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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA CONSERVATION DE LA VIE SAUVAGE
ET DU MILIEU NATUREL DE L'EUROPE

Standing Committee
Comité permanent

28th meeting
28^e Réunion

Strasbourg, 24-27 November 2008
Strasbourg, 24-27 novembre 2008

BIENNIAL REPORTS (2005-2006)
RAPPORTS BIENNAUX (2005-2006)

*Memorandum drawn up by
the Directorate of Culture and of Cultural and Natural Heritage*

*Note du Secrétariat Général établie par
la Direction de la Culture et du Patrimoine culturel et naturel*

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FINLAND / FINLANDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
FRANCE / FRANCE	Yes / Oui		
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HUNGARY / HONGRIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
ICELAND / ISLANDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
IRELAND / IRLANDE	Yes / Oui		
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LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN	Yes / Oui		
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
MALTA / MALTE			
MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA		Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
NORWAY / NORVÈGE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
POLAND / POLOGNE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE		Yes / Oui	
SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE			
SPAIN / ESPAGNE	Yes / Oui		
SWEDEN / SUÈDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
TFYRMACEDONIA / LER YM ACEDOINE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
TURKEY / TURQUIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
UKRAINE / UKRAINE			
UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
EEC / CEE		Yes / Oui	
NON MEMBER STATES ÉTATS NON MEMBRES			
BURKINA FASO	Yes / Oui		
MONACO / MONACO	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
MOROCCO / MAROC	/		
SENEGAL / SENEGAL			
TUNISIA / TUNISIE			

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COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS /
AUTORITÉS HABILITÉES À DÉLIVRER DES AUTORISATIONS

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BELGIUM / BELGIQUE:

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représentants de l'Etat dans les départements sur autorisation du Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de
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GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE:

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GREECE / GRECE:

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HUNGARY / HONGRIE

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MALTA / MALTE:
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NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS:
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Department of Agriculture for Scotland, Edinburgh.
Welsh Office, Cardiff.
Department of the Environment-Northern Ireland, Belfast.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE**Région wallonne****1. Dérogations concernant des espèces de flore strictement protégées**

NEANT

2. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune strictement protégées (annexe II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	2		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	2		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1		c	iii & iv	filet	néant
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	2		c	iv		néant
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	2		c	iv		néant
<i>Tyto alba</i>	1			iv		néant

REM: L'AUTORISATION DE CAPTURE TEMPORAIRE DES CHIROPTERES A ETE ACCORDEE EN VUE DE PRELEVEMENTS SANGUINS POUR UNE ETUDE SEROLOGIQUE ET VIROLOGIQUE DE L'ETAT DE LA RAGE EN REGION WALLONE.

3. Dérogations concernant la fauconnerie

La législation régionale autorise la détention par des fauconniers (défini comme une personne exerçant la chasse au vol et répondant aux conditions requises par la loi sur la chasse) de certaines espèces de rapaces (*Accipiter gentilis*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Falco biarmicus*, *Falco peregrinus*,

Falco cherrug) issus d'élevage. Ces oiseaux doivent être bagués au moyen de bagues fermées dont le diamètre est fixé en fonction de l'espèce. Ils doivent également être répertoriés dans un cahier de détention et être repris sur un certificat de détention.

4. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune protégées (annexe III)¹

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
Castor Fiber	6 Destruct ions de barrage
Castor Fiber	Capture et lâcher pour recherche scientifique
Meles meles	Expulsion du terrier
Meles meles	Naturalisation (1individu trouvé mort)
Sorex araneus	Détention pour recherche scientifique
Sorex coronatus	Détention pour recherche scientifique
Siurus vulgaris	Naturalisation (1individu trouvé mort)
Glis glis	Détention et relacher immédiat pour recherche scientifique
Phalacrocorax carbo	Destruction pour causes de dégâts (13 autorisations et 209 individus détruits)
Buteo buteo	Naturalisation (1individu trouvé mort)
Adre cinera	Destruction pour causes de dégâts (5 autorisations et 39 individus détruits)
Corvus frugilegus	effarouchement de 2 colonies

5. Dérogations concernant les moyens de capture et de mise à mort énumérés dans l'annexe IV

Néant

Région Bruxelles

1. Dérogations concernant des espèces de flore strictement protégées

Néant

¹ Si les dérogations concernent les moyens de capture et de mise à mort interdits (annexe IV), utilisez la page suivante.

2. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune strictement protégées (annexe II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
<i>Chiroptera</i> spp.	1	10	Capture et relâche immédiate Recherche des maladies sur des espèces mortes	Recherche scientifique Education	Japanese mist net, harp trap, bag trap et autres types pièges	nihil

3. Dérogations concernant la fauconnerie

néant

4. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune protégées (annexe III)

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Voir annexe II

5. Dérogations concernant les moyens de capture et de mise à mort énumérés dans l'annexe IV

Néant

Région flamande**1. Dérogations concernant des espèces de flore strictement protégées**

Néant

2. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune strictement protégées (annexe II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)
<i>All species other than birds</i>	2	4 441	c)	i The capturing and keeping of injured wild animals by 11 officially recognised rehabilitation center.
<i>Microchiroptera species</i>	6		c)	iv.
<i>Microchiroptera species</i>	3		f)	iv.
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	3		f)	iv.
<i>Castor fiber</i>	2	4	f)	iv.

<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	2		f)	iv.
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	2		c)	iv.
<i>Triturus triturus</i>	17		c)	iv.
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	2		c)	iv.
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	1		c)	iv.
<i>Coronella autraccia</i>	1		c)	iv.
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2		d)	iii.
<i>Branta laucopsis</i>	4		a)	iii.
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2		c)	i.
<i>Parus major</i>	1		a)	iv.
<i>Parus major</i>	1		e)	iv.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1	1	f)	v.
<i>All species of birds</i>	2	27 499	c)	i The capturing and keeping of injured wild animals by 11 officially recognised rehabilitation center.
<i>All species of birds</i>	546	Several 100.000	c)	iv. The trapping of birds for scientific ringing purposes
<i>Various species of birds</i>	5	1292	f)	iv. Permits for zoos.
<i>Various species of birds</i>	44		f)	iv. Permits for stuffing of dead birds.

3. Dérogations concernant la fauconnerie

néant

4. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune protégées (annexe III)

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	capture, transport, keeping for care-taking
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	capture, transport, keeping for care-taking
<i>Soricidae species</i>	capture, counting
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	capture, transport, experiments, exposition
<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	capture, transport, experiments, exposition

<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	capture, transport, experiments, exposition
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Transport of dead specimens for scientific research
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Transport of dead specimens for scientific research
<i>Putorius putorius</i>	Transport of dead specimens for scientific research
<i>Martes martes</i>	Transport of dead specimens for scientific research
<i>Martes foina</i>	Transport of dead specimens for scientific research
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Killing for reasons of air traffic safety and public health
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Permit for keeping a small number of birds (3) under strictly supervised conditions
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Permit for keeping of small number of birds (2) under strictly supervised conditions
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Taking of limited number of eggs (15) for scientific purposes.
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Possession and internal trade of specimens; legal capture of wild birds of this species was allowed until 2001.

5. Dérogations concernant les moyens de capture et de mise à mort énumérés dans l'annexe IV

Néant

Fédéral

1. Dérogations concernant des espèces de flore strictement protégées

Néant

2. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune strictement protégées (annexe II)

NEANT

3. Dérogations concernant la fauconnerie

NEANT

4. Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune protégées (annexe III)

NEANT

5. Dérogations concernant les moyens de capture et de mise à mort énumérés dans l'annexe IV

NEANT

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ²	Impact on population
<i>Carex socalina</i>	1		C	No, revitalization of water bodies
<i>Coleanthus subtilis</i>	3		B	No, removing pond mud, fishery
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	1		C	No, removing pond mud
<i>Pulsatilla grandis</i>	1		A	No
<i>Thesium ebracteatum</i>	1		A	No
<i>Trapa natans</i>	4		C	No, reduction of the population because of fishing out of the pond

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of Individuals (when practical)	Action Permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	23		D,B	i, iii, iv		no impact on population
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	8		B,D	i, ii, iii		no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	8		A, B,D	ii, iii		no impact on population roads and houses building, airport operation
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	3		B,C,D	iii, v		no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	21		D	ii		no impact on population
<i>Anas crecca</i>	1		D	ii		no impact on population
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	1		B,D	iii		no impact on population
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1		A	iii		no impact on population airport operation
<i>Athene noctua</i>	2		B,D	ii, iii		no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	12		B,D	ii, iii		no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	12		B,D	iii, iv		no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	4		D	ii, iv		no impact on population

