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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

31st meeting
31e Réunion

Stgrasbourg, 29 November - 2 December 2011
Strasbourg, 29 novembre – 2 décembre 2011

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BIENNIAL REPORTS (2009-2010)
RAPPORTS BIENNAUX (2009-2010)

Memorandum drawn up by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity

Note du Secrétariat Général établie par
la Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, de la Culture et de la Diversité

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ARMENIA / ARMENIE

2009թ.

In accordance with the order of The Minister of nature Protection of RA about amateur hunting permission in the huntinglands of RA territory /excepting special conservation areas/

1. Coturnix coturnix– up to 30 000 individuals
2. Columba oenas and Columba palumbus, Streptopelia turtur – up to 2000 individuals
3. Charadriiformes– up to2000 individuals
4. Anas platyrhynchos, Aythya ferina, Anas crecca և Anas querquedula և Fulica atra, Gallinula chloropus/ - up to 10000 individuals
5. Alectoris chuker- up to 3000 species
6. Lepus europaeus – up to 500 individuals
7. Vulpes vulpes up to - 2000 individuals

- Inlimited amateur hunting - Canis lupus, Canis aureus, Corbus corone, Pica pica
- Industrial hunting - Astacus leptodactylus- up to 471 tons

2010.

In accordance with the order of The Minister of Nature Protection of RA about amateur hunting permission in the huntinglands of RA territory /excepting special conservation areas/

1. Coturnix coturnix – up to 30 000 individuals
2. Columba oenas և -Columba palumbus, Streptopelia turtur up to 2000 individuals
3. Charadriiformes- up to 2000 individuals
4. Anas platyrhynchos, Aythya ferina, Anas crecca և Anas querquedula Fulica atra, Gallinula chloropus - up to 10 000 individuals
5. Alectoris chuker - up to 3000 individuals
6. Lepus europaeus- up to 500 individuals
7. Vulpes vulpes - up to 2000 individuals
8. Allauda arvensis, Melanocrypha bimacula – up to 2000 individuals
9. Sturnus vulgaris – up to 2000 individuals
10. Turdus merula, Turdus piralis – up to 2000 individuals
11. Merops apiaster – up to 2000 individuals
12. Sus scrofa – up to 50 individuals
13. Martens foina – up to 500 individuals

- Inlimited amateur hunting - Canis lupus, Canis aureus.

Industrial hunting

- Astacus leptodactylus – up to 911 tons

In 2010 there was given the following Invasive Aliane Plants permission for NAS Institute of Botany science research in the Republic of Armenia

1. Ailanthus altissima
2. Alliaria petiolata
3. Amaranthus retroflexus
4. Ambrosia artemisiifolia

5. Anthemis cotula
6. Anthemis triumfettii
7. Arctium palladinii
8. Artemisia vulgaris
9. Cardaria boissieri
10. Cardaria draba
11. Carduus hamulosus
12. Acroptilon repens
13. Carduus nutans
14. Centaurea behen
15. Acer ibericum
16. Centaurea diffusa
17. Centaurea iberica
18. Centaurea solstitialis
19. Chenopodium botrys
20. Chondrilla juncea
21. Circaea lutetiana
22. Cirsium anatolicum
23. Cirsium arvense
24. Cirsium congestum
25. Cirsium incanum
26. Cirsium vulgare
27. Acer negundo
28. Conium maculatum
29. Conyza canadensis
30. Crupina vulgaris
31. Descurainia sophia
32. Erigeron acer
33. Erodium cicutarium
34. Euclidium syriacum
35. Euphorbia seguieriana
36. Galinsoga ciliata
37. Galinsoga parviflora
38. Geranium tuberosum
39. Glechoma hederacea
40. Gleditschia triacanthos
41. Helianthus tuberosus
42. Heracleum antasiaticum
43. Heracleum sosnowskyi
44. Heracleum trachyloma
45. Impatiens glandulifera
46. Iva xanthifolia
47. Leontodon hispidus
48. Lepidium latifolium
49. Lepidium ruderale
50. Leucanthemum vulgare
51. Lythrum salicaria
52. Onopordum acanthium
53. Papaver macrostomum
54. Peganum harmala
55. Picris hieracioides
56. Polygonum alpinum
57. Populus alba
58. Rhynchocorys orientalis
59. Robinia pseudoacacia
60. Salix caprea
61. Sanicula europaea

62. Scandix stellata
63. Sigesbeckia orientalis
64. Silybum marianum
65. Solidago virgaurea
66. Sonchus oleraceus
67. Tagetes minima
68. Tanacetum parthenium
69. Tanacetum vulgare
70. Tribulus terrestris
71. Tripleurospermum caucasicum
72. Tripleurospermum transcaucasicum
73. Veratrum album
74. Verbascum georgicum
75. Verbascum laxum
76. Xanthium italicum
77. Xanthium spinosum
78. Xanthium strumarium
79. Medicago truncatula
80. Medicago rigidula
81. Medicago papillosa
82. Melilotus officinalis
83. Aegilops biuncialis
84. Aegilops columnaris
85. Aegilops cylindrica
86. Aegilops tauschii
87. Aegilops triuncialis
88. Aegilops triaristata
89. Henrardia persica
90. Taeniatherum crinitum
91. Agropyron desertorum
92. Elymus caninus
93. Elymus caucasicus
94. Eremopyrum bonaepartis
95. Eremopyrum distans
96. Eremopyrum orientale
97. Eremopyrum triticeum
98. Hordeum brevisubulatum
99. Hordeum bulbosum
100. Medicago lupulina
101. Medicago minima
102. Medicago sativa
103. Trifolium phleoides
104. Trifolium campestre
105. Trifolium repens
106. Trifolium pratense
107. Trifolium trichocephalum
108. Trifolium canescens
109. Trifolium fragiferum
110. Trifolium strepens
111. Trifolium medium
112. Trifolium aureum
113. Trifolium caucasicum
114. Trifolium ambiguum
115. Lotus goebelia

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

DATA GATHERED AND ANALYZED BY MARTIN STRNAD[1] AND ALENA VACÁTKOVÁ[2]

INTRODUCTORY TEXT PREPARED BY ALENA DOSTÁLOVÁ[1] AND ALENA VACÁTKOVÁ[2]

1 - Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection o the Czech Republic, Prague; 2 – Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

INTRODUCTION

Legislation

Nature and landscape protection in the Czech Republic is ensured by the *Act of the Czech National Council No. 114/1992 Coll., on the Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended*. The Act is based on the approach that not only specially protected parts of nature should be conserved for the future but that it is also important to maintain basic natural processes in the landscape, stressing both diversity and stability of various biological systems. The Section 56 of the Act on the *Nature and Landscape Protection* specifies the **Exemptions from Prohibitions Concerning Tree Monuments and Specially Protected Plant and Animal Species. The wording is fully in accordance with the Bern Convention.** The provisions of the Section specify reasons and conditions for permitting the exemptions from prohibitions for the protected plant and animal species (for more details see the biennial report 2005-2006). The Section 5a of the Act is focused on the **Protection of Wild Birds** and lists activities prohibited in relation to wild birds protection and allows for exemptions in the policies that are issued by responsible authority. This applies for all wild birds species in the Czech Republic.

The Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic No. 395/1992 Coll., as amended, aims the implementation of the above mentioned Act. The Annex of the Decree lists the specially protected species of wild fauna and flora into three categories: i) critically endangered; ii) severely endangered; iii) endangered species.

Data collection

Numbers of the exemptions given by the competent authorities during the 2009/2010 period for this biennial report were obtained from two responsible bodies: the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (ANCLP CR) and the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. At the turn of the years 2009-2010 the competence for granting the exemptions changed by the amandement of the Act on the Nature and Landscape Protection. Until December 2009 the ANCLP CR permitted the exemptions concerning the critically endangered and severely endangered species in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Since January 2010 the ANCLP CR has permitted the exemptions concerning the critically endangered and severely endangered species only in the Protected Landscape Area territories. The Ministry of the Environment gathered the exemptions issued by the Regional Authorities concerning the endangered species during year 2009 and the exemptions issued by the Regional Authorities concerning the critically endangered, severely endangered and endangered species during year 2010. Data from National parks and several Regional Authorities fromthr year 2010 were not included into this report, as the list of exemptions has not been delivered up to this date. Therefore the report should be considered as partial. Data concerning falconry (Tab. 3.) were obtained from the CITES scientific authority. Altogether 2509 exemptions were issued, from which 7 exemptions for strictly protected flora species (Annex I.), 1539 exemptions for strictly protected fauna species (Annex II.) and 963 exemptions for protected fauna species (Annex III.) were issued during this period. In some cases, numbers of individuals for which the exemption was issued, are not known and it was only a general exemption. Therefore the indicaton of (N/A) is mentioned in the relevant collumn. In almost all cases (in relation to Annex II.), species were not killed, they were only removed or captured and released back.

Table 1. Exemptions concerning strictly protected flora species (Appendix I). *Reasons for issuing of licences: A - for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction, B - for exploitation (mostly building), C - for other overriding public interest.*

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences	Impact on population	Specification of reason C
Carex secalina	**1**		**B**	**NO**	
Coleanthus subtilis	**2**		**B**	**NO**	
Salvinia natans	**2**		**C**	**NO**	**To manage pond Velký Váček inside national nature reserve Polanská niva and nature reserve Bažantula.**
Thesium ebracteatum	**1**	**leaf from max. 20 individuals, max. 50 seeds**	**A**	**NO**	
Trapa natans	**1**		**C**	**NO**	**To manage pond Velký Váček inside national nature reserve Polanská niva and nature reserve Bažantula.**

Table 2. Exemptions concerning strictly protected fauna species (Appendix II). Action permitted: A - deliberate killing, B - deliberate damage of destruction of breeding or nesting sites, C - deliberate capture and keeping, D - deliberate disturbance of wild fauna, E - deliberate destruction or taking eggs, F - possession and internal trade; Reasons: i - protection of flora and fauna, ii - to prevent serious damage to crops, iii - in the interests of public health and safety, iv - for purposes of research, to permit under strictly supervised conditions, vi – falconry.

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Accipiter gentilis	2		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Accipiter gentilis	4		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Accipiter gentilis	3		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Accipiter gentilis	1		D	i, iv		none	no
Accipiter gentilis	7		D, B, C	iii		none	no
Accipiter nisus	17		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Accipiter nisus	4		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Accipiter nisus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Accipiter nisus	3	1,NA,NA	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Accipiter nisus	16	39	C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Accipiter nisus	3	9	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	10		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	4	13	C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Acrocephalus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
arundinaceus							
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	1		D	iii		none	no
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Aegolius funereus	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Aegolius funereus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Aegolius funereus	2	14	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Aegolius funereus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Aegolius funereus	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Aeschna subarctica	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Alcedo atthis	3		B, D	iii	cutting of trees along river	none	no
Alcedo atthis	34		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Alcedo atthis	7		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Alcedo atthis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Alcedo atthis	5		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Alcedo atthis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Alcedo atthis	1		C, D	ii, iii		none	no
Alcedo atthis	1		D	iv	research	none	no
Alcedo atthis	2		D	ii		none	no
Anas querquedula	4		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Anas querquedula	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Anas querquedula	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Anas querquedula	2	15	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Anas querquedula	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Anser erythropus	1	8	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Anthus pratensis	1		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Anthus spinoletta	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Anthus spinoletta	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Anthus spinoletta	1		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Anthus spinoletta	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Apatura spp.	6		b, c, d	iii		none	no
Aquila chrysaetos	9	16	C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Aquila chrysaetos	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Aquila chrysaetos	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Asio flammeus	1		A, D	iii	health and safety	none	no
Asio flammeus	3		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Asio flammeus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Asio flammeus	2		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Athene noctua	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Athene noctua	11	88	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Athene noctua	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Athene noctua	2		D	i	species protection in situ	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	3		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Barbastella barbastellus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	2		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		D	iv		none	no
Bombina bombina	2		B, C	iii	construction of rail cargo, restoration	none	no
Bombina bombina	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Bombina bombina	1		B, D	iii		none	no
Bombina bombina	5		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Bombina bombina	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Bombina bombina	2		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration	none	no
Bombina bombina	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Bombina bombina	3		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Bombina bombina	1		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to public	none	no
Bombina bombina	2		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Bombina bombina	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Bombina variegata	7		B, C, D	iii	drainage of waste water, restoration, construction of rail cargo, road reconstruction, compensatory measures, powerlines relocation, reconstruction of the water stream	none	no
Bombina variegata	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Bombina variegata	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Bombina variegata	2		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Bombina variegata	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Bombycilla garrulus	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Bombycilla garrulus	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Botaurus stellaris	3		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Botaurus stellaris	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Botaurus stellaris	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Botaurus stellaris	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Botaurus stellaris	4		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Branta ruficollis	1	8	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Bubo bubo	1		C	iv	ringing in nests and telemetry	none	no
Bubo bubo	3		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Bubo bubo	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Bubo bubo	1	1	F	i		none	no
Bufo calamita	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on populati on
Bufo calamita	1	2	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public	none	no
Bufo calamita	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Bufo calamita	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Bufo viridis	7		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Bufo viridis	7		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Bufo viridis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Bufo viridis	3		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Bufo viridis	2		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration	none	no
Bufo viridis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Bufo viridis	1		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Bufo viridis	1		C, D	i, iv	research	none	no
Bufo viridis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Burhinus oedicnemus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Burhinus oedicnemus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Burhinus oedicnemus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Buteo buteo	1	1	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Canis lupus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Canis lupus	2	4	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Canis lupus	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Carduelis chloris	1	3	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Carduelis spinus	1	16	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Ciconia ciconia	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Ciconia ciconia	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Ciconia ciconia	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ciconia ciconia	4		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Ciconia ciconia	1		D	iii		none	no
Ciconia nigra	9		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1	1	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Ciconia nigra	4		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Ciconia nigra	1		D	ii		none	no
Circus aeruginosus	8		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Circus aeruginosus	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Circus aeruginosus	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Circus aeruginosus	2		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Circus aeruginosus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Circus cyaneus	1		A, D	iii	health and safety	none	no
Circus cyaneus	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Circus cyaneus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Circus cyaneus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Circus pygargus	1		A, D	iii	health and safety	none	no
Circus pygargus	1		D	iii		none	no
Citellus citellus	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on populati on
Citellus citellus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Citellus citellus	1	25	C, D	i, iv	species action plan	none	no
Citellus citellus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Citellus citellus	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Coracias garrulus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Coracias garrulus	2	13,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Coracias garrulus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Coronella austriaca	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Coronella austriaca	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Coronella austriaca	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Crex crex	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Crex crex	6		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Crex crex	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Crex crex	1		B, D	iii	safety	none	no
Crex crex	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Crex crex	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Cricetus cricetus	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Cricetus cricetus	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Cricetus cricetus	2		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Cricetus cricetus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	1		B, D	iii		none	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	2		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	1		D	iii	powerlines relocation	none	no
Dendrocopos medius	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Dendrocopos medius	2		D	iii		none	no
Dryocopus martius	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Egretta alba	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Egretta alba	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Egretta alba	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Egretta alba	1		D	iii		none	no
Egretta garzetta	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Egretta garzetta	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Egretta garzetta	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Emys orbicularis	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Emys orbicularis	4	52	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Emys orbicularis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	2		C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		C, D	i		none	no
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on populati on
Eptesicus nilssonii	1		D	iv		none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		D	iv		none	no
Falco biarmicus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Falco columbarius	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Falco columbarius	6	13	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Falco columbarius	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Falco cherrug	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Falco cherrug	27	26, in 3 cases NA	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Falco cherrug	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Falco cherrug	1	1	F	iv		none	no
Falco peregrinus	1	5	C	i	reintroduction of species into nature	none	no
Falco peregrinus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Falco peregrinus	43	132	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Falco peregrinus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Falco subbuteo	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Falco subbuteo	2	5, NA	C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Falco subbuteo	3	13	C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Falco subbuteo	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Falco subbuteo	1		D	iii		none	no
Falco subbuteo	3		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Falco subbuteo	1		F	iv		none	no
Falco tinnunculus	2	1, NA	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Falco tinnunculus	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Falco tinnunculus	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Falco vespertinus	1		A, D	iii	health and safety	none	no
Felis silvestris	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Felis silvestris	2		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Felis silvestris	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ficedula parva	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Ficedula parva	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ficedula parva	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Glaucidium passerinum	4	13	C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Glaucidium passerinum	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Glaucidium passerinum	3	42	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Glaucidium passerinum	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Grus grus	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Grus grus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Grus grus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Gyps fulvus	1	1	C, F	iv	in captivity (from Kazakhstan ZOO)	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	2	2	C	iv	in captivity (handicap)	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	2	2	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	4		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	4		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Haliaeetus albicilla	4		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Hirundo rustica	1		B, D	iii	road reconstruction	none	no
Hirundo rustica	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Hirundo rustica	1		C, D	iii	mining	none	no
Hirundo rustica	5		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Hirundo rustica	1		D	iv		none	no
Hyla arborea	10		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Hyla arborea	8		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Hyla arborea	10		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Hyla arborea	2		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Hyla arborea	1	2	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public	none	no
Hyla arborea	1		C	i	safety transfer	none	no
Hyla arborea	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Hyla arborea	2		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Hyla arborea	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Hyla arborea	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Hyla arborea	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Hyla arborea	2		D	iii		none	no
Chlidonias niger	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Chlidonias niger	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Chlidonias niger	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ixobrychus minutus	3		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Ixobrychus minutus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Ixobrychus minutus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Ixobrychus minutus	1		F	iv		none	no
Jynx torquilla	2		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Jynx torquilla	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Jynx torquilla	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Jynx torquilla	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Lacerta agilis	13		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lacerta agilis	36		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lacerta agilis	2		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Lacerta agilis	8		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Lacerta agilis	2		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Lacerta agilis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Lacerta agilis	1		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to the public	none	no
Lacerta agilis	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Lacerta viridis	1		C	iv	research	none	no
Lacerta viridis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Lacerta viridis	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Lacerta viridis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Lanius collurio	12		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lanius collurio	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Lanius collurio	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Lanius collurio	2		C, D	i		none	no
Lanius collurio	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Lanius collurio	1		D	iv		none	no
Lanius excubitor	1		B, D	iii	safety	none	no
Lanius excubitor	1		C, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Lanius excubitor	4		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Larus melanocephalus	3		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Leucorrhinia albifrons	1		C	i, iv		none	no
Leucorrhinia caudalis	1		C	i, iv		none	no
Leucorrhinia pectoralis	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Leucorrhinia pectoralis	1		C	i, iv		none	no
Limosa limosa	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Limosa limosa	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Limosa limosa	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Locustella luscinioides	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Locustella luscinioides	4		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Luscinia luscinia	3		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Luscinia megarhynchos	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Luscinia megarhynchos	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Luscinia megarhynchos	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Luscinia megarhynchos	11		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Luscinia svecica cyanecula	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Luscinia svecica cyanecula	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Luscinia svecica cyanecula	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Luscinia svecica cyanecula	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Luscinia svecica cyanecula	3		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lutra lutra	3		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lutra lutra	26		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Lutra lutra	7		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Lutra lutra	2		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Lutra lutra	1	1	C	iv	keeping taxidermic specimen	none	no
Lutra lutra	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Lutra lutra	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Lutra lutra	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Lutra lutra	2		D	ii		none	no
Lycaena dispar	5		B, C, D	iii		none	no
Lycaena dispar	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Lycaena dispar	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Maculinea arion	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Maculinea arion	1		C	iv	research	none	no

