of them are under study, evaluation or planning. Therefore he suggested to keep a regular monitoring of the situation until it is clear which mitigation measures will be finally implemented and with which results.

Decision: The Committee welcomed the reporting from Norway on the Recommendation No. 144 (2009) on the wind park in Smøla and other wind farm developments in Norway, as well as on the outcomes of the Conference on “Wind energy and Wildlife impacts” (2nd – 5th May 2011), and on the findings of the BirdWind Project in Smøla. The Committee further took note of the information provided by the NGO.

The Government of Norway is invited to report again on the implementation of the above mentioned recommendation at the 34th Standing Committee meeting, in 2014.

➤ **Recommendation No. 151 (2010) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 9 December 2010, on protection of the Hermann tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*) in the Massif des Maures and Plaine des Maures localities (Var) in France**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2011) 31 – Government report

This Recommendation was adopted following two interlinked complaints lodged in 2008.

At its 29th meeting the Standing Committee decided to organise an on-the-spot appraisal which was carried-out in June 2010.

At the 2010 Standing Committee meeting, following the analysis of the findings of the expert's report, as well as of the reports by the French authorities and the representatives of the NGOs, the Committee decided not to open a file. It adopted Recommendation No. 151 (2010) on protection of the Hermann tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*) in the Massif des Maures and Plaine des Maures localities (Var) in France and decided to review its follow-up at its 31st meeting.

The Delegate of France gave the Committee the following information: the Var General Council had been appointed manager of the Plaine des Maures National Nature Reserve; the search for alternative solutions to the Balançon waste storage centre had not yet produced results; the Combes Jauffret housing project in Ramatuelle, which had been the subject of a complaint, had been delayed because the local urban development plan (PLU) had been cancelled; the issue of biodiversity and, in particular, the Hermann tortoise, was a key consideration in the preparatory work for the LGV (high-speed rail-link) project; the implementation of the national action plan was proceeding apace, not only through the LIFE + Hermann tortoise programme, but also through the introduction of regional co-ordination. In January 2011 a note on "Ways of including the Hermann tortoise and its habitats in development projects" and the accompanying "sensitivity map" had been distributed.

The representative of the association *Vivre dans la Presqu'île de Saint Tropez* which had lodged the complaint pointed out that the background to the case was one of speculation and tourism. He said that the town's application for an exemption from the ban on destroying protected species was based on figures that were clearly underestimated; in the search for alternative sites, of the 11 selection criteria, none was concerned with the impact on flora and fauna biodiversity; further, DREAL had apparently sent a damning note to the prefecture, listing numerous subjects that had not been examined. In the light of the above, he asked that the case be immediately reopened so that the Standing Committee could sift through all the information it had received in 2010.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report presented by the French authorities, as well as of the concern expressed by the representatives of the NGOs.

In light of the information provided, the Committee invited both the French government and the NGOs to present updated reports on the follow-up of the above mentioned recommendation at its next meeting. More particularly, the Committee asked the French government to ensure that its report includes more precise demographic data and information on the viability of the population at national level.

➤ **Recommendation No. 136 (2008) on improving the conservation of the Common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Europe**

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2011) 10 – Governments' reports on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 136 (2008)

The Secretariat outlined the information contained in the reports submitted by the Parties on this subject, pointing out that the Netherlands was one of the few countries where the population was growing.

The Secretariat also presented the conclusions of the international colloquy on the hamster (Strasbourg, 14 - 17 October 2011) which had brought together scientists from 9 countries, as well as representatives of relevant associations and authorities. In the course of the event, numerous examples of fundamental and applied research had been discussed. The colloquy had highlighted the fact that it was not only in Western Europe that the species was declining. Recommendations had been made on various themes, in particular the importance of conducting further research and the pressing need to introduce, before it was too late, protection plans in some countries where the population numbers were at present satisfactory (in particular Poland, the Czech Republic, Ukraine).

- **Recommendation No. 119 (2006), on the conservation of certain endangered species of amphibians and reptiles in Europe**
- **Recommendation No. 120 (2006) on the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates**
- **Recommendation No. 132 (2007) on the conservation of fungi in Europe**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2011) 28 – Governments' reports on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 119 (2006)
 T-PVS/Files (2011) 13 – Governments' reports on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 120 (2006)
 T-PVS/Files (2011) 19 – Governments' reports on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 132 (2007)

Decision: The Committee took note of the information presented on the four recommendations above; welcomed advance in the implementation on the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates, and thanked the Parties which submitted a report to the Committee's attention on the other topics. The Committee took note of the comments made by Parties (to be reflected in the report of the meeting) and decided, regarding Recommendation No. 119 (2006), that due to the very low number of reports received, its implementation will be again tabled for its next meeting. The Secretariat will notify the reporting request to Parties in due time.

PART VI – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

7. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

7.1 Improving the case-file system by proposing mediation

Relevant document: T-PVS (2011) 14 – Improving the Case-File System of the Bern Convention

The Secretariat presented the related working document. The new mediation would aim at improving the file-case system by dealing with some difficulties encountered in the application of the Convention through fostering dialogue between governments and NGOs. In addition, if the case is solved at an early stage, the workload of the Committee would be discharged as there will be no need to examine it as a possible case-file. A new procedure was proposed.

The delegate of Poland, speaking on behalf of the EU Presidency, considered the proposal of the Secretariat as a valuable initiative to improve the process of case files by introducing mediation between the complainant and the Party, so to solve some of the issues without necessarily opening a file, and thus supporting a more efficient implementation of the Convention.

The UK delegate wished more clarity in the document, stating more clearly that the mediation procedure is prior to any decision of the Committee on whether a possible case-file is abandoned or opened. The timing was critical.

The delegate of Norway expressed support to the idea of having more flexibility in dealing with new complaints lodged under the Convention, provided that this does not become a financial burden.

The delegate of Iceland wished the Bureau to discuss the revised document before it is presented to the Committee at its next meeting.

The representative of Terra Cypria expressed support for the idea in principle, if it would lead to speedier consideration and solution of problems, but was concerned whether the financial implication of conducting a mediation might in themselves become a dilatory factor. Given that most complaints are raised by NGOs, she hoped NGOs would be consulted before finalizing the issue. In response the Chairman acknowledged the importance attached to NGO views on this matter and invited NGOs to submit their comments before the next Bureau meeting.

Decision: The Committee welcomed the Secretariat proposal and gave its support to the idea of complementing the case-file system with a mediation procedure, improving the flexibility of the system. The Committee instructed the Secretariat to modify the document to take into account possible costs and precise the more appropriate time for mediation in the dealing with the cases. In any case, before a file is opened by the Committee. Costs should also be reasonable. A new version of the document will be circulated for comment of Contracting Parties and discussed by the Bureau.

7.2 Implementation of CBD COP-10 decisions: setting priorities for the Bern Convention

Relevant document: T-PVS (2011) 17 – Implementing the Aichi 2020 Targets in Europe: the role of the Bern Convention

The Secretariat presented the document prepared at the Bureau request, containing ideas on how the Bern Convention can contribute to the implementation of some of the 2020 Biodiversity Aichi Targets in Europe.

The delegate of Poland, speaking as the EU Presidency, welcomed the analysis provided by the Secretariat, while considering that the document should be further elaborated, taking into account the scope of the Convention and identifying more priorities of action, particularly those related to the work of the Groups of Experts, including IAS, island biodiversity, protected areas, and climate change and biodiversity. Without preparing another European Biodiversity Strategy, the EU Presidency suggested taking into account the EU Biodiversity Strategy to find fields of action that would permit to main-stream the work of the Convention.

The delegate of Switzerland considered that the document is useful; he stressed that the Bern Convention is already contributing to the Aichi Targets and that the exercise should serve to prepare a few strategic lines of action for the future, bearing in mind the large scope of the Convention.

The delegate of Serbia supported the views of Switzerland, particularly with regards to the need for a more strategic document on the Convention.

Decision: The Committee welcomed the document presented and instructed the Secretariat to prepare an information document on the contribution of the Bern Convention in the implementation of the relevant CBD provisions, to be presented at the next CBD COP, emphasizing the role and reach of the Convention in implementing the CBD regionally.

The Bureau was charged to supervise the elaboration of a second document, to be presented at its next meeting, on possible options for the further strategic development of the Convention taking into account the appropriate Aichi 2020 Biodiversity Targets and stressing priorities to implement the Biodiversity Strategic Plan under the Bern Convention focus and perspective.

The Committee further decided to report to next Standing Committee meeting the discussion on the possible adoption of the draft recommendations on “European 2020 Targets for Invasive Alien Species” and “European 2020 targets on Protected Areas”.

7.3 Financing the Bern Convention: possible options

Relevant document: T-PVS (2011) 10– Financing the work of the Bern Convention

The Committee discussed the Comments of the Standing Committee on Recommendation 1964 (2011) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on « The need to assess progress in the implementation of the Bern Convention » and strongly reiterated that the Bern Convention should be regarded as one of the Council of Europe priorities : it deals with nature conservation and, more generally, with environmental protection and management, as well as with the preservation of a common heritage ; it is an instrument to improve the quality of life and the health of European citizens and it contribute to make European societies more sustainable, therefore more democratic.

Decision: The Committee invited Parties to encourage their representatives at the Committee of Ministers to supporting the activities carried-out within the Bern Convention, as well as to allocate adequate resources (or at least to prevent further cuts) for its effective implementation and monitoring.

In light of the on-going Council of Europe's reform, as well as of budgetary constraints, the Committee gave mandate to its Chair, to follow-up very closely this internal Council of Europe process and to act accordingly, where appropriate, including by issuing communications to the Committee of Ministers.

* * *

The Secretariat presented the working document on "Financing the work of the Bern Convention" [T-PVS (2011) 10]. Following the continuous cuts to the Convention's ordinary budget from the Committee of Ministers, the Secretariat identified three possible options:

- Option 1: to maintain the current system of financing for the Convention (Council of Europe funds and voluntary contributions) but to reduce or cut some of its activities to compensate the budgetary cuts;
- Option 2: to go for a completely new system of compulsory contributions by fixed amounts ("open partial agreement", in the Council of Europe terminology);
- Option 3: to try an increase in the voluntary contributions by fixing, for each State a "defined" or "agreed" contribution.

The representative of Poland, speaking as EU Presidency, said that the EU was not necessarily in favour of a Partial Agreement and suggested looking into possible savings or an even more efficient management of the budget. The EU did not favour cuts in the Bern Convention activities and informed that some EU Member States may be ready to receive, from the Chair, some guidance on contributions if appropriate. Finally, the EU Presidency requested that the letter asking for contributions is sent earlier in the year.

The delegate of Switzerland expressed appreciation for option 2 (Partial Agreement), which he considered to be the most appropriate and fair. This would align the Bern Convention to the financial mechanisms under other Biodiversity-related Conventions.

The delegate of Norway favoured Option 3, the most sensible in his view.

Decision: The Committee thanked the Secretariat for the document presenting different options for financing the work of the Convention and decided to set-up an Advisory Group of Experts to explore those options and other possibilities of improving the finance and efficiency of the Convention. The Committee instructed the Secretariat to contact States in January 2012 asking them for their views on the long-term finance of the Convention and appointing possible experts for the Select Group, which will meet in Strasbourg in April 2012.

The Committee asked the Bureau to support the Chair on the form and timing of the letter of request of voluntary contributions.

7.4 Draft Programme of Activities for 2012-2013

Relevant document: T-PVS (2011) 12 – Draft Programme of Activities for 2012 - 2013

The Secretariat informed the Committee that the Council of Europe has adopted a biennial Programme of Activities and Budget in the context of the Reform of the Organisation. The Secretariat further informed on the concrete functioning of the new system, including its implications for the Bern Convention. It finally presented a proposal of activities for the years 2012-2013, prepared following discussions at the Bureau.

Decision: The Committee adopted its programme of activities as it figures in appendix 11, noting that further adjustments might be needed following the latest budgetary decisions of the Committee of Ministers.

7.5 States to be invited as observers to the 32nd meeting

The Committee decided unanimously to invite the following States to attend its 32th meeting: the Russian Federation, San Marino, Algeria, Belarus, Cape Verde, Holy See, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

PART VII- OTHER ITEMS

8. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

Relevant document: T-PVS (2009) 16 – New Rules of Procedure of the Standing Committee

In accordance with Article 18(e) of the Rules of Procedure “The Chair, Vice-Chair and two additional Bureau members shall be elected at the end of each meeting. They shall execute their respective terms of office from their election onwards until the end of the meeting following the meeting where they were elected. Their terms of office may be renewed, but the total length of term of office shall not exceed four years or, as appropriate, the end of the first meeting following the expiry of this period of four years”. The Committee elected its Chair, Vice-Chair and two Bureau members based on the proposal submitted by the Parties according to the Rules of Procedure.

Decision: The Committee elected Mr Jan Plesnik (Czech Republic) as Chair.

The Committee elected Mr Olivier Biber (Switzerland) as Vice-Chair.

The Committee further elected Mr Silviu Megan (Romania) and Ms Snezana Prokic (Serbia) as Bureau members.

According to Rule 19 of the Standing Committee Rules of procedure, the Committee acknowledged the election *de officio* of the previous Chair, Mr Jón Gunnar Ottósson (Iceland), as a Bureau member.

9. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 32ND MEETING

The Committee agreed to hold its next meeting on 27th -30th November 2012, in Strasbourg.

10. ADOPTION OF THE MAIN DECISIONS OF THE MEETING

The Committee adopted document T-PVS (2011) Misc 1+2.

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

In order both to preserve the environment and to be more cost-effective, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to ensure that printed documents will not be available at any of the meetings organised under the Bern Convention.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

- Appendix 1 List of participants
- Appendix 2 Agenda
- Appendix 3 Recommendation No. 152 (2011) on Marine Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Appendix 4 Recommendation No. 153 (2011) on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands
- Appendix 5 Recommendation No. 154 (2011) on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species
- Appendix 6 Recommendation No. 155 (2011) on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds
- Appendix 7 Recommendation No. 156 (2011) on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube
- Appendix 8 Recommendation N° 157 on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their adoption
- Appendix 9 Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention
- Appendix 10 Revised Annex I of Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention
- Appendix 11 Programme of Activities for 2012-2013
- Appendix 12 List of Parties and Observers having made voluntary contributions to the 2010 activities

Appendix 1

List of participants

I. CONTRACTING PARTIES / PARTIES CONTRACTANTES

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Ms Elvana RAMAJ, Senior Expert, Nature Protection Policies Directorate, Ministry of the Environment, Forests & Water Administration, Rruga e Durrësit, No. 27, TIRANA.

Tel: +355 69 21 21 425. Fax: +355 4 22 70 624. E-mail: Elvana.Ramaj@moe.gov.al or eramaj@hotmail.com

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Ms Hasmik GHALACHYAN, Head, Division of Plant Resources Management, Agency of Bioresources Management, Ministry of Nature Protection, Government Building 3, Republic Square, 0010 YEREVAN

Tel.: +(374)- 10580711. E-mail: hasmikghalachyan@yahoo.com

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

Mr Harald GROSS, Amt der Wiener Landesregierung, Magistratsabteilung 22 – Umweltschutz, Dresdnerstraße 45, A-1200 WIEN.

Tel: +43 1 4000-73788 Fax: +43 1 4000-99 73788. E-mail: harald.gross@wien.gv.at

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

Mr.Elgun AHMADOV, Advisor, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, B.Aghayev str. 100-A, AZ-1073 BAKU

Tel: +994 55 455 33 67. Fax: +994 12 492 59 07. E-mail: elgunahmedov@gmail.com

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Ms Sandrine LIEGEOIS, Attachée en charge de la cellule « Espèces », Service public de Wallonie - Direction générale de l'Agriculture, des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement (D GARNE), Département Nature et Forêts, Avenue Prince de Liège, 15, B-5100 JAMBES

Tel : +32 81-33 58 87. Fax: +32 81 33 58 22. E-mail : Sandrine.LIEGEOIS@spw.wallonie.be

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Mr Petar ZHELEV, PhD, Department of Dendrology, University of Forestry, 10, Kliment, Ohridsky Blvd., 1756 SOFIA

Tel: +359-2-887-436035. Fax: +359-2-8622830. E-mail: zhelev@itu.bg or Peter_Zhelev@abv.bg

CROATIA / CROATIE

Ms Zrinka DOMAZETOVIĆ, Senior Expert Advisor, Biodiversity Department, Ministry of Culture, Nature Protection Directorate, Runjaninova 2, HR-10000 ZAGREB

Tel: +385 1 4866 127. Fax: +385 1 4866 100. E-mail: zrinka.domazetovic@min-kulture.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE

Mr Jan PLESNIK, [*Chair of the Standing Committee*], Advisor in international co-operation, Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic, Nuselská 39, CZ-140 00 PRAGUE 4

Tel +420 241 082 519. Fax +420 241 082 999. E-mail: jan.plesnik@nature.cz or plesnik.jan@seznam.cz

Ms Alena VACÁTKOVÁ, Natura 2000, Bern Convention National Focal Point, Department for the International Conservation of Biodiversity, Ministry of the Environment, Vršovická 65, 100 10 PRAHA 10

Tel: +420 267 122 470. Fax: +420 267 126 470. E-mail: alena.vacatkova@mzp.cz

DENMARK / DANEMARK

Mr Lars DINESEN, Head of Unit, Nature Planning and Biodiversity, Danish Ministry of the Environment, Danish Nature Agency, Haraldsgade 53, DK - 2100 COPENHAGEN Ø.

Tel: +45 72 54 20 00 or +45 72 54 48 30. E-mail: ladin@nst.dk

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Ms Merike LINNAMÄGI, Senior Officer of the Nature Protection Department, Ministry of the Environment, Narva road 7a, 15172 TALLINN.

Tel: +372 55 133 20. Fax: +372 62 62 900. E-mail: merike.linnamagi@envir.ee

EUROPEAN COMMISSION / COMMISSION EUROPEENNE

Ms Marta KACZYŃSKA, Policy Officer, European Commission, Environment Directorate-General - DG Env, DG ENV.B.2 "Biodiversity", BU-5 5/120, Avenue de Beaulieu 5, B-1160 BRUSSELS, Belgium

Tel : +32 2 29 88387. +32 2 29 68824. E-mail: Marta.Kaczynska@ec.europa.eu

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mr Matti Kalevi OSARA, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, PO.Box 35, FI-00023 Government, Finland

Tel: + 358 400 274 995. Fax: +358 916 039 364. E-mail: matti.osara@ymparisto.fi

Mr Sami NIEMI, Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry, PO.Box 30, FI-00023 Government, Finland

Tel: +358 400 238 505. Fax: +358 916 052 284. E-mail: sami.niemi@mmm.fi

FRANCE / FRANCE

Ms Marianne COUROUBLE, Chargée de mission Affaires internationales, Sous-Direction de la Protection et de la Valorisation des Espèces et de leurs Milieux, Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité – DGALN/DEB, Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement (MEDDTL), Arche Sud, 92055 LA DEFENSE Cedex.

Tel : +33 140 81 31 90. Fax : +33 140 81 74 71. E-mail : marianne.courouble@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Ms Fanny LENDI-RAMIREZ, Coordinatrice biodiversité, Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité – DGALN/DEB, Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement (MEDDTL) Arche Sud, 92055 LA DEFENSE Cedex.

Tél. : +33 140 81 37 17. Fax : +33 140 81 77 09. E-mail: Fanny.lendi-ramirez@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Mr Vincent BENTATA, Chargé de mission, Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité – DGALN/DEB, Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement (MEDDTL), Arche Sud, 92055 LA DEFENSE Cedex.