² A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

<i>Bufo calamita</i>	7		B,D	iii, iv, v	no impact on population
<i>Bufo viridis viridis</i>	4		B,D	i, ii, iii, i v	no impact on population
<i>Carpodacus erythrurus</i>	1		D	i	no impact on population
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1		D	i	no impact on population
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	10		B,D	i, ii, iii, i v	no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2		B,D	i, iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2		A,D	ii, iii	no impact on population
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	3			iii	no impact on population
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	4		B,C,D	iii, v	no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Crex crex</i>	3		B,D	i, ii, iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	2		D	i, ii	no impact on population
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	1		D	iv	no impact on population
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1		D	i	no impact on population
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	5		C,D	iv, v	no impact on population
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	10		C	v	no impact on population
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	1		B,D	iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	3		C	i, v	no impact on population
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	4		B,C,D	iii, iv, v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	1		A	iii	no impact on population
<i>Grus grus</i>	3		B,D	i, ii	no impact on population
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	3		B,D	ii	no impact on population
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2		B,D	i, iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Hyla arborea arborea</i>	57		B,D	i, ii, iii, i v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	2		B,D	ii	no impact on population
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	2		D	ii	no impact on population
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	7		B,D	ii, iii, iv	no impact on population exploitation
<i>Lacerta agilis agilis</i>	67		B,C,D	i, ii, iii, i v, v	no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	12		C	v	no impact on population
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	3		B,D	i, ii, iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1		C	i	no impact on population
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	1		C	i	no impact on population
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2		D	ii	no impact on population
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	22		B,C,D	ii, iii, iv , v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1		B,D	iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3		B,D	iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	8		B,D	i, ii, iii, i	no impact on population

			v	
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	3		D i,ii	no impact on population
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	2		C,D iv,v	no impact on population
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	1		C,D iv,v	no impact on population
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1		C,D iv,v	no impact on population
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	7		B,D iii,iv	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	5		B,D iii, iv,v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	1		C,D iv,v	no impact on population
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1		D i	no impact on population
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	3		A,B,D i,ii,iii	no impact on population airport operation
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	20		B,D i,ii,iii	no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Otis tarda</i>	1		C v	
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1		D ii	no impact on population
<i>Pelobates fuscus fuscus</i>	22		c,d iv, ii, i, v	no impact on population
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	6		B,D i,ii,iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	1		B,D iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	2		C,D iv,v	no impact on population
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1		C v	no impact on population
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	1		B,D iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Porzana parva</i>	1		D i	no impact on population
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	2		D ii	no impact on population
<i>Rana arvalis arvalis</i>	13		A,B,C, i, ii, iii, i, D v,v	no impact on population roads and houses building, exploitation
<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	27		B,D i, ii, iii, i, v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>			B,D iii,iv	no impact on population
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1		D i	no impact on population
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1		D i	no impact on population
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	7		A,B,C, ii,iii, iv, D ,v	no impact on population airport operation, exploitation
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	3		D i, iv	no impact on population
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1		B,D iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	7		B,C iii,v	no impact on population exploitation
<i>Triturus montandoni</i>	3		D iv	no impact on population
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	1		B,D iii	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Tyto alba</i>	3		B,C,D iii,v	no impact on population roads and houses building
<i>Upupa epops</i>	1		C v	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1		C vi	no impact on population
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	1		C,D iv,v	no impact on population

3. **EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY**

Name of species: *Pernis apivorus*

Number of birds in captivity: 3

Origin of birds: 100 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 800 – 1,200 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Milvus migrans*

Number of birds in captivity: 10

Origin of birds: 30 % imported

20 % reared in captivity

50 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 40 – 60 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Milvus milvus*

Number of birds in captivity: 14

Origin of birds: 7 % imported

0% reared in captivity

93 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 70 – 100 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Number of birds in captivity: 26

Origin of birds: 43 % imported

46 % reared in captivity

11 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 25 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Accipiter nisus*

Number of birds in captivity: 27

Origin of birds: 100 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 3,500 - 4,500 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: approx. 5

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of

the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 1,000)

Origin of birds:

99 % captured from the wild in the State (one of the most popular bird species used for falconry in the Czech Republic, often illegally trapped and kept without permission)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1,800 - 2,500 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: approx. 100

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by Regional Offices or by National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas Administrations.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Buteo buteo*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 2,000)

Origin of birds:

100 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds, handicaps or imprints – mostly in rescue centres for injured or disabled animals or in local zoos)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 12,000 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The species is not specially protected.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Buteo lagopus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown

Origin of birds:

0 % imported (no import in the CZ in 1995-2002)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): only migrating and wintering individuals

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The species is not specially protected.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Aquila chrysaetos*

Number of birds in captivity: 114

Origin of birds:

10 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or seized specimens, mostly from the area of former Czechoslovakia)

25 % imported

65 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Aquila heliaca*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (up to 15 specimens approximately)

Origin of birds: % captured from the wild in the State

% imported (no import in the CZ in 1995-2002)

% reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1 - 2 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by Regional Authority (still not Specially Protected Species in the Czech Republic).

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Aquila pomarina*

Number of birds in captivity: 9

Origin of birds: 90 % captured from the wild in the State
(injured or disabled birds or imprints)

10 % imported

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Circus aeruginosus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown

Origin of birds: 100% captured from the wild in the State
(injured or disabled birds or imprints)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1,300 – 1,700 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits are issued by Regional Offices or by National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas Administrations

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Gyps fulvus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 30 specimens, mostly in zoos)

Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % imported (10 specimens imported in 1995-2002)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco chernug*

Number of birds in captivity: 664

Origin of birds: 7 % captured from the wild in the State
(legally or illegally taken from the wild in the area of former Czechoslovakia or injured or disabled birds)

3 % imported

90 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 8 – 10 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of

the Environment. No permit to take the individuals those are not handicaps from the wild has been issued yet.
Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco peregrinus*

Number of birds in captivity: 828

Origin of birds: 3 % captured from the wild in the State (legally or illegally taken from the wild in the area of former Czechoslovakia or injured or disabled birds)

7 % imported

90 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 15 – 17 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment. No permit to take the individuals those are not handicaps from the wild has been issued yet.
Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco biarmicus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown

Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

% imported (1 specimen imported in 1995-2002)

% reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco rusticolus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 120 specimens, popular for using in falconry and for hybridization)

Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

20 % imported (24 imported specimens in 1995-2002)

80 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco subbuteo*

Number of birds in captivity: 12

Origin of birds: 60 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

40 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 200 - 300 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco tinnunculus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 1,000)

Origin of birds: 100 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds, imprints)

or young found outside a nests, in particular in human settlements)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 10,000 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: approx. 5 - 10

Means authorised for capture: The species is not specially protected.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Falco vespertinus*

Number of birds in captivity: 2

Origin of birds: unknown

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Tyto alba*

Number of birds in captivity: 297

Origin of birds: 6 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

94 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 200 – 350 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Bubo bubo*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 200 specimens)

Origin of birds: 80 % captured from the wild in the State (an estimation)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 600 – 800 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 10-20

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by Regional Offices or by National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas Administrations

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Nyctea scandiaca*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (common in zoos)

Origin of birds: reared in captivity (majority) or import (1 imported specimens in 1995-2002)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): no breeding pair

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Glaucidium passerinum*

Number of birds in captivity: 42

Origin of birds: 5 % captured from the wild in the State (injured birds or disabled or imprints)

3 % imported

92 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 900 – 1,300 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Athene noctua*

Number of birds in captivity: 160

Origin of birds: 6 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

1 % imported

93 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 250 – 500 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Strix aluco*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (approximately 300 specimens)

Origin of birds: 100 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

0 % imported

? % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 7,000 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The species is not specially protected.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Strix uralensis*

Number of birds in captivity: 27

Origin of birds: 11 % captured from the wild in the State (injured or disabled or imprints or seized birds)

33 % imported

56 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 5 – 10 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Asio otus*

Number of birds in captivity: unknown (200 specimens approximately)

Origin of birds: 100 % captured from the wild in the State

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 4,000 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The species is not specially protected.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Name of species: *Otus scops*

Number of birds in captivity: 236

Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

1 % imported

2 % unknown origin

97 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1 breeding pair

(???)

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Means authorised for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The controls of keepers are carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)³

Name of the species	Exceptions made		
<i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i>	A,C	9	road and houses building, river canalization, fishery
<i>Alces alces</i>	A	1	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	C	3	river training, water habitat restoration, houses and roads building
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C	4	houses and roads building, water habitat restoration
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	A,C	8	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, river canalization, fishpond mud removal
<i>Anguis fragilis fragilis</i>	A,B,C	43	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, fishpond mud removal, fishery, river canalization
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	C	2	water habitat restoration
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	A	1	
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C	6	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, river canalization, fishery
<i>Bufo bufo bufo</i>	A,B,C	22	houses and roads building, water habitat restoration, fishery, fishpond mud removal, river canalization
<i>Castor fiber</i>	A,C	20	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, river canalization, fishpond mud removal
<i>Columba oenas</i>	A,C	4	fishpond mud removal, houses and roads building
<i>Corvus corax</i>	C	1	river canalization
<i>Cottus poecilopus</i>	A, C	2	river canalization
<i>Gobio kesslerii</i>	A,C	3	river canalization

³ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	A,C	35	river canalization, houses and roads building, fishpond mud removal, textile factory wastewater draining
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	B	1	
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	A	4	
<i>Mer gus mer ganser</i>	C	4	houses and road building, river canalization, fishery
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	C	5	houses and roads building, water habitat restoration, fishpond mud removal
<i>Natrix natrix natrix</i>	C	5	fishpond mud removal, river canalization, water habitat restoration
<i>Netta rufina</i>	C	2	water habitat restoration, river canalization
<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>	A,C	2	river canalization
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	A,C	2	houses and roads building
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	C	1	river canalization
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	C	7	roads and houses building, river canalization, fishpond mud removal, fishery
<i>Rana kl. esculenta</i>	A,B,C	73	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, fishpond mud removal, fishery, river canalization
<i>Rana lessonae</i>	A,C	20	fishery, houses and roads building, fishpond mud removal
<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	A,B,C	53	water habitat restoration, roads and houses building, fishpond mud removal, fishery, river canalization
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	C	1	water habitat restoration
<i>Sabanejewia balcanica</i>	A	1	
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	A,C	10	road and houses building, canalization
<i>Sorex alpinus</i>	C	2	houses and roads building
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	A,C	2	houses and roads building
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	A	1	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C	2	houses and roads building, water habitat restoration
<i>Triturus alpestris alpestris</i>	A,B,C	35	fishery, houses and roads building, fishpond mud removal
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	A,B,C	85	revitalization, restoration, building roads and houses, removing pond mud, fishery, river training
<i>Vipera berus berus</i>	A,C	18	road and houses building
<i>Zingel streber</i>	A,C	2	river canalization
<i>Zingel zingel</i>	A,C	3	river canalization, houses and roads building
<i>Zootoca vivipara vivipara</i>	A,B,C	28	houses and roads building, water habitat restoration, fishery, fishpond mud removal