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Maculinea nausithous	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Maculinea nausithous	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Maculinea nausithous	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Maculinea telius	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Milvus migrans	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Milvus migrans	2		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Milvus migrans	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Milvus migrans	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Milvus milvus	5		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Milvus milvus	1	1	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Milvus milvus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Milvus milvus	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Milvus milvus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Milvus milvus	1		F	iv		none	no
Motacilla flava	3		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Motacilla flava	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Motacilla flava	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Motacilla flava	6		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Muscicapa striata	12		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Muscicapa striata	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Muscicapa striata	1		C, D	i		none	no
Muscicapa striata	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Muscicapa striata	2		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis blythi oxygnatus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis blythi oxygnatus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis blythi oxygnatus	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Myotis blythi oxygnatus	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis blythii	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis brandtii	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis brandtii	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis brandtii	1		C, D	i	None	none	no
Myotis brandtii	1		D	iv	None	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Myotis dasycneme	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		D	iv	None	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis daubentonii	7		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	2		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis daubentonii	2		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		D	iii		none	no
Myotis daubentonii	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis myotis	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis myotis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Myotis myotis	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Myotis myotis	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Myotis myotis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis myotis	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Myotis myotis	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Myotis myotis	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis myotis	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Myotis myotis	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Myotis myotis	2		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Myotis myotis	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis mystacinus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis mystacinus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Myotis mystacinus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis mystacinus	1		D	iv		none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Myotis nattereri	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Myotis nattereri	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		C, D	i		none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Myotis nattereri	1		D	iv		none	no
Natrix tessellata	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Natrix tessellata	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Natrix tessellata	1		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Natrix tessellata	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Nucifraga caryocatactes	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Nucifraga caryocatactes	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Nucifraga caryocatactes	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		C, D	i		none	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		D	iv		none	no
Nyctalus noctula	4		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	4		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	4		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		C, D	i		none	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		D	iv		none	no
Nyctea scandiaca	1	1	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Nycticorax nycticorax	5		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Nycticorax nycticorax	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Nycticorax nycticorax	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Nycticorax nycticorax	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Nycticorax nycticorax	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Oenanthe oenanthe	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Oenanthe oenanthe	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Oenanthe oenanthe	1		D	iii		none	no
Oenathe oenathe	1		A, D	iii	health and safety	none	no
Oenathe oenathe	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Oenathe oenathe	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Ophiogomphus cecilia	6		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Ophiogomphus cecilia	1		C	i, iv		none	no
Oriolus oriolus	3		B	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Oriolus oriolus	1		B, C, D	iii	building activities	none	no

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Oriolus oriolus	10		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Oriolus oriolus	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Oriolus oriolus	6		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Oriolus oriolus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Oriolus oriolus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Osmoderma eremita	16		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Osmoderma eremita	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Osmoderma eremita	1		C	i	safety transfer of nymphas	none	no
Osmoderma eremita	1		C	iv	research	none	no
Otis tarda	1		C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Otis tarda	3		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Otis tarda	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Otus scops	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Otus scops	3	38	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Otus scops	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Pandion haliaetus	4		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Pandion haliaetus	1		C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Pandion haliaetus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Pandion haliaetus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Panurus biarmicus	3		D	iii		none	no
Parnassius apollo	1		C, D	i	repatriation	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	1		A, C, D	iv	research	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	3		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	4		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	2		C, D	iv	research, demonstration of the species to public	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Pelobates fuscus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	4		D	iv	research, demonstration of the species	none	no
Pelobates fuscus	1		D	iii		none	no
Pernis apivorus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Pernis apivorus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Pernis apivorus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Pernis apivorus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Pernis apivorus	2		D	iii		none	no
Pernis apivorus	2		D	iv		none	no
Picus canus	1		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	4		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		C, D	i		none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		C, D	iv	public education during	none	no

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					"Bat nights"		
Pipistrellus nathusii	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		D	iv		none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	3		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		C, D	iv		none	no
Platalea leucorodia	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Platalea leucorodia	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Platalea leucorodia	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Plecotus auritus	2		B, D	iii	cutting of trees	none	no
Plecotus auritus	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Plecotus auritus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		D	iii	securing mines	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Plecotus auritus	1		D	iv		none	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		B, D	iii		none	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		D	iv		none	no
Podiceps nigricollis	2		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Podiceps nigricollis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Podiceps nigricollis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Podiceps nigricollis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	1		B	iii		none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	11		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration	none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	1		C, D	iii	mining	none	no
Podiceps ruficollis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Porzana porzana	4		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Porzana porzana	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Porzana porzana	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Porzana porzana	3		D	iii		none	no
Rana arvalis	3		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Rana arvalis	3		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Rana arvalis	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Rana arvalis	2	2,NA	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public	none	no
Rana arvalis	1		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration	none	no
Rana arvalis	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Rana arvalis	1		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Rana arvalis	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Rana arvalis	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Rana arvalis	1		D	iii		none	no
Rana dalmatina	1		B, C	iii	building activities	none	no
Rana dalmatina	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Rana dalmatina	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Recurvirostra avosetta	1		F	iv		none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		B, C	iii	building activities	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	2		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		C, D	i		none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		D	i	securing mines	none	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		D	iv		none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		B, C	iii	building activities	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	3		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		C, D	i		none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		D	i	securing mines	none	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		D	iv		none	no
Riparia riparia	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Riparia riparia	5		D	iii	building activities	none	no
Saxicola rubetra	11		B, C, D	iii		none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Saxicola rubetra	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Saxicola rubetra	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Saxicola rubetra	2		C, D	iii	restoration	none	no
Saxicola rubetra	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Saxicola rubetra	1		D	iv		none	no
Saxicola torquata	7		B, D	iii		none	no
Serinus serinus	1		C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Serinus serinus	2	27	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Sterna hirundo	6		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Sterna hirundo	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Sterna hirundo	1		C, D	iv	ringing in nests	none	no
Sterna hirundo	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Strix aluco	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds	none	no
Strix uralensis	3	4,1,NA	C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Strix uralensis	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Strix uralensis	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Stylurus flavipes	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Stylurus flavipes	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Sylvia nisoria	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Sylvia nisoria	1		B, D	iii	mining	none	no
Sylvia nisoria	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Sylvia nisoria	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Tadorna tadorna	1	8	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Tringa ochropus	8		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Tringa ochropus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Tringa ochropus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Tringa ochropus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Triturus cristatus	1		B	iii	restoration	none	no
Triturus cristatus	9		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Triturus cristatus	6		B, D	iii	mud removal	none	no
Triturus cristatus	3		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration	none	no
Triturus cristatus	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Triturus cristatus	3		C, D	iv	research	none	no
Triturus cristatus	2		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to public	none	no
Triturus cristatus	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Triturus cristatus	2		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Triturus cristatus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Triturus cristatus	1		D	iii		none	no
Triturus montandoni	1		C	iv	in captivity	none	no
Triturus montandoni	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Triturus montandoni	1		C, D	i, iv		none	no
Triturus montandoni	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Tyto alba	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Tyto alba	2	10	C	i	reintroduction of species into nature	none	no
Tyto alba	2	2	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)	none	no
Tyto alba	5	13	C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Tyto alba	2		C	i	rescue centre	none	no

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Tyto alba	14	34	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Tyto alba	2		D	i	species protection in situ	none	no
Tyto alba	1		F	iv		none	no
Unio pictorum	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Upupa epops	3		B	iii	cutting off trees (park maintainance)	none	no
Upupa epops	1		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Upupa epops	4		C	iv	taxidermy	none	no
Upupa epops	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Upupa epops	2		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Ursus arctos	3	1,NA,NA	C	iv	taxidermy - legally hunted in Romania	none	no
Ursus arctos	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Ursus arctos	1		C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Vespertilio murinus	1		B, C	iii		none	no
Vespertilio murinus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Vespertilio murinus	1		C, D	i		none	no
Vespertilio murinus	1		D	iv		none	no
Zamenis longissimus	4		B, D	iii	building activities	none	no
Zamenis longissimus	1		C	i	rescue centre	none	no
Zamenis longissimus	1		C, D	iv	species Action plan	none	no
Zamenis longissimus	3	2,2,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity	none	no
Zamenis longissimus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy	none	no

Table 3. Exemptions concerning falconry (taken from CITES scientific authority).

NAME OF SPECIES: ***Accipiter gentilis***

Number of birds in captivity: 42

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State):
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: 4

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 3500 – 4500 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: *Aegolius funereus*

Number of birds in captivity: 37

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1500 – 2000 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: *Aegipius monachus*

Number of birds in captivity: 2

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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 chrysaetos*

Number of birds in captivity: 44

Origin of birds: 0 % captured

from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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: *Asio otus*

Number of birds in captivity: 9

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 4 000 – 8000 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: 135

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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: *Bubo bubo*

Number of birds in captivity: 36

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 600 – 900 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: *Buteo buteo*

Number of birds in captivity: 3

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 11 000 – 14 000 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: *Circus aeruginosus*

Number of birds in captivity: 1

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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 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 columbarius*

Number of birds in captivity: 13

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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.

Name of species: *Falco cherrug*

Number of birds in captivity: 169

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 8 – 15 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: 261

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 20 – 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. 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 tinnunculus*

Number of birds in captivity: 47
Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 9 000 – 13 000 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: *Glaucidium passerinum*

Number of birds in captivity: 20
Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 1200 – 2000 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: *Gyps fulvus*

Number of birds in captivity: 3
Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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: ***Milvus migrans***

Number of birds in captivity: 1

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % 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: ***Neophron percnocterus***

Number of birds in captivity: 1

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

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: *Nyctea scandiaca*

Number of birds in captivity: 27

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds or imprints)

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: *Otus scops*

Number of birds in captivity: 51

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 0 – 4 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: *Strix aluco*

Number of birds in captivity: 24

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

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 10 000 – 18 000 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 uralensis*

Number of birds in captivity: 10

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 25 – 40 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: *Surnia ulula*

Number of birds in captivity: 9

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the wild in the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

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: 115

Origin of birds:

0 % captured from the

wild in
the State

100 % reared in captivity
0 % from the wild (injured or disabled birds)

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): 130 – 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.

[**] - Šťastný, K., Bejček, V. and Hudec, K.(2006): *Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků v České republice* [The Atlas of Breeding Birds in the Czech Republic]. Aventinum, Praha.

Table 4. Exemptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III). Action permitted: A - deliberate killing, B - deliberate damage of destruction of breeding or nesting sites, C - deliberate capture and keeping, D - deliberate disturbance of wild fauna, E - deliberate destruction or taking eggs, F - possession and internal trade; Reasons: i - protection of flora and fauna, ii - to prevent serious damage to crops, iii - in the interests of public health and safety, iv - for purposes of research, to permit under strictly supervised conditions, vi – falconry.

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Actitis hypoleucos	1		A, D	iii	health and safety
Actitis hypoleucos	1		A, D	iii	
Actitis hypoleucos	13		B, D	iii	building activities
Actitis hypoleucos	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Actitis hypoleucos	2		C	i	rescue centre
Actitis hypoleucos	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Alburnoides bipunctatus	6		B, D	iii	building activities
Alces alces	1		C	i	rescue centre
Alces alces	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Alces alces	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Anas acuta	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Anas acuta	3	6,2,NA	C	iv	in captivity
Anas acuta	1		C	i	rescue centre
Anas acuta	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Anas clypeata	8		B, D	iii	building activities
Anas clypeata	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Anas clypeata	2		C	i	rescue centre
Anas clypeata	3	15,NA,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity
Anas clypeata	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Anas crecca	1		C	i	rescue centre
Anas crecca	1		D	iii	
Anas querquedula	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Anas querquedula	1		C	i	rescue centre
Anas querquedula	1		D	iii	
Anas strepera	2		B, D	iii	mud removal
Anas strepera	6		B, D	iii	building activities
Anas strepera	2		C	i	rescue centre
Anas strepera	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Anas strepera	1		D	iii	

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Anguis fragilis	29		B, D	iii	building activities
Anguis fragilis	3		B, D	iii	site restoration
Anguis fragilis	10		B, D	iii	mud removal
Anguis fragilis	1		B, D	iii	mining
Anguis fragilis	2		C	i	rescue centre
Anguis fragilis	1		C, D	iv	research
Anguis fragilis	1		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to the public
Anguis fragilis	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Anser albifrons	1	8	C, F	iv	in captivity
Apus apus	1		B	iii	
Apus apus	34		B, D	iii	building activities - insulation of the building
Apus apus	7		C	i	rescue centre
Apus apus	1		C, D	iii	mining
Apus apus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Apus apus	5		D	iii	
Astacus fluviatilis	1		B, C	iii	
Astacus fluviatilis	27		B, D	iii	building activities
Astacus fluviatilis	8		B, D	iii	mud removal
Astacus fluviatilis	2		B, D	iii	site restoration
Astacus fluviatilis	1		C	i	rescue centre
Astacus fluviatilis	4	NA	C, D	iv	research
Astacus fluviatilis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Astacus fluviatilis	3		D	iii	
Astacus torrentium	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Astacus torrentium	1		C	i	rescue centre
Astacus torrentium	2		C, D	iv	research
Astacus torrentium	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Aythya ferina	1	40	C, E	iv	research
Aythya nyroca	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Aythya nyroca	2	8,NA	C	iv	in captivity
Aythya nyroca	1		C	i	rescue centre
Aythya nyroca	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Aythya nyroca	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Bonasia bonasia	1		C	i	rescue centre
Bonasia bonasia	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Bonasia bonasia	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Bucephala clangula	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Bucephala clangula	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Bucephala clangula	1		C	i	rescue centre
Bucephala clangula	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Bucephala clangula	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Bucephala clangula	1		D	iii	
Bufo bufo	18		B, D	iii	building activities
Bufo bufo	5		B, D	iii	mud removal
Bufo bufo	2		B, D	iii	site restoration
Bufo bufo	3		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Bufo bufo	1		C	i	rescue centre
Bufo bufo	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Bufo bufo	5		D	i	
Bufo bufo	1		D	iii	

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Carduelis carduelis	1	33	C, F	iv	in captivity
Carpodacus erythrinus	5		B, D	iii	building activities
Carpodacus erythrinus	4		C	i	rescue centre
Carpodacus erythrinus	1		D	iii	
Castor fiber	13		B, D	iii	building activities
Castor fiber	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Castor fiber	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Castor fiber	1	1	C	ii	transfer
Castor fiber	1		C	i	rescue centre
Castor fiber	3		C, D	iv	research
Castor fiber	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Castor fiber	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Castor fiber	1		D	iii	
Columba oenas	2		B	iii	cutting off trees (park maintainance)
Columba oenas	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Columba oenas	1		C	i	rescue centre
Columba oenas	3		C, F	iv	in captivity
Columba oenas	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Columba oenas	2		D	iii	
Corvus corax	5		B, D	iii	building activities
Corvus corax	1		D	iii	
Cottus poecilopus	9		B, D	iii	building activities
Cottus poecilopus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Cottus poecilopus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Cottus poecilopus	1		D	iii	
Coturnix coturnix	1		A, D	iii	
Coturnix coturnix	8		B, D	iii	building activities
Coturnix coturnix	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Coturnix coturnix	1		B, D	iii	mining
Coturnix coturnix	2		C	i	rescue centre
Coturnix coturnix	3	20,20,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity
Coturnix coturnix	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Coturnix coturnix	2		D	iii	
Cygnus olor	1	4	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)
Eliomys quercinus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Eliomys quercinus	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Eliomys quercinus	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds
Emberiza hortulana	1		C	i	rescue centre
Emberiza hortulana	2		D	iii	
Fringilla coelebs	1	4	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)
Galerida cristata	1		C	i	rescue centre
Gallinago gallinago	3		B, D	iii	building activities
Gallinago gallinago	1		C	i	rescue centre
Glis glis	1		C	i	rescue centre
Glis glis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Glis glis	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds
Gobio kessleri	2		B, D	iii	building activities
Gobio kessleri	1		C	i	rescue centre
Gobio kessleri	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Gobio kessleri	1		D	iii	lowering the water level
Lacerta vivipara	15		B, D	iii	building activities

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Lacerta vivipara	8		B, D	iii	mud removal
Lacerta vivipara	1		B, D	iii	mining
Lacerta vivipara	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Lacerta vivipara	2		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Lacerta vivipara	1		C	i	rescue centre
Lacerta vivipara	1		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to public
Lacerta vivipara	1		C, D	iii	
Lacerta vivipara	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Lampetra planeri	22		B, D	iii	building activities
Lampetra planeri	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Lampetra planeri	1	35	C	iv	education in ZOO Plzeň
Lampetra planeri	1		C	i	rescue centre
Lampetra planeri	1		C, D	iii	
Lampetra planeri	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Lampetra planeri	1		D	iii	taking of water samples
Lampetra planeri	1		D	iii	municipal sewerage
Lampetra planeri	1		D	iii	
Lullula arborea	1		B, D	iii	mining
Lullula arborea	1		C	i	rescue centre
Lullula arborea	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Lullula arborea	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Lynx lynx	1		C	i	rescue centre
Lynx lynx	2	1,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity - 1 born in ZOO (Germany)
Lynx lynx	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		C	iv	research, reintroduction
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		C	i	rescue centre
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		C, D	iv	research
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Margaritifera margaritifera	1		D	iii	sewage release
Mergus merganser	9		B, D	iii	building activities
Mergus merganser	1		C	i	rescue centre
Mergus merganser	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Miliaria calandra	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Miliaria calandra	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Miliaria calandra	2		C	i	rescue centre
Miliaria calandra	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Miliaria calandra	1		D	iii	
Misgurnus fossilis	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Misgurnus fossilis	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Misgurnus fossilis	2		C	i	rescue centre
Misgurnus fossilis	1		C, D	iv	research
Misgurnus fossilis	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Muscardinus avellanarius	1		B, D	iii	mining
Muscardinus avellanarius	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Muscardinus avellanarius	1		C, D	iv	research

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Muscardinus avellanarius	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds
Natrix natrix	9		B, D	iii	building activities
Natrix natrix	2		B, D	iii	mud removal
Natrix natrix	1		C	i	rescue centre
Natrix natrix	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Netta rufina	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Netta rufina	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Netta rufina	1		C	i	rescue centre
Netta rufina	2		C, F	iv	in captivity
Netta rufina	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Perdix perdix	2		B, D	iii	building activities
Perdix perdix	1	30 per year	C	i	reintroduction of species into nature
Perdix perdix	2		C	iv	taxidermy
Perdix perdix	2		C	i	rescue centre
Perdix perdix	1	60	C	iv	in captivity
Perdix perdix	1		D	iii	
Phalacrocorax carbo	3		A	ii	pond fishery
Phalacrocorax carbo	24		A, D	ii	pond fishery
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Phalacrocorax carbo	2		C	iv	taxidermy
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		C	i	rescue centre
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		D	ii	pond fishery
Phalacrocorax carbo	2		D	iii	
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		B, C	iii	
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		B, C	i	
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	3		B, D	iii	cutting of trees
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	6		B, D	iii	building activities - insulation of the building
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1	1	C	iv	in rescue centre (handicap)
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		C, D	iv	public education during "Bat nights"
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		D	iv	
Podiceps cristatus	1		B	iii	
Podiceps cristatus	2		B, D	iii	mud removal
Podiceps cristatus	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Podiceps cristatus	1		C	iv	taxidermy
Podiceps cristatus	2		C	i	rescue centre
Podiceps cristatus	6		D	iii	
Pyrhulla pyrhulla	1	16	C, F	iv	in captivity
Rallus aquaticus	5		B, D	iii	building activities
Rallus aquaticus	8		B, D	iii	mud removal
Rallus aquaticus	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Rallus aquaticus	2		C	i	rescue centre
Rallus aquaticus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Rallus aquaticus	1		D	iii	
Rana esculenta	2		B, D	iii	mining
Rana esculenta	20		B, D	iii	mud removal
Rana esculenta	8		B, D	iii	site restoration