Tel : +33 140 81 31 75. Fax : +33 140 81 75 33. E-mail : vincent.bentata@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Ms Florence BONNAFOUX, Directrice de projet hamster, DREAL Alsace, 2 route d'Oberhausbergen, 67000 STRASBOURG

Tel : +33 388 13 08 82. E-mail : florence.bonnafox@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Mr Michel GUERY, Directeur général adjoint, DREAL Alsace, 2 route d'Oberhausbergen, 67000 STRASBOURG

Tel : +33 388 13 08 84. E-mail : michel.guery@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

GEORGIA / GÉORGIE

Ms Maka TSERETELI, Policy Division, Ministry of Environment Protection, 6 Gulua Street, 0114, TBILISI

Tel: +995 32 2 72 72 43. Fax: 995 32 2 72 72 31. E-mail : m_tsereteli@yahoo.com

Mr Gocha MAMATSASHVILI, First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment Protection, 6 Gulua Street, 0114, TBILISI

Tel: +995 32 72 72 12. Fax: + 995 32 72 72 12. E-mail : gochamamatsashvili@moe.gov.ge

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Mr Oliver SCHALL, Deputy Head of Division, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Division N I 3 Species Protection, Robert-Schuman-Platz 3, D-53175 BONN.

Tel. +49-228 305 2632. Fax. +49-228 30526 84. E-mail: Oliver.Schall@bmu.bund.de

Mr Detlef SZYMANSKI, Bundesratsbeauftragter, c/o Hessisches Ministerium für Umwelt, Energie, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz, Referat VO 5B; Mainzer Str. 80, D-65189 WIESBADEN

Tel: +49 011 815 16 54. Fax: +49 011 815 19 72. E-mail: detlef.szymanski@hmuelv.hessen.de

Ms Stefanie MONECKE, ...

Tel: ... Fax: ... E-mail: stefanie.monecke@inci-cnrs.unistra.fr

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Mr. Zoltan CZIRAK, Counsellor, Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit, Ministry of Rural Development, Kossuth tér 11H-1055 BUDAPEST.

Tel: +36 1 395 6857. Fax: +36 1 275 4505. E-mail: zoltan.czirak@vm.gov.hu

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Dr Jön Gunnar OTTÓSSON, Director General, Icelandic Institute of Natural History, Hlemmur 3, 125 REYKJAVIK

Tel: +354 590 0500. Fax: +354 590 0595. E-mail: jgo@ni.is

ITALY / ITALIE

Mr Vittorio De CRISTOFARO, Officer, Directorate-general for nature and sea protection, Division III – Protection and management of landscape natural values, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea, Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44, I-00157 - ROMA

Tel:+39 06 5722 3447. Fax: +39 06 5722 3470. E-mail: Decristofaro.vittorio@minambiente.it

LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN

Mr Holger FRICK, Head of Department Nature and Landscape, Curator of Natural History, National Office of Forests, Nature and Land Management, Dr. Grass Strasse 12, FL-9490 VADUZ

Tel. +423 236 64 05. Fax +423 236 64 11. E-mail : Holger.Frick@awnl.llv.li

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Ms Lina ČAPLIKAITE, Head of Biodiversity Division, Ministry of Environment, A. Jakšto str. 4/9, LT-01105 VILNIUS

Tel.: +370 5 266 34 91. E-mail: l.caplikaite@am.lt

Ms Kristina KLOVAITE, Chief Desk officer, Biodiversity Division, Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection Department, A. Jakšto str. 4/9, LT-01105 VILNIUS

Tel.: +370 5 266 35 52. Fax: +370 5 266 36 63. E-mail: k.klovaite@am.lt

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

Ms Veronica JOSU, Deputy Head of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department, Ministry of Environment, 9, Cosmonautilor Str., MD 2005 CHISINAU

Tel.: +373 22 20 45 35. Fax : +373 22 22 68 58. E-mail : josu@mediu.gov.md

MONACO / MONACO

Ms Céline VAN KLAVEREN, Secrétaire des Relations Extérieures, Direction des Affaires Internationales, Ministère d'Etat, Place de la Visitation, MC-98000 MONACO.

Tel: +377 98 98 44 70. Fax: +377 98 98 19 57. E-mail : cevanklaveren@gouv.mc

MOROCCO / MAROC

Mme Hayat MESBAH, Chef de Service de la Conservation, de la Flore et de la Faune Sauvages, Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts, et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification, 3, Rue Haroun Errachid, Agdal, RABAT

Tél: +212 5 37 67 42 70. E-mail : mesbah_ef@yahoo.fr

THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Mr E. KNEGTERING, Biodiversity Team, Department of Nature, Landscape and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, PO Box 20401, 2500 EK DEN HAAG.

Tel: + 31 70 3785695. Fax: + 31 70 3786120. E-mail: e.knegtering@minlnv.nl

NORWAY / NORVÈGE

Mr Øystein STØRKERSEN, Principal Advisor, The Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, P.O. Box 5672, Sluppen, N-7485 TRONDHEIM

Tel: +47 7358 0500. Fax: +47 7358 0501 or 7358 0505. E-mail: oystein.storkersen@dirnat.no

Ms Solveig Margit PAULSEN, Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, P.B. 8013 Dep, N-0030 OSLO

Tel: +47 92 66 99 20. Fax: +47 22249560. E-mail: solveig.paulsen@md.dep.no

Mr Nils Henrik JOHNSON, Senior Advisor, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, Ministry of the Environment, P.B. 8013 Dep, N-0030 OSLO

Tel: +47 91397976. E-mail address: nhj@nve.no

Ms Maja STADE AARØNÆS, Advisor, The Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, P.b. 5672, Sluppen, N-7485 TRONDHEIM

Tel: +47 73580662. E-mail: maja-stade.aaronaes@dirnat.no

POLAND / POLOGNE

Ms Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Senior Expert, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Department of Nature Conservation, Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 WARSZAWA.

Tel : +48 22 57 92 153. E-mail : malgorzata.opechowska@gdos.gov.pl

Ms Ewa PISARCZYK, Senior Expert, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Department of Nature Conservation, Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 WARSZAWA.

Tel: +48 22 57 92 156. E-mail: ewa.pisarczyk@gdos.gov.pl

Mr Wojciech SOLARZ, Assistant Professor, Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Al. Mickiewicza 33, 31-120 KRAKÓW.

Tel: +48 609 440 104. E-mail: solarz@iop.krakow.pl

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

Mr Silviu MEGAN, Regional Commissioner, Ministry of Environment and Forest, National Environmental Guard- Timis Regional Commissariat, Carei Street, No. 9D, TIMISOARA, Timis County.

Tel: +40 256 219 892. Fax: +40 256 293 587. E-mail: silviu.megan@gnm.ro or antoaneta.oprisan@mmediu.ro.

SERBIA / SERBIE

Ms Snezana PROKIC, Focal point for Bern Convention, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Environment Mining and Spatial Planning, Omladinskih brigada 1. Str, SIV III, NEW BELGRADE, 11070

Tel: +381 11 31 31 569. Fax: +381 11 313 2594. E-mail: snezana.prokic@ekoplan.gov.rs

SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE

Ms Jana DURKOŠOVÁ, Senior Advisor, Division for Nature Protection and Landscape Development, Ministry of the Environment, Námesť Ľ. Štúra 1, 821 08 BRATISLAVA.

Tel: +421 2 5956 2211. Fax: +421 2 5956 2031. E-mail: jana.durkosova@enviro.gov.sk

SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE

Mr Peter SKOBERNE, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, p. p. 653, Dunajska 48, SI-1000 LJUBLJANA

Tel.: +386 1 4787 391. E-mail: Peter.Skoberne@gov.si

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Ms Bárbara SOTO-LARGO MEROÑO, Jefe de Sección, Subdirección General de Biodiversidad, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Medio Rural y Marino, Dirección General de Medio Natural y Política Forestal, C/ Ríos Rosas 24, E-28003 MADRID.

Tel : 34 91 749 37 04. Fax: + 34 91 749 38 73. E-mail : bsotolargo@marm.es

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Mr Olivier BIBER, Chef Biodiversité internationale, Office fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage (OFEV), CH-3003 BERNE

Tel : +41 31 323 06 63. Fax : +41 31 324 75 79. E-mail : olivier.biber@bafu.admin.ch

« THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA » / L'EX-RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE

Mr Aleksandar NASTOV, National F.P. for BC/CE, Head of Division of Biodiversity, Department of Nature, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Bul. Goce Delcev bb, MTV XI (1127), 1000 SKOPJE.

Tel.: +389 (2) 3251 466. Fax: +389 (2) 3213 651 ; E-mail: a.nastov@moepp.gov.mk or anastov@gmail.com

[Apologised for absence / Excusé]

TUNISIA / TUNISIE

Mr Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK, Chef de Service des Milieux et des Réserves Marines, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Environnement, Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie, Boulevard de la Terre, Centre Urbain Nord, 1080 TUNIS

Tel: +216 70 728 644. Fax: +216 70 728 655. E-mail: mtemessek@yahoo.fr

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Mr. Nurettin TAŞ, Head of Wildlife Protection Department, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Sogutozu Cad. No:14/E Bestepe, ANKARA

Tel: + 90 312 207 6059. Fax:+ 90 312 207 6146. E-mail: ntas@ormansu.gov.tr or nticom@hotmail.com

Mr Burak TATAR, Wildlife Expert, Department of Wildlife Protection, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Sogutozu Cad. No:14/E Bestepe, ANKARA
Tel: + 90 312 207 6080. Fax: +90 312 207 61 46. E-mail: btatar@ormansu.gov.tr

UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Mr Ihor Borysovyh IVANENKO, Deputy Director of the Department of Protected Areas of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, 35 Uryts'kogo Str., KYIV, 03035.
Tel: +380-44-206-25-88. Fax: +380-44-206-31-19. E-mail: ecoland@menr.gov.ua

Permanent Representation of Ukraine to the Council of Europe, 21, rue Trubner, 67000 STRASBOURG.

Tel: +33 388 61 44 51. Fax: +33 388 60 01 78. E-mail: eu_fr@mfa.gov.ua

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Ms Elaine KENDALL, Head of Wild Birds, Zoos Policy and Wildlife Crime, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Zone 1/14, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, BRISTOL, BS1 6EB.

Tel: +44 117 372 3595. Fax: +44 117 372 8354. E-mail: Elaine.kendall@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Ms Carla PIKE, Defra Legal, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Zone 3A, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, LONDON SW1P 2AL

Tel: +44(0)207 238 0529. Fax: +44(0)207 238 6242. E-mail: carla.pike@DEFRA.gsi.gov.uk

Mr Iain HENDERSON, Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA), Sand Hutton, YORK YO41 1LZ

Tel: +44(0)1904 462146. Fax: +44(0)1904 462111. E-mail: iain.henderson@fera.gov.uk

II. OTHER STATES / AUTRES ÉTATS

HOLY SEE / SAINT SIÈGE

Mr Jean-Pierre RIBAUT, 27 rue Rabié, 33250 PAUILLAC, France.

Tel : +33 556 59 13 64. Fax : +33 556 53 68 80. E-mail : jeanpierreribau@wanadoo.fr

III. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND SECRETARIATS OF CONVENTIONS / ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET SECRÉTARIATS DE CONVENTIONS

Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Waterbird (UNEP/AEWA) / Secrétariat de l'Accord sur la conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrants d'Afrique-Eurasie (UNEP/AEWA)

Mr Marco BARBIERI, Acting Executive Secretary of AEWA, UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement, Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10, 53113 BONN, Germany

Tel: +49 0228 815 2414. Fax: +49 0228 815 2450. E-mail: mbarbieri@unep.de. Website: www.unep-aewa.org

Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS) / Secrétariat de l'Accord sur la Conservation des Cétacés de la mer Noire, la Méditerranée et la zone Atlantique adjacente (ACCOBAMS)

Ms Marie-Christine GRILLO COMPULSIONE, ACCOBAMS, Secrétaire Exécutive, Villa Girasole, 16 bd de Suisse, MC 98000 MONACO

Tel: +377.98.98.8010/2078. Fax - +377.98.98.42.08. E-mail - mcgrillo@accobams.net

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)/ Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN)

Mr Robert KENWARD, Chair of Sustainable Use Specialist Group in Europe (SSC), c/o Stoborough Croft, Grange Road, Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AJ, United Kingdom

Tel : +44 1929 553759. Fax : +44 1929 553761. E-mail : reke@ceh.ac.uk

IV. OTHER ORGANISATIONS / AUTRES ORGANISATIONS

BIOTICA Ecological Society

Mr Alexei ANDREEV, ScD, Chairman of Council, BIOTICA Ecological Society, Dimo, 17/4-22, MD-2068 CHISINAU, MOLDOVA

Tel: +373-22 498837, 434726. Fax: +373-22 495625. E-mail: andreev.biotica@gmail.com

BirdLife International / BirdLife International

Mr Boris BAROV, European Conservation Manager, BirdLife Europe, Avenue de la Toison d'Or 67, B-1060 BRUXELLES, Belgium

Tel. +32 2 541 07 83. Fax: +32 2 230 38 02. E-mail: boris.barov@birdlife.org

BirdLife Bulgaria

Ms Irina Nikolaeva MATEEVA, EU Policy Officer, BSPB\BirdLife Bulgaria, Yavorov Complex bl è1, ent.4, ap 1, 1111 SOFIA, Bulgaria

Tel: +359 878 599360. E-mail: irina.kostadinova@bspb.org

BirdLife Cyprus

Mr Martin A. HELLICAR, Campaigns Manager, BirdLife Cyprus, Strakka BirdLife Cyprus Office, Archbishop Makarios Av., Kato Deftera, NICOSIA 2090, Cyprus

Tel: +357 22 455 072. Fax: +357 22 455 073. E-mail: martin.hellicar@birdlifecyprus.org.cy

MBBC Migratory Birds Conservation

Ms Edit LOOSLI, MBBC Migratory Birds Conservation, International Monitoring Organisation, Schorenstr 33, CH-3645 GWATT (THUN), Switzerland;

Tel: +41 33 336 30 45. E-mail: flora.ch@gmx.net

RSPB

Mr David HOCCOM, Head of Species Policy/Acting Head, Investigations, RSPB/BirdLife International, The Lodge, SANDY Bedfordshire SG19 2DL, United Kingdom.

Tel: +44 1767 680551. Fax: + 44 1767 68279. E-mail: David.hoccom@rspb.org.uk

Bureau Européen de l'Environnement

Ms Edith WENGER, Représentante du Bureau Européen de l'Environnement, Commission OING Développement territorial durable, 7, rue de Cronenbourg, F-67300 SCHILTIGHEIM, France.

Tel / Fax: +33 388 62 13 72. E-mail: elwenger@free.fr

Eurogroup for Animals

Mr Staci McLENNAN, Policy Officer Wildlife, Eurogroup for Animals, 6 rue des Patriotes, B-1000 BRUSSELS, Belgium

Tel. + 32 (0)2 740 08 20. Fax + 32 (0)2 740 08 29. E-mail: s.mclennan@eurogroupforanimals.org.
website: www.eurogroupforanimals.org

Federation of Associations for hunting and conservation of the EU (FACE)

Mr Yves LECOCQ, Secretary General, FACE - Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the E.U, Rue F. Pelletier 82 B-1030 BRUSSELS, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 732 69 00. Fax: +32 2 732 70 72. E-mail: ylecocq@face.eu

Mr Gabor von BETHLENFALVY, Conservation Manager, FACE - Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU, Rue F. Pelletier 82, B-1030 BRUSSELS, Belgium
Tel: +32 (0) 2 732 6900. Fax: +32 (0) 2 732 7072. E-mail: Gabor.vonBethlenfalvy@face.eu. Web: www.face.eu

France Nature Environnement (FNE)

Mr Stéphane GIRAUD, Directeur régional d'Alsace Nature, 8 Rue Adèle Riton, 67000 STRASBOURG, France
Tel : +33 388 37 07 58. E-mail: siegeregion@alsacenature.org / directionregionale@alsacenature.org

Mr Bruno ULRICH, Vice-Président régional d'Alsace Nature, 8 Rue Adèle Riton, 67000 STRASBOURG, France
Tel : +33 388 37 07 58. E-mail: siegeregion@alsacenature.org / [Bruno.ulrich@laposte.net](mailto: Bruno.ulrich@laposte.net)

Il Nibbio – Antonio Bana’s Foundation for research on ornithological migration and environmental protection / Il Nibbio – Fondation Antonio Bana pour la recherche des migrations ornithologiques et la protection de l’environnement

Mr Ferdinando RANZANICI, Environmental Certification and Natura 2000 Expert, FEIN Il Nibbio, Via Perego, 22060 AROSIO (CO), Italy.
Tel : +39 031 762162. E-mail : ferdinando.ranzanici@tin.it. Site : <http://www.nibbio.org>

Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET) / Association méditerranéenne pour sauvaer les tortues marines (MEDASSET)

Ms Lily VENIZELOS, President of MEDASSET, 3 Merlin St., 106 72 ATHENS, Greece.
[c/o 24 Park Towers, 2 Brick St., LONDON W1J 7DD, United Kingdom.]
Tel/Fax: +30 210 362 4971. E-mail: lilyvenizelos@medasset.org or medasset@medasset.gr.

Dr. Max KASPAREK, MEDASSET's Scientific Advisor, Moenchhofstr. 16, D-69120 HEIDELBERG, Germany
Tel.: +49 6221 475069. Fax: +49 6221471858. E-mail: Kasperek@t-online.de

Mr Konstantinos GRIMANIS, Director, MEDASSET, 3 Merlin St., 106 72 ATHENS, Greece.
Tel: +30 210 361 3572. Fax: +30 210 361 3572. E-mail: medasset@medasset.gr

Migratory Birds of the Western Palaearctic (OMPO) / Oiseaux migrateurs du Paléarctique occidental (OMPO)

Mr Jacques TROUVILLIEZ, Directeur Scientifique, OMPO Institut Européen, 5, avenue des Chasseurs, F-75017 PARIS, France.
Tél.: +33 144 01 05 10. Fax: +33 (0)1 44 01 05 11. E-mail: jacques.trouvilliez@ompo.org

Pro Natura – Friends of the Earth Europe

Mr Friedrich WULF, Responsable pour les affaires internationales, Pro Natura – Friends of the Earth Switzerland, Dornacherstrasse 192, Postfach, CH-4053 BASEL, Switzerland.
Tel: +41 61 317 92 42. Fax: +41 61 317 92 66. E-mail: friedrich.wulf@pronatura.ch
Website: www.pronatura.ch

Mr Jochen SCHUMACHER, law expert, Pro Natura – Friends of the Earth, Ursrainer Ring 81, D-72076 TÜBINGEN, Germany

Tel: +49 7071/ 6878160. Fax: +49 7071/ 6878162. E-mail: jochen.schumacher@naturschutzrecht.net

Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage (France-Alsace et Est de la France)

Mr Jean-Paul BURGET, Président, Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage, 23, rue du Limousin, F-68270 WITTENHEIM / France.

Tel : +33 389 57 92 22. Fax : +33 389 57 92 22. E-mail: faune-sauvage68@orange.fr

Ms Julie LEDIT, Directrice, Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage, 23, rue du Limousin, F-68270 WITTENHEIM / France.

Tel: +33 389 57 92 22 / +33 607 41 11 32. Fax: +33 389 57 92 22. E-mail: faune-sauvage68@orange.fr or ledit.julie@voila.fr

Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (SFDE)

Mr Michel DUROUSSEAU, Vice-Président de la Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (SFDE), 11 rue du Maréchal Juin - BP 68, 67046 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France.

Tel +33 673 39 79 98. E-mail : micheldurousseau@free.fr

Mr Jean UNTERMAIER, Administrateur, Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (SFDE), 11 rue du Maréchal Juin - BP 68, 67046 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France.

Tél. : +33 385 44 97 09. Fax : +33 385 44 77 69. E-mail : jean.untermaier.oll2@wanadoo.fr

Study, Research and Conservation Centre for the Environment in Alsace / Centre d'Etudes, de Recherches et de Protection de l'Environnement en Alsace (CERPEA)

Mr Gérard BAUMGART, Président du CERPEA, 12, Rue de Touraine, F-67100 STRASBOURG, France.

Tel : +33 388 39 42 74. Fax : +33 388 39 42 74. E-mail : gerard.baumgart@free.fr

Terra Cypria (Cyprus Conservation Foundation)

Ms Artemis YIORDAMLI, Executive Director, Terra Cypria, the Cyprus Conservation Foundation, P.O.Box 50257, 3602 LIMASSOL, Cyprus

Tel: +357 25 358632. Fax: +357 25 352657. E-mail : director@terracypria.org

Mr Adrian AKERS-DOUGLAS, Director, Terra Cypria, the Cyprus Conservation Foundation, P.O.Box 50257, 3602 LIMASSOL, Cyprus

Tel: +357 25 369475. Fax: +357 25 352657. E-mail : director@terracypria.org

Association « Vivre dans la Presqu'île »

Ms Jeanne BECQUART, Secrétaire juridique, Association « Vivre dans la Presqu'île », 130 rue RIANDERIE - 59700 MARCQ EN BAROEUL, France.