5. **EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING
SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV**

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on populat ion
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Estonia has given 1 permission of collecting for scientific purposes of seeds and aboveground parts of plants to the extent which is not likely to pose danger to the preservation of the species in the local habitat and biotope. Exceptions have been made concerning the following species:

Dianthus arenarius ssp arenarius
Pulsatilla patens
Sisymbrium supinum
Saxifraga hirculus
Agrimonia pilosa
Angelica palustris
Rhinanthus osiliensis
Ligularia sibirica
Saussurea alpina ssp esthonica
Cinna latifolia

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Not known	98	a	ii; iii	shooting	Population is stable. 1999. 200 specimens 2000. 150 specimens in Estonia
	60	56				
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	40	32	a	ii	shooting	Population is stable. 1999. 600 specimens 2000. 600 specimens in Estonia
	40	20				

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

The Falconry is prohibited in Estonia (Nature Conservation Act, 2004; Law on Hunting Management, 1997).

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)⁴

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Not known	181	a	ii	shooting	Population is stable. 1999. 1100 specimens 2000. 1000 specimens in Estonia
	120	120				

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

⁴ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

BIENNIAL REPORT 2005-2006

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences (1)	Impact on population
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No exceptions made concerning strictly protected flora species

2. EXCEPTION CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals	Action permitted (when practical)	Reason (i to v) (a to f)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Myotis dasycneme	12		c	iv		none
Eptesicus murinus	12		c	iv		none
Eptesicus nilssonii	12		c	iv		none
Myotis brandtii	12		c	iv		none
Myotis daubentonii	12		c	iv		none
Myotis mystacinus	12		c	iv		none
Myotis nattereri	12		c	iv		none
Plecotus auritus	12		c	iv		none
Nyctalus noctula	12		c	iv		none
Pipistrellus nathusii	12		c	iv		none
Triturus cristatus	1		c	iv		none
Gavia arctica	1		a	iii *		none
Gavia adamsii	1		a	iii		none
Gavia stellata	1		a	iii		none
"		1	d	iv		none
Podiceps cristatus	1		a	iii		none
Podiceps griseigena	1		a	iii		none
Podiceps auritus	1		a	iii		none
Podiceps ruficollis	1		a	iii		none
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		a	iii		none
"		1	c	iv		none
Ardea cinerea	1		a	iii		none
Botaurus stellaris	1		a	iii		none
Anas strepera	1		a	iii		none
Aythya marila	1		a	iii		none
Melanitta fusca	1		a	iii		none
Melanitta nigra	1		a	iii		none
Polysticta stellaris	1		a	iii		none
Mergus albellus	1		a	iii		none
Tadorna tadoma	1		a	iii		none
Anser brachyrhynchus	1		a	iii		none
Anser albifrons	1		a	iii		none
Anser erythropus	1		a	iii		none
Branta bernicla	1		a	iii		none
Branta leucopsis	1		a	iii		none
"	2		c	iii health		none
"	1		c	iv		none
Cygnus olor	1		a	iii		none
Cygnus cygnus	1		a	iii		none
Cygnus columbianus	1		a	iii		none
Aquila chrysaetos	1		a	iii		none

"	1	c	iv	none
Aquila clanga	1	a	iii	none
Buteo buteo	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iv	none
Buteo lagopus	1	a	iii	none
Accipiter nisus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Accipiter gentilis	1	a	iii	none
"	3	c	iv	none
Milvus migrans	1	a	iii	none
Haliaeetus albicilla	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iv	none
Pernis ptilorhynchus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Circus aeruginosus	1	a	iii	none
Circus cyaneus	1	a	iii	none
Pandion haliaetus	1	a	iii	none
"	4	c	iv	none
Falco subbuteo	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Falco peregrinus	1	a	iii	none
Falco rusticolus	1	a	iii	none
Falco columbarius	1	a	iii	none
Falco tinnunculus	1	a	iii	none
Coturnix coturnix	1	a	iii	none
Grus grus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Rallus aquaticus	1	a	iii	none
Porzana porzana	1	a	iii	none
Crex crex	1	a	iii	none
Gallinula chloropus	1	a	iii	none
Haematopus ostralegus	1	a	iii	none
Vanellus vanellus	1	a	iii	none
Charadrius hiaticula	1	a	iii	none
Charadrius dubius	1	a	iii	none
Pluvialis squatarola	1	a	iii	none
Pluvialis apricaria	1	a	iii	none
Eudromias morinellus	1	a	iii	none
Arenaria interpres	1	a	iii	none
Gallinago gallinago	1	a	iii	none
Gallinago media	1	a	iii	none
Numenius arquata	1	a	iii	none
Numenius phaeopus	1	a	iii	none
Limosa limosa	1	a	iii	none
Limosa lapponica	1	a	iii	none
Tringa ochropus	1	a	iii	none
Tringa glareola	1	a	iii	none
Tringa hypoleucos	1	a	iii	none
Tringa totanus	1	a	iii	none
Tringa erythropus	1	a	iii	none
Tringa nebularia	1	a	iii	none
Xenus cinereus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Calidris canutus	1	a	iii	none
Calidris maritima	1	a	iii	none
Calidris minuta	1	a	iii	none
Calidris temminckii	1	a	iii	none
"	3	c	iv	none
Calidris alpina	1	a	iii	none
Calidris ferruginea	1	a	iii	none
Calidris alba	1	a	iii	none
Limicola falcinellus	1	a	iii	none
Philomachus pugnax	1	a	iii	none
Phalaropus lobatus	1	a	iii	none
Stercorarius parasiticus	1	a	iii	none
Stercorarius longicaudus	1	a	iii	none
Larus fuscus	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iii health	none
Larus canus	1	a	iii	none

"	3	c	iii health	none
"	1	a	ii	none
Larus ridibundus	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iii health	none
"	1	a	ii	none
Larus minutus	1	a	iii	none
Chlidonias niger	1	a	iii	none
Sterna caspia	1	a	iii	none
Sterna hirundo	1	a	iii	none
Sterna paradisaea	1	a	iii	none
Sterna albifrons	1	a	iii	none
Alca torda	1	a	iii	none
Uria aalge	1	a	iii	none
Cephus grylle	1	a	iii	none
Fratercula arctica	1	c	iv	none
Columba oenas	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Streptopelia da caoto	1	a	iii	none
Cuculus canorus	1	a	iii	none
"	6	c	iv	none
Bubo bubo	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Nyctea scandiaca	1	a	iii	none
Surnia ulula	1	a	iii	none
Calcarius passerinus	1	a	iii	none
Strix aluco	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Strix nebulosa	1	a	iii	none
Strix uralensis	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Asio otus	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iv	none
Asio flammeus	1	a	iii	none
Aegolius funereus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Caprimulgus europaeus	1	a	iii	none
Apus apus	1	a	iii	none
Alcedo atthis	1	a	iii	none
Picus canus	1	a	iii	none
Dendrocopos major	1	a	iii	none
Dendrocopos leucotos	1	a	iii	none
Dendrocopos minor	1	a	iii	none
Picoides tridactylus	1	a	iii	none
Dryocopus martius	1	a	iii	none
"	1	a	ii	none
Jynx torquilla	1	a	iii	none
Lullula arborea	1	a	iii	none
Alauda arvensis	1	a	iii	none
Eremophila alpestris	1	a	iii	none
Hirundo rustica	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iii health	none
"	1	a	iv	none
Delichon urbica	1	a	iii	none
Riparia riparia	1	a	iii	none
Oriolus oriolus	1	a	iii	none
Corvus corax	1	a	iii	none
"	2	a	ii	none
Corvus frugilegus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	a	ii	none
Corvus monedula	1	a	iii	none
"	2	a	iii health	none
"	1	b	iii health	none
"	11	a	ii	none
Nucifraga caryocatactes	1	a	iii	none
Garrulus glandarius	1	a	iii	none
Perisoreus infaustus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Parus major	1	a	iii	none
"	27	a	iii health	none