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Rana esculenta	21		B, D	iii	building activities
Rana esculenta	5		B, D	iii	
Rana esculenta	1	2	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public
Rana esculenta	1		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Rana esculenta	2		C	i	rescue centre
Rana esculenta	3		C, D	iv	research
Rana esculenta	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Rana esculenta	1		D	iii	
Rana lessonae	3		B, D	iii	building activities
Rana lessonae	4		B, D	iii	mud removal
Rana lessonae	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Rana lessonae	1		B, D	iii	mining
Rana lessonae	1		B, D	iii	
Rana lessonae	2	2,NA	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public
Rana lessonae	1		C	i	rescue centre
Rana lessonae	1		C	iv	research
Rana lessonae	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Rana ridibunda	20		B, D	iii	building activities
Rana ridibunda	21		B, D	iii	mud removal
Rana ridibunda	1		B, D	iii	
Rana ridibunda	1		B, D	iii	site restoration
Rana ridibunda	3	2,NA,NA	C	iv	demonstration of the species to the public
Rana ridibunda	2		C	iv	research
Rana ridibunda	2		C	i	rescue centre
Rana ridibunda	1		C, D	iv	research
Rana ridibunda	2		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to the public
Rana ridibunda	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Rana ridibunda	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Rana ridibunda	1		D	iii	
Remiz pendulinus	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Remiz pendulinus	2		C	i	rescue centre
Remiz pendulinus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Remiz pendulinus	1		D	iii	
Salamandra salamandra	4		B, D	iii	building activities
Salamandra salamandra	1		B, D	iii	mud removal
Salamandra salamandra	2	3,NA	C	iv	research
Salamandra salamandra	1		C	i	rescue centre
Salamandra salamandra	3	2,2,NA	C, F	iv	in captivity
Salamandra salamandra	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Sciurus vulgaris	1		B, C	iii	
Sciurus vulgaris	10		B, D	iii	building activities
Sciurus vulgaris	2		C	iv	taxidermy
Sciurus vulgaris	2		C	i	rescue centre
Sciurus vulgaris	1		C, D	iii	mining
Sciurus vulgaris	1	3	C, F	iv	in captivity
Sciurus vulgaris	1		D	iv	cleaning nest boxes for cavity nesting birds
Scolopax rusticola	1		B, D	iii	
Scolopax rusticola	2		C	iv	taxidermy

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Scolopax rusticola	1		C	i	rescue centre
Scolopax rusticola	1		D	iii	
Tetrao tetrix	2		B, D	iii	building activities
Tetrao tetrix	1		C	i	reintroduction of species into nature
Tetrao tetrix	4	13	C	iv	taxidermy (legally hunted in Romania)
Tetrao tetrix	1		C	i	rescue centre
Tetrao tetrix	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Tetrao urogallus	1		C	iv	taxidermy (legally hunted in Romania)
Tetrao urogallus	1		C	i	reintroduction of species into nature
Tetrao urogallus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Tetrao urogallus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Tetrao urogallus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Tringa totanus	1		B	iii	building activities
Tringa totanus	5		B, D	iii	building activities
Tringa totanus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Tringa totanus	1		C	iv	research
Tringa totanus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Tringa totanus	1		D	iii	
Triturus alpestris	1		B, D	iii	
Triturus alpestris	7		B, D	iii	building activities
Triturus alpestris	7		B, D	iii	mud removal
Triturus alpestris	2		B, D	iii	site restoration
Triturus alpestris	1		B, D	iii	mining
Triturus alpestris	3		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Triturus alpestris	1		C	i	rescue centre
Triturus alpestris	3		C, D	iv	research
Triturus alpestris	2		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to public
Triturus alpestris	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Triturus alpestris	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Triturus helveticus	1		C	iv	in captivity
Triturus helveticus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Triturus helveticus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Triturus vulgaris	15		B, D	iii	mud removal
Triturus vulgaris	31		B, D	iii	building activities
Triturus vulgaris	1		B, D	iii	mining
Triturus vulgaris	3		B, D	iii	site restoration
Triturus vulgaris	1		C	iv	in captivity
Triturus vulgaris	5		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Triturus vulgaris	4		C	i	safety transfer during spring migration
Triturus vulgaris	1		C	i	rescue centre
Triturus vulgaris	6		C, D	iv	research
Triturus vulgaris	1		C, D	iv	demonstration of the species to public
Triturus vulgaris	2		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Triturus vulgaris	2		D	iii	
Turdus iliacus	1		B, D	iii	building activities
Turdus iliacus	1		C	i	rescue centre
Turdus iliacus	3		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Vipera berus	12		B, D	iii	building activities
Vipera berus	1		B, D	iii	mud removal

name of the species	No. licences	number of individuals (when practial)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Specify the reason
Vipera berus	2		C	i	rescue centre
Vipera berus	1		C, D	iv	activies of the "Help for animals Centre"
Vipera berus	1		C, F	iv	in captivity
Vipera berus	1		C, F	iv	taxidermy
Vipera berus	2		D	iv	research

LATVIA / LETTONIE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

No exceptions

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences[1]	Impact on population

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
Emys orbicularis	2	6	c	iv	Taking by hands	None
Bombina bombina	2	10	c	iv	Capture by hands	None
Bombina bombina	1	1000 eggs	e	iv	Standardized method for taking of amphibian eggs	None
Hyla arborea	1	2	c	iv	Capture by hands	None
Triturus cristatus	1	13	c	iv	Capture by hands	None
Lacerta agilis	1	1	c	i	Taking by hands (Keeping for	None

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

					veterinary care)	
Lutra lutra	1	2	c	i	(Injured animals, keeping for veterinary care)	None

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

No exceptions

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)[2]

No exceptions

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

No exceptions

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

LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS

The National Office for Forest, Nature and Land Management together with the government.

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

No appendix I species were permitted to be collected in Liechtenstein.

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

No appendix II species are hunted or otherwise permitted to be killed in Liechtenstein.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

Falconry is prohibited in Liechtenstein as stated in the Game law (Jagdgesetz, LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4, Art. 34a).

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

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Sorex araneus (18)	iv
Sorex coronatus (3)	iv
Sorex minutus (1)	iv
Eliomys quercinus (1)	iv
Glis glis (1)	iv
Microtus nivalis (21)	iv
Capra ibex (1)	i, v
Rupicapra rupicapra (214)	i, ii, v
Coregonus sp. (23)	v
Thymallus thymallus (123)	v

See explanation below for *Sorex araneus, Sorex coronatus, Sorex minutus, Eliomys quercinus, Glis glis* and *Microtus nivalis*. The hunting of *Capra ibex* and *Rupicapra rupicapra* is regulated via the game law for a wise exploitation, to keep healthy population sizes and to avoid damage in protection forests. The wise exploitation of *Coregonus* sp. and *Thymallus thymallus* is regulated in the law on fisheries and fish protection.

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
Sorex araneus	1	18	iv	Life catch trap	none
Sorex coronatus	1	3	iv	Life catch trap	none
Sorex minutus	1	1	iv	Life catch trap	none
Eliomys quercinus	1	1	iv	Life catch trap	none
Glis glis	1	1	iv	Life catch trap	none
Microtus nivalis	1	21	iv	Life catch trap	none

No exceptions according to appendix IV were requested or allowed in Liechtenstein between 2009 and 2010 besides the research project conducted by the National Office of Forest, Nature and Land Management on the faunistics of mammals of Liechtenstein. For this purpose life traps were set out to catch mice and shrews. The specimens were released after capture with the exception of a few specimens that had to be kept as vouchers in the National Collection of Natural History of Liechtenstein.

LITHUANIA /LITUANIE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences[4]	Impact on population
Cypripedium calceolus	1	2	c	None

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/ cap	Impact on population
Emys orbicularis	1	~50	d (measured and released)	iv	Live traps	None
Triturus cristatus	2		d (measured and released)	iv	Live traps	None
Bombina bombina	2		d (measured and released)	iv	Live traps	None
Hyla arborea	1	~3	a	iv	Traps	None
Graphoderus bilineatus	2	5	a	iv	Traps	None
Maculinea teleius	1		a	iv	Traps	None
Cucujus cinnaberinus	2	6	a	iv	Traps	None
Ophiogomphus cecilia	1		a	iv	Traps	None
Osmoderma eremita	1	2	a	iv	Traps	None

2. No EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)[5]

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Bison bonasus	*1 licence to kill one unhealthy male*

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

[5] If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix 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

No exceptions were made during 2009-2010

MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licenses	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licenses[6]	Impact on population

During the period of 2009 – 2010 by the inspectors of the State Ecological Inspectorate was not identified the exceptions concerning strictly protected species.

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

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

The exceptions concerning strictly protected fauna species included in Appendix II were not identified.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

The Falconry species in the Republic of Moldova are protected by state.

The Falconry in Moldova is not practiced.

Name of species:

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : none

Origin of birds : % captured from the wild in the State None

% imported None

% reared in captivity None

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) :

Pernis apivorus - endangered species, the number of which is gradually decreasing; there are about 15-20 couples nowadays.

Milvus migrans – rare species, about 20 -30 pair is in Moldova.

Milvus milvus – In the republic this species wasn't recorded for many years. It is included in Red Book of Moldova

Haliaetus albicilla. Once it was rare sedentary species. At present the species wasn't recorded on breeding. In migration period it is a common but not numerous species. It keeps near the wet zones, in connection with this it can be observed more often in the flood plains of river valleys, sometimes in groups. Sometimes the birds can be observed in the cold period of the year. Lately it became more rare. It is a critically endangered species, menaced with disappearance. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Neophron percnopterus. It is a typical habitant of the rocky sectors from Nistru and Prut valleys. Up to 80' s 12-15 pairs were registered on breeding. In the foliowing years its number decreased to 3-5 pairs. At present it can be met sporadically. It is critically endangered species included in the Red Book of Moldova

Circaetus gallicus. There is no information about this species breeding. Very seldom it can be met in open land landscapes as passage species in the migration period in the Nistru and Prut valleys in Cordri forest. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Circus cyaneus. On migrations it is a common not numerous species of Nistru and Prut valleys. It can be met in this period rather often in open land pasture type landscape, in agricultural landscape. It is possible that 3-5 pairs are breeding. There are no exact data on this species nesting. In winter period the species number is moderately low. In the last year the species became rarer. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Circus macrourus. It can be met mainly in the southern part of the republic. At present it is the rarest harrier species in Moldova. It can be observed very seldom on migrations and in winter period in open lands. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Circus pygargus. It is rare breeding species. It prefers the wet landscapes, in this connection it can be more often met in wet flood plains (wet meadows, the banks of lakes and water reservoirs overgrown with rare shrubs). It is a low number species on migrations. It number is of 1-3 pairs. In the winter period it can be recorded rarely. In the last years it can be registered some number increasing of the breeding birds. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Aquila pomarina. It is a rare breeding a common on migrations species. It can be met in the flood plain forests of Nistru and Prut valleys, as well as in Codri forest in the places where old, long-boled forest stands are preserved. No more than 1-3 pairs are breeding. In the future we can assume some decreasing of population number. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Aquila clanga. It is very rare breeding and passage species. It inhabits the old forests and prefers the wet areas. There is a trend toward the decreasing of population number. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Aquila heliaca. Once it was a breeding species. It is a very rare passage species in the woods of forest and forest-steppe zones. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Aquila rapax. Before, the species was recorded very seldom in the fauna of Moldova on migrations mainly in the southern zone. At present there is no information about the recording of this species in Moldova. It isincluded in the Red Book of Moldova.

Aguila chrysaetus. It is a very rare in the migration period species. Mainly it passes over our territory by transit, stopping sometimes in Codri forest zone. The number is relatively stable. Doesn't spent the winter in our country. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Hieraaetus pennatus. This eagle is the most common for the republic fauna. It prefers to breed in forests located on the slope banks of Nistru and Prut rivers, in Codri forest it can be recorded rarer. In the migration period its number is not very high. It is not wintering bird. About 15-20 pairs are breeding. The population number is relatively stable. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Pandion haliaetus. It is a common low number in the migration period species. Sometimes it is recorded as passage species in the breeding and post-reproductive periods. Possibly, it breeds. It inhabits the wet zones, in this connections stay near the rivers and other water basins with finny clear waters. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Falco naumanni. It is a rare and episodically breeding species. It can be recorded in the southern and seldom in central regions of the republic. It inhabits the rocks and precipices. The probability of migrating birds encountering is higher then of the breeding ones. About 2-5 pairs are breeding. The staying character is not stable. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

Falco cherrug. It is a rare breeding species. It inhabits the river slopes, the forests, occupies other species nests, especially of the species that build them on the power line poles (as, for instance, the raven). The species is irregularly sped on the territory of the republic. The highest density is recorded for the southern districts of the country. The spreading and the number of this species is connected with the gopher colonies. The number of breeding birds is of 5-7 pairs. Doesn't spent the winter in our country. The population number is fluctuating. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

NGO "Ornithological-Herpetological Society of Moldova" in the framework of a project funded by Ministry of Environment investigated the new sites of *Aquila pomarina, Hieraaetus pennatus, Falco cherrug* and *Bubo bubo* species. The final results will be presented in 2012.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin: none
Means authorized for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The control of keepers are carried out by the State Ecological Inspectorate

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

No exceptions granted for the biennium 2009-2010.

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

The exceptions concerning the killing of the species included in Appendixes II- IV were not identified.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS

Submitted by the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, P.O. Box 5672 Sluppen, NO-7485 Trondheim, Norway.

Norway signed the Convention on 19th of September 1979, it was ratified on 27th of May 1986 and it entered into force on 1st of September 1986.

I. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Norwegian reservations

No new reservations or exceptions have been made by Norway during the reporting period.

1. Norway ratified the Bern Convention on 27 May 1986, with a reservation with respect to the prohibition listed in Appendix IV on the use of semi-automatic weapons capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunitions for hunting of the following species included in Appendix III: Red Deer *Cervus elaphus*, Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus* and Moose *Alces alces.*
2. This reservation applies furthermore to the use of semi-automatic weapons used for sealing and whaling, conducted in accordance with Norwegian laws and regulations.
3. Following the decision of the Standing Committee to include several Cetacean species in Appendix II of the Convention in December 1987, Norway made reservations regarding six of the species. The reservations were withdrawn for three species in 1989: Pilot Whale *Globicephala melaena*, Bottle-nosed Whale *Hyperoodon rostratus* and Sowerby's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon bidens*. The reservation is maintained for the following three species: Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*, White-sided Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus acutus* and White-beaked Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*.
4. Norway made a reservation in April 1996 regarding the reclassification of Narwal *Monodon monoceros* and Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus* from Appendix III to II. Norway's view on these two species is thus for the time being based upon their former listing in Appendix III of the Convention.
5. In April 1991 Norway made a partial reservation with respect to Bryophytes listed in the Appendix concerning species protection. This applies to all Appendix I species occuring in Norway. To our present knowledge these are the following eight species: *Scapania massalongi, Atractylocarpus alpinus, Buxbaumia viridis, Cynodontium suecicum, Dicranum viride, Drepanocladus vernicosus, Meesia longiseta* and *Orthotrichum rogeri.* However, the reservation does not cover obligations contained in other Articles of the Convention, such as the obligations following from Article 4, § 1: "Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in the Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats." In other words, Norway did not object to ensuring habitats of the Bryophyte species included in Appendix I, but did not intend to adopt legislative species protection measures.

   However, all the mentioned moss species were included in the list of protected species by Royal Decree in 2005.
6. Following the decisions of the Standing Committee in December 1996 Norway made an objection in March 1997 regarding the inclusion of *Rheum rhaponticum* in Appendix I of the Convention. This species is now regarded as introduced in Norway and from Norway's point of view inclusion in Appendix I of this species is in conflict with Article 11-2b of the Convention, which call for the strict control of non-native species. However, the objection does not imply any change in the present management practice concerning this species.

Norway also made a statement concerning the interpretation regarding the inclusion of marine species in the Appendices after the Standing Committee meeting in December 1996: Concerning the adopted list of marine species in Appendices II and III, Norway understands that these listings only apply to the geographical area of the Mediterranean Sea, as it is reflected in Article 1.1 of the Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal region of the Mediterranean adopted in Barcelona on 16th February 1976 and amended on 15th of June 1995.

7. Following the decisions of the Standing Committee in December 1997 Norway made an objection in February 1998 regarding the inclusion of *Dracocephalum ruyschiana* in Appendix I of the Convention. Since this species was considered rather common in its range in Norway a strict protection of this species under the obligations given by the Convention was not considered relevant since Appendix I species primarily should be regarded as endangered or vulnerable.

However, Norway supports the idea of listing populations with unfavourable conservation status in parts of the distribution area.

However, *Dracocephalus ruyschiana* was included in the list of protected species by Royal Decree in 2005.

Geographical coverage

At the time of ratification Norway made a declaration to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe stating that the Convention shall apply to the continental territory of the Kingdom of Norway. With respect to the territories in Svalbard and Jan Mayen, the Government of Norway will promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna and natural habitats in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, with a reservation in respect of the conservation and management of the population of Arctic Fox *Alopex lagopus* in Svalbard.

An in-depth study on the implementation of the Convention in Norway and the other Nordic countries was presented to the 19th Meeting of the Standing Committee, cf "Implementation of the Bern Convention. Nordic Countries: Norway." Report to the Council of Europe by Cyrille de Klemm, T-PVS (99) 20 rev. of 22 November 1999, and also published in "Nature and Environment", no 103, February 2000.

The new nature diversity act of 2009

The new act on nature diversity was approved by the Parliament on 19th June 2009 (no. 100). This act replace or partly replace a number of other acts (e.g. the Nature Conservation, the Wildlife Act, the Act on Freshwater fish and Salmonids). The main principles of the new act are to protect biological, geological and landscape diversity and ecological processes through conservation and sustainable use (section 1). It places a general duty of care to all sectors (section 6). Other key concepts are 'environmental principles' such as the precautionary principle, the ecosystem approach and the polluter pays principle (section 9,10, 11). The new act broadens the scope of protection of specific natural habitats, so called 'selected habitat types' (section 52). Identified and appointed habitat types will be subject to regulations. A similar regime is introduced for species, so called 'priority species and their natural habitats' (section 23). For invasive alien species a new regulation is still under production.

General information on the new act:

http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/md/press-centre/Press-releases/2009/new-nature-diversity-act.html?id=553630

Summary of proposition to the Parliament: http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/2265991/PDFS/OTP200820090052000EN_PDFS.pdf

The Nature Diversity Act in English:

http://www.regjeringen.no/en/doc/Laws/Acts/nature-diversity-act.html?id=570549

As a result of the new act and section 23 on 'priority species' 8 species were approved with separate regulations for each species by Royal Decree on 5th of May 2011. These are deemed to be the first in a series of expected priority species. The appointed species were: *Anser erythropus, Limosa*

limosa, Cicindela maritima, Osmoderma eremita, Scolitantides orion, Dracocephalum ruyschiana, Herminium monorchis and *Cephalanthera rubra*.