Tel : +33 688.80.32.03. E-mail / J.becquart@nordnet.fr

Mr Bruno GOETHALS, Délégué pour les dossiers de la commune de Ramatuelle, Association « Vivre dans la Presqu'île », 14 rue Jacques PREVERT - 59118 WAMBRECHIES, France.

Tel : +33 687.68.95.45. E-mail: goethals.bruno@neuf.fr

V. SIDE EVENTS

Mr Baz HUGHES, Head of Species Conservation Department, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), Slimbridge, Glos GL2 7BT, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1453 891172. Fax: +44 (0)1453 890827. E-mail: baz.hughes@wwt.org.uk

Mr Kjetil BEVANGER, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, P. O. Box 5685 Sluppen, 7485 TRONDHEIM
Tel. +47 7358 1400. E-mail: kjetil.bevanger@nina.no

For the White-tailed Eagle Action Plan

Mr Georg FRANK, DANUBEPARKS Project Manager, Nationalpark Donau-Auen, Schloss Orth, 2304 ORTH AN DER DONAU, Austria
Te: +43 67684223528. E-mail: g.frank@donauauen.at

Mr Remo PROBST, Coordinator of WWF White-tailed Eagle Monitoring Project/Austria, Neckheimstraße 18/3, 9560 FELDKIRCHEN, Austria
Tel: + 43 6802056507. E-mail:

Mr Ákos GABORIK, Zoological Expert Duna-Drava National Park, Tettye ter 9, 7625 PECS, Duna-Drava National Park Directorate, Hungary
Tel: + 36 303773382. E-mail:

VI. CONSULTANTS / EXPERTS CONSULTANTS

Mr Keith DAVENPORT, Chief Executive, Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association Ltd (OATA), 1st Floor Office Suite, Wessex House, 40 Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire BA1H 6HG, United Kingdom
Tel.: +44 1373 301 352. Fax: +44 1373 301 236. E-mail: keith@ornamentalfish.org. Site : www.ornamentalfish.org

Mr Jean UNTERMAIER, Université Jean Moulin - Lyon 3, Institut de Droit de l'Environnement, 18, rue Chevreul, F-69362 LYON Cedex 07
Tél. : +33 478 78 74 92. Fax : +33 478 78 74 94. E-mail : ide@univ-lyon3.fr

Mr Marc ROEKAERTS, Ringlaan 57, B-3530 HOUTHALEN, Belgium.
Tel : +32 11 60 42 34. Fax : +32 11 60 24 59. E-mail : marc.roekaerts@eureko.be

VII. INTERPRETERS / INTERPRETES

Ms Ingrid CATTON-CONTY, 26, rue de l'Yvette, F-75016 PARIS, France.
Tel: +33 1 40 50 04 22. Fax: +33 1 40 50 80 84. E-mail: ingrid.catton@wanadoo.fr

Ms Starr PIROT, Chemin des Toches, 1261 LONGIROD, Suisse
Tel : +41 22 368 20 67. E-mail: s.piroton@aiic.net

Mr William VALK, 2, rue des Jardins, Duntzenheim, F-67270 HOCHFELDEN, France.
Tel: +33 3 88 70 59 02. Fax: +33 3 88 70 50 98. E-mail: william.valk@wanadoo.fr

VIII. COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity / Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, de la Culture et de la Diversité, F-67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France

Tel : +33 3 88 41 20 00. Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51

Mr Robert PALMER, Director of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity / Directeur de la Gouvernance démocratique, de la Culture et de la Diversité DGII,
Tel. +33 3 88 41 22 50. Fax +33 3 88 41 27 55. E-mail : robert.palmer@coe.int

Mr Eladio FERNÁNDEZ-GALIANO, Head of the Biodiversity Unit / Chef de l'Unité de la Biodiversité, Directorate of of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity / Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, de la Culture et de la Diversité DGII

Tel : +33 3 88 41 22 59 Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51 E-mail : eladio.fernandez-galiano@coe.int

Ms Ivana d'ALESSANDRO, Secretary of the Bern Convention / Secrétaire de la Convention de Berne, Biodiversity Unit / Unité de la Biodiversité

Tel : +33 3 90 2151 51. Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51. E-mail : ivana.dalessandro@coe.int

Ms Iva OBRETENOVA, Administrator / Administrateur, Biodiversity Unit / Unité de la Biodiversité

Tel : +33 3 90 21 58 81. Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51. E-mail : iva.obretenova@coe.int

Ms Françoise BAUER, Principal administrative assistant / Assistante administrative principale, Biological Diversity Unit / Unité de la Diversité biologique

Tel : +33 3 88 41 22 61. Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51. E-mail : francoise.bauer@coe.int

Ms Véronique de CUSSAC, Administrative Assistant / Assistante administrative, Biodiversity Unit / Unité de la Biodiversité

Tel : +33 3 88 41 34 76 Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51. E-mail : veronique.decussac@coe.int

Ms Marie-Laure LAMBOUR, Administrative Assistant / Assistante administrative, Biodiversity Unit / Unité de la Biodiversité

Tel : +33 3 88 41 35 64 Fax : +33 3 88 41 37 51. E-mail : marie-laure.lambour@coe.int

Appendix 2**AGENDA****PART I – OPENING**

- 1. Opening of the meeting and adoption of the agenda**
- 2. Chairman's report and communications from the delegations and from the Secretariat**

PART II – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL ASPECTS

- 3. Monitoring of the implementation of the legal aspects of the Convention**
 - 3.1 Report on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party (Switzerland)
 - 3.2 Biennial reports 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 concerning exceptions made to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 and quadrennial reports 2005 - 2008

***Items for information:**

- T-PVS (2011) 5 and 15 Bureau Reports
- T-PVS/Inf (2011) 30, 31, 24, 24add Biennial and General Reports

PART III - INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

- 5. Interpretation of Article 9.1 of the Convention**
 - 4.1 Legal analysis of the interpretation of Article 9.1 of the Bern Convention
 - 4.2 Guidelines for the reporting system set under article 9.2 of the Bern Convention

PART IV – MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

- 5. Monitoring of Species and Habitats**
 - 5.1 Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change – Draft Recommendation
 - 5.2 Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity in Europe – Draft Recommendation
 - 5.3 Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species:
 - a. Codes of Conduct and Draft Recommendation;
 - b. Monitoring of the European Strategy for the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (Side event)
 - 5.4 Conservation of Birds
 - a. Illegal taking and trading of Birds in Europe: Larnaca Declaration and Draft Recommendation
 - b. Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube - Draft Recommendation

* These items will not be discussed, unless Parties request so at the adoption of the Agenda.

5.5 Habitats

- a. Group of Experts on Protected areas and Ecological networks: Progress report
- b. Setting-up of ecological networks: Progress on the establishment of the Emerald Network
- c. European Diploma of Protected Areas (Side event on Possible options concerning the future of the European Diploma)

***Items for information:**

T-PVS/Inf (2011) 16 – Monitoring for the Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus Ecoregion
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 21 – Conserving European Biodiversity in a changing climate: the Convention, the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and the adaptation of nature to climate change
T-PVS/Inf (2011) 17 – Planta Europa Krakow Declaration on the conservation of wild plant Europe

PART V – MONITORING OF SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

6. Specific sites and populations

6.1 Files opened

- Ukraine: Proposed navigable waterway in the Bystroe Estuary (Danube delta)
- Cyprus: Akamas peninsula
- Bulgaria: Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra –Via Pontica
- France: Habitats for the survival of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace
- Italy: Eradication and trade of the American Grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

6.2 Possible file

- France: Protection of the European Green Toad (*Bufo viridis*) in Alsace

6.3 Complaints in stand-by

- Morocco: Ecological impacts of a tourism centre in Saïdia
- Ukraine: threats to natural habitats and species in Dniester River Delta

6.4 Follow-up of previous Recommendations

- Recommendation No. 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds
- Recommendation No. 119 (2006), on the conservation of certain endangered species of amphibians and reptiles in Europe
- Recommendation No. 120 (2006) on the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates
- Recommendation No. 132 (2007) on the conservation of fungi in Europe
- Recommendation No. 136 (2008) on improving the conservation of the Common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Europe
- Recommendation No. 144 (2009) of the Standing Committee, on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and other wind farm developments in Norway
- Recommendation No. 151 (2010) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 9 December 2010, on protection of the Hermann tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*) in the Massif des Maures and Plaine des Maures localities (Var) in France

* These items will not be discussed, unless Parties request so at the adoption of the Agenda.

PART VI – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

7. Strategic development of the Convention

- 7.1 Improving the case-file system by proposing mediation
- 7.2 Implementation of CBD COP-10 decisions: setting priorities for the Bern Convention
- 7.3 Financing the Bern Convention: possible options
- 7.4 Draft Programme of Activities for 2012 – 2013
- 7.5 States to be invited as observers to the 32nd meeting

Item to be discussed under 7.3:

T-PVS (2011) 8 – Comments of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on Recommendation 1964 (2011) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on “The need to assess progress in the implementation of the Bern Convention”

PART VII - OTHER ITEMS

- 8. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair and Bureau members**
- 9. Date and place of the 32nd meeting**
- 10. Adoption of the main decisions of the meeting**
- 11. Other business (items for information only)**

Appendix 3



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 152 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on Marine Biodiversity and Climate Change

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and its natural habitats;

Aware that the conservation of natural habitats is a vital component of the protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna;

Recalling that Article 2 of the Convention requires Parties to take requisite measures to maintain the populations of wild flora and fauna at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic requirements;

Recalling that Article 3 of the Convention requires Parties to undertake to have regard to the conservation of wild fauna and flora in their planning and development policies, and in their measures against pollution;

Recalling that Article 4 of the Convention requires Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species as well as of endangered natural habitats; and give particular attention to the protection of areas of importance for migratory species;

Recognising that climate change affects biological diversity in the territory covered by the Convention, including species, habitats and the Areas of Special Conservation Interest of the Emerald Network;

Recognising the need to adapt conservation work to the challenges of climate change so as to minimise its impacts on the species and natural habitats protected under the Convention;

Particularly concerned by the raise in global warming and by the related changes, including retreat of sea-ice cover, changes in salinity, oxygen levels and pH, circulation rates and pollution, as well as habitat loss, disruption of marine food webs and general alteration of ocean biogeochemistry;

Further concerned by the accelerating rise in sea level, affecting the littoral ecosystems and mainly the wetlands, the foreshores, islands and low-lying islets which constitute a unique or privileged habitat for numerous animal and plant species which again will be affected by accelerated erosion;

Recognising the many ecosystem services provided by marine communities, including a large potential for sequestering and storing carbon, particularly in coastal habitats, and stressing that changes in the functional attributes of ecosystems often affect their ability to deliver several of the ecosystem services upon which human society depends;

Noting that marine and coastal biodiversity is also threatened by increasing pressure from human activity (particularly construction work), contributing to the shrinkage of coastal wetlands and mangroves, the disappearance of lagoons and grassbeds, shoreline retreat and coastal erosion, over-exploitation of marine resources through fishing and the introduction of invasive species;

Having regard to the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly's Resolution 1794 (2011) on "Preserving the environment in the Mediterranean", Recommendation 1630 (2003) on "Erosion of the Mediterranean coastline: implications for tourism", "Resolution 1693 (2009) on water: a strategic challenge for the Mediterranean Basin" and Recommendation 1883 (2009) on "The challenges posed by climate change";

Having regard also to Recommendation 271 (2009) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on "The global challenges of climate change: Local responses";

Recognising the work on vulnerability and impacts of climate change on the biodiversity of the Mediterranean sea, carried out under the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention, 1976);

Recalling CBD COP Decision X/29 on "Marine and coastal biodiversity" which invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further integrate climate change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes (...) and urges Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas;

Recalling also the guidance included in CBD COP Decision X/33 on "Biodiversity and climate change" to enhance the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of marine and coastal habitats that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change or which contribute to climate-change mitigation;

Taking into account the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and more particularly Target 10 aiming at minimising, by 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change, as well as Target 15 aiming at enhancing, by 2020, ecosystem resilience as well as the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, and conserving and restoring at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification;

Recognising the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, namely the strategic objective aiming at a more climate-resilient, low-carbon economy; bearing in mind the work carried out by the EU Ad Hoc Expert Working Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change in the preparation of a EU strategy on adaptation to climate change, to be issued by 2013;

Recalling the "Message from Reunion Island" issued at the conference "The European Union and its Overseas Entities: Strategies to Counter Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss" (July 2008) and the exceptional importance of the biodiversity of the EU's Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions and their vulnerability to climate change;

Recognising the importance of the work of the European Environment Agency on biodiversity and climate change indicators, and the launch of the European Topic Centre on Climate Change;

Recognising the need to improve co-operation with and between the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species and its related agreements, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and welcoming the joint outreach activity through the Rio Conventions' Pavilion with a view to harness synergy and promote collaboration;

Recalling Recommendation No. 122 (2006) of the Standing Committee, on the conservation of biological diversity in the context of climate change, adopted on 30 November 2006;

Recalling Recommendation No. 135 (2008) of the Standing Committee, on addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, adopted on 27 November 2008;

Recalling Recommendation No. 142 (2009) of the Standing Committee, recommending Parties and inviting Observers to the Convention to interpret the term "alien species" for the purpose of the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species as not including native species naturally extending their range in response to climate change;

Recalling Recommendation No. 143 (2009) on further guidance for Parties on biodiversity and climate change;

Recalling Recommendation No. 146 (2010) on guidance for Parties on biodiversity and climate change in European islands;

Welcoming and bearing in mind the following expert reports: “Conserving European biodiversity in the context of climate change”, by Mr. Michael B. Usher [doc. T-PVS (2005) 21], “Climatic change and the conservation of European biodiversity: towards the development of adaptation strategies” by Mr. Brian Huntley [doc. T-PVS/Inf(2007)03], “Protected areas and climate change in Europe” by M. B. Araújo [doc. T-PVS/Inf (2009) 10 rev], “Climate change and the biodiversity of European islands” by Ms Cordula Epple and Mr Yves de Soye [doc. T-PVS/Inf (2010)09E], and “Impact of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity: current state of Knowledge”, by UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA;

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invites Observer States to:

1. Increase efforts to develop robust ecological models pertaining not only to species but specifically also to the biotic/abiotic mechanisms and processes regulating marine ecosystems so as to evaluate their resilience to climate change, bearing in mind that uncertainties surrounding the precise nature of future climate change and its impacts on biodiversity should not delay practical conservation action;
2. Develop cross-cutting and sectoral adaptation and mitigation policies and measures to take account of the different climate change scenarios, particularly focussing on mitigating current and potential impacts on already vulnerable marine and coastal areas;
3. Improve the status of marine biodiversity by stepping-up the designation of marine and coastal protected areas, including under the Emerald and the Natura 2000 networks, and ensure that they are managed in a sustainable way;
4. Improve the knowledge-base of effects of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity, including improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation measures to effectively inform the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, and ecosystem services. Ensure mechanisms are in place, to facilitate sharing of data and information at national, regional and international levels, making full use, where possible, of already-established mechanisms, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility;
5. Examine how marine invasive alien species may affect the biodiversity and, in particular, how Lessepsian species may affect native Mediterranean biodiversity;
6. Continue to engage in the development and application of further guidance to implement the Convention in this regard; and
7. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.

Appendix 4

Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 153 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Noting the adoption by the Council of the European Union, in March 2010, of a long-term Vision 2050 and Headline Target 2020 for biodiversity; and noting the European Commission's Communication in May 2011 of an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;

Equally noting the adoption by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in March 2006, of a Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity; and that the in-depth review of the Programme of Work at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD in October 2012;

Recalling that in Article 3 of the Bern Convention Parties undertake to have regard to the conservation of wild fauna and flora in their planning and development policies, and are required to take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4 of the Bern Convention requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species, as well as of endangered natural habitats; and to give special attention to the protection of areas of importance for migratory species;

Recognising, in this context, the outstanding contribution of islands to global biodiversity largely resulting from their isolation and the high degree of endemism amongst their terrestrial, freshwater and marine animal and plant communities;

Recognising that the five principal proximate drivers of biodiversity loss – pollution, habitat change and disturbance, over-exploitation, climate change, invasive alien species – all have severe and cumulative impacts on the biological diversity of European islands;

Recognising moreover the extreme vulnerability of island biodiversity and that the majority of documented modern-time species extinctions have occurred on islands;

Equally recognising the high vulnerability of human cultures and communities on islands, as well as their economies that often hinge upon only a few sectors, most notably tourism, agriculture, fisheries and mining, and on external financial support; at the same time highlighting the particular resourcefulness of islanders;

Recognising that limitations in both scale and accessibility are fundamental characteristics of many islands and that any type of activity must commonly be conducted by fewer people than in mainland situations;

Noting that Europe has more than 50,000 islands, including around 500 islands larger than 20 km², ranging from polar to subtropical latitudes, and that several European countries are entirely situated on islands;

Recalling its Decision in 2008 to create a Group of Experts on European Island Biological Diversity having the following objectives: (i) improve Network conservation work on European islands; (ii) contribute positively to the island programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity by bringing the views, expertise and problems of European islands; (iii) assist Bern Convention governments on specific conservation issues of European islands; (iv) propose common guidelines and tools that may be used to improve conservation of European islands; (v) analyse threats to biodiversity that may present greater challenges on islands than on the continent; (vi) foster national conservation work on islands;

Acknowledging that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in and around European islands is, further to the Bern Convention, subject to an array of sub-national and national policies, as well as to a range of international instruments, policies and initiatives, an non-exclusive list of which is provided in annex 1);

Referring to document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 8 rev “Draft Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands”, by Yves de Soye;

Taking note with interest of the document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 9 on “Priorities for conserving Biodiversity on European Islands”;

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the appended Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands as a source of inspiration for their policies and practice, promoting its use also with sub-national and regional authorities;
2. Devote special attention to island biological diversity in the implementation of their international obligations and also in the achievements of the 2020 targets adopted in the framework of the Convention of Biological Diversity;
3. Take note in the elaboration of their work-plans for island biological diversity of the priorities suggested in the document mentioned above;
4. Inform the Standing Committee on the measures taken on the implementation of this recommendation.

Invites Observer States to implement as appropriate the recommendation.

Furthermore the Standing Committee decides to use the enclosed Charter and the priorities suggested in the document mentioned above as a useful framework for further Bern Convention work in the field.

Appendix to the recommendation

CHARTER ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ON EUROPEAN ISLANDS

Whilst the principles and recommendations captured hereunder could apply to most, if not all, islands worldwide, this Charter focuses specifically on the marine islands of the European and Mediterranean states which are parties to the Bern Convention¹. The Charter refers to all forms of biological diversity in the terrestrial, marine, coastal and freshwater realms, unless specified.

The Charter will be complemented by a separate plan of action detailing the corresponding recommendations and implementation means and measures.

1. The biological diversity of European islands is an important part of Europe's natural heritage and warrants protection for both its intrinsic value and because the services it provides are a fundamental pillar of local socio-economic development

Islands cover around 5% of the global land area but contribute significantly to global biodiversity and are host to a significant proportion of threatened species: 29% (10/34) of the world's terrestrial Biodiversity Hotspots are islands, and of 10 coral reef hotspots identified, 70% are on islands; 48% (104/218) of the world's Endemic Bird Areas are on islands; 25% of WWF's 200 priority Ecoregions wholly comprise islands; roughly 20% of all the world's vascular plant diversity is found only on islands; around one-third of the world's threatened mammals, birds and amphibians are found only on islands.

European islands harbour many of Europe's endemic species, host major breeding congregations of important species and may act as refuges for species threatened or extinct on the continent or 'mainland' islands. They also often represent vital wintering grounds, stopover points or bottlenecks for migrating birds, mammals, and possibly invertebrates.

The Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions with their large numbers of islands stand out as a global Biodiversity Hotspot - despite significant historic losses of endemic species resulting from early human occupation. In the Canary Islands up to 70% of some taxa (e.g. beetles) are known to be endemic. On the Mediterranean islands of Corsica, Crete and Cyprus, endemic plants make up 12%, 10% and 9% of the respective floras. The islands in these regions are, in addition, highly vulnerable to climate change.

In contrast, the Northern European islands are characterised by a relatively impoverished biodiversity and a near complete absence of species-level endemism, due to their recent history of glaciations. However, a number of these islands are important feeding and breeding areas for birds and marine mammals, and are home to important marine living resources.

Finally, the economies and livelihoods of European islands often depend to a significant degree on the multi-faceted values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with nature-based tourism including recreational diving, and the harvesting of marine living resources being the most obvious examples.

However, these values and services are often taken for granted, and their continuing deterioration is not noticed or heeded. The intrinsic, economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity and ecosystem services should be increasingly recognised and reflected in public and private sector decision-making on islands.

¹ i.e. those located in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea, Arctic Sea, North Sea, and the north and east Atlantic Ocean. Those African and near eastern countries with islands in the Mediterranean Sea are also encouraged to collaborate in delivering this Charter.

2. Renewed targeted efforts are needed to conserve and manage sustainably both species and natural habitats on European islands, especially those with the greatest and most threatened endemic biodiversity, but also noting the significant conservation potential of small uninhabited islands

Past and current efforts have been insufficient to halt the loss of species and natural habitats on most European islands. Much to the contrary, pressures are mounting on various fronts including those resulting from continuing land use change, disturbance, over-exploitation, invasive species and climate change.

Renewed efforts are required to address the most urgent biodiversity conservation challenges, particularly on those islands which harbour an important share of European endemic and threatened biodiversity, particularly in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian regions. Additional efforts should equally be directed at protecting remote and/or uninhabited European islands, especially in the north-eastern Atlantic, where important wildlife populations and wilderness areas can be protected with relatively limited investment.

3. The conversion, modification and disturbance of natural habitats continues to be a significant threat to biodiversity on many European islands, wherefore spatial planning should give biodiversity full consideration

Historically the conversion of natural habitats by man has been the most widespread and significant cause for the reduction of animal and plant species populations. This trend continues on a number of European islands, especially the more densely populated ones where the demand for urbanisation and infrastructure development as well as for recreational and exploitative activities is highest.

Integrated spatial planning including Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and impact assessments should give biodiversity and ecosystem services full consideration and avoid, mitigate or compensate for any unavoidable impacts. The integration of spatial planning with biodiversity conservation should be deepened, based on the best available knowledge, by strengthening the cross-sectoral cooperation at national and regional level, i.e. through the exchange of experiences and good practices.

4. Invasive alien species represent one of the leading threats to island biodiversity; invasive species must be prevented from arriving on islands, detected, eradicated or controlled and measures be put in place to identify and manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment, particularly in priority sites and to safeguard highly threatened species

Besides habitat loss, invasive alien species (IAS) represent arguably the greatest immediate threat to European island biodiversity. This is largely due to the vulnerability of the large number of restricted-range endemic animal and plant taxa, but also to the scarcity or lack of natural factors, such as predators or pathogens, to control the expansion of harmful arrivals.

In addition, IAS cause significant damage to economic activities and human health: the costs related to IAS issues, in the EU alone, are estimated to be at least EUR 12.7 billion per year. Furthermore, both climate change and the expansion of international trade are prone to exacerbate IAS problems.

Tackling the IAS threat proactively is thus fundamental for safeguarding biological diversity on European islands. Important opportunities exist because both prevention and eradication are feasible on islands, where they are almost impossible to achieve in continental situations. Global and regional including EU policies pertaining to IAS should therefore give special consideration to islands.

5. Water resources on European islands should be managed so that negative impacts on freshwater biodiversity are minimised, especially in light of the growing impacts of climate change

Freshwater ecosystems are listed as the most threatened in Europe and globally, due to a number of key impacts including overexploitation, water pollution, flow modification including water abstraction, destruction or degradation of habitat, and invasion by invasive alien species.

Water is one of the most valuable resources on many European islands, particularly in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions, home to the greatest share of European island biodiversity. However, the maintenance of water resources on these islands is at risk due to losses of forests and wetlands and, most importantly, inadequate water management resulting in the over-exploitation of local resources. In addition pollution and inadequate water sanitation endanger water quality. All of these threats are intensified by high levels of seasonal tourism on some European islands. During tourist season both water consumption and wastewater discharge can be many times higher than levels resulting from permanent residents alone, with major negative effects on water resources and quality.

The predicted impacts of climate change provide additional reason for concern as they are expected to affect the rainfall patterns and freshwater regimes on European islands, with those in northern Europe experiencing an increase in annual precipitation but those in southern Europe suffering significant decreases. The widespread damming of rivers and streams for domestic and agricultural use exacerbates the problem as it profoundly affects natural freshwater ecosystems, and this is also liable to increase under a drier climate.

Special attention should therefore be given to reducing the existing, and preventing additional negative impacts of inadequate water management on freshwater biodiversity, such as through appropriate incentive and regulation schemes.

6. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the especially vulnerable biodiversity and living natural resources on European islands require concerted preventive action, including measures enhancing their resilience and facilitating their adaptation.

Climate change is widely expected to become the greatest threat to global biodiversity in the course of the 21st century and deserves special attention on islands. Island biotas are highly sensitive to climate change due to their isolation and ecological characteristics. While some changes may be mitigated by the buffering effect of the surrounding seas, others are likely to cause severe impacts.

In this context it is worth highlighting that biodiversity may be impacted by climate change both directly from the resulting changes in the physical and living natural environment, and indirectly through societal response measures, most notably those undertaken in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

A four-part approach is therefore required for addressing climate change, by: (i) determining the vulnerabilities of island biotas and the anticipated direct impacts on species and habitats; (ii) minimising the negative direct impacts, by enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of island species and ecosystems, by enhancing ecosystem connectivity and other suitable interventions; (iii) determining and anticipating any potential indirect impacts from maladaptive measures; and (iv) minimising key negative indirect impacts. This reflects the increasingly accepted view that climate change and biodiversity loss are best addressed together in light of their degree of interdependency and the opportunities for synergies and co-benefits.

Within Europe, the islands in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions appear as the leading priority, because they have the highest endemic biodiversity and can be expected to experience the most significant direct and indirect climate change impacts. Within these regions, sites hosting vulnerable or threatened endemic taxa should be given special consideration.

7. On many European islands the intensification of agricultural, pastoral and silvicultural practices and the abandonment of traditional low-intensity farming may have major effects on island species and habitats.

Agricultural, pastoral and silvicultural practices are critically important in the context of biodiversity management. Biodiversity may be negatively affected by both land-use intensification and the abandonment of farming. The former leads to enhanced pressures on biodiversity by removing important habitat elements from the agricultural landscape, and by increasing the chemical load of the environment. The latter will impact negatively on those species and habitats that have benefited from traditional human management practices and rely on the maintenance of those practices.

On European islands the switch from traditional biodiversity-friendly practices to more intensive methods gives reason for increasing concern. However special attention should also be paid to the

abandonment of remote and sparsely-inhabited islands that have retained traditional low-intensity management, as this may have major effects on island habitats and species.

Where possible, incentives should be directed to deliver public benefits including cultural and environmental values for example by preventing undesirable intensification measures on the one hand, and encouraging the maintenance of traditional practices and biodiversity-enhancing low impact farming practices on the other hand.

8. Recognising that many European islands offer important opportunities for renewable energy generation, the potentially serious effects of some forms of renewable energy make it imperative that impact assessments fully consider potential effects on island biodiversity.

Islands across the world are increasingly exploring means to exploit their local renewable energy resources, in order to achieve energy autonomy and export energy to consumers elsewhere. The renewable energies considered include especially solar, offshore and onshore wind, biomass, tidal stream and tidal impoundment, wave energy, geothermal and small and large-scale hydroelectric sources. Widely considered to be clean and green energies, the construction, operation and decommissioning of generation and transmission infrastructures may nevertheless have significant impacts on biodiversity, primarily through habitat loss and disturbance effects but also by favouring the establishment of invasive alien species.

Renewable energy initiatives should therefore undergo careful strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments that fully integrate biodiversity considerations in order to avoid, mitigate or compensate for any important negative impacts.

9. The management of waste presents a real challenge to many European islands and requires concerted action to prevent harmful long-term effects on biodiversity, ecosystems and the wider environment.

On the more densely populated European islands, and especially those receiving large numbers of seasonal visitors, the problems of waste management and disposal may be far more acute than in mainland areas. Many islands have very limited areas for landfill and the development of island-specific approaches to maximise re-use and recycling should be a priority. There may need to be particular approaches for dealing with large waste items such as vehicles and machinery, and providing bulk storage solutions for smaller islands to enable the intermittent removal of inert waste to facilities on larger islands or the mainland.

Failure to manage waste leads to social, economic and environmental problems on islands; the accumulation of waste on land, and especially along the coasts and in the surrounding waters is an ever-growing challenge as it pollutes the environment, poses real threats to biodiversity and is counterproductive to tourism development. Failure to manage both primary and processed plastic wastes presents particular problems to marine wildlife through entanglement and ingestion of plastics. A means of reducing this risk is to minimise the use of plastics and maximise the use of biodegradable plastics on islands.

10. The situation and characteristics of islands require the development and application of specially-adapted approaches and tools for problem analyses and response measures.

Islands and their biodiversity often offer some specific challenges linked to their small size and large distance from the continent. Scientific methods, tools for analysis and management and policies and legislative frameworks aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity often originate from continental situations and may be inappropriate for island situations.

A better recognition of islands in national policy frameworks and the further development and adoption of island-specific approaches would be essential contributions in this regard. Such approaches should offer opportunities for problem analysis and solutions at appropriate scales, consider the resource and spatial constraints as well as ecological specificities inherent to most islands, and build ecological and social networks between islands. They should furthermore integrate socio-economic factors with biodiversity and wider environmental considerations aiming at holistic improvements.

11. The knowledge and sharing of scientific data on the biodiversity and living natural resources of European islands, including on the threats they face and their conservation status, remain limited, and renewed efforts should be made to fill the priority gaps.

Many island biotas remain surprisingly understudied, even in Europe. This applies especially to remote uninhabited islands and to islands exhibiting a higher biodiversity, most importantly those in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian regions. In the Canary Islands for instance, over the past decade one new species was described on average every six days. The characterisation and distribution of island species, communities and ecological interactions, across all biomes, is still far from complete.

To increase and openly share the knowledge base on the species, habitats and ecosystems on European islands, determining and monitoring their conservation status, exploring their ecological interactions, and defining their relationship with human activities is therefore a cornerstone of all efforts to protect and manage the biodiversity of these islands.

12. Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management on European islands require adequate financial means and institutional capacities, recognising that by affording greater means to islands, more may be achieved for biodiversity than by analogous investments in continental settings in Europe.

Success in the conservation and management of biodiversity and natural resources relies on institutional capacities and financial resources in proportion to the issues at stake. However, on European islands, the public and private sectors, and civil society organisations tend to lack the resources to build and maintain the capacity to adequately assess and respond to their respective biodiversity challenges. Island stakeholders continue to be relatively isolated, and different islands tend to adopt different approaches to the challenges they face.

Compared to mainland situations, investing in initiatives on islands is expected to contribute more to the conservation of biodiversity in relative terms, given the higher proportion and density of endemic and threatened species and unique ecosystems, and noting that biodiversity pressures can often be more easily controlled on islands.

National governments, local authorities and other stakeholder organisations should therefore provide financial resources in proportion to the biodiversity on islands; mobilise locally available financial resources but also seek or source external funding in cases where local economies are not in the position to cover the needs alone; consider market-based and other innovative financial mechanisms; and develop and undertake targeted and effective initiatives to build capacity and reduce isolation, making best use of local resourcefulness.

13. To achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on European islands it is fundamental to enhance local awareness and ownership.

Local people are pivotal to the success of any conservation and resource management initiative. The particular strength and nature of island communities emphasises the need for this across the islands of Europe. It is therefore essential to facilitate a better understanding of conservation objectives and build local ownership of related activities amongst islanders. Local support also helps secure the commitment from political leaders to consider the value and needs of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their decision-making.

Annex 1

Non-exclusive list of relevant sub-national and national policies, as well as international instruments, policies and initiatives:

- Convention on Biological Diversity with its Strategic Plan 2011-2020, Resource Mobilisation Strategy, and the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity and the closely linked Global Island Partnership (GLISPA);
- Convention on Migratory Species;
- Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species;
- World Heritage Convention;
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance;
- European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176);
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- EU Birds and Habitats Directives;
- EU Water Framework Directive;
- EU Common Agricultural Policy;
- EU White Paper “Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action”;
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive;
- EU Common Fisheries Policy and the various Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
- Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;
- Helsinki Commission on Baltic Marine Environment Protection (HELCOM);
- OSPAR Commission on the Protection and Conservation of the North-East Atlantic and its Resources;
- Barcelona Convention with its Mediterranean Action Plan;
- Convention and Action Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Smaller Islands of the Mediterranean;
- North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS);
- European Small Island Network;
- European Islands Network on Energy and Environment (ISLENET) convened under the Islands Commission of the Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions.

Appendix 5



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 154 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aim of the Convention which is notably to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna, by giving particular attention to species, including migratory species, which are threatened with extinction and vulnerable;

Recalling that under Article 11, paragraph 2.b of the Convention, each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 99 (2003) on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species;

Recalling Decision VI/23 of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, and the definitions used in that text;

Recalling that the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with its 20 Aichi targets for 2020, in particular Target 9 devoted to invasive alien species (IAS): “By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”;

Taking note of the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group meeting (2011) on addressing the risks associated with the introduction of invasive species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, organised within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Welcoming the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and in particular its Target 5, calling on Member States to combat IAS so that by 2020 IAS and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS;

Noting the need to co-operate with all the actors involved in breeding, import and trade of pets in the prevention of the entry, release and spread of IAS into the territory of the Convention;

Referring to the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1rev];

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take the European Code of Conduct mentioned above into account while drawing up other relevant codes - or where appropriate - draw up national codes of conduct on pets and IAS;
2. Collaborate as appropriate with the private sector involved in breeding, import and trade of pets in implementing and helping disseminate good practices and codes of conduct aimed at preventing entry, release and spread of invasive alien species;
3. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.

Invites Observer States to take note of this recommendation and implement it as appropriate.

Appendix 6



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Recommendation No. 155 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011 on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Recalling that under Article 1, paragraph 2, which sets out the aims of the Convention, particular emphasis is to be given to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species;

Recalling that Article 6 requires Parties to take the necessary and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II, prohibiting in particular all forms of deliberate capture and keeping, and deliberate killing, as well as the possession and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 5 (1986) on the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in protected birds, which encouraged Parties to ensure the prosecution of persons illegally catching or killing birds or establishments commercialising live or protected birds;

Further recalling its Recommendation No. 90 (2001) on the catching, killing or trading of protected birds in Cyprus, which encouraged Cyprus to properly implement the actions suggested in Recommendation No. 5 (1986);

Noting with satisfaction that since these recommendations were adopted by the Standing Committee, most Parties have adopted national legislation providing for the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in wild birds;

Regretting that despite growing efforts by competent authorities, enforcement of domestic legislation intended to meet international obligations is weak and not always accompanied by appropriate sanctions;

Recognising and regretting that illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds is still carried out, and that in some Parties these are a growing phenomena, sometimes involving other related issues, such as the transit of the killed and captured birds through third countries;

Bearing in mind the difficulties in identifying the illegally killed or captured species and proving the crimes before the Courts, in order to achieve the effective prosecution of offenders;

Bearing in mind the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity (document T-PVS (2007) 7 revised), adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 29 November 2007, and particularly its Principles No. 2 – Ensure that regulations are understandable and respected; No. 3 – Ensure that harvest is ecologically sustainable; No. 8 – Empower local stakeholders and hold them accountable; and No. 11 - Encourage cooperation between all stakeholders in management of harvested species, associated species and their habitats;

Regretting the negative conservation impact that results from the indiscriminate killing and trapping of birds, including by using prohibited means and methods of killing, capture and other forms of exploitation, listed in Appendix IV of the Convention;

Welcoming, and bearing in mind, the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020, and its Aichi targets;

Recalling the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM (2011) 244) and, in particular, its target 1 “Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives”;

Recalling that Contracting Parties to the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) shall ensure that any use of migratory waterbirds is sustainable for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them (art. III. 2b), shall develop and implement measures to reduce and, as far as possible eliminate, the use of poisoned baits, and prohibit the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds and eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions laid down pursuant to this agreement (art. II. 1 together with the Action Plan);

Recalling also that the Action Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia, under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), has identified as a priority action the protection of the species covered by the Memorandum of Understanding from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and unsustainable exploitation;

Further recalling that the CMS Conference of the Parties urged Parties to develop an Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian migratory land birds;

Recalling that the promotion of cultures and traditions, as well as of a European identity based on shared values should be respectful of human and fundamental rights, and take into account ethical aspects;

Recognising that effective measures to secure compliance with international obligations need to include actions aimed at education, changes in social attitudes and awareness campaigns;

Recognising that the need for improved knowledge should not in any way delay the undertaking of urgent measures in response to the growing problem of illegal wild bird killing, trapping and trade reported by several Contracting Parties;

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invite Observers to:

1. General

a. Develop and support national communication strategies, promoting dialogue between all relevant interest groups, and noting cultural sensitivities. These strategies should be aimed to the conservation of bird population and based on the following principles: (i.) this is about illegal killing of birds, not legal hunting; (ii.) zero tolerance of illegal killing of wild birds; (iii.) recognition of legal hunting and sustainable use.

2. Enforcement aspects

- a. Consider birds as a European heritage and a valuable resource, thus applying a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds to support a shift of culture towards shared values respectful of nature, and promote active stewardship;
- b. Strengthen the enforcement at each stage of the bird-crime chain through appropriate political, judicial, operational, scientific and technical support and cooperation, and include a concerted focus on end-users;
- c. Promote partnership and coordination between government agencies and stakeholders so as to streamline enforcement at the local, national and international level, and target awareness-raising.

3. Biological aspects

a. Taking into account that scientific knowledge can never be complete and this should not be an impediment to taking action, nevertheless every effort should be made to improve knowledge needed to support the solutions to the problem of illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds such as, in terms of priorities, a European bird migration atlas for the better knowledge of flyways of species and populations, seasonality of movements and connectivity among key areas for migratory birds;

- b.* In cooperation between the stakeholders, to establish systematic monitoring and reporting systems for illegal activities using standardised methods for data collection, providing for common reporting format and taking into account population flyways;
 - c.* Undertake prioritised actions in hotspots of bird concentration and illegal killing activities in order to facilitate a best practice approach in countries along flyways. The breakdown of the links between the demand for wild birds and the supply through illegal activities should be dealt with as a priority by the relevant countries and institutions;
 - d.* Ensure the effective management of protected areas with the aim of maintaining and improving the connectivity of habitats in the wider landscapes thus ensuring the functionality of flyways;
 - e.* Take forward the issue of poisoning of migratory species in a global context to Conferences or Meetings of Parties of CMS and respective agreements.
4. ***Institutional aspects:***
- a.* Strengthen the capacity, human resources, competencies and the level of cooperation between the relevant enforcement and judicial authorities, as well as make the best use of available budgetary resources to effectively prevent and punish wildlife/bird crimes;
 - b.* Where internal judicial processes allow, encourage the creation of special units of judges and prosecutors, provided with specialist training on combating wildlife/bird crime, and ensure all relevant cases are assigned to them.