"	8	c	iv	none
Parus caeruleus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Parus ater	1	a	iii	none
Parus cristatus	1	a	iii	none
Parus cinctus	1	a	iii	none
Parus montanus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Aegitha b s caudatus	1	a	iii	none
Panurus biarmicus	1	a	iii	none
Certhia familiaris	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iv	none
Cinclus cinclus	1	a	iii	none
Troglodytes troglodytes	1	a	iii	none
Turdus viscivorus	1	a	iii	none
Turdus philomelus	1	a	iii	none
Turdus iliacus	1	a	iii	none
Turdus torquatus	1	a	iii	none
Oenanthe oenanthe	1	a	iii	none
Saxicola rubetra	1	a	iii	none
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	1	a	iii	none
"	4	c	iv	none
Phoenicurus ochruros	1	a	iii	none
Tarsiger cyanurus	1	a	iii	none
Luscinia luscinia	1	a	iii	none
Luscinia svecica	1	a	iii	none
Erithacus rubecula	1	a	iii	none
Locustella naevia	1	a	iii	none
Locustella fluviatilis	1	a	iii	none
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	1	a	iii	none
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	1	a	iii	none
"	2	c	iv	none
Acrocephalus palustris	1	a	iii	none
Acrocephalus dumetorum	1	a	iii	none
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Hippolais icterina	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Sylvia atricapilla	1	a	iii	none
Sylvia nisoria	1	a	iii	none
Sylvia borin	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Sylvia communis	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iii	none
Sylvia curruca	1	a	iii	none
Phylloscopus trochilus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Phylloscopus trochiloides	1	a	iii	none
Phylloscopus collybita	1	a	iii	none
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	1	a	iii	none
Phylloscopus borealis	1	a	iii	none
Regulus regulus	1	a	iii	none
Muscicapa striata	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Ficedula hypoleuca	1	a	iii	none
"	3	c	iv	none
Ficedula parva	1	a	iii	none
Prunella modularis	1	a	iii	none
Anthus pratensis	1	a	iii	none
Anthus trivialis	1	a	iii	none
Anthus cervinus	1	a	iii	none
Anthus spinoletta	1	a	iii	none
Motacilla alba	1	a	iii	none
"	1	a	iii health	none
Motacilla cinerea	1	a	iii	none

Motacilla flava	1	a	iii	none
Motacilla citreola	1	a	iii	none
Bombicilla garrulus	1	a	iii	none
Lanius excubitor	1	a	iii	none
Lanius collurio	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Sturnus vulgaris	1	a	iii	none
Coccothraustes				
coccothraustes	1	a	iii	none
Carduelis chloris	1	a	iii	none
Carduelis carduelis	1	a	iii	none
Carduelis spinus	1	a	iii	none
Acanthis cannabina	1	a	iii	none
Acanthis flavirostris	1	a	iii	none
Acanthis flammea	1	a	iii	none
Acanthis homannii	1	a	iii	none
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	1	a	iii	none
Carpodacus erythrinus	1	a	iii	none
"	1	c	iv	none
Pinicola enucleator	1	a	iii	none
Loxia curvirostra	1	a	iii	none
Loxia pytyopsittacus	1	a	iii	none
Loxia leucoptera	1	a	iii	none
Fringilla coelebs	1	a	iii	none
Fringilla montifringilla	1	a	iii	none
"	4	c	iv	none
Emberiza citrinella	1	a	iii	none
Emberiza aureola	1	a	iii	none
Emberiza hortulana	1	a	iii	none
Emberiza rustica	1	a	iii	none
Emberiza pusilla	1	a	iii	none
Emberiza schoeniclus	1	a	iii	none
Calcarius lapponicus	1	a	iii	none
Plectrihenax nivalis	1	a	iii	none
Passer domesticus	1	a	iii	none
"	30	a	iii health	none
"	1	c	iii health	none
Passer montanus	1	a	iii	none

iii * = air safety

3. EXCEPTION CONCERNING FALCONARY

No exceptions made concerning falconary

4. EXCEPTION CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

Name of the species	Exception made
Sorex caecutiens	d
Sorex isodon	d
Sorex minutissimus	d
Sorex araneus	d
Sorex minutus	d
Neomys fodiens	d
Erinaceus europaeus	d
Phoca hispida saimensis	d
Triturus vulgaris	d
Rana temporaria	d
Bufo bufo	d

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No exceptions.

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

General information

In Hungary, the protection granted by the Appendices of the Bern Convention is implemented through several pieces of legislation. *The amended act No. 53. of 1996 on Nature Conservation* in Hungary determines two levels of protection: protected and strictly protected species. *Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community (amended by Decree No. 21/2001 (IX. 28.) KöM, Decree No. 23/2005 (VIII. 31.) KvVM and Decree No. 23/2007. (VI. 27.) KvVM*) appoints protected and strictly protected species. Both the protected and the strictly protected status correspond to the strictly protected status of the Convention.

Article 42 and 43 of Act No. 53 of 1996 on Nature Conservation in Hungary, orders the following concerning protected and strictly protected species:

In the case of protected and strictly protected plant species and species that are listed as „a species of nature conservation significance of European Community” the authorisation of the competent Inspectorate for Environmental, Nature and Water Management, in some exceptionally case of strictly protected species the National Chief Inspectorate for Environmental, Nature and Water Management shall be required for:

- :
- collection of any individual, flower, fruit or any other organ that can be propagated;
- possession, sale or exchange of any individual;
- the exportation from, importation to or transportation through the Republic of Hungary of any individual
- the taxidermal preparation of any individual
- introduction, re-introduction, planting in gardens or botanical gardens or cultivation of any individual;
- carrying out a breeding experiment with any individual;
- the utilisation of any individual for biotechnological purposes;
- the artificial exchange of genetic matter between natural populations

Regarding protected animal species and species that are listed as „a species of nature conservation significance of European Community” the authorisation of the competent Inspectorate for Environmental, Nature and Water Management, regarding strictly protected species the National Chief Inspectorate for Environmental, Nature and Water Management shall be required for:

- any population control
- the collection, capture, killing, possession and training of any individual
- the breeding in captivity of any individual
- the taxidermal preparation and preservation or the possession of such preparations of any individual
- the keeping of any individual in live animal collections
- the supplementing of any population with individuals from foreign populations
- the artificial exchange of genetic matter between populations
- the exchange or sale and purchase of any individual
- the exportation from, importation to or transportation through the Republic of Hungary of any individual
- the reintroduction or introduction of any individual
- the application of alarming methods in order to prevent any damage caused by them
- the transfer of the nest of any individual
- the domestication of any individual

According to the same act and Government Decree No. 348/2006 (XII.23.) about the Detailed Rules on Protection, Keeping, Display and Utilisation of Protected Species, in the case of strictly protected and protected species in the above authorisations shall only be granted out of nature conservation or other public interest.

Deleted:¶

Protected status as defined according to the Bern Convention, is implemented in Hungary by Act No. 55 of 1996 on Hunting and Act No. 41 of 1997. on Fishing. Therefore, if a species is protected or strictly protected in Hungary, it corresponds to the strictly protected status of the Bern Convention. If a species is allowed to be hunted or caught for fishing in Hungary, it corresponds to the protected status of the Bern Convention.

1. Exceptions concerning strictly protected (Appendix I) flora species

Name of species	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons for issuing of licences	Impact on population
<i>Ferula sadleriana</i>	2	370	A	positive
<i>Trapa natans</i>	1	100	A	no

1.1. The following species included in Appendix I are also strictly protected in Hungary, in accordance with Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

Paeonia officinalis ssp. *banatica*, *Himantoglossum caprinum*, *Dracocephalum ruyschiana*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Colchicum arenarium*, *Vincetoxicum pannonicum*, *Ferula sadleriana*, *Dracocephalum austriacum*, *Linum dolomiticum*, *Angelica palustris*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Ligularia sibirica*, *Caldesia parnassifolia*, *Pulsatilla patens*, *Onosma tomentosum*

1.2. All other species included in Appendix I that are naturally found in Hungary are protected by Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

2. Exceptions concerning strictly protected fauna species (Appendix II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals	Action permitted	Reason	Means of killing / capture	Impact on population
MAMMALS						
<i>Microchiroptera</i> sp.	95	not appl.	d	iii	-	no
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	7	1607	c, d, f	iv	live catch	positive
<i>Sicista subtilis</i>	2	not appl.	c, d, f	iv	live catch	positive
<i>Canis lupus</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	12	12	f, d	ii, iv	-	no/positive
BIRDS						
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	not appl.	d	ii	-	no
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	2	2	f	iv	-	no
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	5	9	f	iv	-	no
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	2	4	d, f	iv	-	no/positive
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive

<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	1	f	iv.	-	no
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	22	41	c, d, f	ii, iv, vi	live catch	no
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	4	4	d, f	ii, iv	-	no
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	5	8	f	iv	-	no
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	2	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	2	2	f	iv	-	no
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Grus grus</i>	2	not appl.	d	ii	-	no
<i>Otis tarda</i>	3	4	f	iv	-	no
<i>Tyto alba</i>	7	22	f	iv	-	no
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Athene noctua</i>	3	3	f	iv	-	no
<i>Strix aluco</i>	4	4	f	iv	-	no
<i>Asio otus</i>	5	4+	d, f	iii, iv	-	no
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	3	4	f	iv	-	no
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	3	not appl.	b	iii	-	no
<i>Bombus agrorum</i>	2	3	f	iv.	-	no
<i>Locustella luscinoides</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv.	-	no
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv.	-	no
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	2	f	iv.	-	no
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	2	64	c, d, f	iv	live catch	positive
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	3	3	f	iv.	-	no
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
REPTILES						
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	1	80	c, f	iv		positive
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1	30	c, f	iv	-	positive
<i>Vipera ursinii rakosiensis</i>	1	87	f	iv	-	positive
AMPHIBIANS						
<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	1	30	c, f	iv	-	positive
<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	1	40	c, f	iv	-	positive
FISHES						
<i>Umbra krameri</i>	1	10	c, f	iv	live catch	no
INVERTEBRATA						
<i>Arthropoda spp.</i>	3	not appl.	c, d, f	iv		positive
<i>Palingenia longicauda</i>	2	1300	c, f	iv	-	positive
<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	1	1	f	iv	-	no
<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive
<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	1	50	a	iv	-	no
<i>Lepidoptera spp.</i>	1	12/species	c, f	iv	net	positive
<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>	1	1	c, f	iv	net	no
<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive
<i>Maculinea alcon</i>	1	1	c, f	iv	net	positive

<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1	not appl.	d	iv	-	positive
<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	2	not appl.	c, d, f	iv	net	positive

2.1. *Critacus critacus* included in Appendix II is not legally protected in Hungary as it is quite common especially in the South-Eastern part of the country where it is regarded as an agricultural pest. (Therefore Hungary made a reservation for this species, when deposited its instatement of ratification.)