Action plans

The Directorate for Nature Management has by 2011 nominated 120 species for development and implementation of action plans. In the period 2003-2010 action plans for the following species have been published: *Alopex lagopus* (see DN-report 2-3003 and later updates), *Anser erythropus* (see DN-report 2-2009 and 4-2011 in English), *Parnassius mnemosyne* (see DN-report 3-2010), *Rana lessonae* (see DN-report 2-2006), *Triturus cristatus* (see DN-report 1-2008), *Crex crex* (see DN-report 3-2008), *Margaritifera margaritifera* (see DN-report 3-2006), *Bubo bubo* (see DN-report 1-2009), *Emberiza hortulana* (see DN-report 5-2009), *Cucujus cinnaberinus* (see DN-report 4-2009), *Cephalanthera rubra* (see DN-report 1-2006) and *Zostera noltei* (see DN-report 1-2010). New action plans in preparation will include both species and species groups (eg bats).

II. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING ARTICLES 5, 6, 7 AND 8

1. Strictly protected flora species [1)] – Appendix I

In Norway the following Appendix I species occur: *Aster sibiricus* (protected by Royal Decree 2 October 1981), *Braya purpurascens* and *Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *norvegica* (both protected by Royal Decree 25 January 1983), *Cypripedium calceolus* and *Platanthera obtusata* ssp. *oligantha* (both protected by Decree issued by the Directorate for Nature Management 1 June 1989).

A proposal to protect 52 species (43 vascular plants and 9 invertebrates) from the Directorate for Nature Management was approved by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001. This new decree includes all plant and invertebrate species on Appendix I and II not previously protected in Norway.

The new protection includes the following Appendix I species: *Botrychium simplex, Botrychium matricariifolium, Botrychium multifidum, Luronium natans, Silene furcata* ssp. *angustiflora, Trisetum subalpestre, Najas flexilis, Cypripedium calceolus, Platanthera obtusata* ssp. *oligantha, Papaver lapponicum, Polemonium boreale* and *Saxifraga hirculus*. The older decrees on *Aster sibiricus*, *Braya purpurascens* and *Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *norvegica* is still in force. *Liparis loeselii* is considered extinct in Norway.

A proposal by the Directorate for Nature Management presented in June 2004 included species protection of *Dracocephalum ruyschiana,* in addition to eight Appendix I species of moss that occur in Norway: *Scapania massalongi, Hamatocaulis vernicosus, Buxbaumia viridis, Atractylocarpus alpinus, Cynodontium suecicum, Dicranum viride, Meesia longiseta* and *Orthotrichum rogeri*. All these species were subsequently protected by Royal Decree on July 13th 2005.

As a result of the acceptance of the biodiversity act (see paragraph I) in 2009 and its section 23 on 'priority species' 8 species were approved with separate regulations for each species by Royal Decree on 5th of May 2011. These are deemed to be the first in a series of expected priority species. The appointed flora species were: *Dracocephalum ruyschiana, Herminium monorchis* and *Cephalanthera rubra*.

[1)]All species names according to the taxonomy used in the Appendices of the Convention.

Regulations and exceptions

The Directorate for nature management can as the management authority for the applicable acts and regulations give conditional exemptions for collection of protected species. As part of the ongoing mapping of new localities the directorate has encouraged amateurs and professionals alike to register for permits to collect ia protected species.

The collections must be registered with scientific institutions and limitations to the number of samples that can be collected will be stated in the permit. Limitations aim to avoid threatening the existence of local populations. On average the directorate issues annually 1-5 exemptions from the decree, normally with a time limit of one to three years. The exemptions are mostly issued to scientific institutions or consultants working on mapping programmes. Frequently the exemptions do not result in collections of the protected species.

2. Strictly protected fauna species – Appendix II

Specific regulations have been adopted for the removal of individuals of wildlife species causing damage to crops, livestock, forests, water or other forms of property, or in the interest of public health and safety. Generally, other solutions shall within reasonable limits have been pursued in order to avoid damage, before permit is given to remove protected species. The Directorate for Nature Management has issued a Decree dated 1 September 1997, which states that permits may be issued for different species on three different management levels. These being municipality level, county level and national level.

Nationwide protection of Appendix II species

A proposal on species protection in Norway adopted by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001 include the following invertebrate Appendix II species: *Leucorrhinia albifrons, Leucorrhinia caudalis, Leucorrhinia pectoralis, Parnassius apollo, Parnassius mnemosyne, Coenonympha hero, Cucujus cinnaberinus* and *Dytiscus latissimus.*

A proposal by the Directorate for Nature Management presented in June 2004 includes species protection of *Graphoderus bilineatus,* which was subsequently protected by Royal Decree on July 13th 2005.

After the rediscovery of *Osmoderma eremita* in 2008, the species was given nationwide protection by the Directorate for Nature Management on August 22nd 2008.

As a result of the biodiversity act (see paragraph I) in 2009 and its section 23 on 'priority species' 8 species were approved with separate regulations for each species by Royal Decree on 5th of May 2011. These are deemed to be the first in a series of expected priority species. The appointed fauna species were: *Anser erythropus, Limosa limosa, Cicindela maritima, Osmoderma eremita* and *Scolitantides orion.*

Regulations and exemptions

Exemptions from the general protection of wildlife is possible under a differentiated management regime according to species and level of potential damage. Generally applications for exemptions for more numerous species is handled by the municipal level (1), while the County Governor handles more sensitive species (2). The Directorate for nature management as the national wildlife management authority handles the most sensitive species (3).

1. Municipality based Wildlife Boards

The following Appendix II species may be removed if permitted by the local Wildlife Board (one in each municipality) if they are damaging wooden constructions, crops etc.: Green Woodpecker *Picus virdis*, Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*, Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*, Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major,* Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* and Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella.*

2. County Governor

The County Governor may, when the following Appendix II species cause damage, issue permits for removal: Otter *Lutra lutra*, bats Microchiroptera, Mute Swan *Cygnus olor,* Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhyncus*, Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*, Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* and Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*. However, the Directorate has warned that bats are protected and should not be disturbed. To facilitate any issues related to bats a system of advisors and assistance is funded by the directorate. No known incidences related to bats have been registered in the reporting period.

3. The Directorate for Nature Management

The Directorate for Nature Management may, under particular circumstances, issue permits for removal of protected wildlife, either when wildlife causes damage or for scientific purposes. Such permits have in the biennial period been issued for the following Appendix II species: Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*, Wolverine *Gulo gulo* and Wolf *Canis lupus* (see table 1)

The Directorate for nature management issued on 18th June 2004 (no 913) a regulation for handling of dead specimen of wildlife (ie those found dead). This regulation outlines national

regulations for taxidermists and it ia lists for which species should be tagged and for which species it is necessary to apply for a licence to keep. The last requirement applies for 47 species (incl. bats, carnivores and birds) and is made mandatory from 2004. Of these 47 species it is necessary to register ownership and tag 8 species back in time, ie old specimens.

Large carnivore management

Management of large carnivores in Norway is regulated by the Nature Diversity Act of 2009 and the Wildlife Act of 1981. The Directorate for Nature Management issued in 2005 a regulation on the management of predators, including regulations of bear, wolverine, wolf, lynx and golden eagle. In this regulation the Norwegian populations goals for bear, wolf, lynx, wolverine and golden eagle is defined, which are the management authorities, and giving guidelines under which specific circumstances killing of carnivores can be allowed.

Approximately 200 persons are engaged on a seasonal basis to ia map and monitor the national occurrence of carnivores, and to report on relevant incidences involving carnivores in relation to incidences with husbandry. Every incidence of dead or injured husbandry is analysed, whether these are killed by a large carnivore or by other causes (natural mortality, accidents etc) and registered in a database. Also an overview of dead carnivores segregated on different causes of mortality (natural, licensed or quota hunted, accident, illegal or other) is available from 1997 until now in this database. E.g. through the use of GIS-technology the public may enter the database via a map of the country and sample information from different levels (municipal, regional or national) as well as information on single cases, see 'rovviltportalen' below. On the webpage of the national statistical agency (Statistics Norway) statistical information on the number of dead carnivores can be found (both in English and Norwegian), cf www.ssb.no/rovdyravg or www.ssb.no/english This statistics is based on different calculations and includes also animals found dead (natural causes).

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management opened a website called 'Rovviltportalen' ('the large carnivore gate') (www.rovviltportalen.no). The text is only in Norwegian. This website aim to simplify access to information on the issue by the general public and others. The site ia publishes interactive maps of sites with records of the four large carnivores and maps on husbandry carcasses found. The information also covers Golden Eagle. The site gives information on national policy, on population monitoring, gives oversight of meetings on the issue, media-clippings, specific information on each species concerning its biology and hunting practices. The site gives overviews of all licenses issued and the results of these. It is also a site giving information of requirements for hunters, and for registration of hunters, the most recent quotas, it contains access to electronic application for compensation for livestock or semi-domestic reindeer killed by large carnivores, and financial support for preventive measures to avoid killing of husbandry, etc. The site is regarded as a success and is widely used.

Exceptions for threatened or vulnerable populations of species:

The Norwegian policy towards the large carnivores is based on the White Paper to the Parliament no 15 (2003-04). The policy was debated again in the Parliament in June 2010, and revised with minor changes comparedto the White Paper of 2003-04. For these species reference is also given to "Recommendation no 59 (1997) on the drafting and implementation of Action Plans of wild fauna species", "Recommendation no 74 (1999) on the conservation of large carnivores", "Recommendation no 82 (2000) on urgent measures concerning the implementation of Action Plans for large carnivores in Europe" and 'Recommendation no 115 (2005) on the conservation and management of transboundary populations of large carnivores.' In general, Norway has accepted all the recommendations from the Bern Convention regarding large carnivores.

The number of individuals killed or found dead of the three species of large carnivores on Appendix II are listed in table 1. When it is agreed upon the Directorate for nature management normally issues pending permits (licenses) for these species, or if the population level within each region is reached, the pending permits are issued by a Regional Board for large carnivores which has the authority within the region. The County Governors have the authority to confirm the final permit, when it is deemed necessary. The number of pending permits issued will therefore normally be higher than the number of actual animals felled.

Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*

For brown bear, see further information under Recommendation no 10 (December 1988) in chapter III below. In 2010 the national population count 166 animals confirmed by DNA-analysis of hair and scat samples collected during the season.

Wolverine *Gulo gulo*

For wolverine, reference is given to the Norwegian contributions to the "Final Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Wolverines *(Gulo gulo)* in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 27 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 115). In 2010 the national population counted approximately 362 individuals and 66 dens.

Wolf *Canis lupus*

The population of Wolf is small and endangered in Norway. However, there is a general provision in the Nature Diversity Act for killing large carnivores when there is danger of a direct attack on livestock. Norway has started applying a management regime for wolves that varies according to area. In some parts the wolves will be protected and in other parts sheep and reindeer production is given priority. These management principles are also practised for brown bear and wolverine.

Reference is given to the letter from the Directorate for Nature Management to the Bern Convention of 26 March 1999 on the protection of the Wolf in Norway, i.a describing the agreement between the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management of 7 September 1998. Norway has also contributed to the "Final Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Wolves *(Canis lupus)* in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 24 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 113).

The wolf population in Scandinavia is growing. In 2010 the Norwegian population consisted of 33-35 individuals and 3 confirmed breeding. There were 31 confirmed family packs of wolves in Norway and Sweden in 2010; 3 of these family packs were entirely on the Norwegian side of the border.

Table 1. Exceptions concerning brown bear, wolverine and wolf as reported to the Directorate for Nature Management for the hunting seasons (01.04-31.03) 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. The numbers also contain specimens killed by road accidents, natural deaths etc.

Species	**No. of ind. felled**	**Licence hunting**	
		Lic. issued	**Felled**
Brown bear *Ursus arctos*	7	-	-
2000-2001	3	-	-
2001-02	1	-	-
2002-03	4	-	-
2003-04	1	-	-
2004-05	6	-	-
2005-06	5	6	0
2006-07	12	15	3
2007-08	12	16	2
2008-09	18	18	9
2009-10			
Wolverine *Gulo gulo*			
2000-01	43	44	31
2001-02	32	50	23
2002-03	34	42	28

2003-04	39	50	23
2004-05	49	60	21
2005-06	58	68	38
2006-07	79	91	40
2007-08	76	94	28
2008-09	90	89	35
2009-10	89	102	35
Wolf *Canis lupus*			
2000-2001	17	-	-
2001-02	2	-	-
2002-03	5	-	-
2003-04	5	-	-
2004-05	7	-	-
2005-06	4	-	-
2006-07	2	2	1
2007-08	5	4	2
2008-09	5	0	0
2009-10	8	4	2

Otter *Lutra lutra*

The population of otter is estimated at 25.000-30.000 individuals and the population is still increasing in Norway. It is perceived as a common species along the coast and is also recolonizing inland areas. The rise and spread of the population causes conflicts with the fish farming industry. The increase in the population has also led to an increase of otters drowning in fishing gear or being killed accidentally by cars. Illegal killing of otters is also known to occur. However, the death rate (both illegal and caused by accidents etc) should be perceived as insignificant in relation to the overall population and the demographic development.

Birds of prey

The numbers stated here for white-tailed eagle, golden eagle and goshawk for the seasons 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in table 2. The numbers are mostly birds found dead. The numbers are regarded as being in the lows. No licence for felling in the reporting periods were given for these species. The national populations of white-tailed eagle is estimated at 3000 pairs, for golden eagle at 850-1200 pairs and of goshawk at ca. 2000-2700 pairs.

Table 2. Numbers of goshawk, golden eagle and white-tailed eagle reported as found dead for the seasons 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Species	**Total number**
Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	
2003-04	44
2004-05	27
2005-06	15
2006-07	15
2007-08	9
2008-09	21
2009-10	26
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	
2003-04	4
2004-05	12
2005-06	10
2006-07	14
2007-08	7

2008-09	8
2009-10	11
White-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*	
2003-04	26
2004-05	31
2005-06	43
2006-07	44
2007-08	26
2008-09	32
2009-10	19

3. Exceptions concerning falconry

Falconry is not allowed in Norway, two exceptions from this prohibition were made in the period 2009 to 2010. This was in relation to short visits related to production of a film.

4. Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III)

The exploitation of all species originally listed in Appendix III is regulated, with fixed hunting seasons for all of the species. For several species hunting and other forms of exploitation is only allowed in some parts of the country, while the species may be totally protected in other parts. Restrictions on hunting periods and geography are decided by the Directorate for Nature Management and each hunting period now lasts for five years until a new revision. The revised hunting periods are based on hunting statistics as well as scientific advice and public advice. In addition the Directorate may stop hunting of species totally or in geographic regions if the circumstances changes or emergencies occur.

Exceptions from the ordinary hunting season may be accepted in order to avoid damage to crops, livestock or reindeer husbandry. In most cases such exceptions require the prior grant of a permit issued by either the local Wildlife Board in a municipality, the County Governor or the Directorate for Nature Management, cf also above under paragraph 2 (on Appendix II species).

Particularly for lynx *Lynx lynx*, Norway has applied a hunting quota system for each county, to regulate the population and to prevent damage on livestock and reindeer husbandry. The quotas are defined by the Directorate for Nature Management or if the regional population level of lynx is reached a Regional Board for large Carnivores has authority to define the quota within the region. In the season 2008-09 the quota for felling of European Lynx was 119, and 110 were actually felled. For 2009-10 the quota was 149 and 134 were felled. In 2010 the national population of lynx counted 441-470 individuals and 75-80 family groups.

Table 3. Quota hunting concerning lynx for the seasons 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The total numbers also contain specimens killed by road accidents, natural deaths etc.

Species	**Total number**	**Quota hunting**	
Lynx *Lynx lynx*		Quota	Felled
2003-04	48	50	35
2004-05	56	51	44
2005-06	52	48	40
2006-07	85	74	58
2007-08	104	96	90
2008-09	136	119	110
2009-10	147	149	134

The Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* is an Appendix III species. As a measure to safeguard threatened strains of this species in particular watercourses, mainly due to impact of the introduced parasite *Gyrodactylus salaris*, Norway has decided to apply treatment with the poisonous agent rotenone. The Norwegian policy towards the use of this agent is to restore ecosystems that stand a risk of becoming destroyed due to introduced species. Rotenone treatment has mainly been applied in watercourses with salmon stocks to eradicate *Gyrodactylus salaris*. Research has shown that there is no negative impact on e.g the populations of the Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*, another Appendix III species, from these rotenone treatments. Some lakes have also been treated with rotenone to try to eradicate the European Minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus* from areas where this species has been introduced.

A Norwegian case study on *Gyrodactylus salaris* was worked out in 2000 and submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity in May 2001. A trial with an aluminium based solvent has proven less toxic to non-target species and at the same time highly effective against the parasite. It is thus expected to become a more widespread method in the years to come.

Protection of Appendix III species

On Appendix III Norway holds three species: the freshwater crayfish *Astacus astacus*, the pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* and the leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. The first two has a long standing protection regime in Norway, while the leech was given a formal and total species protection in Norway by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001.

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

The only exception made for means of killing as specified in Appendix IV, is the use of semi-automatic weapons, cf the Norwegian reservation under I.1-2 above. In addition, persons authorised by the Directorate for nature management may use mist nets or other nets, traps and tape recorders to catch birds or other animals for scientific purposes (ringing etc.). These birds or other animals are normally released afterwards, and therefore the use of these methods will not cause local disappearance of or serious disturbance to populations of a species as stated in Article 8. Obligatory training programmes (2 different courses) with exams have to be passed for persons to hold a license for bird trapping and ringing. The same kind of programme is applicable for bat handling and ringing.

III. IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PERIOD 2000-2010 OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION NO 1 AND RECOMMENDATIONS NO 14, 15 AND 16 ON HABITAT CONSERVATION:

Thematic county nature protection plans

A systematic conservation programme for different types of natural habitats (thematic nature protection plans), based on regional inventories, was initiated in Norway in the beginning of the 1970s. Regional (county) conservation plans for wetlands (especially those important for waterfowl), mires/bogs (primarily selected on botanical and hydrological criteria), broad-leaved forest (selected mainly on botanical criteria) and important seabird colonies were given priority. In 1985 inventories started in order to identify coniferous forests for protection, and elaboration of conservation plans for coniferous forests have been given high priority since 1988, when the recommendations from a national task force on protection of coniferous forest were presented.

In the reporting period work has been carried out to implement a national plan for marine protected areas. This will ia concern coral reefs and special marine ecosystems, as well as representative sites and particular sites for flora and fauna (cf the white paper Report to the Storting no 43 (1998-99) on the Protection and Use of the Coastal Environment).

By the end of 2010 the work 70 thematic county nature protection plans were finalized. The Phase I plan for establishment of a network of coniferous nature reserves has been completed, as has phase II (additional coniferous forests). A phase III is currently running (an extension of the forest protection scheme). It includes not only coniferous forests, but also other types of forested areas.

In addition to this a program for new national parks and landscape protection areas are almost completed. When this program is fulfilled it is expected to raise the percentage of Norway under nature conservation protection to between16 and 17%.