Appendix 7

Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 156 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the convention, which are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats;

Recalling that the convention gives particular emphasis to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species;

Recalling that Article 3 of the convention requires Parties to take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4.1 of the convention requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 92 (2002) on sixteen new Action Plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's area which invites Parties to carry out (or, if appropriate, reinforce) National Action Plans for sixteen bird species, including the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*);

Aware that the design and implementation of recovery plans may be a useful tool to redress the situation of European globally threatened birds and recalling in this context its Recommendation No. 59 (1997) on the drafting and implementation of action plans of wild fauna species;

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia;

Referring to the Action Plan submitted by DANUBEPARKS – The Danube River Network of Protected Areas, and presented in the following document: T-PVS/Inf(2011)28 on the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube;

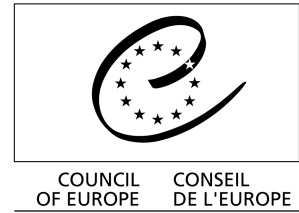
Emphasising that the White Tailed Sea Eagle is an excellent European flagship species for biodiversity conservation that highlights the need for cross-border conservation efforts;

Noting that Protected Areas play a pivotal role as breeding sites for the White-tailed Sea Eagle in the Danube region;

Recommends that relevant Contracting Parties to the Convention:

1. Draw-up and implement national action plans or other relevant measures, as appropriate, on the White-tailed Sea Eagle, taking into account the international action plan mentioned above;
2. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.

Appendix 8



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 157 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Considering Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention;

Having regard to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network;

Recalling its Resolution No. 4 (1996) listing endangered natural habitats requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling its Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network);

Recalling its Resolution No. 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020) adopted in December 2010, committing Contracting Parties and Observer states to the Bern Convention to the completion of the Emerald Network constitution process by 2020;

Recalling the "Bern Declaration on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Europe: 2010 and beyond" and in particular its principle 6 which urges Parties to pursue the setting up of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, in order that it can be completed in Europe by 2020, at the latest, and developed in other regions with Contracting Parties of the Convention, and recalls the positive implications for local development that may be derived;

Welcoming the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011 – 2020) and the 'Aichi 2020 targets' adopted at the 10th COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity and taking note in particular of target 11, committing Parties to conserve at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas through well managed, ecologically representative and connected protected areas;

Taking note, with appreciation, of the EU 2020 biodiversity Strategy, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and more particularly its target 1, which calls on Member States to fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives;

Welcoming the efforts of Contracting Parties and Observer states and the support of the European Commission and the European Environment Agency in the development of the Emerald Network, as a contribution to step up averting global biodiversity loss, with regard to the Aichi headline target 11;

Recognising the work of the European Union and its Member States on the development of the Natura 2000 Network and their current efforts on improving the management of the Network and achieving a favourable conservation status for threatened species and habitats;

Welcoming the considerable efforts of Contracting Parties on the implementation of the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011 – 2020) in view of the identification of potential Emerald sites on their territory;

Considering the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites* adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 9th December 2010, as well as the official “candidate Emerald site” status it provides for;

Conscious that the ecological quality of proposed Emerald sites should be preserved as soon as they are officially nominated as ‘candidate Emerald sites’ by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take the necessary protection and conservation measures in order to maintain the ecological characteristics of the candidate Emerald sites;
2. Ensure that, if and when appropriate, these measures include administrative, management or development plans corresponding to the ecological requirements for the long term survival of species and habitats present in the proposed Emerald sites, in particular those of the Bern Convention Resolutions No. 4 (1996) and No. 6 (1998) or specified by Recommendation 16 (1989) and that these are set in place at the latest once ASCIs have officially been adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;
3. Ensure that the site proposals submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as candidate Emerald sites comply with the minimum criteria proposed in the guidance set out in Appendix 1 to the present Recommendation.

Invites Contracting Parties, the European Commission and the European Environment Agency to consider listing biodiversity among the programme priorities for the neighbourhood policy.

APPENDIX I

Guidance

This guidance draws on the discussions of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks at its 3rd meeting (2011) as well as on the expert opinion of the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. It complements the provisions of the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites*, adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention at its 30th meeting in 2010.

National sites' proposals can be submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as Emerald candidate sites once they fulfil the following minimum criteria:

- a. Are described according to the Emerald standard data form (Appendix I to resolution No. 5 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention);
- b. Contain at least one habitat and/or species listed in the Revised Annex I of Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or in Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or specified by Recommendation No. 16 (1989);
- c. Provide information on site name, site code and site area, together with the site boundary in an agreed GIS format (in the case of an individual cave, the central coordinate of the cave entrance should be provided).

Appendix 9



Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention, adopted on 2 December 2011

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Considering that it would be useful to further clarify the conditions laid down in Article 9 for the granting of exceptions and the submission of two-yearly reports on such exceptions;

Noting that, for Contracting Parties that are Member States of the European Union, and the EU itself, the reports submitted under the Habitats and Birds Directives Derogation System (Habides) format is considered to meet the reporting obligations under this resolution, on the condition that these reports are made accessible through the Secretariat;

RECOMMENDS that the Contracting Parties bring the appended document, which contains useful guidance for interpreting the scope of Article 9, to the attention of all those responsible for applying and interpreting the Convention in their respective countries;

RESOLVES that, in future, the reports which the Contracting Parties are required to submit every two years under Article 9 on the exceptions made from the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cover only:

- a. General exceptions;
- b. Individual exceptions if they are so numerous as to result in a generalised practice;
- c. Individual exceptions concerning more than ten individuals of a species;
- d. Individual exceptions concerning individuals of endangered or vulnerable populations of species;

RESOLVES that, following common procedures and guidance in other fora, derogation reports specify, as appropriate, additional information to help provide an understanding of the reasoning behind the derogations and monitor their impacts, including:

- a. Information on the conservation status of the derogated species;
- b. Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status;
- c. Alternative solutions considered and compared with any available data;
- d. Results of derogations implemented, including cumulative effects and the effects of any compensation measure taken, where relevant.

Appendix to Resolution No. 2
Interpretation of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention

I. PROHIBITED MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING

1. Article 8 of the Convention requires Parties, in respect of the species specified in Appendices III and II (in the case of exceptions under Article 9), to prohibit the use of:

- a) all indiscriminate means of capture and killing;
- b) means capable of causing local disappearance of populations of a species; and
- c) means capable of causing serious disturbance to populations of a species.

2. Article 8 refers, in connection with the prohibited means, to Appendix IV of the Convention, which lists means and methods of hunting and other prohibited forms of exploitation, in respect of birds and other animals.

3. It should be noted that the use of some of the means listed in Appendix IV is not prohibited absolutely, but only in certain circumstances. Thus, the footnotes indicate that:

- a) explosives to be prohibited "except for whale hunting";
- b) nets and traps to be prohibited "if applied for large-scale or non-selective capture or killing";
- c) snares are not to be allowed "except Lagopus north of latitude 58° North".

II. EXCEPTIONS ALLOWED BY ARTICLE 9

4. Article 9 allows exceptions to the provisions of a number of articles of the Convention, and in particular derogations in respect of:

- a) prohibited activities in respect of the strictly protected species listed in Appendices I and II; and
- b) the use of non-selective means of capture and killing and the other means prohibited in Article 8, in respect of the species listed in Appendices II and III.

5. The possibility of derogating from the articles of the Convention is subject to two very clear general conditions, and the non cumulative specific reasons for which the exceptions may be granted are listed exhaustively in Article 9.

6. The two general conditions that should be met are:

- a) that there is no other satisfactory solution; and
- b) that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned.

7. These two conditions are mandatory and cumulative, but the first raises a difficult problem of interpretation.

The existence of another satisfactory solution should be appreciated by considering possible alternatives which, in fact, depend on the motives for the derogation whilst ensuring that the survival of the population is not threatened. The competent national authority should choose, among possible alternatives, the most appropriate one that will have the least adverse effects on the species while solving the problem. The reasoning of the choice should be objective and verifiable. Thus, for example, in the case of the first derogation under Article 9 (1), "for the protection of flora and fauna", alternatives which are likely to cause as little damage as possible to flora and fauna should be taken into consideration. Regarding derogations for "the overriding public interest", possible solutions can include alternative locations or routings of infrastructure, other sizes of development or alternative activities, processes or methods. For damages to property, less oppressive measures can be regarded as an alternative solution, e.g. electric fences against predators. In the case of the last indent of paragraph 1, since the motives for the derogations are not spelled out in Article 9 and States are free to decide for what reasons derogations

have to be granted, taking into account the goals of the Convention, it is up to them to ensure that the condition "no other satisfactory solution" is satisfied. The Standing Committee of the Bern Convention can only examine this condition if the State who presents the report provides in appropriate cases additional information on the reasoning.

Regarding the second condition that "the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned", this should be based on current data on the state of the population, including its size, distribution, state of the habitat and future prospects.

In case of a transboundary population, its entire habitat and subpopulations should be considered when issuing an authorisation. Cumulative effects of several derogations should be also taken into account, as appropriate.

Special caution should be taken in case of species that are not in "favourable" conservation status.

8. If the two general conditions indicated at paragraph 6 above are fulfilled, exceptions are allowed:

- i) for the protection of flora and fauna;
- ii) to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property;
- iii) in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests;
- iv) for the purposes of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding;
- v) to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers.

9. There is an important difference between the reasons given under paragraph 8 i) to iv) above and those given under v). In the first case, the Convention specifies the purpose of the exception (protection of flora and fauna, prevention of serious damage to crops, interests of health, etc), whereas in the second the Convention merely specifies the characteristics of the means to be used, without indicating the purpose for which the exception is granted.

10. The relevant characteristics are:

- the strictly supervised conditions under which the exception can be granted;
- the selective nature of the means used; and
- the limited numbers of individuals whose taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation are permitted.

11. From the differing nature of the exceptions contained in the last indent of paragraph 1 of Article 9, it follows that these exceptions, while they conform to the general conditions set out in paragraph 6 above and the special characteristics set out in paragraph 10 above:

- a) may be decided by a Contracting Party for any reason which to it seems valid (for instance, hunting, recreation, etc); the Party should ensure that such reason is clearly identified;
- b) should be temporary but may be renewed from time to time.

It can be taken that, from the legal angle, the application of the conditions laid down in Article 9 remains the same irrespective of the species in question, with no possibility of a distinction being drawn on the basis of the Appendices in which the species appears. However, when granting the exception referred to in paragraph 8 v. and when setting the special conditions (paragraph 10), regard should be had to the state of populations of species. The expression "small numbers" should thus be construed in the light of the state of conservation of the population of a species.

12. It follows from the above that in the case of this exception the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention is not required to check the merits of the purpose of the exception, but to ensure that the other conditions are satisfied, i.e.:

- a) The no other satisfactory solution condition has been met;
- b) The exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned;
- c) The provision "under strictly supervised conditions" should be interpreted to mean that the authority granting the exception must possess the necessary means for checking on such exceptions either beforehand (e.g., a system of individual authorisations) or afterwards (e.g., effective on-the-spot supervision), or also combining the two possibilities;
- d) The expression "on a selective basis" raises difficult problems of interpretation in view of its apparent contradiction with the wording of Article 9 in that it could lead to the following paradox: exceptions to the prohibition of using the non-selective means mentioned in Article 8 are permitted provided that the capture is done on a selective basis. In reality, this contradiction disappears if the indent in question is interpreted in the following manner: the non-selective means may be used provided it is used for the purpose of permitting the "taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation" on a selective basis. In other words, the means used must allow the individuals of the species in question to be kept ("selection") and those of other species to be released without harm. In other words, the means used must either allow individuals of the species in question to be kept ("selection") and those of other species to be released unharmed or enable the capture of individuals of the species to be avoided by appropriate methods, or else permit a combination of the two.
- e) The expression "other judicious exploitation" should be interpreted to mean activities other than taking or keeping allowed by way of an exception that is "reasonable", as distinct from any "excessive" action that would prejudice the conservation of the populations concerned in favourable conditions. Exploitation of the species other than taking or keeping can comprise, for example, the taking of eggs, the use of down, selling, and the disturbance of animals by tourists, etc.
- f) The expression "to a limited extent" suggests that the means authorised should not be general, but should be limited in both space and time;
- g) The expression "small numbers" is more difficult to interpret, especially if considered from a global point of view. How, in fact, can "small numbers" be defined at national or regional levels. In contrast, if applied to the individual granted the exception, the expression acquires a meaning in that the means employed must not allow the whole-scale taking of members of the species concerned. Of course, from an overall point of view, the introductory sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 9 still applies since the number of persons granted exceptions must not be such as to be detrimental "to the survival of the population concerned".

13. The purpose of the exception indicated in the third indent of paragraph 1 of Article 9 raises a very difficult problem, namely the interpretation of the expression "other overriding public interests".

14. With regard to the definition of the scope of similar concepts, e.g. "public order", experience with other international conventions (including the European Convention on Human Rights) has in fact shown that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a general, prior interpretation for such concepts.

15. In contrast, under the Bern Convention it is possible for the Standing Committee to consider whether a particular exception is justified on the grounds put forward, in this case "other overriding public interests". Consequently, if the grounds in question were put forward, the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention could assess the merits of the exception in the light of all the provisions contained in the Convention. Article 18 could be applied in the event of difficulties.

16. A further interpretation issue which arises in connection with Article 9, paragraph 1, second sub-paragraph, is that of how to interpret "serious damage" (to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property). If "damage" is taken to mean prejudice sustained by a person as a result of damage caused to those items of property that are listed in Article 9, paragraph 1, second sub-paragraph,

and it seems legitimate to do so, then the adjective "serious" must be evaluated in terms of the intensity and duration of the prejudicial action, the direct or indirect links between that action and the results, and the scale of the destruction or deterioration committed. "Serious" does not, of course, necessarily mean that the damage was widespread: in some cases the item of property affected may cover only a limited geographical area (for example, a region), or even a particular farm or group of farms. However, the exceptions should be proportional to the damage suffered: the fact that an isolated farm sustains damage would not appear to justify the capture or killing of a species over a very wide area, unless there is evidence that the damage could extend to other areas. . It is not required that the damage be already present. Rather, it is sufficient if serious damage in all likelihood will occur.

Appendix 10**REVISED APPENDIX 1: SPECIES REQUIRING SPECIFIC HABITAT CONSERVATION MEASURES****ANNEXE 1 REVISÉE: ESPÈCES NÉCESSITANT DES MESURES SPÉCIFIQUES DE CONSERVATION DE L'HABITAT****PLANTS / PLANTES****PTERIDOPHYTA****ASPLENIACEAE**

- Asplenium adulterinum* Milde
- Asplenium jahandiezii* (Litard.) Rouy

BLECHNACEAE

- Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm.

DICKSONIACEAE

- Culcita macrocarpa* C. Presl

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

- Diplazium sibiricum* (Turcz. ex Kunze) Kurata
- Dryopteris corleyi* Fraser-Jenk.
- Dryopteris fragans* (L.) Schott

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

- Trichomanes speciosum* Willd.

ISOETACEAE

- Isoetes boryana* Durieu
- Isoetes malinverniana* Ces. & De Not.

MARSILEACEAE

- Marsilea batardae* Launert
- Marsilea quadrifolia* L.
- Marsilea strigosa* Willd.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

- Botrychium simplex* Hitchc.
- Ophioglossum polyphyllum* A. Braun

GYMNOSPERMAE**PINACEAE**

- Abies nebrodensis* (Lojac.) Mattei

ANGIOSPERMAE**ALISMATACEAE**

- Alisma wahlenbergii* (Holmberg) Juz.
- Caldesia parnassifolia* (L.) Parl.
- Luronium natans* (L.) Raf.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Leucojum nicaeense Ard.
Narcissus angustifolius Curt.
Narcissus asturiensis (Jordan) Pugsley
Narcissus calcicola Mendonça
Narcissus cyclamineus DC.
Narcissus fernandesii G. Pedro
Narcissus humilis (Cav.) Traub
Narcissus nevadensis Pugsley
Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. subsp. *nobilis* (Haw.) A. Fernandes
Narcissus scaberulus Henriq.
Narcissus triandrus L. subsp. *capax* (Salisb.) D. A. Webb.
Narcissus viridiflorus Schousboe
Sternbergia candida B.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia samsunensis Davis

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Vincetoxicum pannonicum (Borhidi) Holub

BORAGINACEAE

Anchusa crispa Viv.
Echium russicum J.F.Gemlin
Lithodora nitida (H. Ern) R. Fernandes
Myosotis lusitanica Schuster
Myosotis rehsteineri Wartm.
Myosotis retusifolia R. Afonso
Onosma halophilum Boiss. & Heldr.
Onosma polyphylla Lebed.
Onosma proponticum Aznav.
Onosma tornensis Javorka
Omphalodes kuzinskyanae Willk.
Omphalodes littoralis Lehm.
Solenanthus albanicus (Degen & al.) Degen & Baldacci
Symphytum cycladense Pawl.

CAMPANULACEAE

Adenophora lilifolia (L.) Ledeb
Asyneuma giganteum (Boiss.) Bornm.
Campanula bohemica Hruby
Campanula damboldtiana
Campanula gelida Kovanda
Campanula lycica
Campanula romanica Savul.
Campanula sabatia De Not.
Campanula serrata (Kit.) Hendrych
Campanula zoysii Wulfen
Jasione crispa (Pourret) Samp. subsp. *serpentinica* Pinto da Silva
Jasione lusitanica A. DC.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria ciliata L. ssp. *pseudofrigida* Ostenf. & O.C. Dahl
Arenaria humifusa Wahlenberg
Arenaria nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Arenaria provincialis Chater & Halliday
Cerastium alsinifolium Tausch

Cerastium dinaricum G.Beck & Szysz.
Dianthus arenarius L. subsp. *arenarius*
Dianthus arenarius subsp. *bohemicus* (Novak) O.Schwarz
Dianthus cintranus Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter
Dianthus diutinus Kit.
Dianthus hypanicus Andr.
Dianthus lumnitzeri Wiesb.
Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.
Dianthus moravicus Kovanda
Dianthus nitidus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay
Dianthus rupicola Biv.
Dianthus serotinus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus urumoffii Stoj. et Acht.
Gypsophila papillosa P. Porta
Herniaria algarvica Chaudhri
Herniaria latifolia Lapeyr. subsp. *litardierei* Gamis
Herniaria lusitanica (Chaudhri) subsp. *berlengiana* Chaudhri
Herniaria maritima Link
Minuartia smejkalii Dvorakova
Moehringia hypanica Grynj. et Klok.
Moehringia jankae Griseb. ex Janka
Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.
Moehringia tommasinii Marches.
Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl
Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.
Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.
Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas
Saponaria halophila
Silene cretacea Fisch. ex Spreng.
Silene furcata Rafin. ssp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters
Silene hicesiae Brullo & Signorello
Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.
Silene holzmanii Heldr. ex Boiss.
Silene longicilia (Brot.) Oth.
Silene mariana Pau
Silene orphanidis Boiss.
Silene rothmaleri Pinto da Silva
Silene salsuginae Hub.-Mor.
Silene sangaria Coode & Cullen
Silene velutina Pourret ex Loisel.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Bassia (*Kochia*) *saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott
Beta trojana Pamuk. apud Aellen
Cremnophyton lanfrancoi Brullo et Pavone
Microcnemum coralloides subsp. *anatolicum*
Suaeda cucullata Aellen
Salicornia veneta Pignatti & Lausi

CISTACEAE

Cistus palhinhae Ingram
Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen
Helianthemum arcticum (Grosser) Janch.
Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday
Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.