2.2. The following species included in Appendix II are strictly protected in Hungary, in accordance with Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

Osmoderma eremia, *Coenonympha oedippus*, *Umbra krameri*, *Ablepharus kitaibelii*, *Coluber caspicus*, *Vipera ursinii*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Aegypius monachus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Acrocephalus paludicola*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Neophron percnopterus*, *Falco eleonorae*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Dendrocygus leucotos*, *Falco naumanni*, *Chlidonias leucopterus*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Aquila clanga*, *Glareola nordmanni*, *Falco biarmicus*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Tyto alba*, *Merops apiaster*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Crex crex*, *Hieraaetus fasciatus*, *Nyctea scandiaca*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Falco cherrug*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Sterna albifrons*, *Accipiter brevipes*, *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Anser erythropus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Monticola saxatilis*, *Athene noctua*, *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, *Luscinia luscinia*, *Egretta alba*, *Gallinago media*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Asio flammeus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Tetrax tetrax*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *Glareola pratincola*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Tringa stagnatilis*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Porzana pusilla*, *Otis tarda*, *Burhinus oedipnemus*, *Bubo bubo*, *Strix uralensis*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Cinclus cinclus*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Milvus milvus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Myotis emarginatus*, *Miniopterus schreibersi*, *Rhinolophus euryale*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Nyctalus lasiopterus*, *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Sicista subtilis*, *Canis lupus*, *Lutra lutra*.

2.3. All other species included in Appendix II that are found in Hungary, are protected by Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

3. Exceptions concerning falconry

▲ All birds of prey are protected or strictly protected in Hungary. Apart from the above specified, authorized activities, special provisions apply for falconries. Since falconry as a traditional hunting method had a significant role in the history of Hungary, it is allowed in order to prevent the loss of this tradition. Eight species of birds of prey in Hungary are allowed to be used for falconing purposes, four of them are protected in Hungary (*Buteo buteo*, *Accipiter gentilis*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Falco tinnunculus*), the other four species are strictly protected in Hungary (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Falco biarmicus*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Falco peregrinus*). These birds have to be individually marked by closed ring or microchip, and the specimens of strictly protected species have to be bred in captivity. Their hybridisation is prohibited. Falconry for commercial purposes is also prohibited.

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Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*
 Number of birds in captivity: 168
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 60 %
 imported: 5 %
 captive-bred: 35 %
 Estimated population in the wild: 1200-3000 pairs, possibly declining
 Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 2005: 6 2006: 20
 Number of birds imported: 2003: none 2004: none

Name of species: *Accipiter nisus*
 Number of birds in captivity: 12
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 100%
 imported: 0 %
 captive-bred: 0 %
 Estimated population in the wild: 1000-2000 pairs, increasing
 Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 2005: none 2006: none
 Number of birds imported: 2005: none 2006: none

Name of species: *Buteo buteo*
 Number of birds in captivity: 12
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 100%
 imported: 0 %
 captive-bred: 0 %
 Estimated population in the wild: 20-21.000 pairs, increasing
 Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 2005: none 2006: none
 Number of birds imported: 2005: none 2006: none

Name of species: *Aquila chrysaetos*
 Number of birds in captivity: 4
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 0 %
 imported: 100%
 captive-bred: 0 %
 Estimated population in the wild: 3-5 pairs, stable
 Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 2005: none 2006: none
 Number of birds imported: 2005: none 2006: none

Name of species: *Falco tinnunculus*
 Number of birds in captivity: 31
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 70%
 imported: 0 %
 captive-bred: 30%
 Estimated population in the wild: 2000-3000 pairs, declining
 Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 2005: none 2006: none
 Number of birds imported: 2005: none 2006: none

Name of species: *Falco biarmicus*
 Number of birds in captivity: 20
 Origin of birds: (%) captured from the wild: 0 %
 imported: 60%
 captive-bred: 40%
 Estimated population in the wild: None

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	2005: none	2006: none
Number of birds imported:	2005: none	2006: none

Name of species:	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	
Number of birds in captivity:	13	
Origin of birds: (%)	captured from the wild:	0 %
	imported:	66%
	Captive-bred:	34%
Estimated population in the wild:	None	
Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	2005: none	2006: none
Number of birds imported:	2005: none	2006: 1

Name of species:	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
Number of birds in captivity:	221	
Origin of birds: (%)	captured from the wild:	0 %
	imported:	24%
	captive-bred:	76%
Estimated population in the wild:	2-4 pairs	
Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	2005: none	2006: none
Number of birds imported:	2005: 3	2006: none

Name of species:	<i>Falco peregrinus x rusticolus</i>	
Number of birds in captivity:	16	
Origin of birds: (%)	captured from the wild:	0 %
	imported:	60%
	captive-bred:	40%
Estimated population in the wild:	None	
Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	2005: none	2006: none
Number of birds imported:	2005: none	2006: none

4. Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III)

Name of species	Number of licences	Number of individuals
MAMMALS		
<i>Erinaceus concolor</i>	1	1
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	2	2
<i>Castor fiber</i>	1	26
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	1	1
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	1	?
BIRDS		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	77	?
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5	?
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	3	72+
<i>Anser anser</i>	1	1
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	1	2
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	2	28
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1	1
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	1
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	2	?
<i>Apus apus</i>	1	?
<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	1
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1	1
<i>Passer montanus</i>	1	1

<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	1
AMPHIBIANS		
<i>Rana esculenta</i>	3	800
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	1	40
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	1	40
FISHES		
<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>	1	70
INVERTEBRATES		
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	1	2

4.1. The following species included in Appendix III are subject to hunting on seasonal basis, by Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 79/2004. (V. 4.) FVM (amended by Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 25/2005. (VI. 25.) FVM).

Lepus capensis, Meles meles, Mustela putorius, Martes foina, Cervus elaphus, Cervus dama, Cervus nippon, Capreolus capreolus, Ovis musimon,

Anser fabalis, Anser albifrons, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas crecca, Anas querquedula, Aythya ferina, Bucephala clangula, Phasianus colchicus, Perdix perdix, Fulica atra, Scolopax rusticola, Streptopelia decaocto.

(For additional information see table 1.)

4.2. The following species included in Appendix III are protected by control quota system, length limit and closed season by Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 78/1997 (XI. 4.) FM and Joint Decree of Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Environment, No. 73/1997. (X. 28.) FM-KTM (amended by Joint Decree of Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Environment, No. 5/2002. (I. 12.) FVM-KöM).

Acipenser ruthenus
Aspius aspius
Silurus glanis
Stizostedion volgense
Astacus astacus

(For additional information see table 2.)

4.3. The following species included in Appendix III, are protected by control quota system by Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 78/1997 (XI. 4.) FM.

Coregonus lavarettus (introduced – without success)
Coregonus albula (introduced – without success)
Abramis ballerus
Abramis sapo
Vimba vimba
Chondrostoma nasus
Pelecus cultratus
Gobius fluviatilis
Gobius kessleri

4.4. The following species included in Appendix III are strictly protected in Hungary by Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

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Eudontomyzon mariae
Eudontomyzon danfordi
Hucho hucho
Zingel zingel
Zingel streber
Barbus meridionalis
Aythya nyroca
Bonasa bonasia
Chettusia gregaria
Limosa limosa
Numenius arquata
Tringa totanus
Emberiza hortulana
Microtus oeconomus
Lynx lynx

4.5. All other species included in Appendix III, that are found in Hungary, are protected by Decree No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) KöM on the Protected and Strictly Protected Species of Flora and Fauna, Determination of the Range of Strictly Protected Caves, Furthermore Species of Nature Conservation Significance of European Community.

The edible snail (*Helix pomatia*) is protected by an annual quota system, and closed season.

Annual quota: 2000 t.

It is allowed to collect these snails until 15th June each year.

1188,795 t were collected in 2005, and 1354,424 t were collected in 2006.

5. Exceptions concerning the use of means for capture and killing as specified in Appendix IV

In accordance with the reservation made when depositing the instrument of ratification:

- *Lepus capensis*, *Meles meles*, *Mustela putorius*, *Martes foina*, *Anser fabalis*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas querquedula*, *Aythya ferina*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Phasianus colchicus*, *Perdix perdix*, *Fulica atra*, *Scolopax rusticola*, *Streptopelia decaocto* can be shot with semiautomatic weapon.
- *Cervus elaphus*, *Cervus dama*, *Cervus nippon*, *Capreolus capreolus*, *Ovis musimon* are catchable by anaesthetic bait and ammunition under special circumstances.
- *Lepus capensis* and *Phasianus colchicus* are allowed to be caught by nets.
- All birds (except strictly protected species) are allowed to be caught by nets for ringing.
- No other licence.

Table 1. - Hunting season (01.03 – 28.02) and annual bag of game species in hunting seasons 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, which included on Appendix III.