Preparation of a county conservation plan is a time-consuming process, including the following steps:

1. Systematic inventories and evaluation of sites based on scientific criteria
2. The County Governor collects information on properties, names of landowners and other formalities concerning sites of high conservation priority, and makes preliminary judgements concerning conflicts with other interests
3. The County Governor informs landowners, the municipalities and different agencies at the county level about the conservation proposal
4. These are given the opportunity to make preliminary comments on the conservation proposals
5. The County Governor elaborates a draft conservation plan, which is sent to the Directorate for Nature Management for technical/scientific approval
6. The County Governor sends the proposal to landowners, organisations and municipalities at the local level and agencies at the county level for a formal hearing
7. Landowners, municipalities and others at the local level give their written comments to the plan
8. The County Governor makes his final proposal for a conservation plan
9. The Directorate for Nature Management sends the plan to organisations, agencies and ministries at the national level for comments
10. The Directorate for Nature Management analyses the comments, finalises the conservation plan, and presents its proposal to the Ministry of Environment
11. The Ministry of Environment presents the proposal to the Government, and the Government adopts the conservation plan through a Royal Decree.

Following the legal establishment of protected areas under the Nature Conservation Act, the decision has to be published, the sites have to be marked in the field, the question of possible economic compensation to land owners has to be settled (the land will normally still be owned by private land owners), and management plans may be elaborated if necessary.

The total land area under legal protection increased from 24.557 km² (7.58 %) in 2000 to 26.298 km² (8.12 %) by 2002, to 47.143 km^2 (14.6%) by the end of 2008 and by the end of 2010 it was 52.021 km2 (16,1%). Table 4 gives the status for area protection in Norway by the end of 2010. The conservation programme with the intent of a total of 16% terrestrial area under protection (incl freshwater) has thus been achieved. Analysis of the established protection network and new goals for terrestrial and marine protection will further increase the area under protection.

During the reporting period the Directorate for Nature Management has been working with a gap analysis (evaluation) of terrestrial protected areas in Norway (finalized June 2010).

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management issued a report from The Norwegian Pilot Project on Emerald Network (cf. final project report from Norway (T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 18)). The Pilot Project forms the basis for the second phase, which is the implementation of the Network itself. This is coordinated with the evaluation of protected areas.

Table 4. Number and area of protected areas in Norway by the end of 2010

Type	Number	Area km^2	Percentage of mainland
National park	33	29.960	9.3
Nature reserve	2009	5.333	1,7
Landscape protection	196	16.301	5
Other	477	427	0,1
Total	2.715	52.021	16.1

Other areas

In addition to the figures given in Table 2, approximately 2.900km² of sea areas are protected (out of ca. 90.000 km^2 inside 12 nautical miles, and two areas (totally covering 63 km²) are protected according to the Wildlife Act. Twenty-two areas are protected according to the Svalbard Act (totalling 35.029 km², equalling 65% of its land area). Of marine waters around Svalbard ca. ¾ of the territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles have been protected. A new act on the environment on Svalbard entered into force on 1st July 2002, cf. Svalbardmiljøloven.

Table 5. Number and area of protected areas in Svalbard by the end of 2010

Type	Number	Area km^2	Percentage of mainland
National park	7	14.487	23,7
Nature reserve	21	25.314	41,5
Other areas	1	14	0,02
Total	29	39.815	65,3%

Management of protected areas

The need for an improved overall strategy for management of protected areas in Norway led to the establishment of a committee on protected areas and a report published in 1989. The committee formulated a general strategy for future management of protected areas, and proposed some general criteria for allocation of resources to management actions.

The following general aims for management of protected areas have been adopted:

- Evaluate the needs for ecological management actions in all protected areas
- Develop management plans for those areas where certain actions are considered to be necessary, or eventually only short notes concerning more "stable" areas
- Make management plans realistic (scientifically, economically and with respect to practical implementation)
- Simplify/revise some existing (too ambitious) management plans
- Implement long term ecological management in a representative sample of sites, aimed at maintaining a certain ecological condition

According to the regulations for each protected area (protected under the Nature Conservation Act), a management plan for the area may be developed and adopted by the management authority.

Such a management plan may include three main parts:

1. Plan for ecological management, including

- action plan for restoring ecological character
- action plan for maintaining ecological character
- action plan for enhancing ecological conservation aims

2. Plan for utilisation, including

- arrangements for public access and information
- arrangements for special groups of people
- guidelines for the land owners use of the area

3. Plan for wardening, including

- agreements on wardening
- instructions for wardens

As a follow up of this work an action plan for a number of prioritised nature protected sites was published in 1996, cf Report from the Directorate for Nature Management no 4. Further work to revise a handbook for management of nature protected sites was initiated, and a new version of the handbook was published in the year 2000.

In 1998 an initiative was taken by the Ministry of Environment to delegate the management of conserved areas to the municipal level in Norway. During the reporting period all municipalities (450) have been offered the possibility to take over responsibility for the management of protected areas. In principle, this initiative covers all types of protected areas in Norway. In the early phase 16 municipalities with ca. 100 protected areas participated. This has now been replaced by a new programme with participation of 70 municipalities. Municipalities accepting the offer will be trained to cope with the task. An evaluation of this was completed in 2008.

The Norwegian policy regarding management of protected areas and species is stated in the white paper ”Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination.” Furthermore, the actual status of the environment is updated in annual white papers called ”The National State of the Environment”, e.g Report to the Storting no 24 (2000-2001) and no 26 (2006-2007): The Environmental Policy of the Government and the State of the Environment in Norway.

Furthermore, the Directorate for Nature Management has issued a ”National Master Plan for Monitoring of Biological Diversity” (DN Report 1998-1, Trondheim (170 pp; ISBN: 82-7072-289-8)). The Norway/UN-Trondheim Conference in September 1999 had as its main theme ”The Ecosystem Approach for Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity”.

Based on a framework for monitoring of protected areas outlined in 2006, the Directorate for Nature Management in 2007 and 2008 has been working with guidance on setting and assessing conservation objectives. Conservation objectives are already being included as an important part in all new management plans.

A new act on nature diversity entered into force in 2009 and replaced the Nature Conservation Act when it comes to protection of areas and management of protected areas.

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management issued a strategy on funding of actions in protected areas. In 2007 the Ministry of Environment issued a national strategy on alien species, where the need for actions in protected areas is highlighted.

The Norwegian policy regarding management of protected areas and species is stated in the white paper ”Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination.” Furthermore, the actual status of the environment is updated in annual white papers called ”The National State of the Environment”, e.g Report to the Storting no 24 (2000-2001): The Environmental Policy of the Government and the State of the Environment in Norway.

The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate

The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) is the national ranger organization and the national authority for nature supervision and inspection of the whole country, on both publicly owned and privately owned land. The organisation was set up in 1997, as a consequence of the Nature inspectorate Act passed by The Norwegian Parliament in 1996.

SNO is organized as a specific part of The Directorate of Nature Management, with special legal powers and tasks. It has a head office in Trondheim (25 persons) and a network of 55 local offices (110 persons) across the country. The local offices are divided into 6 sections; National Parks and Protected Areas Section (2), Coastal Areas Section (2), Large Carnivores Section (1) and Nature Interpretation (1).

SNO has a national responsibility for prevention and control of environmental crime, and co-operates closely with the national and local police and other official and private organisations, such as the municipal committees that oversee grazing, hunting and fishing rights on common land, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Norwegian Coastguard Service and the Archipelago Service.

SNO is also responsible for overseeing the national parks and protected areas, as well as conservation merits of national importance, such as endangered and vulnerable species and species where Norway has a special responsibility, e.g. the North Atlantic Salmon and the wild reindeer populations in the mountain areas of Southern Norway.

Protection of water courses

Conservation plans to protect specific watercourses from hydropower development have been approved by the Norwegian Parliament. The fourth conservation plan for the protection of watercourses was adopted in April 1993, resulting in a total of 341 watercourses being protected. To supplement these conservation plans a new supplementary plan was completed in 2005.

Resolution no 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network):

Norway initiated work to implement the Emerald Network in 2004. By 2010 the total number of nationally Protected Areas (PA) evaluated was 197. These cover about 22,500 km^2 (2.250.000 ha) of the land area, (including freshwater), or about 45 % of the total area of national PAs in Norway. They also cover about 1,000 km^2 of marine areas, and about 30 % of the total protected sea area. Since some of the PAs are aligned, or very close to each other, they have been proposed as single Emerald sites (ASCI). The number of ASCIs evaluated by now is thus 93. 36 out of 45 classified habitats have been considered relevant for Norway (cf T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 18). Concerning species 106 out of the 132 are considered relevant for Norway.

Resolution no 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures:

The Norwegian policy is generally based on the white paper ”Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination.” Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment has initiated a nation-wide project on registration of biodiversity in the municipalities. This project has ended in a countrywide database (naturbasen).

The Parliament in 2000 decided to establish a National Data Bank for Species (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, www.biodiversity.no) concentrating primarily on red-listed species. The unit will be in charge of producing updates of the national red list through national expert committees. The first red list from the unit was published in 2006 and the second in 2010.The red list volumes contain both English and Norwegian text. An accompanying volume to the 2010-list describes ‘Environmental Conditions and Impacts for Red List Species’.

Recommendation no 10 (1988) concerning the protection of the Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*:

The management of Brown Bear in Norway is generally in compliance with the ideas and proposals contained in this recommendation. A comprehensive plan for management of large carnivores, including the Brown Bear, was adopted by the Parliament in the spring of 2004 and 2011, cf the white paper ”Report to the Storting no 15 (2003-04): Large carnivorous in Norwegian wildlife” and Recommendation S. no 174 (2003-04) and a private member’s bill no 163 S (2010-11) to the

Parliament. Reference is also given to the Norwegian contribution to the "Final Draft Action Plan for Conservation of the Brown Bear *(Ursus arctos)* in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 23 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 114).

Recommendation no 17 (1989) on the protection of the Wolf *Canis lupus* in Europe:

The ideas and proposals contained in this recommendation are, with a couple of exceptions, reflected in Norway's protection and management of its endangered Wolf population. The exceptions are the recommendations contained in § 4 and § 6 of the operational part of the recommendation, which are not considered to be relevant for Norwegian conditions. Reference is also given to document T-PVS (99) 49, and white paper "Report to the Storting no 15 (2003-04): Large carnivorous in Norwegian wildlife" and Recommendation S. no 174 (2003-04) and a private member's bill no 163 S (2010-11) to the Parliament for a more in depth review of the Norwegian management of the Norwegian-Swedish Wolf population, as well as further information given under chapter II.2 above.

Recommendation no 18 (1989) on the protection of indigenous crayfish in Europe:

The management of crayfish in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention. Everyone who wish to harvest crayfish today, need to have a specific licence.

Recommendation no 20 (1991) on the protection of the European Lynx *Lynx lynx*:

The management of European Lynx in Norway is generally in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention, cf letter from the Directorate for Nature Management dated 3 May 1996, and white paper "Report to the Storting no 15 (2003-04): Large carnivorous in Norwegian wildlife" and Recommendation S. no 174 (2003-04) and a private member's bill no 163 S (2010-11) to the Parliament on the management of large carnivores, including European Lynx. Reference is also given to the "Nature and Environment" no 112 on this species. See further information on this species under chapter II.4 above.

Recommendation no 22 (1991) on the conservation of the Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* and other freshwater mussels (Unionidae), cf also Recommendation no 80 (2000) on the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the pearl mussel *(Margaritifera magaritifera)*:

The management of Pearl Mussel in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention, as it is fully protected by the Act relating to Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries. Following the recommendation no 80 Norway has intensified the efforts to study this species, aiming at increasing the knowledge of its biology and also aiming at developing a management strategy for the species. It is suggested that Norway holds more than 80% of the European population of this species. Norway is also continuing to add calcium to acidified watercourses and lakes, resulting in improved habitats for e.g the pearl mussel. An action plan was published in 2006 (see DN-report 2006-3).

Recommendation no 48 (1996) on the conservation of European globally threatened birds, cf also Recommendation no 60 (1997) on the implementation of the Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe, and Recommendation no 75 (1999) on the implementation of new Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe, and Recommendation no 93 (2002) on the further implementation of Action Plans for Globally threatened birds and on other issues of interest for bird conservation in the Convention's range:

Norway holds breeding populations of two of the species mentioned in the Appendix to Recommendations no 48 and no 60; Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus* and Corncrake *Crex crex*. The Directorate for Nature Management, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) are responsible for a program that monitors the population development and breeding success of the Fennoscandian population of Lesser White-fronted Geese. A satellite tracking study has also been accomplished in order to reveal the migratory routes, stopover sites on migration and wintering grounds for the species. The project involves several nations, i.e. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Finland, Russia, Hungary, Romania, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. See separate action plans published by the Directorate for nature management (DN-report 2008-3 for corncrake and 2009-2 for lesser white-fronted goose).

A monitoring and management project for Corncrakes in Southern Norway is also established. Breeding Corncrakes are localised, and information on the sites is conveyed to local landowners. Mowing of the breeding meadows is recommended postponed.

Recommendation no 75 specifically asks for National Action Plans for four species listed in the Appendix to the recommendation in coordination with the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) under the Bonn Convention. One of these species is Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*, which is included in the "Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan" under Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), issued in June 1997, and partly funded by the Directorate for Nature Management. This Strategy and Action Plan was implemented in the period 2000-02 under CAFF.

Recommendation no 51 (1996) on action plans for invertebrate species in the Appendices of the Convention and Recommendation no 52 (1996) on habitat conservation for invertebrate species:

Increasing knowledge and focus on rare invertebrate species over the last decade has resulted in both new species protection regimes and new protected sites. Different research programmes has been initiated and two examples are:

Under the national programme for mapping and monitoring of biodiversity, the programme INVENT-ART is an example of reinforced nationwide mapping of rare or undiscovered insects. Some publicised results from this project (now in its third phase) can be seen at: http://www.artsdatabanken.no/Article.aspx?m=264&amid=8986

The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Center administer a nationwide Species-programme. Over the last two year 450 new species to Norway has been described, of which 100 were new to science. Most of these are invertebrates. Results from ongoing initiatives under this programme can be seen at http://www.artsdatabanken.no/artArticle.aspx?m=224&amid=6052

Recommendation no 53 (1996) on the conservation of European Otter *Lutra lutra*:

A national monitoring programme and studies on the biology of this species have been performed by the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research. Among the conclusions are that this species is still increasing in Norway and are now re-colonising former areas in the southern and interior parts of the country. The total population is probably now between 20.000 and 30.000 individuals and increasing. (See also information on this species under chapter II.2 above.)

Recommendation no 57 (1997) on the introduction of organisms belonging to non-native species into the environment and Recommendation no 77 (1999) on the eradication of non-native terrestrial vertebrates:

The official policy in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention. The 2009 Biodiversity Act has a separate chapter on this issue and a new regulation detailing use of these species will be issued. Of the species listed in the appendix to Recommendation no 77, only the American Mink *(Neovison vison)* is of major concern to Norway, although the Raccoon Dog *(Nyctereutes procyonoides)* might also become a growing problem in the NE part of the country. Both species may be hunted all year around in Norway. Implementation of national action plans against raccon dog (see Norwegian DN-report 2-2008) and mink (see DN-report 5-2011) has started.

Recommendation no 58 (1997) on the reintroduction of organisms belonging to wild species and on restocking and reinforcing populations of such organisms in the environment:

A small number of recovery projects have been undertaken, particularly on threatened bird species. Some have been concluded some years ago with positive results, e.g the re-introduction projects in collaboration with Sweden dealing with *Falco peregrinus* (see under chapter II.2 above) and *Bubo bubo*, and in collaboration with Scotland dealing with *Haliaetus albicilla*. An example of collaborative efforts between Norway and Sweden on mammals has been the re-introduction efforts of Otter *Lutra lutra* into Sweden based on Norwegian animals. This programme has been ceased due to high levels of mortality at the release sites. In 2010 and 2011 we saw the first attempts to support the wild population of Lesser White-fronted Goose by release of young birds at a staging site.

In 1999 the Directorate for Nature Management (DN) ordered the development of a Status Report and Action Plan on the highly endangered Scandinavian population of Arctic Fox *Alopex lagopus*. During the year 2000 a recovery project to strengthen the population of the Arctic Fox on the Norwegian mainland, involving breeding in captivity, was established. No specimen were caught during 2000, but in 2001 six juvenile Arctic Foxes were caught for this recovery project. An official Action Plan for the Arctic Fox was published in 2003 (cf DN-report 2003-2). In the following years the programme has been perceived as a success and involves several different elements, ia breeding, re-introduction, feeding and culling of red fox as a competitor. The species was listed as CR in the national red list of 2010. The population numbers today less than 100 adults in Norway. A breeding facility was established in 2005. More than 200 pups have been bred at this facility, and 160 of these released into the wild. These pups have themselves been breeding in 2010 and 2011. A record number of pups (271) were born in 2011.

Recommendation no 92 (2002) on sixteen new action plans for most threatened birds on the Convention area:

The recommendation concerns two species in Norway: Gyr falcon and white-tailed sea eagle. The former species has been under a nationwide programme of monitoring for the last two decades. Norway contributes with eaglets within reintroduction programmes in Scotland and Ireland. The national population of sea eagle now counts above 5000 individuals. The gyr falcon population in Norway is stable and it also forms part of a national monitoring programme.

Recommendation no 99 (2003) on the European strategy on invasive alien species

Norway has published a national strategy on IAS, and continues to develop sectoral policies. Norway has been active in the collaboration with Convention activities and inter alia North European countries, cf. www.nobanis.org The Directorate for nature management has established a team focussing on the issue and commissioned a number of research projects on mapping and eradicating IAS. The national threatened species unit was commissioned a task to produce a method to collect and analyse information on IAS. This task culminated in a 'black list' on IAS published in May 2007, cf. http://www.artsdatabanken.no/Article.aspx?m=172&amid=2581

A collaboration project with the directorate has been initiated with the union for horticulturalists in Norway and another project together with the union for zoo-traders in Norway. Both projects aims to disseminate information on the risks with alien species and information on current legislation.

Recommendation no 103 (2004) on five new action plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's area

In Norway the recommendation concerns great snipe. This species has been surveyed nationwide and Norway has been leading in the European work in developing an action plan for the species. The Norwegian population is the highest in Western Europe and new breeding sites are still being uncovered. Much scientific studies have been conducted on this species during the last decades.

Recommendation no 109 (2004) on minimizing adverse effects of wind power generation on wildlife

Norway supported the proposed guidelines for development of wind power and how environmental issues should be integrated in the planning. The guidelines on national coordination has now been implemented to a larger extent than in the initial phase of wind mill development. Norway has in 2006 accepted an invitation from the Convention to evaluate the process concerning wind mill development on Smøla. A major research programme running in the period 2007-2011 on the conflicts with migratory species has been initiated and concluded in 2011.

Recommendation no 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds

Already in the 1980ies it was conducted studies on the impact of transmission lines on wildlife in general. The knowledge of how these lines influence inter alia bird population is thus quite good. The recommendations from these studies have been made available to the responsible institutions. The recommendation from the Convention and inter alia from the CMS has also been forwarded is continuously implemented on new power lines and when old ones are replaced. A national programme

on mitigation was concluded in 2011 and a new programme for concrete mitigation initiated for eagle owl.