Tuberaria major (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

COMPOSITAE

Achillea glaberrima Klok.
Achillea thracica Velen.
Anacyclus latealatus Hub.-Mor.
Andryala levitomentosa (E. I. Nayardy) P. D. Sell
Anthemis glaberrima (Rech. f.) Greuter
Anthemis halophila Boiss. & Bal.
Artemisia campestris L. subsp. *bottnica* A.N. Lundström ex Kindb.
Artemisia granatensis Boiss.
Artemisia laciniata Willd.
Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror
Artemisia pancicii (Janka) Ronn.
Aster pyrenaeus Desf. ex DC
Aster sorrentinii (Tod) Lojac.
Carduus myriacanthus Salzm. ex DC.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
Centaurea akamantis Th Georgiades & G Chatzikyriakou
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler
Centaurea attica Nyman subsp. *megarensis* (Halacsy & Hayek) Dostal
Centaurea balearica J. D. Rodriguez
Centaurea borjajae Valdes-Berm. & Rivas Goday
Centaurea citricolor Font Quer
Centaurea corymbosa Pourret
Centaurea dubjanskyi Iljin.
Centaurea gadorensis G. Blanca
Centaurea hermannii F. Hermann
Centaurea horrida Badaro
Centaurea immanuelis-loewii Degen
Centaurea jankae Brandza
Centaurea kalambakensis Freyn & Sint.
Centaurea kartschiana Scop.
Centaurea lactiflora Halacsy
Centaurea micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link subsp. *herminii* (Rouy) Dostál
Centaurea niederi Heldr.
Centaurea peucedanifolia Boiss. & Orph.
Centaurea pinnata Pau
Centaurea pineticola Iljin.
Centaurea pontica Prodan & E. I. Nayardy
Centaurea pseudoleucolepis Kleop
Centaurea pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca
Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál
Centaurea tchihatcheffii Fich. & Mey
Centaurea vicentina Mariz
Cirsium brachycephalum Juratzka
Crepis crocifolia Boiss. & Heldr.
Crepis granatensis (Willk.) B. Blanca & M. Cueto
Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxmüller
Crepis tectorum L. subsp. *nigrescens*
Dendranthema zawadskyi (Herb.) Tzvel.
Erigeron frigidus Boiss. ex DC.
Helichrysum melitense (Pignatti) Brullo et al
Hymenostemma pseudanthemis (Kunze) Willd.
Hyoseris frutescens Brullo et Pavone

Jurinea cyanooides (L.) Reichenb.
Jurinea fontqueri Cuatrec.
Lagoseris purpurea (Willd.) Boiss.
Lamyropsis microcephala (Moris) Dittrich & Greuter
Leontodon microcephalus (Boiss. ex DC.) Boiss.
Leontodon boryi Boiss.
Leontodon sculus (Guss.) Finch & Sell
Leuzea longifolia Hoffmanns. & Link
Ligularia sibirica (L.) Cass.
Palaeocyanus crassifolius (Bertoloni) Dostal

Santolina impressa Hoffmanns. & Link
Santolina semidentata Hoffmanns. & Link
Saussurea alpina subsp. *esthonica* (Baer ex Rupr) Kupffer
Senecio elodes Boiss. ex DC.
Senecio jacobea L. subsp. *gotlandicus* (Neuman) Sterner
Senecio nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Serratula lycopifolia (Vill.) A.Kern
Serratula tanaitica P. Smirn.
Sonchus erzincanicus Matthews
Tephrosia longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. *moravica*

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus argyrothamnus Greuter
Convolvulus fernandesii Pinto da Silva & Teles
Convolvulus pulvinatus Sa'ad

CRUCIFERAE

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.
Arabis kennedyae Meikle
Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.
Arabis scopoliana Boiss
Armoracia macrocarpa (Waldst. & Kit.) Kit. ex Baumg
Biscutella neustriaca Bonnet
Biscutella vinentina (Samp.) Rothm.
Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux
Brassica glabrescens Poldini
Brassica hilarionis Post
Brassica insularis Moris
Brassica macrocarpa Guss.
Brassica sylvestris (L.) Mill. subsp. *taurica* Tzvel.
Braya linearis Rouy
Cochlearia polonica Frohlich
Cochlearia tatarae Borbas
Coincya rupestris Rouy
Coronopus navasii Pau
Crambe koktebelica (Junge) N. Busch.
Crambe litwinonowii K. Gross.
Crambe tatarica Sebeok
Diplotaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo
Diplotaxis siettiana Maire
Diplotaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.
Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman
Draba cinerea Adams
Draba dorneri Heuffel.
Erucastrum palustre (Pirona) Vis.

Erysimum pienanicum (Zapal.) Pawl.
Iberis arbuscula Runemark
Iberis procumbens Lange subsp. microcarpa Franco & Pinto da Silva
Jonopsidium acaule (Desf.) Reichenb.
Jonopsidium savianum (Caruel) Ball ex Arcang.
Lepidium turczaninowii Lipsky.
Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. cintrana (Coutinho)
Franco & P. Silva (Coincya cintrana (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)
Schivereckia podolica (Besser) Andrz.
Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo
Sisymbrium supinum L.
Thlaspi cariense
Thlaspi jankae A.Kern.

CYPERACEAE

Carex holostoma Drejer
Carex panormitana Guss.
Eleocharis carniolica Koch

DIOSCOREACEAE

Borderea chouardii (Gaussen) Heslot

DIPSACACEAE

Dipsacus cephalarioides

DROSERACEAE

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

ELATINACEAE

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo *et al.*

ERICACEAE

Rhododendron luteum Sweet
Vaccinium arctostaphylos L.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia margalidiana Kuhbier & Lewejohann
Euphorbia transtagana Boiss.

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium rigualii Esteve
Centaurium somedanum Lainz
Gentianella bohemica Skalicky
Gentiana ligustica R. de Vilm. & Chopinet
Gentianella anglica (Pugsley) E. F. Warburg

GERANIACEAE

Erodium astragaloides Boiss. & Reuter
Erodium paularense Fernandez-Gonzalez & Izco
Erodium rupicola Boiss.

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia stygia Orph. ex Boiss.

GRAMINEAE

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.

Arctophila fulva (Trin.) N. J. Anderson
Avenula hackelii (Henriq.) Holub
Bromus grossus Desf. ex DC.
Bromus psammophilus
Calamagrostis chalybaea (Laest.) Fries
Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.
Coleanthus subtilis (Tratt.) Seidl
Eremopoa mardinensis
Festuca brigantina (Markgr.-Dannenb.) Markgr.-Dannenb.
Festuca duriotagana Franco & R. Afonso
Festuca elegans Boiss.
Festuca henriquesii Hack.
Festuca summilusitana Franco & R. Afonso
Gaudinia hispanica Stace & Tutin
Holcus setiglumis Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *duriensis* Pinto da Silva
Micropyropsis tuberosa Romero - Zarco & Cabezudo
Poa granitica Br.- Bl.
Poa riphaea (Ascherson et Graebner) Fritsch
Pseudarrhenatherum pallens (Link) J. Holub
Puccinellia phryganodes (Trin.) Scribner + Merr.
Puccinellia pungens (Pau) Paunero
Stipa austroitalica Martinovsky
Stipa bavarica Martinovsky & H. Scholz
Stipa danubialis Dihoru & Roman
Stipa styriaca Martinovsky
Stipa syreistschikowii P. Smirn.
Stipa veneta Moraldo
Stipa zaleskii Wilensky
Trisetum subalpestre (Hartman) Neuman

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes sardoum Martelli

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris tetraphylla L. Fil.

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum aciferum (Greuter) N.K.B. Robson
Hypericum salsugineum

IRIDACEAE

Crocus abantensis
Crocus cyprius Boiss. et Kotschy
Crocus hartmannianus Holmboe
Gladiolus palustris Gaud.
Iris aphylla L. subsp. *hungarica* Hegi
Iris humilis Georgi subsp. *arenaria* (Waldst. et Kit.) A. et D. Löve

JUNCACEAE

Juncus valvatus Link
Luzula arctica Blytt #

LABIATAE

Dracocephalum austriacum L.
Micromeria taygetea P. H. Davis
Nepeta dirphyia (Boiss.) Heldr. ex Halacsy

Nepeta sphaciotica P. H. Davis
Origanum dictamnus L.
Phlomis brevibracteata Turril
Phlomis cypria Post
Salvia veneris Hedge
Sideritis cypria Post
Sideritis incana subsp. *glauca* (Cav.) Malagarriga
Sideritis javalambrensis Pau
Sideritis serrata Cav. ex Lag.
Teucrium lepicephalum Pau
Teucrium turredanum Losa & Rivas Goday
Thymus camphoratus Hoffmanns. & Link
Thymus carnosus Boiss.
Thymus lotocephalus G. López & R. Morales (*Thymus cephalotos* L.)

LEGUMINOSAE

Anthyllis hystrix Cardona, Contandr. & E. Sierra
Astragalus aitosenis Ivanisch.
Astragalus algarbiensis Coss. ex Bunge
Astragalus aquilanus Anzalone
Astragalus centralpinus Braun-Blanquet
Astragalus kungurensis Boriss.
Astragalus macrocarpus DC. subsp. *lefkarensis*
Astragalus maritimus Moris
Astragalus peterfii Jav.
Astragalus physocalyx Fischer
Astragalus tremolsianus Pau
Astragalus setosulus Gontsch.
Astragalus tanaiticus C. Koch.
Astragalus verrucosus Moris
Cytisus aeolicus Guss. ex Lindl.
Genista dorycnifolia Font Quer
Genista holopetala (Fleischm. ex Koch) Baldacci
Genista tetragona Bess.
Glycyrrhiza iconica
Hedysarum razoumovianum Fisch. et Helm.
Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser. subsp. *fallax* Franco
Ononis hackelii Lange
Sphaerophysa kotschyana
Thermopsis turcica
Trifolium banaticum (Heuffel) Majovsky
Trifolium pachycalyx
Trifolium saxatile All.
Trigonella arenicola
Trigonella halophila
Trigonella polycarpa
Vicia bifoliolata J.D. Rodriguez

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Pinguicula crystallina Sm.
Pinguicula nevadensis (Lindb.) Casper

LILIACEAE

Allium grosii Font Quer
Allium regelianum A. Beck.
Allium vuralii

Androcymbium rechingeri Greuter
Asparagus lycaonicus
Asphodelus bento-rainhae P. Silva
Chionodoxa lochia Meikle in Kew Bull.
Chionodoxa luciliae
Colchicum arenarium Waldst. et Kit.
Colchicum davidovii Stef.
Colchicum fominii Bordz.
Colchicum micranthum
Fritillaria montana Hoppe.
Hyacinthoides vicentina (Hoffmans. & Link) Rothm.
Lilium jankae A. Kerner
Lilium rhodopaeum Delip.
Muscari gussonei (Parl.) Tod.
Scilla litardierei Breist.
Scilla morrisii Meikle
Tulipa cypria Stapf
Tulipa hungarica Borbas

LINACEAE

Linum dolomiticum Borbas
Linum muelleri Moris (*Linum maritimum muelleri*)

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum flexuosum Lag.

MALVACEAE

Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.

NAJADACEAE

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L. Schmidt
Najas tenuissima (A. Braun) Magnus

OLEACEAE

Syringa josikaea Jacq. fil.

ORCHIDACEAE

Anacamptis urvilleana Sommier et Caruana Gatto
Calypto bulbosa L.
Cephalanthera cucullata Boiss. & Heldr.
Cypripedium calceolus L.
Dactylorhiza chuhensis
Dactylorhiza kalopissii E.Nelson
Gymnigritella runei Teppner & Klein
Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann
Himantoglossum caprinum (Bieb.) V.Koch
Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.
Ophrys isaura
Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. et Soo
Ophrys lunulata Parl.
Ophrys lycia
Ophrys melitensis (Salkowski) J et P Devillers-Terschuren
Platanthera obtusata (Pursh) subsp. *oligantha* (Turez.) Hulten
Steniella satyrioides (Stev.) Schlechter.

OROBANCHACEAE

Orobanche densiflora Salzm. ex Reut.

PAEONIACEAE

Paeonia cambessedesii (Willk.) Willk.
Paeonia clusii F.C. Stern subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoudakis
Paeonia parnassica Tzanoudakis
Paeonia officinalis L. subsp. *banatica* (Rachel) Soo
Paeonia tenuifolia L.

PALMAE

Phoenix theophrasti Greuter

PAPAVERACEAE

Corydalis gotlandica Lidén
Papaver laestadianum (Nordh.) Nordh.
Papaver radicum Rottb. subsp. *hyperboreum* Nordh.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago algarbiensis Sampaio (*Plantago bracteosa* (Willk.) G. Sampaio)
Plantago almogravensis Franco

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Armeria berlengensis Daveau
Armeria helodes Martini & Pold
Armeria neglecta Girard
Armeria pseudarmeria (Murray) Mansfeld
Armeria rouyana Daveau
Armeria soleirolii (Duby) Godron
Armeria velutina Welw. ex Boiss. & Reuter
Limonium anatolicum
Limonium dodartii (Girard) O. Kuntze subsp. *lusitanicum* (Daveau) Franco
Limonium insulare (Beg. & Landi) Arrig. & Diana
Limonium lanceolatum (Hoffmans. & Link) Franco
Limonium multiflorum Erben
Limonium pseudolaetum Arrig. & Diana
Limonium strictissimum (Salzmann) Arrig.
Limonium tamaricoides

POLYGONACEAE

Persicaria foliosa (H. Lindb.) Kitag.
Polygonum praelongum Coode & Cullen
Rheum rhaponticum L.
Rumex rupestris Le Gall

PRIMULACEAE

Androsace mathildae Levier
Androsace pyrenaica Lam.
Cyclamen fatrense Halda et Sojak
Cyclamen kuznetzovii Kotov et Czernova
Cyclamen mirabile
Primula apennina Widmer
Primula carniolica Jacq.
Primula nutans Georgi
Primula palinuri Petagna
Primula scandinavica Bruun #

Soldanella villosa Darracq.

RANUNCULACEAE

Aconitum corsicum Gayer (*Aconitum napellus* subsp. *corsicum*)

Aconitum flerovii Steinb.

Aconitum firmum (Reichenb.) Neilr subsp. *moravicum* Skalicky

Adonis distorta Ten.

Anemone uralensis Nevski.

Aquilegia bertolonii Schott

Aquilegia kitaibelii Schott

Aquilegia pyrenaica D.C. subsp. *cazorlensis* (Heywood) Galiano

Consolida samia P.H. Davis

Delphinium caseyi B.L.Burt

Pulsatilla grandis Wend. (*Pulsatilla halleri* (All.) Willd. subsp. *grandis* (Wend.)

Meikle

Pulsatilla patens (L.) Miller

Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) Miller subsp. *hungarica* Soo

Pulsatilla slavica G.Reuss.

Pulsatilla subslavica Futak ex Goliiasova

Pulsatilla vulgaris Hill. subsp. *gotlandica* (Johanss.) Zaemelis & Paegle

Ranunculus kykkoensis Meikle

Ranunculus lapponicus L.

Ranunculus weyleri Mares

RESEDACEAE

Reseda decursiva Forssk.

ROSACEAE

Agrimonia pilosa Ledebour

Potentilla emilii-popii E. I. Naryady

Potentilla delphinensis Gren. & Godron

Potentilla silesiaca Uechtr.

Pyrus anatolica

Pyrus magyarica Terpo

Sorbus teodori Liljefors

RUBIACEAE

Galium cracoviense Ehrend.

Galium globuliferum

Galium litorale Guss.

Galium moldavicum (Dobrescu) Franco

Galium sudeticum Tausch

Galium viridiflorum Boiss. & Reuter

SALICACEAE

Salix salvifolia Brot. subsp. *australis* Franco

SANTALACEAE

Thesium ebracteatum Hayne

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Saxifraga berica (Beguinot) D.A. Webb

Saxifraga florulenta Moretti

Saxifraga hirculus L. #

Saxifraga osloënsis Knaben

Saxifraga tombeanensis Boiss. ex Engl.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Antirrhinum charidemi Lange
Chaenorrhinum serpyllifolium (Lange) Lange subsp. lusitanicum R. Fernandes
Euphrasia genargentea (Feoli) Diana
Euphrasia marchesettii Wettst. ex Marches.
Linaria algarviana Chav.
Linaria coutinhoi Valdés
Linaria ficalhoana Rouy
Linaria flava (Poiret) Desf.
Linaria hellenica Turrill
Linaria loeselii Schweigger
Linaria pseudolaxiflora Lojacono
Linaria ricardo Cout.
Linaria tursica B. Valdes & Cabezudo
Linaria tonzigii Lona
Odontites granatensis Boiss.
Pedicularis sudetica Willd.
Rhinanthus oesilensis (Ronniger & Saarsoo) Vassilcz
Tozzia carpathica Wol.
Verbascum basivelatum
Verbascum degenii
Verbascum litigiosum Samp.
Verbascum purpureum (Janka) Huber-Morath
Verbascum stepporum
Veronica micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link
Veronica euxina Turrill
Veronica oetaea L.-A. Gustavsson
Veronica turrilliana Stoj. et Stef.

SOLANACEAE

Atropa baetica Willk.

THYMELAEACEAE

Daphne arbuscula Celak
Daphne petraea Leybold
Daphne rodriguezii Texidor

ULMACEAE

Zelkova abelicea (Lam.) Boiss.

UMBELLIFERAE

Angelica heterocarpa Lloyd
Angelica palustris (Besser) Hoffm.
Apium bermejoi Llorens
Apium repens (Jacq.) Lag.
Athamanta cortiana Ferrarini
Bupleurum capillare Boiss. & Heldr.
Bupleurum kakiskalae Greuter
Eryngium alpinum L.
Eryngium viviparum Gay
Ferula halophila
Ferula sadleriana Lebed.
Hladnikia pastinacifolia Reichenb.
Laserpitium longiradium Boiss.
Naufraga balearica Constans & Cannon

SPECIES FROM THE MACARONESIAN REGION

ESPÈCES DE LA REGION MACARONÉSIENNE

PTERIDOPHYTA

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum maderensis Gibby & Lovis

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum drepanum (Sw.) C. Presl.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes azorica Durieu & Paiva ex Milde

MARSILEACEAE

Marsilea azorica Launert & Paiva

ANGIOSPERMAE

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Caralluma burchardii N. E. Brown

Ceropegia chrysantha Svent.

BORAGINACEAE

Echium candicans L. fil.

Echium gentianoides Webb & Coincy

Myosotis azorica H. C. Watson

Myosotis maritima Hochst. in Seub.

CAMPANULACEAE

Azorina vidalii (H. C. Watson) Feer

Musschia aurea (L. f.) DC.

Musschia wollastonii Lowe

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus palmensis Link

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Spergularia azorica (Kindb.) Lebel

CELASTRACEAE

Maytenus umbellata (R. Br.) Mabb.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Beta patula Ait.

CISTACEAE

Cistus chinamadensis Bañares & Romero

Helianthemum bystropogophyllum Svent.

COMPOSITAE

Andryala crithmifolia Ait.

Argyranthemum lidii Humphries

Argyranthemum thalassophyllum (Svent.) Hump.

Argyranthemum winterii (Svent.) Humphries

Atractylis arbuscula Svent. & Michaelis
Atractylis preauxiana Schultz.
Calendula maderensis DC.
Cheirolophus duranii (Burchard) Holub
Cheirolophus ghomerytus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus massonianus (Lowe) Hansen & Sund.
Cirsium latifolium Lowe
Helichrysum gossypinum Webb
Helichrysum monogynum Burt & Sund.
Hypochoeris oligocephala (Svent. & Bramw.) Lack
Lactuca watsoniana Trel.
Onopordum nogalesii Svent.
Onopordum carduelinum Bolle
Pericallis hadrosoma (Svent.) B. Nord.
Phagnalon benettii Lowe
Stemmacantha cynaroides (Chr. Son. in Buch) Ditt
Sventenia bupleuroides Font Quer
Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum Webb & Berth

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus caput-medusae Lowe
Convolvulus lopez-socasii Svent.
Convolvulus massonii A. Dietr.

CRASSULACEAE

Aeonium gomeraense Praeger
Aeonium saundersii Bolle
Aichryson dumosum (Lowe) Praeg.
Monanthes wildpretii Banares & Scholz
Sedum brissemoretii Raymond-Hamet

CRUCIFERAE

Crambe arborea Webb ex Christ
Crambe laevigata DC. ex Christ
Crambe sventenii R. Petters ex Bramwell & Sund.
Parolinia schizogynoides Svent.
Sinapidendron rupestre (Ait.) Lowe

CYPERACEAE

Carex malato-belizii Raymond

DIPSACACEAE

Scabiosa nitens Roemer & J. A. Schultes

ERICACEAE

Erica scoparia L. subsp. *azorica* (Hochst.) D. A. Webb

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia handiensis Burchard
Euphorbia lambii Svent.
Euphorbia stygiana H. C. Watson

GERANIACEAE

Geranium maderense P. F. Yeo

GRAMINEAE

Deschampsia maderensis (Haeck. & Born.) Buschm.
Phalaris maderensis (Menezes) Menezes

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia ascanii D. Bramwell & Kunkel
Globularia sarcophylla Svent.