Species	Hunting season	Annual Bag in hunting season 2005/2006.	Annual Bag in hunting season 2006/2007.
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	01.09. – 31.12.	138,070	110,847
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	01.09. – 28.02.	542	673
<i>Martes foina</i>	01.09. – 28.02.	886	869
<i>Meles meles</i>	01.06. – 28.02.	3,458	3,570
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	♂ and ♀ 01.09.–31.01. juv. 01.09-28.02	36,697	31,957
<i>Cervus dama</i>	♂ 01.10.–31.01. ♀ and juv. 01.10-28.02	8,903	8,403
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	♂ 15.04.–30.09. ♀ and juv. 01.10.-28.02.	89,920	80,645
<i>Ovis musimon</i>	01.09. – 28.02.	2,781	2,283
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	01.10. – 31.01. in Békés, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar county and in Szolnok county partly (eastwards from Tisza river): 01.12. – 31.01.	3,681	2,412
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	01.10. – 31.01. in Békés, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar county and in Szolnok county partly (eastwards from Tisza river): 01.12. – 31.01.	1,908	2,920
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	01.09. – 31.01.	44,864	52,952
<i>Anas crecca</i>	01.09. – 31.01.	2,204	3,253
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	no open season since 2004.	121	0
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	01.10. – 31.01.	339	434
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	01.10. – 31.01.	35	86
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	01.10. – 28.02., hen only with licence	474,042	361,986
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	01.10. – 31.12. only with licence	2,909	2,869
<i>Fulica atra</i>	01.09. – 31.01.	2,985	3,326
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	01.03. – 10.04.	8,986	8,133
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	15.08. – 28.02.	51,899	46,589

Table 2. - Closed season, length limit and quota of fishes and crayfishes which are included on Appendix III.

Fishes	Closed season	Length limit	Quota (specimens by day)
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	01.03.-30.06.	40 cm	3
<i>Aspius aspius</i>	01.03.-30.04.	40 cm	3
<i>Silurus glanis</i>	02.05.-15.06.	50 cm	3
<i>Stizostedion volgense</i>	01.03.-30.04.	20 cm	3
<i>Astacus astacus</i>	16.10.-31.05.	10 cm	-

ICELAND / ISLANDE**1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES**

Iceland did not grant any exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species in the biennium 2005-2006.

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population

No exceptions granted for the biennium 2005-2006.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

No exceptions granted for the biennium 2005-2006.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)1

Name of the species

Exceptions made

No exceptions made for the biennium 2003-2004.

Exceptions granted for 2005-2006:

Larus fuscus (2006), Unlimited number; method: poison; issued for three months; purpose: preventing damage and research.

Exceptions granted for 2007-2008:

Larus fuscus (2007), 600 pairs; method: poison; issued for one month; purpose: preventing damage and research.

Larus fuscus (2008), Unlimited number; method: net and trap; issued for seven months; purpose: preventing damage.

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

No exceptions made for the biennium 2003-2004.

See above for use of means for capture and killing for 2005-2008.

LITHUANIA/ LITUANIE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

No exceptions were made for strictly protected flora species.

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	1	69	d	iv	birds were ringed in their nests	None
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	1	2	c	iv	Live traps	None
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	1	~20	c	iv	Hands, live traps	None
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	1	~10	c	iv	Hands, live traps	None

3. No EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)⁵

Name of the species	Exceptions made
<i>Bison bonasus</i>	2 licences to kill one unhealthy female and one unhealthy male
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1 exception granted for capturing 15 individuals for research (iv).
<i>Turdus merula</i>	1 exception granted for capturing 15 individuals for research (iv).

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Insects	1	~10	d	Automatic light trap with poison	None

⁵

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

POLAND / POLOGNE

Some decisions are under the references of voivods of particular voivodeships

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES (APPENDIX I)

Table 1.1 (year 2005)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ⁶	Impact on population
<i>Trapa natans</i>	2	----	Hold o fish ponds	none
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	1	1000	A (research)	none
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	1	1050	A (research)	none

Table 1.2 (year 2006)

<i>Luronium natans</i>	1	----	A (research)	none
<i>Thesium ebracteatum</i>	2	5	A (research)	none
<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Salvinia natans</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Lindernia procumbens</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Luronium natans</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	1	2	A (research)	none
<i>Apium repens</i>	1	2	A (research)	none

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Table 2.1 (year 2005)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Permitted actions (a to f)	Reasons (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Mammals:						
<i>Sicista betulina</i>	2	555	c, d	i, v	put down	none
<i>Canis lupus</i>	10	30	a, c,	ii, iii, iv		none
<i>Chiroptera</i>	6	----	c	iv (research)	nets	none
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1	20	c	iv (research)	nets	none
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	2	----	c	iv (research)	nets	none
<i>Myotis daubentanii</i>	2	33	c	iv (research)	nets	none
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	100	c	iv (research)	nets	none
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1	600	observations	iv (research)		none
Birds:						
<i>Crex crex</i>	1	10	c	iv (reintroduction)		none
<i>Burhinus oediceramus</i>	1	3	c	iv		none

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Permitted actions (a to f)	Reasons (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	3	160	c, f	iv (research dislocation of juvenile, ringing, taking pictures and filming)	found dead	none
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	2	b (to scaring on the roads), c, f	i, iv	found dead	none
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	1	100	c	iv (observations)	hand (60), traps (40)	none
<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	2	52	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1	80	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	2	81	c	iv (ringing, transportation)		none
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Egretta alba</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	30	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	1	4000	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	1	40000	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2	-----	b, c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Brania leucopsis</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1	4000	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2	2006	b (6-to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2	4010	b (10-to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	1	140	b	i		none
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	1	----	c, d	i		none
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	501	c, d	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	1	500	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	500	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	20000	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	2	504	b (4-to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	2	160	b (10-to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	1	100	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1	2000	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2	508	b (8-to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	1	20	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1	500	c	iv (ringing)		none
						none

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Permitted actions (a to f)	Reasons (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	17	97	f (transportation dead, dislocation juveniles)	iv (9-preparation, 19-import hunting trophies from Belarus and Russia), 69-dislocation juveniles) reintroduction		import hunting trophies from Belarus and Russia – in Poland none Reintroduction - positive
<i>Coccothraustes coccyzoides</i>	2	3	b (to scaring on the roads), c	i, iv (transportation)		none
<i>Crex crex</i>	2	52	b (to scaring on the roads),	i, iv (ringing)		none
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	1	50	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Calidris alba</i>	1	80	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Calidris minima</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	1	150	c	iv (ringing)		none
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	1	800	c	iv (ringing)		none
Amphibians:						
<i>Rana arvalis</i>	5	-----	a, c,	i, iv (100-killing and preparation, getting hold on the roads, research)	traps	none
<i>Rana lessonae</i>	1	30	c	iv (research)	traps	none
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	5	-----	c	iv (30-research, 20-reintroduction, 10-breeding)	traps	none
<i>Bombina orientalis</i>	5	-----	c	i, iv (research, to scaring on the roads)	traps	none
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	5	-----	c	iv (research, breeding)	traps	none
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	2	-----	c	i, iv (research, to scaring on the roads)	traps	none
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	2	-----	c	i, iv (research, to scaring on the roads)	traps	none
Reptiles:						
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	1	-----	c	iv (research)	traps	none
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	3	-----	c	iv (415-research, 7-ringing, dislocation of juveniles)	traps	none
Invertebrates:						
<i>Panurginus mniszechii</i>	1	25	c	iv (research)		none
<i>Carabus</i>	1	-----	a, c	iv (killing, research)	traps	none
<i>Bombus</i>	2	-----	a, c	iv (research, preparation)		none
<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	2	-----	a	iv (destruction nests)		none

According to the Regulation of the Minister of the Environmental on native wild fauna species protection of 28th September 2004 - for the following species were made protected zones in breeding and regular staying sites. Entering and carrying out any activities within these areas without permission are prohibited.

Species	strictly protected zone	partially protected zone	
	max distance from the places of reproduction and regular habitation	protection within the time-limit	protection within the time-limit
<i>Nehalennia speciosa</i>	100	all year	-
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Circus gallicus</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	forested part of each island where is a nesting place	-	-
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	nesting colony	-	-
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	100	all year	500
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	All settled tree with hollow	all year	500
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	-	-	500
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	200	all year	500
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	200	all year	500
Mammalia			
CHIROPTERA			
<i>Eliomys quercinus</i>	25 ha	all year	-
<i>Canis lupus</i>	-	-	500
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	-	-	500

Actions permitted:

- a deliberate killing
- b deliberate damage or destruction of breeding and resting sites
- c deliberate capture and keeping
- d deliberate disturbance of wild fauna
- e deliberate destruction or taking of eggs
- f possession and internal trade

Reasons for issuing licenses:

- i 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 (which?)
- iv for the purposes of research and education, repopulation, 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
- vi falconry (falconry is dealt with separately)

3A. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species):

Name of species: *Falco cherrug*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 2 total in 2005-2006

Origin of birds: 0% captured from the wild in Poland

0% imported

100% reared in captivity

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none 2005-2006.

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none 2005-2006.

Means authorised for capture: none.

Controls involved: According to the Hunter's Law Act of 13th October 1995 falconry is allowed for the members of Polish Hunting Association on the basis of the permit only. Permits concerning birds of prey are issued in certain circumstances by Minister of the Environment. Permits for import, export or re-export of birds of prey are issued by the Chief Nature Conservator in Ministry of the Environment who represents in fact the CITES authority in Poland.