Recommendation no 115 (2005) on the conservation and management of transboundary populations of large carnivores

In Norway this particularly applies to the common wolf population with Sweden. This population is managed inter alia through a very close cooperation with the neighbouring country. Updated information on the Scandinavian population and on research cooperation can be found on the web: http://www.rovdata.no (in Norwegian) and (in English).

Recommendation no 125 (2007) on trade in invasive and potentially invasive species in Europe

In 2007 a national strategy for alien species was signed by 11 Ministries. The strategy lays the foundation for how each sector handles the issue. Involvement of the private sector has been another approach, involving in particular the zoo-traders and the horticultural enterprises. A national advisory group on aliens species was established in 2007 and major tasks have been to implement action plans and to finance research. One such action plan is the one for raccoon dog (see Directorate for nature management report 2008-2). Norway established a new national nature diversity act in 2009. This act emphasises the need to use ia risk analysis as a fundamental prerequisite before importing alien species. It is expected that a new regulation enters into force in 2013 regulating all import of alien species, except vascular plants.

Recommendation no 134 (2008) on the European code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants

See comments under rec. no 125. A collaborating partnership has been initiated with the private sector to implement the code of conduct in the horticultural business.

Recommendation 135 (2008) on addressing the impact of climate change on biodiversity

In 2007 the Directorate for nature management issued a report on climate change adaption in nature management (see report 2007-2b: Climate change – Nature Management Measures). Recommendations from this report has been followed up by integrating climate change aspects in biodiversity management, e.g in protected area management, combating alien species, semi natural ecosystem management, water management plans. Further development of biodiversity monitoring programmes is also strongly focused, with the terrestrial monitoring program having undergone evaluation with regard to CC effects, and the freshwater and marine monitoring programs being under evaluation. Climate change effects on biodiversity are focused in the research programme NORKLIMA (2004-2013), see www.forskningsradet.no/.../Satellite?...norklima%2FHovedsidemal. An assessment of climate change effects on nature and society in the north (NorACIA), focussing on different sectors, including biodiversity was published in 2010 (start 2006), and specific vulnerability analyses for the effects of CC on cultural landscapes, on freshwater systems and on sea shores in Norway has been undertaken. A Norwegian climate change adaption committee was appointed in December 2008 to analyse risks, vulnerability and adaptation for different sectors, including natural environment. The work ended in A Norwegian Official Report (NOU 2010-10) submitted on 15 Nov. 2010. Particular focus has in 2010 and 2011 been on addressing the indirect effects of CC – e.g. potential effects on biodiversity from mitigation measures. In 2011 the Norwegian Directorate for Nature evaluated the potential conflicts with biodiversity of a list of 202 possible mitigation measures suggested by an official commission.

Recommendation no 138 (2008) on the European Strategy for plant conservation

Norway has in 2006 started a programme to develop action plans and fund the approved action plans. The first plant species to get its action plan was the red hellebore (see DN-report 2006-1) and Zostera noltei (see DN-report 2010-1). New action plans for other plant species are under development (*Herminium monorchis* and *Dracocephalus ruyschiana*). The hellebore, Herminium and *Dracocephalus* were all appointed as 'priority species' in 2010 with individual set of regulations applicable and management regimes established.

Recommendation no 139 on the control of the raccoon dog

Norway has established a national action plan aiming to eradicate and hinder establishment of this species, cf DN-report 2008-2.

Recommendation no 144 (2009) on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and other wind farm developments in Norway

Norway has funded an international research programme on the impacts of windturbines in general and with the Smøla plant as an example. Norway also acted as a host for an international windturbine conference in 2011 on ia mitigation techniques. The results from this programme will contribute to future windturbine development in Norway.

IV. SPECIES LISTED ON APPENDIX I, II AND III NOT HAVING LEGAL PROTECTION

All of the species originally listed on these Appendices have legal protection as prescribed by the Convention.

Cetaceans

The small Cetacean species added to Appendix II by the decision of the Standing Committee in December 1987, are all protected under the Act relating to Sea Water Fisheries of 3 June 1983 (including those species for which Norway has made reservations).

Freshwater fish

The taking of freshwater fishes listed in Appendix III is regulated under the Act relating to Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries.

POLAND / POLOGNE

The authority empowered to take decisions in respect of the means that may be used, their limits and the persons instructed to carry them out is:

GENERAL DIRECTORATE
FOR ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION
52/54 WAWELSKA STR.
00-922 WARSAW
POLAND

Some decisions are under the references of regional directorates for environmental protection of particular voivodeships

In Poland wild flora species are protected under the *Regulation of 9th July 2004 (O. J. No 4, item 168) on wild flora species conservation* which determines strictly and partially protected flora species as well as prohibits a.o. deliberate killing, disturbance, catching or keeping of protected species.

The Bern Convention covers only a part of all flora species protected in Poland.

In 2009 there were made 48 exceptions regarding 30 wild flora species and in 2010 - 16 exceptions regarding 9 species. In most cases the exceptions were made for the purposes of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for cultivation.

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Table 1.1 (2009)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences[8]	Impact on population
Thesium ebracteatum	2		A	no
Pulsatilla patens	5	10	A	no
Botrychium matricariifolium	1		A	no
Botrychium multifidum	1		A	no
Botrychium simplex	1		A	no
Salvinia natans	1		A	no
Pulsatilla vulgaris	1		A	no
Apium repens	2		A	no
Aldrovanda vesiculosa	1		A	no
Lindernia procumbens	1		A	no
Dracocephalum ruyschiana	1		A	no
Najas flexilis	1		A	no

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

Liparis loeselii	2		A	no
Cypripedium calceolus	4		A	no
Luronium natans	3		A	no
Angelica palustris	1		A	no
Ligularia sibirica	3		A	no
Saxifraga hirculus	1		A	no
Buxbaumia viridis	1		A	no
Dicranum viride	1		A	no
Carlina onopordifolia	3		A	no
Trapa natans	1			no
Cochlearia polonica	1		B	no
Galium cracoviense	1		B	no
Carex secalina	1	15	A	no
Aconitum lasiocarpum	1		A	no
Eleocharis carniolica	1		A	no
Drepanocladus vernicosus	1		A	no
Marsilea quadrifolia	2		A	no
Caldesia parnassifolia	2		A	no

Table 1.2 (2010)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences[9]	Impact on population
Ligularia sibirica	4		A	no
Liparis loeselii	2		A	no
Trapa natans	1		C (renovation of pond)	no
Salvinia natans	1		C (renovation of pond)	no
Pulsatilla slavica	2		A	no
Carlina onopordifolia	1		A	no

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

Cypripedium calceolus	2		A	no
Saxifraga hirculus	2	9	A	no
Pulsatilla patens	1	5	A	no

In Poland wild fauna species are protected under the *Regulation of 28th September 2004 (O. J. No 4, item 220) on wild fauna species conservation* which determines strictly and partially protected fauna species as well as species of birds which can be traded, transported and keeping in commercial purposes if they are legally hunted. The regulations prohibits a.o. deliberate killing, disturbance, catching or keeping of the protected species.

In 2009 there were made 134 exceptions regarding 33 mammals species from appendix II.

In 2010 there were 84 exceptions regarding 28 mammals species from appendix II.

Many of the derogations concerned taxidermy of found dead individuals. Exceptions concerning bat species were granted for research purposes with application of nets.

In 2009, there were made 628 exceptions regarding 147 birds species.

In 2010, there were 681 exceptions regarding 128 birds species.

Derogations concerning such species like *Delichon urbica* or *Apus apus* are connected with destroying nests/habitats in cases of renovation of buildings. There were also many derogations concerning taxidermy of found dead individuals.

In 2009, there were 28 exceptions made for 9 species of amphibians, 11 exceptions for 3 species of reptiles, and for invertebrates there were 15 exceptions regarding 8 species from the appendix II.

In 2010, there were 197 exceptions made for 9 species of amphibians, 21 exceptions for 4 species of reptiles, and for invertebrates there were 36 exceptions regarding 9 species from the appendix II

In case of amphibians, there a few derogations for destruction of habitats and relocation of individuals for purposes of infrastructure building.

According to article 56.7 a of the Nature Conservation Act (Dz.U. z 2009 Nr 151 poz. 1220) General Director of regional director of the environmental protection can control the fullfilment of the imposed in permission conditions.

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

Table 2.1 (2009)

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
Mammals:						
Lutra lutra	23	26 1 skull	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Canis lupus	18	12 2 skull 2 skins	d	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	no
Ursus arctos	23	5, 14sculls, 17 skins	d	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	no
Myotis nattereri	5	39	c, b, d	iii, iv	Explosives, nets	no

Myotis daubentonii	6	7	b, c, d	iii, iv	Explosives, nets, temporary keeping	no
Charadrius hiaticula	3	2	b	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Nyctalus noctula	3	1	b, c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy, nets	no
Plecotus auritus	7	7	c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Barbastella barbastellus	3	4	c, d	iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Myotis myotis	2	1	c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Crocidura suaveolens	1	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	5	3	c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Spermophilus suslicus	3		c	iv	Taking photos, temporary keeping and injury	no
Spermophilus citellus	1	1 colony		iv	Taking photos, filming	no
Sicista betulina	2	1	c	iv	traps, taxidermy	no
Eptesicus serotinus	2		d	iii, iv	nets	no
Plecotus austriacus	2		d	iii, iv	nets	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		d	iv	nets	no
Nyctalus lasiopterus	1		d	iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	2	2	d	iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus kuhlii	1		d	iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	2	3	d	iv	nets	no
Vespertilio murinus	2	3	d	iv	nets	no
Eptesicus nilssoni	2	3	d	iv	nets	no
Myotis alcathoe	2		d	iv	nets	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		d	iv	nets	no
Myotis brandtii	3	1	d	iv	Nets, temporary keeping	no
Myotis dasycneme	2		d	iv	Nets, traps	no

Myotis emarginatus	1		d	iv	nets	no
Myotis blythii	1		d	iv	nets	no
Myotis mystacinus	2		d	iv	Nets, traps	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		d	iv	nets	no
Felis silvestris	1	1	f	i	Export	no
			Birds:			
Strix aluco	21	21	f	iv	taxidermy	No
Accipiter gentilis	19	45	c, f	i, iv, vi	Taxidermy, taking photo	No
Tyto alba	12	6	c	i, iv	taxidermy	No
Haliaeetus albicilla	42	41	d, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy of found dead individuals, taking photos, noise	No
Botaurus stellaris	3	2	d	iii, iv	taxidermy	No
Mergus albellus	3	11		iv	taxidermy	No
Gavia stellata	5	11	d, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	No
Gavia arctica	6	15	d, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	No
Ciconia ciconia	33	45	b, c	iv iii	Taxidermy of found dead individuals, moving 5 nests, filming, taking photos, reconstruction of nests, disturbance	No
Buteo buteo	24	40	c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy of dead individuals, taking photos, temporary keeping	No
Accipiter nisus	21	21	c	iv	Taxidermy of deadindividuals, taking photos,	No
Falco tinnunculus	16	10, 5 nests	b, c, d, e	i, iii, iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	No
Bubo bubo	6	7	c, d	i, iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	No
Asio otus	15	15	c, e	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos, temporary keeping	No
Falco peregrinus	4	8	d, f	iv, vi	Taxidermy, taking	No

					photos	
Falco subbuteo	3	4	e	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	No
Picus viridis	6	5	d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, noise	No
Tetrao urogallus	63	132	c, f	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos and watching, temporary keeping for breeding and research purposes	No
Caprimulgus europaeus	3	4		iv	taxidermy	No
Delichon urbica	7	83 nests 2	b	iii	By hand, noise	no
Erithacus rubecula	8	10	b, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, cutting trees	no
Motacilla flava	5	2 eggs 3	c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Ciconia nigra	13	7 3 eggs	d, e	iv	Taxidermy, taking photos	no
Dendrocopos medius	3	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Upupa epops	3	3	c	vi	taxidermy	no
Dendrocopos minor	5	3	d	iii, vi	Taxidermy, noise	no
Jynx torquilla	3	2	c	vi	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Dendrocopos major	12	7 1 nest	b, d	iii, vi	Taxidermy, cutting trees, noise, temporary keeping	no
Dryocopus martius	5	4		vi	Taxidermy, keeping	no
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	4	5		vi	taxidermy	no
Alcedo atthis	4	3	d	iii, vi	Taxidermy, noise	no
Grus grus	2	1	d	iii, vi	Taxidermy, noise	no
Sterna hirundo	4	2	d	iii, vi	taxidermy	no
Periparus ater	3	1	c	vi	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Phoenicurus ochruros	4	2	b, c, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no

Phoenicurus phoenicurus	4	2	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Riparia riparia	2	nests	c, c	iv	Flowing water, temporary keeping	no
Calidris alpina	4	5	c	vi	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Bombycilla garrulus	4	5	c	vi	taxidermy	no
Cyanistes caeruleus	4	2	b, c, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Parus major	10	11	b, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, Taxidermy, noise, temporary keeping	no
Certhia brachydactyla	1		b, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees	no
Muscicapa striata	3	1	b, c, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Sylvia atricapilla	6	2	a, b, c, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, taxidermy, temporary keeping, nets,	no
Sitta europaea	5	3	b, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, taxidermy	no
Emberiza citrinella	7	7	b, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, taxidermy	no
Carduelis carduelis	2	4	b, d	iii, iv	Cutting trees, taxidermy	no
Certhia familiaris	5	9		iv	taxidermy	no
Sylvia communis	2	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Carduelis spinus	4	6		iv	taxidermy	no
Dendrocopos leucotos	1			iv	taxidermy	no
Carduelis chloris	6	15		iv	taxidermy	no
Lanius collurio	7	8	d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Parus caeruleus	5	5	c	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Ficedula parva	1			iv	taxidermy	no
Regulus regulus	5	6		iv	taxidermy	no
Nucifraga caryocatactes	1			iv	taxidermy	no

Strix uralensis	5	2		iv	Taxidermy of found dead individuals, photographing	no
Carduelis cannabina	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Ficedula albicollis	1	3		iv	taxidermy	no
Ficedula hypoleuca	6	7	c, f	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Phylloscopus trochilus	5	5		iv	taxidermy	no
Sylvia curruca	4	4	d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Phylloscopus collybita	4	3	c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Motacilla cinerea	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Cinclus cinclus	2	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Prunella modularis	2	1	d	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Aegithalos caudatus	1	3		iv	taxidermy	no
Poecile montanus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Poecile palustris	1	3		iv	taxidermy	no
Troglodytes troglodytes	2	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Anthus trivialis	2	1	c	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	2	1	c	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Oriolus oriolus	4	2	d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Pernis apivorus	1	1	e	iv	Taking photos	no
Athene noctua	2	1	e	iv	Taking photos	no
Aquila chrysaetos	3		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Aquila pomarina	4	1	d	iii, iv	Taking photos	no
Circaetus gallicus	1		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Aquila pennata	1		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Milvus migrans	1		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Nycticorax	1		d	iv	Taking photos	no

nycticorax						
Loxia curvirostra	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Hirundo rustica	6	8	d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Coracias garrulus	2	25 breeding boxes and hollows 1 individuals	c, d	iv		no
Falco columbarius	2	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Acrocephalus palustris	2	2	c	iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Ixobrychus minutus	1	1	c	iv		no
Aegolius funereus	2	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Tringa glareola	2	1	d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, noise	no
Carduelis flammea	1	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Turdus torquatus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Sterna albifrons	2	2	d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Chlidonias niger	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Parus montanus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Emberiza aureola	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Panurus biarmicus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Egretta alba	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Ardea purpurea	1		d	iii	noise	no
Cygnus bewickii (columbianus)	2		d	iii	noise	no
Cygnus cygnus	2		d	iii	noise	no
Circus aeruginosus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Circus pygargus	3		d	iii, iv	Noise, nets, collecting feathers	no
Aquila clanga	1		d	iii	noise	no
Porzana porzana	3	1	d	iii, iv	Noise, taxidermy	no
Crex crex	3		c, d	iii, iv	Noise, taxidermy, nets, temporary keeping	no
Pluvialis apricaria	3		c, d	iii, iv	Noise, temporary keeping	no

Asio flammeus	2	1	d	iii, iv	noise	no
Anthus campestris	1		d	iii	noise	no
Motacilla alba	2		d	iii	noise	no
Anthus pratensis	3		d	iii	Noise, temporary keeping	no
Hippolais icterina	2		d	iii, iv	Noise, temporary keeping	no
Podiceps auritus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Porzana parva	1		d	iii	noise	no
Recurvirostra avosetta	1		d	iii	noise	no
Charadrius alexandrinus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Gallinago media	2		d, f	iii	Noise, taxidermy	no
Phalaropus lobatus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Larus melanocephalus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Larus minutus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Sterna paradisaea	1		d	iii	noise	no
Sterna sandvicensis	2		c, d	iii, iv	noise	no
Tadorna tadorna	1		d	iii	noise	no
Luscinia luscinia	1		d	iii	noise	no
Saxicola rubetra	2		d	iii	Noise, temporary keeping	no
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	2	1		iv	Taxidermy, temporary keeping	no
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Sylvia nisoria	2		d	iii, iv	Noise, temporary keeping	no
Carpodacus erythrinus	2		d	iii, iv	Noise, temporary keeping	no
Nyctea scandiaca	2	2	f	iv	import	no
Otus scops	2	2	f	iv	import	no
Otis tarda	1	1	f	iv		no
Burhinus	3	6	f	iv	export	

oedicnemus						
Charadrius dubius	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Pluvialis squatarola	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Arenaria interpres	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Calidris alba	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Tringa ochropus	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Emberiza schoeniclus	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Lophophanes cristatus	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Sylvia borin	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Saxicola rubicola	1			iv	Temporary keeping	no
Falco rusticolus	1	2	f	iv		no
Falco cherrug	1	1	f	iv		no
Falco biarmicus	1	1	f	iv		no
Gavia immer	1	1	f	iv		no
Acrocephalus paludicola	1		c	iv	Collecting feathers	no
Amphibians:						
Pelobates fuscus	3		a, b, d	iii	taxidermy	no
Triturus cristatus	5		a, b, c	iii, iv	Barber's traps, displacement, temporary keeping	No
Rana arvalis	5		b, d	i, iii, iv	Displacement, taxidermy	no
Hyla arborea	4			i	Displacement	no
Bombina variegata	1			i	Displacement	No
Rana dalmatina	1		a, c	iv	Nets	no
Bufo viridis	2		c, d	i, iv	Displacement, nets	no
Bufo calamita	1		d	i	Displacement	no
Reptiles:						

Lacerta agilis	7	2	a, c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, Barber's trap, noise	no
Elaphe longissima	2		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Coronella austriaca	2		d	iv	Taking photos, temporary keeping	no
Invertebrates:						
Rosalia alpina	1	3	c	iv		no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	2	1	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Cerambyx cerdo	4	5	a, b, c	i, iii, iv	Taxidermy, destruction of larvas and chrysalis	no
Osmoderma eremita	2	5	a, b, c	iv	Entomological nets	no
Lycaena dispar	1	1	a, b, c,	iv	Entomological nets	no
Maculinea arion	2	2	a, b, c,	iv	Entomological nets	no
Parnassius mnemosyne	2	1	a, b, c, f	iv	Entomological nets	no
Coenonympha hero	1	1	a, b, c,	iv	Entomological nets	no

Table 2.2 (2010)