LABIATAE

Sideritis cystosiphon Svent.
Sideritis discolor (Webb ex de Noe) Bolle
Sideritis infernalis Bolle
Sideritis marmorea Bolle
Teucrium abutiloides L'Hér.
Teucrium betonicum L'Hér.

LEGUMINOSAE

Anagyris latifolia Brouss. ex. Willd.
Anthyllis lemmaniana Lowe
Dorycnium spectabile Webb & Berthel
Lotus azoricus P. W. Ball
Lotus callis-viridis D. Bramwell & D. H. Davis
Lotus kunkelii (E. Chueca) D. Bramwell & al.
Teline rosmarinifolia Webb & Berthel.
Teline salsoloides Arco & Acebes.
Vicia dennesiana H. C. Watson

LILIACEAE

Androcymbium psammophilum Svent.
Scilla maderensis Menezes
Semele maderensis Costa

LORANTHACEAE

Arceuthobium azoricum Wiens & Hawksw.

MYRICACEAE

Myrica rivas-martinezii Santos.

OLEACEAE

Jasminum azoricum L.
Picconia azorica (Tutin) Knobl.

ORCHIDACEAE

Goodyera macrophylla Lowe

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum coriaceum Dryand. ex. Ait.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago malato-belizii Lawalree

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Limonium arborescens (Brouss.) Kuntze
Limonium dendroides Svent.
Limonium spectabile (Svent.) Kunkel & Sunding
Limonium sventenii Santos & Fernandez Galvan

POLYGONACEAE

Rumex azoricus Rech. fil.

RHAMNACEAE

Frangula azorica Tutin

ROSACEAE

Bencomia brachystachya Svent.
Bencomia sphaerocarpa Svent.
Chamaemeles coriacea Lindl.
Dendriopoterium pulidoi Svent.
Marcetella maderensis (Born.) Svent.
Prunus lusitanica L. subsp. azorica (Mouillef.) Franco
Sorbus maderensis (Lowe) Dode

SANTALACEAE

Kunkeliella subsucculenta Kammer

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Euphrasia azorica H.C. Watson
Euphrasia grandiflora Hochst. in Seub.
Isoplexis chalcantha Svent. & O'Shanahan
Isoplexis isabelliana (Webb & Berthel.) Masferrer
Odontites holliana (Lowe) Benth.
Sibthorpia peregrina L.

SOLANACEAE

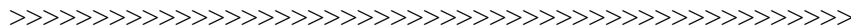
Solanum lidii Sunding

UMBELLIFERAE

Ammi trifoliatum (H. C. Watson) Trelease
Bupleurum handiense (Bolle) Kunkel
Chaerophyllum azoricum Trelease
Ferula latipinna Santos
Melanoselinum decipiens (Schrader & Wendl.) Hoffm.
Monizia edulis Lowe
Oenanthe divaricata (R. Br.) Mabb.
Sanicula azorica Guthnick ex Seub.

VIOLACEAE

Viola paradoxa Lowe



BRYOPHYTA

Echinodium spinosum (Mitt.) Jur.
Thamnobryum fernandesii Sergio

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae
Desmana moschata

Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Pteropidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

Rhinolophidae

Rhinolophus blasii

Rhinolophus euryale

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Rhinolophus hipposideros

Rhinolophus mehelyi

Vespertilionidae

Barbastella barbastellus

Eptesicus bottae

Miniopterus schreibersi

Myotis bechsteini

Myotis blythii

Myotis capaccinii

Myotis dasycneme

Myotis emarginatus

Myotis myotis

RODENTIA

Castoridae

Castor fiber #^{1, 2}

Cricetidae

Mesocricetus newtoni

Gliridae

Myomimus roachi (Myomimus bulgaricus)

Microtidae

Microtus cabrerai

Microtus oeconomus arenicola #²

Microtus tatricus

Spalax graecus

Muridae

Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Sciuridae

Marmota marmota latirostris

Pteromys volans (Sciuropterus russicus)#

Spermophilus citellus (Citellus citellus)#

Spermophilus suslicus (Citellus suslicus) #

Zapodidae

Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Alopex lagopus #

Canis lupus #¹

Cuon alpinus

Ursidae

Ursus arctos #¹

Ursus maritimus

Mustelidae

Gulo gulo #

Lutra lutra #

Mustela eversmanii
 Mustela lutreola
 Vormela peregusna

Felidae

Caracal caracal
 Lynx lynx #¹
 Lynx pardinus
 Panthera pardus

Odobenidae

Odobenus rosmarus

Phocidae

Halichoerus grypus #²
 Monachus monachus
 Phoca hispida bottnica²
 Phoca hispida saimensis
 Phoca hispida ladogensis
 Phoca vitulina #²

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus corsicanus
 Rangifer tarandus fennicus²

Bovidae

Bison bonasus²
 Capra aegagrus (natural populations/populations naturelles)
 Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica
 Gazella subgutturosa
 Gazella dorcas
 Ovis gmelini musimon (Ovis ammon musimon) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia / populations naturelles - Corse et Sardaigne)²
 Ovis orientalis ophion (Ovis gmelini ophion)
 Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata (Rupicapra rupicapra ornata)
 Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica²
 Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica

CETACEA

Delphinidae

Tursiops truncatus #

Phocoenidae

Phocoena phocoena #

Birds/Oiseaux

GAVIIFORMES

Gaviidae

Gavia adamsii
 Gavia arctica
 Gavia immer
 Gavia stellata

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podiceps auritus

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Hydrobatidae

Hydrobates pelagicus #
Oceanodroma castro
Oceanodroma leucorhoa #
Pelagodroma marina

Procellariidae

Bulweria bulwerii
Calonectris diomedea (Procellaria diomedea)
Puffinus assimilis
Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus (Puffinus mauretanicus)
Puffinus yelkouan
Pterodroma feae
Pterodroma madeira

PELECANIFORMES

Phalacrocoracidae

Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii ²
Phalacrocorax pygmaeus

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus
Pelecanus onocrotalus

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

Ardea purpurea
Ardeola ralloides
Botaurus stellaris
Casmerodius albus (Egretta alba)
Egretta garzetta
Ixobrychus minutus
Nycticorax nycticorax

Ciconiidae

Ciconia nigra
Ciconia ciconia

Threskiornithidae

Plegadis falcinellus
Platalea leucorodia

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopterus ruber

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anser albifrons flavirostris ²
Anser erythropus
Aythya nyroca ²
Branta leucopsis
Branta ruficollis
Bucephala islandica
Cygnus bewickii (Cygnus columbianus bewickii) #
Cygnus cygnus #
Histrionicus histrionicus
Marmaronetta angustirostris (Anas angustirostris)
Mergus albellus
Oxyura leucocephala
Polysticta stelleri
Tadorna ferruginea

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Accipiter brevipes
 Accipiter gentilis arrigonii
 Accipiter nisus granti
 Aegypius monachus
 Aquila adalberti
 Aquila chrysaetos
 Aquila clanga
 Aquila heliaca
 Aquila nipalensis
 Aquila pomarina
 Buteo rufinus
 Circaetus gallicus
 Circus aeruginosus
 Circus cyaneus
 Circus macrourus
 Circus pygargus
 Elanus caeruleus
 Gypaetus barbatus
 Gyps fulvus
 Haliaeetus albicilla
 Hieraaetus fasciatus
 Hieraaetus pennatus
 Milvus migrans
 Milvus milvus
 Neophron percnopterus
 Pernis apivorus

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Falconidae

Falco biarmicus
 Falco cherrug
 Falco columbarius #
 Falco eleonora
 Falco naumanni
 Falco peregrinus
 Falco rusticolus
 Falco vespertinus

GALLIFORMES

Tetraonidae

Bonasa bonasia ²
 Lagopus mutus helveticus ²
 Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus ²
 Tetrao tetrix tetrix ²
 Tetrao urogallus ² (only T.u. cantabricus in App II / seulement T.u.cantabricus est à l'annexe II)

Phasianidae

Alectoris barbara ²
 Alectoris graeca
 Perdix perdix hispaniolensis ²
 Perdix perdix italica ²

GRUIFORMES

Turnicidae

Turnix sylvatica

Rallidae

Crex crex

Fulica cristata

Porphyrio porphyrio

Porzana parva

Porzana porzana

Porzana pusilla

Gruidae

Grus grus

Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata

Otis tarda

Tetrax tetrax

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae

Charadrius alexandrinus

Charadrius asiaticus ²

Charadrius leschenaultii

Charadrius morinellus (Eudromias morinellus)

Chettusia gregaria ²

Hoplopterus spinosus

Pluvialis apricaria # ²

Scolopacidae

Calidris alpina schinzii

Gallinago media

Limosa lapponica

Numenius tenuirostris

Philomachus pugnax ²

Tringa glareola

Xenus cinereus (Tringa cinereus) ²

Recurvirostridae

Himantopus himantopus

Recurvirostra avosetta

Phalaropodidae

Phalaropus fulicarius

Phalaropus lobatus

Burhinidae

Burhinus oedicephalus

Glareolidae

Cursorius cursor

Glareola nordmanni

Glareola pratincola

Laridae

Chlidonias hybridus

Chlidonias leucopterus

Chlidonias niger

Gelochelidon nilotica

Larus audouinii

Larus genei

Larus melanocephalus

Larus minutus

Pagophila eburnea

Sterna albifrons

Sterna caspia (Hydroprogne caspia)

Sterna dougallii
 Sterna hirundo
 Sterna paradisaea (macrura)
 Sterna sandvicensis

Alcidae

Uria aalge ibericus²

COLUMBIFORMES

Pteroclididae

Pterocles alchata
 Pterocles orientalis

Columbidae

Columba bollii
 Columba junoniae
 Columba palumbus azorica²
 Columba trocaz²

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Aegolius funereus
 Asio flammeus
 Bubo bubo
 Glaucidium passerinum
 Ketupa zeylonensis
 Nyctea scandiaca
 Strix nebulosa
 Strix uralensis
 Surnia ulula

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae

Caprimulgus europaeus

APODIFORMES

Apodidae

Apus caffer

CORACIIFORMES

Alcedinidae

Alcedo atthis
 Halcyon smyrnensis

Coraciidae

Coracias garrulus

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Dendrocopos leucotos
 Dendrocopos major canariensis
 Dendrocopos major thanneri
 Dendrocopos medius
 Dendrocopos syriacus
 Dryocopus martius
 Picoides tridactylus
 Picus canus

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Calandrella brachydactyla
Chersophilus duponti
Galerida theklae
Lullula arborea²
Melanocorypha calandra
Melanocorypha yeltoniensis

Certhiidae

Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae

Motacillidae

Anthus campestris

Laniidae

Lanius collurio
Lanius minor
Lanius nubicus

Paridae

Parus ater cypriotes

Troglodytidae

Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis

Muscicapidae Turdinae

Luscinia svecica (Cyanosylvia svecica)
Oenanthe cypriaca (Oenanthe pleschanka cypriaca)
Oenanthe pleschanka
Oenanthe leucura
Saxicola dacotiae

Sylviinae

Acrocephalus melanopogon
Acrocephalus paludicola
Hippolais olivetorum
Sylvia melanothorax
Sylvia nisoria
Sylvia rueppelli
Sylvia sarda
Sylvia undata

Muscicapinae

Ficedula albicollis
Ficedula parva
Ficedula semitorquata

Sittidae

Sitta krueperi
Sitta whiteheadi

Emberizidae

Emberiza caesia
Emberiza cineracea
Emberiza hortulana²

Fringillidae

Bucanetes githagineus (Rhodopechys githaginea)
Fringilla coelebs ombrosa²
Fringilla teydea
Loxia scotica
Pyrrhula murina²

Corvidae

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

Reptiles

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae

Testudo graeca
 Testudo hermanni
 Testudo marginata

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta
 Chelonia mydas

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis
 Mauremys caspica
 Mauremys leprosa

Tryonichidae

Rafetus euphraticus
 Tryonix triunguis

SAURIA

Lacertidae

Gallotia galloti insulanagae
 Gallotia simonyi
 Lacerta bonnali (Lacerta monticola)
 Lacerta clarkorum
 Lacerta monticola (Archaeolacerta monticola)
 Lacerta schreiberi
 Podarcis lilfordi
 Podarcis pityusensis

Scincidae

Chalcides simonyi (Chalcides occidentalis)

Gekkonidae

Phyllodactylus europaeus

OPHIDIA (SERPENTES)

Colubridae

Coluber cypriensis
 Elaphe quatuorlineata #
 Elaphe situla #
 Natrix natrix cypriaca

Viperidae

Macrovipera schweizeri (Vipera lebetina schweizeri)
 Vipera albizona
 Vipera barani
 Vipera kaznakovi
 Vipera pontica
 Vipera ursinii
 Vipera wagneri

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
 Mertensiella luschani (Salamandra luschani)
 Salamandra atra aurorae²
 Salamandrina terdigitata

Triturus carnifex (Triturus cristatus carnifex)
Triturus cristatus (Triturus cristatus cristatus)#
Triturus dobrogicus (Triturus cristatus dobrogicus)
Triturus karelinii (Triturus cristatus karelinii)#
Triturus montandoni
Triturus vulgaris ampelensis

Proteidae

Proteus anguinus

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes ambrosii (Speleomantes ambrosii)²
Hydromantes flavus (Speleomantes flavus)
Hydromantes genei (Speleomantes genei)
Hydromantes imperialis (Speleomantes imperialis)
Hydromantes strinatii (Speleomantes strinatii)²
Hydromantes supramontes (Speleomantes supramontes)

ANURA

Discoglossidae

Alytes muletensis
Bombina bombina#
Bombina variegata#
Discoglossus galganoi (incl. Discoglossus jeanneae)
Discoglossus montalentii
Discoglossus sardus
Neurergus crocatus
Neurergus strauchi

Ranidae

Rana holtzi
Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

Pelobates fuscus insubricus

Fish/Poissons

OSTEICHTHYES

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Eudontomyzon spp.²
Lampetra fluviatilis^{1,2} #
Lampetra planeri^{1,2} #
Lethenteron zanandreaei (Lampetra zanandreaei)
Petromyzon marinus^{1,2} #

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser naccarii
Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Hucho hucho (natural polulations/populations naturelles)²
Salmo macrostigma²
Salmo marmoratus²
Salmo salar (only in freshwater/uniquement en eau douce) #^{1,2}

*Coregonidae*Coregonus oxyrhynchus ¹ #*Umbridae*

Umbra krameri

CYPRINIFORMES

*Cyprinidae*Alburnus albidus (Alburnus vulturius) ²Anaecypris hispanica ²Aspius aspius # ^{1, 2}

Barbus capito

Barbus comiza ²Barbus meridionalis ²Barbus plebejus ²Chalcalburnus chalcoides ²Chondrostoma genei ²Chondrostoma lusitanicum ²Chondrostoma polylepis ^{1, 2}Chondrostoma soetta ²Chondrostoma toxostoma ²Gobio albipinnatus ²

Gobio kessleri

Gobio uranoscopus ²Iberocypris palaciosi ²Ladigesocypris ghigii ²Leuciscus lucumonis ²Leuciscus souffia ²

Pelecus cultratus

Phoxinellus spp. ²

Phoxinus phoxinus

Rhodeus sericeus amarus # ²Rutilus alburnoides ²Rutilus arcasii ²Rutilus frisii meidingeri ²Rutilus lemmingii ² (Chondrostoma lemingi)Rutilus macrolepidotus ²Rutilus pigus ²Rutilus rubilio ²Scardinius graecus ²*Cobitidae*

Cobitis elongata

Cobitis taenia ^{1, 2} #Cobitis trichonica ²Misgurnus fossilis ²Sabanejewia aurata ² (Cobitis aurata)Sabanejewia larvata (Cobitis larvata et Cobitis conspersa) ²

SILURIFORMES

*Siluridae*Silurus aristotelis ²

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Aphanius iberus

Aphanius fasciatus

Valencia hispanica

Valencia letourneuxi

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

Cottus gobio^{1,2} #
Cottus petiti

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus baloni
Gymnocephalus schraetzer²
Romanichthys valsanicola² (proposed for Appendix II/proposition pour
l'Annexe II)
Zingel spp.²

Gobiidae

Knipowitschia panizzae (Padogobius panizzae)²
Padogobius nigricans²
Pomatoschistus canestrini²

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. #²

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTEBRES

Arthropods/Arthropodes

INSECTA

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Coenagrion hylas (Coenagrion freyi)
Coenagrion mercuriale
Coenagrion ornatum
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii
Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii

Orthoptera

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya harzi
Isophya stysi
Myrmecophilus baronii
Odontopodisma rubripes
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
Pholidoptera transsylvanica
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

Coleoptera

Agathidium pulchellum

Bolbelasmus unicornis
 Boros schneideri
 Buprestis splendens
 Carabus hampei
 Carabus hungaricus
 Carabus menetriesi pacholei²
 Carabus olympiae
 Carabus variolosus
 Carabus zawadzskii
 Cerambyx cerdo
 Corticaria planula²
 Cucujus cinnaberinus
 Dorcadion fulvum cervae
 Duvalius gebhardti
 Duvalius hungaricus
 Dytiscus latissimus
 Graphoderus bilineatus
 Leptodirus hochenwarti
 Limoniscus violaceus²
 Lucanus cervus²
 Macroplea pubipennis²
 Mesosa myops²
 Morimus funereus²
 Osmoderma eremita
 Oxyporus mannerheimii²
 Phryganophilus ruficollis
 Pilemia tigrina
 Probaticus subrugosus
 Propomacrus cypriacus
 Pseudogaurotina excellens
 Pseudoseriscius cameroni
 Pytho kolwensis²
 Rosalia alpina
 Rhysodes sulcatus
 Stephanopachys linearis²
 Stephanopachys substriatus²
 Xyletinus tremulicola²

Hemiptera

Aradus angularis²

Lepidoptera

Agriades glandon aquilo²
 Arytrura musculus
 Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria #²
 Catopta thrips
 Chondrosoma fiduciarium
 Clossiana improba²
 Coenonympha oedippus
 Colias myrmidone
 Cucullia mixta
 Dioszeghyana schmidtii
 Erannis ankeraria
 Erebia calcaria
 Erebia christi
 Erebia medusa polaris²
 Eriogaster catax
 Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia

Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Graellsia isabellae²
Hesperia comma catena²
Hypodryas maturna
Leptidea morsei
Lignyoptera fumidaria
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanargia arge
Nymphalis vaualbum
Papilio hospiton
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Pseudophilotes bavius
Xestia borealis²
Xestia brunneopicta²
Xylomoia strix

CRUSTACEA

Decapoda

Austropotamobius pallipes²
Austropotamobius torrentium

Isopoda

Armadillidium ghardalamensis

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae²

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Cycloneritimorpha

Theodoxus transversalis

Dyotocardia

Gibbula nivosa (Med.)

Hygrophila

Anisus vorticulus

Mesogastropoda

Paladilhia hungarica

Sadleriana pannonica

Stylommatophora

Caseolus calculus

Caseolus commixta

Caseolus sphaerula

Chilostoma banaticum

Discus guerinianus

Discula leacockiana

Discula tabellata

Elona quimperiana

Geomalacus maculosus

Geomitra moniziana
Helicopsis striata austriaca²
Hygromia kovacsi
Idiomela (Helix) subplicata²
Lampedusa imitatrix
Lampedusa melitensis
Leiostyla abbreviata
Leiostyla cassida
Leiostyla corneocostata
Leiostyla gibba
Leiostyla lamellosa
Vertigo angustior²
Vertigo genesii²
Vertigo geyeri²
Vertigo moulinsiana²

BIVALVIA*Unionoidea*

Margaritifera durrovensis (Margaritifera margaritifera)²

Margaritifera margaritifera²

Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED AS CANDIDATES BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR POTENTIAL AMENDMENT OF ANNEX I OF RESOLUTION 6, OR, OF APPENDICES I OR II OF THE BERN CONVENTION IF NEED BE

LISTE D'ESPÈCES IDENTIFIÉES PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT EN TANT QUE CANDIDATES ÉVENTUELLES POUR L'AMENDEMENT DE L'ANNEXE 1 DE SA RÉOLUTION n°6, OU, LE CAS ÉCHÉANT, DES ANNEXES I OU II DE LA CONVENTION

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

RODENTIA

Gliridae

Dryomis laniger

CETACEA

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera physalus (Med.)