3B. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species):

Name of species: *Falco peregrinus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 6 total in 2005-2006

Origin of birds: 0% captured from the wild in Poland

50% imported

50% reared in captivity

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none 2005-2006

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): 3 in 2006

Means authorised for capture: none

Controls involved: According to the Hunter's Law Act of 13th October 1995 falconry is allowed for the members of Polish Hunting Association on the basis of the permit only. Permits concerning birds of prey are issued in certain circumstances by Minister of the Environment. Permits for import, export or re-export of birds of prey are issued by the Chief Nature Conservator in Ministry of the Environment who represents in fact the CITES authority in Poland.

3C. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species):

Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 9 total in 2005-2006

Origin of birds: 0% captured from the wild in Poland

11% (1 individual) imported

88% (8 individuals) reared in captivity

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none in 2005-2006

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): 1 in 2006

Means authorised for capture: none

Controls involved: According to the Hunter's Law Act of 13th October 1995 falconry is allowed for the members of Polish Hunting Association on the basis of the permit only. Permits concerning birds of prey are issued in certain circumstances by Minister of the Environment. Permits for import, export or re-export of birds of prey are issued by the Chief Nature Conservator in Ministry of the Environment who represents in fact the CITES authority in Poland.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)⁷

Table 4.1 (year 2005)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons
Mammals:			
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	3	5	found dead and preparation (research), import
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	3	31	research, preparation
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	1	3	research (preparation)
<i>Castor fiber</i>	2	2	research (preparation)
<i>Halichoerus grampus</i>	1	10	dislocation (preparation)
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	2	research
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1	1	found dead and preparation
<i>Castor fiber</i>	1	1	found dead and preparation
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	1	1	dislocation
Birds:			
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	13	32	killing, research, preparation
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	----	research
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1	----	research
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	10	----	dislocation, export, keeping, destruction nests
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	3	----	dislocation, import, keeping, destruction nests
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	2	2	preparation
<i>Larus canus</i>	1	----	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	2	----	taking of eggs
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	3	12	capture and keeping, preparation
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	3	387	247-killing, preventing serious damage to fisheries
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1	10	capture
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	10	capture
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1	20	export
<i>Strix aluco</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Parus major</i>	1	----	scaring
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	1	----	scaring
<i>Apus apus</i>	1	----	destruction nests
Amphibians:			
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	1	54	capture, 4-killing, 50-research
<i>Paleobates fuscus</i>	1	5	capture and keeping
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	1	4	capture
<i>Rana esculenta</i>	1	4	capture
Reptiles:			
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	3	9	capture, keeping, research
Invertebrates:			
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	2	753t	for comestible and trade
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	1	----	capture, killing and preparation

⁷ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

Table 4.2 (year 2006)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons
Mammals:			
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	1	27	capture and keeping (research)
<i>Castor fiber</i>	2	2	killing, dislocation
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	4	10	keeping and research
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2	----	keeping and research
Birds:			
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	1	1	import
<i>Columba livia</i>	4	----	destruction nests, capture, 30-research
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	2	4	import
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	6	----	dislocation, preparation
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	4	5	dislocation, preparation, import
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	2	----	capture, keeping, research
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	8	----	dislocation, preparation, keeping dead
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	11	----	destruction nests, 30-research, 6-export, import
<i>Parus major</i>	2	11	keeping and research, preparation
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	2	2	preparation
<i>Apus apus</i>	2	----	destruction nests, preparation
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1		destruction nests
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1	1	export
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	1	1	export
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	3	7	preparation, dislocation
<i>Strix aluco</i>	4	----	preparation
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	31	30-research,
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	2	preparation
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1	30	research
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1	1	keeping
<i>Asio otus</i>	2	2	preparation
<i>Pica pica</i>	1	30	keeping, research
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	1	1	import
<i>Tardona tardona</i>	1	----	płoszenie
<i>Otis tarda</i>	2	21	keeping, 20-import
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	1	18 nests	destruction nests
<i>Apus apus</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Glauclidium passerinum</i>	1	1	import
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	----	destruction nests
<i>Parus palustris</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Tyta alba</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1	1	import
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	1	preparation
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	69	killing
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	1	480	capture, research
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	1	4	import
<i>Larus canus</i>	1	----	taking of eggs
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	4	----	taking of eggs, research
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	1	----	taking of eggs
Amphibians:			
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	6	----	capture, keeping, research, protection
<i>Rana lessonae</i>	4	----	capture, keeping, research, protection
<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	4	----	capture, keeping, research, protection
<i>Rana esculenta</i>	5	----	capture, keeping, research, protection
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	5	----	capture, keeping, research, protection

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons
<i>Paleobates fuscus</i>	3	----	research, protection
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	3	----	protection, research
<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	5	----	research, 200-d is locat ion
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1	----	research
Reptiles:			
<i>Locerta vivipara</i>	2	----	research
<i>Locerta agilis</i>	2	----	research
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	3	----	research, preparation
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	2	----	preparation, research
<i>Vipera berus</i>	2	----	preparation, research
Invertebrates:			
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	2	3t	for comestible and trade
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	2	3	preparation
<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	1	1000	capture, keeping, import, selling

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

In 2003-2004 were used: traps and nets as prohibited means and methods of killing and capture.

5.1 (YEAR 2005)

Name of species	No. of number	No. of species	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Mammals:					
<i>Choroptera</i>	6	-----	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1	20	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis daubentani</i>	2	33	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	100	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Barbastella barbastella</i>	2	-----	d 9-research)	10 (nets)	none
Amphibians:					
<i>Paleobates fuscus</i>	1	5	d (breeding)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	1	10	d (breeding)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	1	2	d (breeding)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	2	3	d (research, breeding)	10 (nets)	none

5.2 (YEAR 2006)

Name of species	No. of number	No. of species	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Mammals:					
<i>Canis lupus</i>	9	14	b	shooting	none
<i>Chiroptera</i>	14	---	d (research, observation, filming)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaes</i>	2	----	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2	-----	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	5	-----	d (research, preparation)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	2	210	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2	---	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	1	600	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1	50	d (research)	10 (nets)	none

<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	1	100	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1	200	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
<i>Myotis natenter ii</i>	1	200	d (research)	10 (nets)	none
Birds:					
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	1	100	d (observations)	11 (40-traps)	none
Amphibians:					
<i>Rana arvalis</i>	5	-----	a (getting hold on the road), d (research),	11 (traps)	none
<i>Rana dalmata</i>	1	30	d (research)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	5	---	d (research, breeding, reintroduction)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	5	---	a (scaring on the road), d (research)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	5	-----	d (research, breeding)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	2	-----	a (scaring on the road), d (research)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	2	----	a (scaring on the road), d (research)	11 (traps)	none
Reptiles:					
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	1	---	d (research)	11 (traps)	none
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	3	---	d (415-research, ringing, dislocation)	11 (traps)	none
Invertebrates:					
<i>Carabus</i>	1	-----	d (research)	11 (traps)	none

SLOVAKIA/ SLOVAQUIE**THE REPORT RELATES TO THE YEARS 2005-2006
AND TO THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AS THE CONTRACTING PARTY OF THE BERN
CONVENTION****Introduction:**

The Slovak Republic is the contracting party to the Bern Convention since January 1997.

The national legislation relevant for implementation of the Bern Convention in the period covered by the Biennial report (2005-2006):

- Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended ([valid since January 1st, 2003](#));
- Order No. 24/2003 Coll. by which is executed the Act No. 543/2002 Coll. [as amended](#) (valid since February 1st, 2003);
- Act No. 237/2002 Coll. on Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and on the Amending and Complementing of certain Acts as amended (valid till March 30th 2005);
- Act No. 15/2005 Coll. on Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on the Amending and Complementing of certain Acts as amended (valid since April 1st 2005)
- Order No. 346/2002 Coll. to implement some provisions of the Act No. 237/2002 Coll. ([valid till March 31st, 2005](#));
- Order No. 110/2005 Coll. to implement some provisions of the Act No. 15/2005 Coll. ([valid since April 1st, 2005](#));
- Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment and on change and amending of some acts (valid since [February 1st, 2005](#))
- Act No. 23/1962 Coll. on Hunting as amended ;
- Order No. 172/1975 Coll. as amended;
- Act No. 139/2002 Coll. on Fishing;
- Order No. 283/2002 Coll. on Fishing (valid since till April 14th 2006);
- Order No. 185/2006 Coll. on Fishing (valid since April 15th 2006);
- Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Water Protection ([valid since July 1st, 2004](#)).

The following authority is competent to report on derogations issued according to the Article 9 of the Bern Convention:

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Department of Nature and Landscape Protection
(Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava 1, Slovakia)

Data has been compiled in cooperation with the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (the expert body of the Ministry for nature protection) and collected also from 8 regional environmental offices (that have specified responsibilities with respect to approve the research/survey of protected parts of nature and landscape and to issue exceptions from the territorial/species protection).

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Tab. 1.1 (2005)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (if practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ⁸	Impact on population
<i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i>	1	?	A (research)	Small number
<i>Ligularia sibirica</i>	1	Seeds Parts of plants	A (research)	Small number
<i>Onosma tornensis</i>	1	Parts of plants	A (research)	Small number

Tab. 1.2 (2006)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (if practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ⁹	Impact on population
<i>Carex saxatilis</i>	1	Maximum 2	A (research)	Small number
<i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i>	1	Maximum 2	A (research)	Small number
<i>Ferula sadleriana</i>	1	Maximum 2	A (research)	Small number
<i>Onosma brenonis</i>	1	Maximum 2	A (research)	Small number

Note:

Approvals are often issued for the sake of making inventory of species occurring in the specified area. In these cases the applicant does not ask to permit collect the concrete species but of the order or family. Therefore in the tables (in the part 1, 2 and 4) of this report there are indications of these exceptions (without stating which species are concerned), in many of these cases the exception does not concern the species listed in the appendices of the Bern Convention.