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
Mammals:						
Lutra lutra	15	14	a, d	ii, iv	Taxidermy, displacement	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		d	iv	filming	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	1		d	iv	filming	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		d	iv	filming	no
Canis lupus	25	16 2 skull 16 2	f	iv	Taxidermy Temporary keeping	no

Ursus arctos	5	3	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Cricetus cricetus	3		d, c, e, f	iv	traps	no
Micromys minutus	3	210	f		traps	no
Felis silvestris	2	3	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		d	iv	Filming, taking photos	no
Barbastella barbastellus	3	1	e, f	iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Myotis nattereri	1		b	iii	explosion	no
Myotis daubentonii	2		b, e	iii, iv	Explosion, nets	no
Plecotus auritus	2		b, e	iii, iv	Explosion, nets	no
Sicista betulina	5	2	c, f, d	iv	Taxidermy, taps	no
Nyctalus noctula	1			iv	nets	no
Myotis myotis	1		e	iv	nets	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		e	iv	nets	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		e	iv	nets	no
Myotis brandtii	1		e	iv	nets	no
Spermophilus citellus	1		f	iv	traps	no
Crocidura suaveolens	3		f, e	iv	traps	no
Spermophilus suslicus	1		e	iv	Nets	no
Microtus tatricus	1			iv	traps	no
Phocoena phocoena	1		c, d	iv		no
Cetacea	1		c, d	iv		no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		c	iv		no
Birds:						
Carduelis chloris	9	207	b, c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Bubo bubo	10	10	c, d	iv	Taxidermy, filming, taking photos	no
Parus major	23	267 5 pairs	b, d, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no

Athene noctua	3	3	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Strix aluco	18	54	b, c, d, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Accipiter gentilis	18	23	b, c, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets, traps	no
Cyanistes caeruleus	16	104 7 pairs	b, c, d	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Tetrao urogallus	56	98	d, f	iv	Taking photos, filming, taxidermy	no
Ciconia nigra	11		d, f	iii, iv	Taking photos, filming	no
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	1		d	iv	Taking photos	no
Asio otus	26	24	b, c, d, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Dendrocopos medius	5	3	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Motacilla alba	7	5	d	iii, iv	noise	no
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	1		d	iii	noise	no
Sylvia communis	3		b, d	iii	noise	no
Sylvia atricapilla	8	40 eggs, 2 individuals	b, c, d, e	iii, iv	Noise, taxidermy	no
Carduelis carduelis	3		b, d	iii	noise	no
Carduelis cannabina	1		d	iii	noise	no
Sterna hirundo	9	75 pairs 51	b, c, d, e	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Sterna albifrons	3	5 pairs	b, d	iii		no
Circus aeruginosus	5	2	b, c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Crex crex	4		b, d	iii		no
Lanius collurio	8	2	b, c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Alcedo atthis	7	1	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Sylvia nisoria	4		b, d	iii		no
Botaurus stellaris	5	4	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Haliaeetus	48	43	c, d, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy,	no

albicilla					filming, taking photos	
Milvus milvus	3	1	d, f	iv	Filming, taking photos, taxidermy	no
Milvus migrans	1		d	iv	Filming, taking photos	no
Pandion haliaetus	3		d	iii, iv	Filming, taking photos,	no
Eudromias morinellus	1		d	iv	Filming, taking photos	no
Asio flammeus	3	1	d, c	iv	Filming, taking photos, taxidermy	no
Accipiter nisus	14	15	b, c, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Aegolius funereus	2	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Picus viridis	7	6	d	iv	taxidermy	no
Dendrocopos leucotos	2	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Dendrocopos minor	7	6	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Parus montanus	2	3		iv	taxidermy	no
Poecile palustris	5	4	b, c	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Upupa epops	4	3	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Tyto alba	2	4		iv	taxidermy	no
Ciconia ciconia	43	1 pair 106 individuals, 1 egg	b, c, d, f	iii, iv	Filming, taxidermy, nets	no
Delichon urbica	25	76 nests 2	b, d	iii		no
Riparia riparia	3		b	iii		no
Phoenicurus ochruros	8	3 1 nest	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Falco tinnunculus	12	8 1 pair	b, c, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Aquila pomarina	5	1	d	iv	Filming, taking photos, taxidermy	no
Buteo buteo	26	26	b, c, d,	iii, iv	taxidermy	no

			f			
Dryocopus martius	5		b, d, f	iii, iv		no
Dendrocopos major	11	8	b, c, d, f	iii, iv	Taxidermy, nets	no
Troglodytes troglodytes	4	3	b, d	iii		no
Erithacus rubecula	8	83	b, c, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Hippolais icterina	4		b, d	iii		no
Sylvia borin	1		b	iii		no
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	3	2	b	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Phylloscopus collybita	1		b	iii		no
Phylloscopus trochilus	1		b	iii		no
Ficedula hypoleuca	4		b, c, d	iii, iv	nets	no
Parus caeruleus	6	62	b, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Sitta europaea	5	1	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Certhia brachydactyla	3		b, d	iii		no
Oriolus oriolus	3	3	b, f	iii, iv		no
Serinus serinus	4		b, d	iii		no
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	6	4	b, c, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Emberiza citrinella	5	3	b, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Bombycilla garrulus	8	12	b, c, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Regulus regulus	2	1	b, c	iii, iv		no
Parus cristatus	2	1	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Aegithalos caudatus	6	6	b, d, f	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Periparus ater	2	3	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Parus atricapillus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Carduelis spinus	3	5	c	iv	taxidermy	no

Nucifraga caryocatactes	2	2	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Falco peregrinus	3	6	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Hirundo rustica	4	3	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Coracias garrulus	2		d	iv	Taking photos, filming	no
Aquila chrysaetos	1	2		iv	taxidermy	no
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	4		b, d	iii, iv		no
Strix uralensis	3	3	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Jynx torquilla	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Calidris alpina	3	2	c, d	iii, iv	taxidermy	no
Ficedula albicollis	2	2	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Certhia familiaris	2	2	c	iv	taxidermy	no
Gavia stellata	2	15		iv	taxidermy	no
Gavia arctica	2	15		iv	taxidermy	no
Podiceps grisegena	1	10		iv	taxidermy	no
Falco subbuteo	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Circus cyaneus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Aquila clanga	2		d	iv	filming	no
Muscicapa striata	4		b, d	iii		no
Acrocephalus palustris	2		b, d	iii		no
Sylvia curruca	3	1	b, d	iii, iv		no
Charadrius hiaticula	1	25 pairs	c, e	iv		no
Charadrius dubius	2	30 pairs 3	c, d, e	iii, iv		no
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	2	3 pairs	b, d	iii		no
Grus grus	5	2	d, f	iii, iv		no
Tringa glareola	1		d	iii		no

Calidris minuta	1		d	iii		no
Pluvialis apricaria	1		d	iii		no
Chlidonias niger	2		d	iii		no
Ixobrychus minutus	2		d	iii, iv		no
Phalaropus lobatus	2		d	iii		no
Larus melanocephalus	1		d	iii		no
Larus minutus	1		d	iii		no
Anthus campestris	1		d	iii		no
Ficedula parva	1		d	iii		no
Pernis apivorus	1		d	iii		no
Tringa ochropus	1		d	iii		no
Loxia curvirostra	1	1	c	iv		no
Carduelis carduelis major	2	8	f	iv	Import from Germany	no
Picus canus	2	5	c, d	iv		no
Caprimulgus europaeus	1	1		iv	taxidermy	no
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	1		c	iv	nets	no
Falco columbarius	1	1	f	iv		no
Falco naumanni	1	1	f	iv		no
Falco vespertinus	1	1	f	iv		no
Oenanthe oenanthe	1	2	d	iii		no
Anthus trivialis	1	2	d	iii		no
Burhinus oedicnemus	2	3	f			no
Poecile montanus	1	1	c	iv		no
	1	1	c	iv		no
Tadorna tadorna	1	2	f	iv		no

Branta ruficollis	1	4	f	iv		no
Branta leucopsis	1	5	f	iv		no
Sterna sandvicensis	1	50	f	iv		no
Turdus torquatus	1		d	iii		no
(Dendrocopos leucotos	1	4	c, d	iv		no
Amphibians:						
Triturus cristatus	40		b, c, d, e, f	iii, iv, i	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Hyla arborea	25		a, b, c, d	iii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Bombina bombina	32		a, b, c, d, e	iii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Rana arvalis	29		b, d, c	iii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Pelobates fuscus	26		a, b, c, d	iii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Bufo viridis	25		b, c, d, e	ii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Bombina variegata	6		b, c, d	iii, i, iv	Displacement, traps, nets	no
Bufo calamita	13		b, c, d	iii, i, iv	Displacement, nets, traps	no
Rana dalmatina	1		c, d	iv		no
Reptiles:						
Lacerta agilis	10		a, b, c, d, f	iii, iv	Noise, displacement, nets, traps	no
Emys orbicularis	8	1	d, c, e, f	iv	Filming, taking photos, taxidermy	no
Elaphe longissima	2	1	f	iv	taxidermy	no
Coronella austriaca	1		d, c	iv	nets	no
Invertebrates:						
Cerambyx cerdo	6		b, c, d	iv	Temporary keeping, enthomological nets, Barber's traps, pheromone's	no

					traps	
Osmoderma eremita	15		b, c, d	iii, iv	Displacement, pheromone's traps	no
Lycaena dispar	3		b, c	iii, iv	Enthomological nets, Barber's traps	no
Dytiscus latissimus	2	1	c, d	iv	Taxidermy, poison	no
Cucujus cinnaberinus	5		b, c, d	iv	Taking photos, enthomological nets, Barber's traps	no
Parnassius apollo	2		c, f	iv		no
Buprestis splendens	1		c	iv	Temporary keeping, enthomological nets, Barber's traps	no
Ophiogomphus cecilia	1		c	iv	Temporary keeping, enthomological nets, Barber's traps	no
Coenonympha oedippus	1		a, c, d,	iv		

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

3.1 Exceptions concerning falconry:

Name of species: **Falco peregrinus**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 77 (total in 2007-2010)

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

11,7 % imported

88,3 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : 10-15 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : 0

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) :
2009 - 1 (from Austria)
Means authorised for capture:

3.2 Exceptions concerning falconry:

Name of species: **Accipiter gentilis**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 51 (total in 2007-2010)

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

0 % imported

100 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : 5000-10000 breeding pairs

Number of birds captured from the wild each year :

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

Controls involved:

Using birds of prey in hunting is determined by the Hunter's Law Act of 13th October 1995 and it is allowed for the members of Polish Hunting Association on the basis of the permit only. Permits concerning keeping birds of prey for other purposes than hunting are issued by the General Director for Environmental Protection.

According to the CITES legislation permits for import, export and reexport of birds of prey are issued by the Minister of the Environment (CITES Management Authority of Poland). These permits describe only general aims of trade (like education, zoological, commercial, breeding, private), and they do not specify falconry aim.

Certificates for internal trade in birds of prey are also issued according to the EU law concerning CITIES: for commercial purposes, including some aspects of falconry (specimens of all sources, mostly of captive-bred origin) and for movement of live animals (except specimens of captive-bred origin).

According to article 56.7 a of the Nature Conservation Act (Dz.U. z 2009 Nr 151 poz. 1220) General Director of regional director of the environmental protection can control the fullfilment of the imposed in permission conditions.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)[10]

Table 4.1 (2009)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Mammals:	
Bison bonasus	Killing, taxidermy, possession and internal trade, filming, taking photos - disturbance, temporary keeping
Lynx lynx	Taxidermy of found dead individuals, disturbance, temporary keeping
Castor fiber	Damage of breeding sites, killing, capture
Sorex araneus	Taxidermy, temporary keeping and injury,

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

	disturbance
Sciurus vulgaris	Taxidermy, disturbance, destruction of habitats, temporary keeping for research purpose
Marmota marmota	Killing
Mustela nivalis	Taxidermy
Erinaceus europaeus	disturbance, destruction of habitats, taxidermy
Mustela erminea	Taxidermy, keeping and exporting skins abroad
Muscardinus avellanarius	Taxidermy, temporary keeping and injury
Glis glis	Taxidermy, temporary keeping and injury, filming, taking photos
Neomys fodiens	Taxidermy, temporary keeping and injury
Dryomys nitedula	temporary keeping and injury
Sorex minutus	Temporary keeping and injury, taxidermy
Halichoerus grypus	Export
Rupicapra rupicapra	taxidermy
Erinaceus roumanicus	Collecting dead individuals or their parts, taxidermy
Birds:	
Phalacrocorax carbo	Killing, disturbance, taxidermy
Ardea cinerea	Keeping, disturbance, killing, destruction of nests
Corvus corax	Keeping, disturbance, destruction of nests, killing, taxidermy
Cygnus olor	Taxidermy, disturbance, temporary keeping
Aythya marila	taxidermy
Somateria mollissima	taxidermy
Clangula hyemalis	Taxidermy, keeping
Melanitta nigra	Taxidermy, keeping
Bucephala clangula	Taxidermy, keeping
Mergus serrator	Taxidermy, keeping
Mergus merganser	Taxidermy, keeping
Teatrao tetrix	taxidermy
Apus apus	Destruction of breeding sites, taxidermy, disturbance
Fringilla coelebs	Taxidermy, disturbance

Turdus philomelos	Taxidermy, disturbance, destruction of habitats, keeping
Turdus merula	Taxidermy, disturbance, destruction of habitats and breeding sites
Gallinago gallinago	Taxidermy, disturbance, keeping
Columba livia f. urbana	Destruction of habitats, temporary keeping
Lullula arborea	Destruction of habitats, disturbance
Tetrao tetrix	Taxidermy, possession
Chlidonias hybridus	Taxidermy, disturbance
Cuculus canorus	Taxidermy
Larus cachinnans	Disturbance, temporary keeping
Branta canadensis	Taking eggs and dislocating them
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Taxidermy, temporary keeping
Turdus iliacus	Taxidermy, temporary keeping
Turdus pilaris	Taxidermy, disturbance, temporary keeping
Larus cachinans	Disturbance
Passer montanus	Taxidermy, disturbance, destruction of habitats, temporary keeping
Streptopelia decaocto	Taxidermy, disturbance, destroying of habitats
Melanitta fusca	Taxidermy, keeping
Larus cachinnas	disturbance
Fringilla montifringilla	Taxidermy, temporary keeping
Alca torda	Taxidermy, keeping
Cepphus grylle	taxidermy
Uria aalge	Taxidermy, keeping
Limosa limosa	taxidermy
Lymnocryptes minimus	taxidermy
Alauda arvensis	Taxidermy, disturbance, capture and dislocating
Anas penelope	taxidermy
Gallinula chloropus	Taxidermy, keeping, disturbance
Larus canus	taxidermy
Podiceps cristatus	Taxidermy, keeping
Coturnix coturnix	taxidermy

Philomachus pugnax	Taxidermy, disturbance
Tringa nebularia	taxidermy
Sterna caspia	disturbance
Emberiza hortulana	Disturbance, temporary keeping
Limosa lapponica	Disturbance, temporary keeping
Xenus cinereus	disturbance
Larus ridibundus	Disturbance, temporary keeping
Remiz pendulinus	disturbance
Actitis hypoleucos	Temporary keeping
Calidris canutus	Temporary keeping
Tringa totanus	Temporary keeping
Rallus aquaticus	Keeping and temporary keeping
Luscinia svecica	Temporary keeping, injury
Anas strepera	Temporary keeping
Vanellus venellus	Disturbance, temporary keeping
Aythya fuligula	keeping
Aythya merila	keeping
Coturnix coturnix	keeping
Tachybaptus ruficollis	keeping
Reptiles:	
Lacerta vivipara	Capture, taxidermy, disturbance
Natrix natrix	Capture, taxidermy, disturbance
Lacerna agilis	Capture, taxidermy
Vipera berus	Taxidermy, disturbance
Anguis fragilis	taxidermy
Amphibians:	
Rana esculenta	Taxidermy, displacement, disturbance, injury, killing
Triturus vulgaris	Capture, taxidermy
Rana lessonae	Taxidermy, displacement, disturbance, temporary keeping
Rana ridibunda	Taxidermy, disturbance, temporary keeping and injury

Rana temporaria	Taxidermy, displacement, disturbance, capture
Bufo bufo	Taxidermy, displacement, disturbance,
Salamandra salamandra	Displacement
Zootoca vivipara	Capture, keeping, disturbance
Fish:	
Cobitis taenia	Capture, killing, keeping
Sabanejewia aurata	Capture, killing, keeping
Gobio albipinnatus	Capture, killing, keeping
Cottus poecilopus	Capture, keeping
Eudontomyzon mariae	Capture, keeping
Alburnoides bipunctatus	Capture, keeping
Rhodeus sericeus	Capture,
Invertebrates:	
Helix pomatia	Killing, destruction of breeding/resting sites
Astacus astacus	destruction of habitats, disturbance, capture and keeping
Hirudo medicinalis	Medical purpose
Lucanus cervus	Capture, keeping, killing

Table 4.2 (2010)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Mammals:	
Castor fiber	Demage of breeding sites, killing, capture, disturbance, taxidermy
Sorex araneus	Taxidermy, capture, possession, killing, injury
Glis glis	Taking photos, fimlming, capture, taxidermy, possession, disturbance, injury
Sciurus vulgaris	Taxidermy, capture, possession
Bison bonasus	Taxidermy, taking photos, possession
Erinaceus europaeus	Taxidermy, keeping, capture, possession, disturbance
Mustela erminea	Taxidermy, keeping, possession
Mustela nivalis	Taxidermy, capture, possession, injury
Lynx lynx	Taxidermy, capture, temporary keeping

Sorex minutus	Capture, taxidermy, possession, killing
Neomys fodiens	Capture, taxidermy, possession, killing
Neomys anomalus	Capture, taxidermy, possession
Dryomys nitedula	Capture, taxidermy, possession, disturbance, injury
Muscardinus avellanarius	Capture, taxidermy, possession, disturbance
Haematopus ostralegus	Capture, keeping, taking eggs
Marmota marmota	Possession,
Phoca vitulina	Capture, keeping, disturbance, possession
Phoca hispida	Capture, keeping, disturbance, possession
Halichoerus grypus	Capture, keeping, disturbance, possession
Anas strepera	Possession, disturbance
Birds:	
Fringilla coelebs	Taxidermy, disturbance, destruction of habitats, posssession
Columba livia	Destruction of nest, disturbance
Tetrao tetrix	Taxidermy, filming, taking photos, possession,
Streptopelia decaocto	Disturbance, destruction of nest/habitats, taxidermy, capture and keeping
Turdus pilaris	Disturbance, destruction of habitats, taxidermy, possession
Phalacrocorax carbo	killing
Corvus corax	Killing, disturbance, destruction of habitats, taxidermy
Mergus merganser	Destruction of habitats, taxidermy, disturbance, capture and keeping
Larus cachinans	Disturbance, capture, keeping, taking eggs
Turdus merula	Destruction of habitats, possession, disturbance
Larus cachinnans	disturbance
Ardea cinerea	Disturbance, taxidermy, killing
Apus apus	Disturbance, destruction of habitats
Columba livia f. urbana	Destruction of habitats
Scolopax rusticola	Destruction of habitats
Lullula arborea	Destruction of habitats, disturbance
Turdus philomelos	Destruction of habitats, taxidermy, capture and

	keeping, disturbance
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	taxidermy
Larus ridibundus	Taxidermy, capture, keeping, taking eggs, disturbance
Gallinula chloropus	Taxidermy, disturbance
Podiceps cristatus	Taxidermy, disturbance
Bucephala clangula	Taxidermy, disturbance
Turdus viscivorus	taxidermy
Streptopelia orientalis	Taxidermy, capture and keeping
Cygnus olor	Taxidermy, capture and temporary keeping
Aythya marila	taxidermy
Somateria mollissima	taxidermy
Clangula hyemalis	taxidermy
Melanitta nigra	taxidermy
Melanitta fusca	taxidermy
Mergellus albellus	taxidermy
Mergus serrator	taxidermy
Alca torda	taxidermy
Uria aalge	taxidermy
Cepphus grylle	taxidermy
Turdus iliacus	taxidermy
Turdus viscivorus	Taxidermy, capture and keeping
Anas penelope	taxidermy
Anas clypeata	Taxidermy, disturbance
Passer montanus	Destruction of nests, disturbance
Larus canus	Capture, keeping, taking eggs, disturbance
Sternula albifrons	Capture, keeping, taking eggs
Tringa nebularna	disturbance
Tringa totanus	disturbance
Tringa erythropus	disturbance
Vanellus vanellus	Disturbance, possession
Ardea alba	Disturbance, possession