Physeteridae

Physeter macrocephalus (Med.)

Birds/Oiseaux

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Melanocorypha bimaculata

Sylvidae

Sylvia mystacea

Hippolais languida

Phylloscopus lorenzii

Fringillidae

Serinus pusillus

Turdidae

Irania gutturalis

Oenanthe finschii

Prunellidae

Prunella atrogularis

Prunella ocularis

CORACIFORMES

Alcedinidae

Ceryle rudis

Reptiles

SAURIA

Chamaeleonidae

Chamaeleo chamaeleon

Lacertidae

Lacerta dugesii

Lacerta parva

Lacerta princeps

Podarcis filfolensis

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

Coluber gyarosensis
Viperidae
 Vipera darevski

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae
 Euproctus platycephalus

ANURA

Discoglossidae
 Alytes dickhilleni

Fish/Poissons

OSTEICHTHYES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae
 Acipenser nudiiventris

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae
 Salmothymus ohridanus

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae
 Aulopyge hugeli
 Chondrostoma kneri
 Chondrostoma lemingi
 Chondrostoma phoxinus²
 Leucaspius stymphalicus
 Leuciscus illyricus
 Leuciscus microlepis
 Leuciscus polylepis
 Leuciscus svallize
 Leuciscus turskyi
 Leuciscus ukliva
 Pachychilon pictum
 Pomatoschistus tortonesei (Med.)
 Pseudophoxinus marathonicus (Leucaspius marathonicus)
 Pseudophoxinus stymphalicus (Leucaspius stymphalicus)
 Rutilus macedonicus
 Rutilus racovitzai
Cobitidae
 Cobitis aurata
 Cobitis caspia
 Cobitis caucasia
 Cobitis hassi
 Cobitis paludicola
 Cobitis romanica
 Sabanejewia calderoni

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae
 Cottus ferruginosus

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus acerina

Percarina demidoffi

Gobiidae

Caspiosoma caspium

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTÉBRÉS

Arthropods/Arthropodes

ARACHNIDA

Araneae

Macrothele calpeiana

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Dyotocardia

Patella ferruginea (Med.)

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera auricularia

Appendix 11

Activities for 2012²

in Euros

1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention		BO	VC
1.1	<p>Reports of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party and legal assistance to new Contracting Parties</p> <p>Reports providing a legal analysis of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party, suggesting ways to improve such implementation, share lessons learnt and adapt them to the provisions of the Convention</p> <p><i>Fixed appropriation for consultants</i></p>	4,000	4,000
2. Conservation of natural habitats		BO	VC
2.1	<p>Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks³</p> <p><i>Terms of reference</i> To do the necessary work to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) on areas of special conservation interest, in line with the milestones fixed in the “Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020” (document T-PVS/PA(2010)08rev). The group will review the technical documents prepared by the experts and make proposals to make progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 14 states*:</i></p> <p>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, SWITZERLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, “THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”, UKRAINE</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one consultant</i></p> <p><i>*Countries targeted by planned or on-going Emerald projects</i></p>	<p>Strasbourg, 2 days, 18-19 September 2012</p> <p>8,300</p> <p>1,000</p>	<p>6,000</p>
2.2	<p>Technical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant</i></p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 7 states (to be negotiated with EEA or other donors):</i></p> <p>ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 2 days, first half 2012</p> <p>1,000</p> <p>p.m.</p>	<p>p.m.</p>
2.3	<p>Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway</p>	<p>Norway, 2 days, May 2012 (t.b.c.)</p>	<p>5,000</p>

² The activities which will not receive voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

³ Participants: All Contracting Parties; Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

			BO	VC
2.4	Biogeographical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland	Switzerland, 3 days, June 2012 (t.b.c.)		5,000
2.5	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some states			
	Financial contribution for the setting-up of the Network in two countries			30,000
2.6	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	Strasbourg, 2 days, 9-10 February 2012		
	<i>Terms of reference</i> To carry-out an effective monitoring of the areas to which the Diploma is awarded or renewed, thus ensuring that a high level of protection is maintained, management is improved, and the conservation of the outstanding area is ensured.			
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for six delegates* and two consultants</i>		7,200	
	*Members of the Group of Specialists			
2.7	Consultancy for the Protected Areas and Ecological Networks			
	Consultants will be hired to manage the setting-up of the Emerald Network and to do the necessary technical work required, included software, lists, handling of data, etc.			25,000
3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action				
			BO	VC
3.1	Biodiversity and Climate Change			
	Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change⁴	Strasbourg, 2 days 1-2 October		
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Recognising the need to adapt conservation work to the challenges of climate change so as to minimise its impact on the species and natural habitats protected under the Convention, the Group of Experts will provide guidance to Parties on developing appropriate measures in national policies and ensure co-ordination with the European Union and the CBD to avoid overlapping of aims and activities.			
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 18 States*:</i>			
	ARMENIA, BULGARIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ICELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, NETHERLAND, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM		7,300	9,000
	*Countries having been particularly active in Climate change issues			
	<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>			
	<i>Consultants to prepare draft reports for consideration by the Group of Experts</i>		2,000	12,000

⁴ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
3.2	Invasive Alien Species		
	Select Experts Group on Invasive Alien Species		
	Meeting of consultants in charge of the preparation of technical reports and studies as a follow-up to the meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species held in Malta in 2011	Rome, 15-16 March 2012	
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for five consultants</i>	3,400	
	<i>Consultancy fees</i>		6,000
3.3	Management of Large Carnivores		
	Group of Experts on Large Carnivores⁵		
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Recognising the difficulties encountered by some Contracting Parties with regards to the management of large carnivores' populations the Group of Experts on large carnivores, in tight collaboration with the Large Carnivores Initiative for Europe (LCIE) will promote the exchange of good practices, particularly focussing on population management and communication between all concerned stakeholders.	Switzerland, 2 days, dates to be confirmed	
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 expert of each of the following 18 States*:</i> ALBANIA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, ITALY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SWEDEN, SPAIN, TURKEY, UKRAINE	8,100	9,000
	<i>*Countries with important populations of Large Carnivores</i>		
	<i>Travel and subsistence for one consultant</i>	1,000	
	<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>		6,000
3.4	Conservation of Birds⁶		
	Group of Experts on the conservation of birds	Place t.b.c., 2 days, June	
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Follow-up and monitoring the implementation of relevant Action Plans and recommendations; reviewing the main threats to the conservation of wild birds and proposing appropriate conservation measures; ensuring international co-ordination in this field. This Group will work in close co-operation with BirdLife, the AEWa and the European Union.		
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 17 States*:</i> ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, CROATIA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY	9,100	6,000
	<i>*Countries having participated in previous meetings of the Group</i>		
	<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>	4,000	12,000

⁵ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

⁶ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation			
		BO	VC
4.1	Charter on gathering of mushrooms and other wild biodiversity (in cooperation with IUCN).		5,000
5. Monitoring of sites at risk			
		BO	VC
5.1	On-the-spot visits On-the-spot visits, by independent experts designated by the Secretary General to examine threatened habitats and travel and subsistence expenses incurred by such experts to inform the Standing Committee or its groups of experts. It includes appraisals of the European Diploma.	14,000	10,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency Fixed appropriation to cover expenses for reports, travelling of experts or Secretariat to areas under a particular environmental stress as a result of natural catastrophes or accidents caused by man. It includes assistance to areas under political or military conflict. It may cover training of specialists, aid to establish environmental monitoring. This chapter will only be used under instruction of the Bureau and will be paid for both from the Council of Europe or by voluntary contributions.		p.m.
6. Training, Awareness and visibility			
		BO	VC
	Capacity Building. Implementation of article 3 of the Convention. Funds for the conception, the translation, the photocomposition and publication of technical documents, publications, monitoring reports, posters, brochures, etc. It includes publication on Internet, dissemination of publications (article 3.3) and regular and update of a Website	12,200	8,000
7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee's Secretariat			
		BO	VC
7.1	Strategic development and implementation of the Convention after CBD/COP 10: the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses Fixed appropriation to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses incurred by the Chairman or delegate T-PVS after consultation with the Secretary General. Expenses of the Chair to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee.	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the delegates of African states to attend the Standing Committee meeting or other meetings organised under its responsibility Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by some delegates from Contracting Parties of Central and Eastern Europe (on a temporary basis and after decision of the Bureau) to attend the Standing Committee meeting.	4,000 8,200	3,000 5,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by experts to attend meetings of special relevance under instruction from the Committee of the Chair, and Secretariat official journeys.	16,100	8,900

		BO	VC
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Bureau to attend the Bureau meetings (tentative dates: 23-24 April, including a meeting of the Advisory Select Group of Experts on the Finance of the Convention; 17 September)	6,800	3,768
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE): Administrator, Principal Administrative Assistant (until March 2012), Administrative Assistant	188,500	
	High level management costs	36,900	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,332
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Translation, interpretation, overheads (printing of documents and daily running of the office)	81,200	
	TOTAL	427,300	359,000
	OVERALL TOTAL		786,300

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The activities for which the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe is not sufficient alone, and that will not receive additional voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around € 427,300 in 2012 (€ 201,900 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and € 225,400 for staff and high level management costs). Parties are expected to provide new voluntary contributions in 2012. A detailed report on 2011 expenditure and a list of voluntary contributions will be presented to the Committee for information.

Bern Convention Programme of Activities and Budget for 2012 (Summary)

in Euros

		BO	VC
1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention		4,000	4,000
1.1	Reports on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party and legal assistance	4,000	4,000
2. Conservation of natural habitats		17,500	71,000
2.1	Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks	9,300	6,000
2.2	Biogeographical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network	1 000	
2.3	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway		5,000
2.4	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland		5,000
2.5	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some States		30,000
2.6	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	7,200	
2.7	Consultants		25,000
3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action		34,900	60,000
3.1	Biodiversity and Climate Change	9,300	21,000
3.2	Select experts Group on Invasive Alien Species	3,400	6,000
3.3	Large Carnivores	9,100	15,000
3.4	Conservation of Birds	13,100	18,000
4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation		/	5,000
4.1	Charter on gathering of mushrooms and other wild biodiversity		5,000
5. Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies		14,000	10,000
5.1	On-the-spot visits, including European Diploma appraisals	14,000	10,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency		p.m.
6. Training, awareness and visibility		12,200	8,000
	Costs of part-time webmaster, publications	12,200	8,000
7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat		344,700	201,000
7.1	Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and of some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe	12,200	8,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau	6,800	3,768
Secretariat: Staff and office costs			
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE)	225,400	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,332
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)	81,200	
TOTAL		427,300	359,000
OVERALL TOTAL		786,300	

Activities for 2013⁷

The Programme and Budget for 2013 can be reviewed at the 32nd Standing Committee meeting

in Euros

1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention		BO	VC
<p>1.1 Reports of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party and legal assistance to new Contracting Parties</p> <p>Reports providing a legal analysis of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party, suggesting ways to improve such implementation and adapt it to the provisions of the Convention</p> <p><i>Fixed appropriation for consultants</i></p>		4,000	8,000
2. Conservation of natural habitats		BO	VC
<p>2.1 Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks⁸</p> <p><i>Terms of reference</i> To do the necessary work to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) on areas of special conservation interest, in line with the milestones fixed in the "Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020" (document T-PVS/PA(2010)08rev). The group will review the technical documents prepared by the experts and make proposals to make progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 15 states*:</i></p> <p>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, SWITZERLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA", UKRAINE</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one consultant</i></p> <p><i>*Countries targeted by planned or on-going Emerald projects</i></p>	<p>Strasbourg, 2 days, September</p>	6,000 800	9,000
<p>2.2 Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant</i></p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 7 states :</i></p> <p>ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE</p>	<p>VENUE, 2 days, first half 2013</p>		1,000 7,000
<p>2.3 Technical seminars for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in three States (according to the state of progress in the implementation of the Emerald Calendar of Activities)</p>		5,900	10,000

⁷ The activities which will not receive voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

⁸ Participants: All Contracting Parties; Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
2.4 Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some states			
Financial contribution for the setting-up of the Network in Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey (t.b.c)			40,000
2.5 Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	Strasbourg, 2 days, March 2013		
<i>Terms of reference</i> To carry-out an effective monitoring of the areas to which the Diploma is awarded or renewed, thus ensuring that a high level of protection is maintained, management is improved, and the conservation of the outstanding area is ensured.			
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for six delegates* and two consultants</i>		5,100	2,000
*Members of the Group of Specialists			
2.6 Consultancy for the Protected Areas and Ecological Networks			
Consultants will be hired to manage the setting-up of the Emerald Network and to do the necessary technical work required, included software, lists, handling of data, etc.			25,000
3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action			
		BO	VC
3.1 Invasive Alien Species			
Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species⁹	VENUE, 3 days MONTH (t.b.c.)		
<i>Terms of reference:</i> <i>Follow-up and review the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Discussion of CBD COP-9. Decision on IAS, preparation of guidance for Parties on accompanying animals and consideration of relevant issues such as trade, climate change, etc</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 18 States*:</i>			
<i>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALTA, MOLDOVA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM</i>		7,300	9,000
*Countries particularly active in eradicating invasive alien species			
<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>		1,000	1,000
<i>Consultancy and preparation of draft reports for consideration by the Group of Experts</i>		4,000	8,000

⁹ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties; **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
3.2 European Islands			
Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity¹⁰			
<i>Terms of reference:</i> Identify specific conservation problems of biological diversity in European islands; registering threatened endemics; identifying island species and habitat-types at risk from global change; networking regional experts and contributing to the CBD's programme of work on island biodiversity; proposing special conservation solutions for European islands.	VENUE, 3 days, first half 2013		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 15 States*:</i> <i>CROATIA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALTA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM</i>		6,100	10,000
<i>* States (with) Islands</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>		1,000	1,000
<i>Consultancy fees</i>			12,000
3.3 Invertebrates			
Group of Experts on Invertebrates¹¹			
<i>Terms of reference:</i> The Group of Experts will monitor and follow-up the implementation of the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates.	Albania, (t.b.c.) 2 days, DATES		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 expert of each of the following 17 States*:</i> <i>ALBANIA, BELGIUM, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM.</i>		9,300	8,000
<i>*Countries which have been particularly active in this issue</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence for one consultants</i>		1,000	
<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>			6,000
4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation			
		BO	VC
4.1 2nd European Conference on Illegal killing of birds¹²			
Monitoring the implementation of relevant European legislation and follow-up of the conclusions of the 1 st European Conference on Illegal killing of birds (Cyprus, July 2011)	VENUE, 2 days, June		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 16 States:</i> <i>ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, CROATIA, CYPRUS, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY</i>		6,100	10,000

¹⁰ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

¹¹ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties; **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

¹² **Participants:** All Contracting Parties **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

<p><i>Travel and subsistence for three consultants</i></p> <p><i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i></p>		3,000									
		6,000									
5. Monitoring of sites at risk											
<p>5.1 On-the-spot visits On-the-spot visits, by independent experts designated by the Secretary General to examine threatened habitats and travel and subsistence expenses incurred by such experts to inform the Standing Committee or its groups of experts. It includes appraisals of the European Diploma.</p> <p>5.2 Sites at risk as a result of an emergency Fixed appropriation to cover expenses for reports, travelling of experts or Secretariat to areas under a particular environmental stress as a result of natural catastrophes or accidents caused by man. It includes assistance to areas under political or military conflict. It may cover training of specialists, aid to establish environmental monitoring. This chapter will only be used under instruction of the Bureau and will be paid for both from the Council of Europe or by voluntary contributions.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1246 412 1362 443">BO</th> <th data-bbox="1362 412 1481 443">VC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 568 1362 622">11,000</td> <td data-bbox="1362 568 1481 622">14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 860 1362 913"></td> <td data-bbox="1362 860 1481 913">p.m.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BO	VC	11,000	14,000		p.m.			
BO	VC										
11,000	14,000										
	p.m.										
6. Training, awareness and visibility											
<p>Capacity Building. Implementation of article 3 of the Convention. Funds for the conception, the translation, the photocomposition and publication of technical documents, publications, monitoring reports, posters, brochures, etc. It includes publication on Internet, dissemination of publications (article 3.3) and regular and update of a Website</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1246 972 1362 1003">BO</th> <th data-bbox="1362 972 1481 1003">VC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 1128 1362 1182">6,000</td> <td data-bbox="1362 1128 1481 1182">12,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BO	VC	6,000	12,000					
BO	VC										
6,000	12,000										
7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee's Secretariat											
<p>7.1 Strategic development and implementation of the Convention after CBD/COP 10: the European targets for 2020</p> <p>7.2 Chair's expenses Fixed appropriation to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses incurred by the Chairman or delegate T-PVS after consultation with the Secretary General. Expenses of the Chair to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee.</p> <p>7.3 Delegates of African states and some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the delegates of African states to attend the Standing Committee meeting or other meetings organised under its responsibility</p> <p>Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by some delegates from Contracting Parties of Central and Eastern Europe (on a temporary basis and after decision of the Bureau) to attend the Standing Committee meeting.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1246 1232 1362 1263">BO</th> <th data-bbox="1362 1232 1481 1263">VC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 1487 1362 1541">3,000</td> <td data-bbox="1362 1487 1481 1541">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 1688 1362 1742">4,000</td> <td data-bbox="1362 1688 1481 1742">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1246 1845 1362 1899">7,000</td> <td data-bbox="1362 1845 1481 1899">8,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BO	VC	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	<p>p.m.</p>
BO	VC										
3,000	3,000										
4,000	3,000										
7,000	8,000										

		BO	VC
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by experts to attend meetings of special relevance under instruction from the Committee of the Chair, and Secretariat official journeys.	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Bureau to attend the Bureau meetings	6,800	3,200
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE): Administrator, Administrative Assistant	172,800	
	High level management costs	26,600	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,900
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Translation, interpretation, overheads (printing of documents and daily running of the office)	81,500	
	TOTAL	401,400	397,000
	OVERALL TOTAL		798,400

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The activities for which the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe is not sufficient alone, and that will not receive additional voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around € 401,400 in 2013 (€ 202,000 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and € 199,400 for staff and high level management costs). Parties are expected to provide new voluntary contributions in 2013. A detailed report on 2012 expenditure and a list of voluntary contributions will be presented to the Committee for information.

Bern Convention Programme of Activities and Budget for 2013 (Summary)

		in Euros	
		BO	VC
1.	Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention	4,000	8,000
1.1	Reports on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party and legal assistance	4,000	8,000
2.	Conservation of natural habitats	17,800	94,000
2.1	Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks	6,800	9,000
2.2	Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network		8,000
2.3	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in three states	5,900	10,000
2.4	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some States		40,000
2.5	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	5,100	2,000
2.6	Consultants		25,000
3.	Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action	29,700	55,000
3.1	Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species	12,300	18,000
3.2	Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity	7,100	23,000
3.3	Group of Experts on Invertebrates	10,300	14,000
4.	Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation	15,100/	10,000
4.1	2 nd European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds	15,100	10,000
5.	Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies	11,000	14,000
5.1	On-the-spot visits, including European Diploma appraisals	11,000	14,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency		p.m.
6.	Training, awareness and visibility	6,000	12,000
	Costs of part-time webmaster, publications	6,000	12,000
7.	Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat	317,800	204,000
7.1	Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and of some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe	11,000	11,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau	6,800	3,200
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE)	199,400	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,900
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)	81,500	
TOTAL		401,400	397,000
OVERALL TOTAL		798,400	

Appendix 12**Voluntary contributions to the Bern Convention
received in 2011 (in alphabetical order)**

Andorra	1,200 €
Belgium	15,000 €
Bulgaria	5,000 €
Croatia	1,000 €
Czech Republic	8,000 €
European Commission	19,000 €
Finland	7,000 €
France	50,000 €
France	5,000 €
Moldova	2,000 €
Monaco	8,000 €
Norway (Directorate for Nature Management)	12,736 €
Norway (Directorate for Nature Management)	6,500 €
Norway (Ministry of Environment)	20,000 €
Serbia	1,500 €
Slovakia	2,000 €
Switzerland	57,747 €