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Tab 2.1 (2005)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (if practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Mammals						
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	68	68 (35 realized)	a	v	Regulation shooting	None
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	9	9 (0 realized)	a	ii	Protective shooting	None
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, data collection on occurrence of animals	None
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, Collection of data,	None
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1	?	c, d	i, v	Research of infection of bats	None
<i>Mammalia</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Visual observation	None
<i>Chiroptera</i>	2	?	c, d	iv	Capture with nets and release	None
Birds						
<i>Halietetus albicilla</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Population dynamics	None

⁸ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

⁹ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

research						
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	2	?	d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Aves sp.</i>	6	?	d	iv	Visual observation, monitoring	None
<i>Aves sp.</i>	1	?	d	iii	Destroying of nests during nesting period in the Sliač airport area	None
Reptiles						
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	1	1-2	b, c, d	iv	monitoring, morfometry analysis of populations	None
<i>Amphibia, Reptilia sp.</i>	6	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, Capture and release	none
Fish						
<i>Pisces sp.</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	none
Butterflies						
<i>Maculinea sp.</i>	4	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals	None
Insects						
<i>Orthoptera</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Odonata</i>	4	?	c, d	iv	Collection and release	None
<i>Coleoptera</i>	4	?	c, d	iv	Collection and release	None

Tab. 2.2 (2006)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (if practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Mammals						
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	69	69 (14 realized)	a	v	Regulation shooting	None
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	8	8 (2 realized)	a	ii	Protective shooting	None
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	2	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, genetics research	None
<i>Felis sylvestris</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, data collection on occurrence of animals	None
<i>Sorex alpinus, Sicista betulina, Microtus talricus</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, data collection on occurrence of animals	None
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	3	?	b, d	i, iv, v	Monitoring, data collection on occurrence of animals	None
<i>Mammalia</i>	2	?	c, d	iv	Visual observation	None
<i>Chiroptera</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	Capture with nets and release	None
Birds						
<i>Merops apiaster, Riparia riparia</i>	1	?	b	i, iii	Destroying of nests (reclamation of quarry)	None
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Otis tarda</i>	1	?	c, d	i, iv	Monitoring, veterinary care	None
<i>Aves sp.</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, ringing	None
<i>Aves sp.</i>	3	?	d	iii	Disturbance and flushing in the airport area	None
Reptiles						
<i>Lacerta viridis, Lacerta muralis, Lacerta agilis</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Parasitic research	None
Fish						
<i>Pisces sp.</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	monitoring	none
Butterflies						
<i>Butterflies sp.</i>	2	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
Insects						
<i>Orthoptera</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Coleoptera</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring, collection and release	None

Annelidae

<i>Hirundo medicinalis</i>	1	?	c	iv	Therapeutic purpose	None
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3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

General remark: as Slovak republic is since 15.2004 member of European Union, in this meaning "import" is only situation if the bird is brought from abroad on EU, so movement of bird among member states of EU is not recognised as import and we do not issue any certificate.

Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **11 individuals**

Origin of birds: **55 % (6 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

0 % (0 individuals) imported

27 % (3 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **1600-1800 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: *Aquila chrysaetos*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **17 individuals**

Origin of birds: **0 % (0 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

0 % (0 individuals) imported

17 % (3 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **90 - 95 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2003: **none**

2004: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: *Falco cherrug*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **32 individuals**

Origin of birds: **0 % (0 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

0 % (0 individuals) imported

37 % (12 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **10 - 40 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2003: **none**

2004: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: *Falco peregrinus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **24 individuals**

Origin of birds: **0 % (0 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

0 % (0 individuals) imported

33 % (8 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **1 - 24 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2003: **none**

2004: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)¹⁰**Table 4.1 (2005)**

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Birds	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 permission for killing of 50 specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
Mammals	
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals
<i>Castor fiber</i>	1 permission for move
<i>Bison bonasus</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals

¹⁰ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

Table 4.2 (2006)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Birds	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 permission for killing of 200 specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
Mammals	
<i>Lynx lynx</i> , <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> <i>tatica</i>	1 permission for genetics research
<i>Neomys fodiens</i> , <i>N. anomalus</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals
<i>Bison bonasus</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals
Reptiles	
<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	1 permission for monitoring and genetics research

Notes:

In 2005-2006 (as a result of amending of hunting legislation– the Order No. 172/1975 Coll. and of adoption of the Order No. 24/2003 Coll.) the following species of the Appendix III, naturally occurring in Slovakia, were subject to “partial protection” (with stated hunting season or stated protected season respectively):

- *Lepus capensis* hunting season : 1.11. – 31.12.
- *Martes foina* 1.12. – 28./29. 2.
- *Martes martes* 1.12. – 28./29. 2.
- *Meles meles* 1.9. – 31.11.
- *Putorius (Mustela) putorius* 1.10. – 28./29.2.
- *Cervus elaphus* 1.9. – 31.12.
- *Capreolus capreolus* 1.9. – 30.11. females, 16.5.-30.9. – males
- *Bonasa bonasia* 1.10. – 15.11., males only
- *Streptopelia decaocto* 1.8. – 31.12.
- *Fulica atra* 1.10. – 16.1.
- *Scolopax rusticola* 16.3. – 30. 4.
- *Anser albifrons* 16.10. – 15.1.
- *Anser fabalis* 16.10. – 15.1.
- *Anser anser* 16.10. – 15.1.
- *Anas platyrhynchos* 16. 9. – 15.1.

Since April 2005 all species of the Appendix II and Appendix III were protected species according to the Act No. 139/2002 Coll. and Order No. 185/2006 Coll. and at the same time the following fish species naturally occurring in Slovakia were subject to the legislation of fishing:

- *Acipenser ruthenus* protected 15.3.-31.5, length limit 45 cm
- *Thymallus thymallus* protected 1.1. – 31.5., length limit 27 cm
- *Hucho hucho* protected 1.1. – 31.10.*, length limit 70 cm
- *Abramis ballerus* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 20 cm
- *Abramis sapa* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 20 cm
- *Aspius aspius* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 40 cm
- *Chondrostoma nasus* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 30 cm
- *Gobio albipinnatus* angling all year
- *Leucaspis delineatus* angling all year
- *Siluris glanis* protected 15.3.- 15.6., length limit 70 cm
- *Cottus poecilopus* protected 15.3.-31.5., no length limit

* in the River Dunajec and Poprad protected 1.1.-31.8.

5. **EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV**

Tab. 4 (2005/2006)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
<i>Chiroptera</i>	2	?	iv	Nets	1. none – released after catching 2. Only few individuals taken from wild for lyssa-virus research
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	1	?	i, iii	Snare	None, released

SWITZERLAND SUISSE

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ¹¹	Impact sur la population
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Pas de dérogations

2. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES (ANNEXE II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
Canis lupus						
2003	1 ¹	1	a	ii	tir	aucun
2004	-					
2005	-					
2006	2 ²	2	a	ii	tir	aucun

¹ Autorité qui a délivré l'autorisation: Canton du Valais

Autorité qui a effectué le tir: le tir n'a pas été effectué

² Autorité qui a délivré l'autorisation: Canton du Valais

Autorité qui a effectué le tir: Inspectorat de la chasse du Canton du Valais

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

Pour chaque espèce utilisée en fauconnerie, indiquez (en employant une feuille par espèce) :

Nom de l'espèce :

Nombre d'oiseaux tenus en captivité (après l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention) :

Origine des oiseaux : 0% capturés à l'état sauvage dans le pays importés

100% élevés en captivité

Population sauvage estimée (dans le pays) :

Nombre d'oiseaux capturés à l'état sauvage chaque année :

Nombre d'oiseaux importés (indiquez le pays d'origine) :

Moyens de capture autorisés :

Contrôles effectués :

¹¹ A – recherche/éducation/repeuplement ou réintroduction
B – exploitation
C – autre intérêt public prioritaire (lequel ?)

4. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES (ANNEXE III)

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
<i>Lynx lynx</i> :	
2003	1 ¹
2006	1 ²
<i>Mergus merganser</i> :	
2003 - 2006	divers ³
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> :	
2003 - 2006	divers ³

¹ Autorité qui a délivré l'autorisation: Canton de Fribourg

Autorité qui a effectué le tir: Inspectorat de la chasse du Canton de Fribourg

² Autorité qui a délivré l'autorisation: Canton de Vaud

Autorité qui a effectué le tir: Inspectorat de la chasse du Canton de Vaud

³ Les autorités cantonales peuvent délivrer des autorisation pour des tirs de régulation seulement si le dommage est établi et que d'autres mesures ne peuvent être appliquées. Le nombre d'autorisation délivrés n'est pas recensé au niveau fédéral.

Pour les autres espèces, voir la Statistique fédérale de la chasse: <http://www.wild.unizh.ch/jagdst/>

5. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LES MOYENS DE CAPTURE ET DE MISE A MORT ENUMERES DANS L'ANNEXE IV

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (approx.)	Motifs	Méthodes employées	Impact sur la population
Sanglier			B	7	aucun
Oiseaux: divers espèces	divers		d	10	aucun

¹ Les oiseaux ont été bagués et relâchés, mais pas tués. Si questions, contacter la Station ornithologique suisse: www.vogelwarte.ch