Philomachus pugnax	Disturbance, possession
Aythya nyroca	disturbance
Sterna caspia	disturbance
Luscinia svecica	disturbance
Emberiza hortulana	disturbance
Cuculus canorus	possession
Lymnocryptes minimus	Capture and injury
Galerida cristata	disturbance
Alauda arvensis	disturbance
Gallinago gallinago	disturbance
Lophophanes cristatus	keeping
Reptiles:	
Natrix natrix	Displacement, destruction of habitats, taxidermy, capture, disturbance, possession
Vipera berus	Displacement, destruction of habitats, capture, keeping, disturbance
Lacerta vivipara	Displacement, destruction of habitats, capture, keeping
Anguis fragilis	Displacement, destruction of habitats, taking photos, capture, keeping, disturbance
Amphibians:	
Rana esculenta	Destruction of habitats and displacement, capture, keeping, killing, disturbance
Rana temporaria	Destruction of habitats and displacement, disturbance, capture, killing
Bufo bufo	Destruction of habitats and displacement, disturbance, capture, keeping, killing
Triturus vulgaris	Destruction of habitats and displacement, disturbance, capture
Rana ridibunda	Destruction of habitats and displacement, disturbance, capture, killing
Rana **lessonae**	Destruction of habitats and displacement, disturbance, capture, disturbance
Triturus alpestris	Displacement, destruction of habitats, capture, keeping
Lissotriton montandoni	Displacement, destruction of habitats, killing, possession

Salamandra salamandra	Displacement, destruction of habitats, capture, disturbance, injury
Lissotriton vulgaris	Displacement, destruction of habitats, capturing,, disturbance, killing
Cornella austriaca	Capture, keeping, disturbance
Zootoca vivipara	Killing, capture, keeping, disturbance, possession
Zamenis longissimus	Disturbance, capture, keeping
Fish:	
Lampetra flviatillis	Destruction of habitats
Cobitis taenia	Capture, killing, keeping
Invertebrates:	
Helix pomatia	Killing, disturbance
Astacus astacus	Capture, temporary keeping
Hirudo medicinalis	Killing
Lucanus cervus	Disturbance, capture, temporary keeping, injury

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

Table 5.1 (2009)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Mammals					
Castor fiber	3	6, 1 family	ii	nets	no
Sorex araneus	2		iv	traps	no
Sorex minutus	2		iv	traps	no
Neomys fodiens	1		iv	traps	no
Sicista betulina	1		iv	traps	no
Dryomys nitedula	1		iv	traps	no
Glis glis	2		iv	traps	no
Muscardinus avellanarius	1		iv	traps	no
Sciurus vulgaris	2		iv	traps	no
Myotis daubentonii	2		iv	nets	no

Rhinolophus hipposideros	1		iv	nets	no
Nyctalus leisleri	1		iv	nets	no
Nyctalus lasiopterus	1		iv	nets	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		iv	nets	no
Plecotus auritus	4		iv	nets	no
Plecotus austriacus	1		iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	2		iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus kuhlii	1		iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1		iv	nets	no
Pipistrellus nathusii	2		iv	nets	no
Barbastella barbastellus	2		iv	nets	no
Vespertilio murinus	2		iv	nets	no
Eptesicus nilssoni	2		iv	nets	no
Eptesicus serotinus	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis alcathoe	2		iv	nets	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis brandtii	3		iv	nets	no
Myotis myotis	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis dasycneme	2		iv	nets	no
Myotis nattereri	2		iv	nets	no
Myotis emarginatus	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis blythii	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis mystacinus	2		iv	nets	no
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1		iv	nets	no
Ursus arctos	1	8	iv	trap	no
Lyn lynx	1	3	iv	trap	no
Birds:					
Phalacrocorax carbo	1		ii	Explosives	no
Larus cachinnans	1		ii	Explosives	no
Ardea cinerea	1		ii	Explosives	no

Coracias garrulus	1		iv	Sighting devices for night shooting	
Circus pygargus	1	5	iv	nets	no
Ciconia ciconia	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Ciconia ciconia	1	90	iv	nets	no
Vanellus venellus	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Turdus pilaris	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Alauda arvensis	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Larus ridibundus	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Buteo buteo	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Falco tinnunculus	1		ii	Explosives, traps*	no
Luscinia svecica	1		iv	nets	no
Acrocephalus paludicola	1		iv	Nets	no
Parus major	1		iv	Nets, traps*	no
Sylvia atricapilla	1		iv	Nets, traps*	no
Crex crex	1		iv	nets	no
Fish:					
Cobitis taenia	1		iv	Electricity with alternating current	no
Cottus poecilopus	1		iv	Electricity with alternating current	no
Invertebrates:					
Astacus astacus	1	1	iv	poisons	no

*the licence was for more than one methods

Table 5.2 (2010)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Mammals:					
Myotis dasycneme	1		iv	Sighting devices for night shooting	no

Pipistrellus nathusii	1		iv	Sighting devices for night shooting	no
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1		iv	Sighting devices for night shooting	no
Micromys minutus	1		iv	traps	no
Bison bonasus	7	170	iv	Traps (capture and transport or research)	no
Canis lupus	1	10	iv	traps	no
Lynx lynx	1	5	iv	traps	no
Plecotus auritus	2		iv	nets	no
Nyctalus noctula	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis myotis	1		iv	nets	no
Barbastella barbastellus	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis dasycneme	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis bechsteinii	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis brandtii	1		iv	nets	no
Myotis daubentoni	1		iv	nets	no
Spermophilus citellus	1		iv	nets	no
Glis glis	3		iv	traps	no
Cricetus cricetus	2		iv	traps	no
Muscardinus avellanarius	3		iv	traps	no
Crocidura suaveolens	2		iv	traps	no
Neomys fodiens	5		iv	traps	no
Neomys anomalus	2		iv	traps	no
Sorex araneus	7		iv	traps	no
Sorex minutus	5		iv	traps	no
Sicista betulina	2		iv	traps	no
Dryomys nitedula	1		iv	Traps	no
Spermophilus suslicus	1		iv	nets	no
Microtus tatricus	1		iv	traps	no
Birds:					

Phalacrocorax carbo	2		ii	Explosives	no
Larus cachinnans	1		ii	Explosives	no
Ardea cinerea	1		ii	Explosives	no
Larus cachinans	1		iv	traps	no
Larus ridibundus	1		iv	traps	no
Larus canus	1		iv	traps	no
Sternula albifrons	1		iv	traps	no
Sterna hirundo	1		iv	traps	no
Charadrius hiaticula	1		iv	traps	no
Charadrius dubius	1		iv	traps	no
Haematopus ostralegus	1		iv	traps	no
Lymnocryptes minimus	1		iv	nets	no
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	1		iv	nets	no
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	1		iv	nets	no
Dendrocopos major	1		iv	nets	no
Accipiter gentilis	1		iv	Nets, traps*	no
Cygnus olor	1	90	iv	nets	no
Parus major	1	200	iv	nets	no
Cyanistes caeruleus	1	200	iv	nets	no
Carduelis chloris	1	200	iv	nets	no
Strix aluco	1	35	iv	nets	no
Ficedula hypoleuca	1		iv	nets	no
Fish:					
Cobitis taenia	1		iv	Electricity with alternating current	no

SERBIA / SERBIE

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
МИНИСТАРСТВО ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ
И ПРОСТОРНОГ ПЛАНИРАЊА

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По мери природе

THE BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR THE PERIOD 2009-2010

The Republic of Serbia is the contracting party to the Bern Convention since May 2008.

Competent Authorities to Grant Exceptions:

The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia,

and The Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia

Data has been provided by the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning, Department for Nature Conservation.

Research institutions used licences for scientific research purpose, as following:

1. Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia,
2. Museum of Natural History in Belgrade,
3. Institute for Biological Research "Sinisa Stankovic"- Belgrade
4. Natural Mathematical Faculty of the Kragujevac University
5. Natural Mathematical Faculty of the Novi Sad University
6. Natural Mathematical Faculty of the Nis University
7. Pharmaceutical faculty of the Belgrade University
8. Institute for Multidisciplinary Research of Belgrade
9. Public Enterprise "National Park Djerdap"
10. Public Enterprise " National Park Fruska Gora"

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

Tab. 1.1. (2009)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences1	Impact on Population
Ramonda serbica Pancic	3	70 leafs	A(scientific research)	Small number

Tab. 1.1. (2010)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences1	Impact on Population
Ramonda serbica Pancic	1	10 individuals	A(scientific research)	Small number
Fritillaria Montana Hoppe	1	10 individuals	A(scientific research)	Small number
Tulipa hungarica Borbas	1	10individual	A(scientific research)	Small number

Tab. 1.2. (2009)

2. EXCEPTIONS ON STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (Appendix II)

Name of the species	Number of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on Population
Cerambyx cerdo	1	40 (10 adult individuals and 30 maggots		scientific research	sampling	none
Gyps fulvus	3	15 cubs 30 subadults 15 adults		scientific research	marking	none

Tab. 1.2. (20010)

2. EXCEPTIONS ON STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (Appendix II)

Name of the species	Number of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on Population
Ursus arctos	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Nyctalus noctula	1	4		i/iv	marking	none
Pipistrellus kuhlii	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Accipiter gentilis	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Testudo hermanni 160	1	160		i/iv	marking	none
Ardeola ralloides	1	6		i/iv	marking	none
Nycticorax nycticorax	1	26		i/iv	marking	none
Ciconia ciconia	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Alcedo atthis	1	7		i/iv	marking	none
Coracias garrulus	1	61		i/iv	marking	none
Merops apiaster	1	24		i/iv	marking	none
Upupa epops	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Accipiter nisus	1	8		i/iv	marking	none
Buteo buteo	1	19		i/iv	marking	none
Circaetus galicus	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Circus aeruginosus	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Gyps fulvus	1	35		i/iv	marking	none
Falco tinnunculus	1	14		i/iv	marking	none
Falco vespertinus	1	4		i/iv	marking	none
Porzana parva	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Eremophila alpestris	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Certhia brachydactyla	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Certhia familiaris	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Cinclus cinclus	1	8		i/iv	marking	none
Emberiza cia	1	21		i/iv	marking	none
Emberiza citrinellla	1	31		i/iv	marking	none
Emberiza schoeniclus	1	14		i/iv	marking	none
Carduelis cannabina	1	42		i/iv	marking	none
Carduelis carduelis	1	134		i/iv	marking	none
Carduelis chloris	1	95		i/iv	marking	none
Carduelis spinus	1	*72*		i/iv	marking	none

Coccothraustes coccothraustes	1	33		i/iv	marking	none
Serinus serinus	1	173		i/iv	marking	none
Delichon urbica	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Hirundo rustica	1	17		i/iv	marking	none
Riparia riparia	1	63			marking	none
Lanius collurio	1	28		i/iv	marking	none
Anthus trivialis	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Motacilla alba	1	8		i/iv	marking	none
Motacilla cinerea	1	24		i/iv	marking	none
Motacilla flava	1	20		i/iv	marking	none
Ficedula albicollis	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Ficedula hypoleuca	1	6		i/iv	marking	none
Muscicapa striata	1	9		i/iv	marking	
Oriolus oriolus	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Aegithalos caudatus	1	65		i/iv	marking	none
Parus ater	1	4		i/iv	marking	none
Parus caeruleus	1	128		i/iv	marking	none
Parus cristatus	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Parus lugubris	1	5		i/iv	marking	none
Parus major	1	265		i/iv	marking	none
Parus montanus	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Parus palustris	1	15		i/iv	marking	none
Prunella modularis	1	13		i/iv	marking	none
Remiz pendulinus	1	96		i/iv	marking	none
Sitta europaea	1	8		i/iv	marking	none
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	1	54		i/iv	marking	none
Acrocephalus palustris	1	9		i/iv	marking	none
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	1	53		i/iv	marking	none
Aerocephalus scirpaceus	1	69		i/iv	marking	none
Hippolais icterina	1	14		i/iv	marking	none
Locustella luscinioidaes	1	6		i/iv	marking	none
Phylloscopus collybita	1	75		i/iv	marking	none
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	1	14		i/iv	marking	none
Phylloscopus trochilus	1	21		i/iv	marking	none
Regulus ignicapillus	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Regulus regulus	1	9		i/iv	marking	none
Sylvia atricapilla	1	117		i/iv	marking	none
Sylvia borin	1	28		i/iv	marking	none
Sylvia communis	1	42		i/iv	marking	none
Sylvia curruca	1	15		i/iv	marking	none
Panurus biarmicus	1	71		i/iv	marking	none
Erithacus rubecula	1	51		i/iv	marking	none
Luscinia luscinia	1	9		i/iv	marking	none
Luscinia megarhynchos 20	1	20		i/iv	marking	none
Oenanthe oenanthe	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Phoenicurus ochruros	1	16		i/iv	marking	none
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Saxicola rubetra	1	2		i/iv	marking	none

Troglodytes troglodytes	1	5		i/iv	marking	none
Dendrocopos leucotos	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Dendrocopos major	1	9		i/iv	marking	none
Dendrocopos minor	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Dendrocopos syriacus	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Dryocopus martius	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Jynx torquilla	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Picus canus	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Picus viridis	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Asio otus	1	13		i/iv	marking	none
Athene noctua	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Bubo bubo	1	5		i/iv	marking	none
Otus scops	1	1		i/iv	marking	none
Strix aluco	1	21		i/iv	marking	none
Tyto alba	1	3		i/iv	marking	none
Triturus cristatus	1	15		i/iv	Capture for reproduction	none
Cerambyx cerdo	1	25		i/iv	sampling	none
Zerynthia polyxena	1	6		i/iv	marking	none

Tab. 1.3. (20010)

2. EXCEPTIONS ON PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (Appendix III)

Name of the species	Number of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on Population
Cygnus olor	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Columba palumbus	1	4		i/iv	marking	none
Streptopelia decaocto	1	10		i/iv	marking	none
Streptopelia turtur	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Coturnix coturnix	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Passer montanus	1	34		i/iv	marking	none
Phalacrocorax carbo 30 odstrel u naucne svrhe	1	30		i/iv	shooting for scientific research	none
Vanellus vanellus doz	1	41		i/iv	marking	none
Cuculus canorus 22doz	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Alauda arvensis	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Lullula arborea	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Emberiza hortulana	1	2		i/iv	marking	none
Fringilla coelebs	1	100		i/iv	marking	none
Fringilla montifringilla	1	9		i/iv	marking	none
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	1	11		i/iv	marking	none
Turdus merula	1	66		i/iv	marking	none
Turdus philomelos	1	6		i/iv	marking	none
Turdus viscivorus	1	6		i/iv	marking	none

Belgrade, 29th September 2011.
Prepared by Snezana Prokic, Focal point for Bern Convention

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Département fédéral de l'environnement,
des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication DETEC
Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV

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[1)]	Impact sur la population

Pas de dérogations.

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

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						
2009	**3** [1)]	**3**	**a**	**ii**	**tir**	**aucun**
2010	**1** [2)]	**1**	**a**	**ii**	**tir**	**aucun**

1) Autorité qui a délivré l'autorisation: Canton du Valais (2); Canton de Lucerne (1)

Seul un tir fut effectué en 2009 par le Service de la chasse, de la pêche et de la faune (SCPF), Canton du Valais

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

Autorité qui a effectué le tir: Service de la chasse, de la pêche et de la faune (SCPF), 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 : % 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 :

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

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
Mergus merganser:	
2009/2010	divers [1)]
Ardea cinerea:	
2009/2010	divers [1)]

[1)] 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 fédéral 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[1)]		d	10	aucun

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

"THE FORMER YUIGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" / L' "EXRÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE"

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

BIENNIAL REPORT: 2009-2010

The report covers all exceptions made from the provision of Article 4,5,6,7 and 8 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention).

Regarding Resolution No 2 (1993) of the Standing Committee (SC) general exceptions have been made in this period.

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

Macedonia did not have made any exception concerning strictly protected flora species.

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

Name of species*	No of licenses	No of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Canis lupus	-	-	C	i	hand	none
Felis silvestris	-	-	C	i	-	-
Anser erythropus	-	-	A	iv	live captive	-
Gallinago media	-	-	A	iv	-	-
Accipiter gentilis	-	-	A	iv	-	-

* In accordance with the Macedonian regulations (Law on Hunting) for the use of this species did not have obligations to request licenses from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Economy/Department of Hunting.

3. Exceptions concerning Falconry

None.

4. Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III)

Name of species*	No of license	Name of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Meles meles	-	-	-	-	-
Mustela nivalis	-	-	iv	hand / capture	none
Putorius putorius	-	-	iv	"	-
Vormela peregusna	-	-	iv	"	-
Martes martes	-	-	iv	"	-
Martes foina	-	-	iv	"	-
Phalacrocorax carbo	-	-	iv	"	-
Ardea cinerea	-	-	Iv	"	-

* In accordance with the Macedonian regulations (Law on Hunting, 2010) badger (Meles meles) is strict protected species, for the use of other fauna species did not have obligations to request licenses from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Economy/Department of Hunting.

5. Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified (App. IV)

None.

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PERIOD 2009-2010 OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Resolution No 1 and Recommendations No 14, 15 and 16 on Habitat conservation:

In the reporting period the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning continued to realize the Work Program for the last two years (2009-2010).

The Department of Nature protection, especially the Division of Biological Diversity (DBD), with collaboration of the Division of Nature Heritage (DNH) and the Department of Sustainable Development (SSD) in the end of year 2008 (November-December) has prepared the two years Priorities of Nature Conservation in Macedonia (2009-2010). The first priority of the Department of Nature Protection is to fully implement obligation of the International Conventions and Agreements of Nature Conservation, especially CBD, BC/CE, CMS, RCW, AEWA, EUROBATS, CITES etc.

Referring this important document the Division of Biological Diversity has proposed sixth projects for implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations of the SC/BC and the Administration of Environment and they has been included in the Annual Work-Program of MEPP (2009-2010).

Note: Information on the implementation of Resolution No 5 concerning the rules for the network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network, 1998) is included in the Final Report of the realization of the Emerald Network Project in the Republic of Macedonia (MEPP, January 2009).

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