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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Standing Committee**

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**BIENNIAL REPORT (2011-2012)**

**- BELARUS -**

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**THE REPORT ON OBSERVING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONVENTION ON  
THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS BY  
THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN 2012-2013**

Minsk 2014

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**EXCEPTIONS FROM APPENDIX I (STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES)**

**Table 1 – Exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species (article 5 – Appendix I of the Bern Convention)**

Name of the species (English/ Latin)	Number of specimens involved (when practical)	Number of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) <sup>1</sup>	Impact on population
Ruyshiana dragon's head <i>Dracocephalum ruyshiana</i>	50	1	B: For the necessary breeding, repopulation	Minor

**Comments/notes**

In the Republic of Belarus it is known about 17 plant species growing, which are enlisted in Appendix I “Strictly Prohibited Flora Species”. Fifteen of them (15) are enlisted in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, and one of the species is *Caldesia parnassifolia*, has allegedly seized to exist from the flora of the country. The Cornflower jurinea *Jurineacyanoides* is not included in the Red book and involved specimens are not limited as this type of species is numerous in Paliessa area and it is sustainable to various types of anthropogenic threats, and namely: deforestation and moderate arecreation loads.

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1.: reasons for license issuing:

A – for research;

B – for necessary breeding, repopulation;

C – for judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers.

**Table 2 – The text providing information on species subject to exceptions from Appendix I**

<b>Information on the conservation status of the derogated species</b>	<b>Ruyschiana dragon's head <i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i></b> It is enlisted in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus. Protection category is 3
<b>The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled</b>	The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	Reasons for exceptions: B - for the necessary breeding and repopulation.  In 2013 50 specimens of the plant were replanted from the construction site for power line VL-330 kW.
The controls involved	The replanting process was carried out with the employees of the Institute for Experimental Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus involved under supervision of the territorial authorities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	When carrying out the activities aimed at evaluation of the impact of construction of the power line VL 330 kW on the environment it was decided to replant the population of the species <i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i> to new places of habitat due to the threat of its extinction during the construction works.
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	Replanting of the plants was the only solution to prevent extinction of this population. This decision and conclusion was drafted by the experts from the Institute of Botany under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus.
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	The replanting process allowed to conserve an essential part of the species population.
Comments/notes	The replanted plants <i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i> naturalized in the new place of growing.

**EXCEPTIONS FROM APPENDIX II (STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES)**

**Table 3 – Exceptions concerning strictly protected fauna species (Appendix II of the Bern Convention)**

Name of the species (English/ Latin)	Number of specimens involved (when practical)	Number of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)	Impact on population
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	53 specimens – in 2012 and 91 specimens – in 2013	53 licences in 2012 and 91 licenses in 2013	V: to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping and other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers. In Belarus it is allowed to hunt for the otter by means of gunning and steel trapping.	Minimal
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Annually 500- 850 specimens involved, 688 specimens were involved in 2012 and 829 specimens – in 2013	Not licensed	Reasons for exceptions: I.: The protection of flora and fauna. At a high number of specimens it poses a serious impact on populations of a number of other animal species, including deer, elks, and roes. II.: To prevent serious damage to livestock. III: in the interests of public health. It is one of the major rabies transmitters. V.: judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers. The wolf is a hunted for type of species. It is the object of captured hunting.	Considerable

**Table 4.1 – The text providing information on species subject to exceptions from Appendix II of the Bern Convention (wolf)**

<b>Information on the conservation status of the derogated species</b>	<b>Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i></b> No protected status. Hunting species.
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus The Forestry Ministry of the Republic of Belarus The Republican Public Organization “The Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishers” The State Inspection for Flora and Fauna Protection under the aegis of the President of the Republic of Belarus
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	There are 1.2-1.5 specimens in Belarus. The exception is provided all year round as to support the population at the level of 500-850 specimens, which is stipulated by the management plan for the wolf population in Belarus. Hunting for wolves is prohibited in the reserves, reserve areas of the national parks, where hunting is prohibited by the Resolution on Strictly Protected Natural Areas.
The controls involved	The data about the number of wolves and the number of captured animals is annually submitted to the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus and the Forestry Ministry of the Republic of Belarus
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	Reasons for exceptions: I – the protection of flora and fauna. At a high number of wolves it has an impact on population of other animals, including deer, elks and roes. II - To prevent serious damage to livestock. III - in the interests of public health. It is one of the major rabies transmitters. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers. The wolf is a hunted for type of species. It is the object of captured hunting.
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	The Action Plan to manage the Belarusian population of wolves has been developed and it stipulates a support of the wolf population at the ultimate level for the country. The management plan for wolves is in accord with the parameters of the State Program for Hunt in 2006-2015.
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	Annual involved wolves constitute 500-850 specimens, or about 40-50 % of the total population. This number with little deviations has been supported at the same level in the country for the recent decade.
Comments/notes	The number of specimens of the species is supported at the level as stipulated by the Action Plan for Belarusian Wolf Population Management

**Table 4.2 – The text providing information on species subject to exceptions from Appendix II of the Bern Convention (otter)**

<b>Information on the conservation status of the derogated species</b>	<b>Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></b> No protected status. Hunting species.
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus The Forestry Ministry of the Republic of Belarus The Republican Public Organization “The Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishers” The State Inspection for Flora and Fauna Protection under the aegis of the President of the Republic of Belarus
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	There are 7 thousand specimens in Belarus. Otter gunning and steel trapping are allowed. As to involve otters the following is allowed: - steel traps; - traps (except for loops). Within the recent two years from 50 to 100 licenses for this species have been issued. There are data about one-time (2-3 specimens within 2 years) otter trapping in steel traps when involving beavers and American minks.
The controls involved	The data about the number of wolves and the number of captured animals is annually submitted to the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus and the Forestry Ministry of the Republic of Belarus.
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	Reasons for exceptions: V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers. The otter is a hunted for type of species. It is the object for fur hunt.
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	Alternative solutions were not considered
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	As there were no licenses issued within the recent two years, there has been no negative impacts. The number of the population is stable. No compensation measures are provided.
Comments/notes	

**EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY**

**Table 5.1 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (golden eagle)**

Name of species	Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	0
Origin of birds:  % captured from the wild in the State  % imported  % reared in captivity	0  0  0
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	3 - 5 couples
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0  (only exports are controlled (SITES – Appendix II))
Means authorised for capture	It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds: - from April 1 till August 1; - by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ; - with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment; - on and near the nests; - if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests; - “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.
Controls involved	Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”. Within the reported period no permissions for capture were issued.

**Table 5.2 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (goshawk)**

Name of species	Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds: % captured from the wild in the State % imported % reared in captivity	100 0 0
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	3,000 – 5,000 couples
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	-
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0 (only exports are controlled (SITES – Appendix II))
Means authorised for capture	It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds: - from April 1 till August 1; - by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ; - with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment; - on and near the nests; - if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests; - “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.
Controls involved	Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”. Within the reported period no permissions for capture were issued.



**Table 5.3 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (sparrow hawk)**

Name of species	Sparrow Hawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	0
Origin of birds: % captured from the wild in the State % imported % reared in captivity	0 0 0
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	6,500 – 8,500 couples
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0 (only exports are controlled (SITES – Appendix II))
Means authorised for capture	It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds: - from April 1 till August 1; - by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ; - with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment; - on and near the nests; - if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests; - “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.
Controls involved	Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”. Within the reported period no permissions for capture were issued.

**Table 5.4 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (peregrine falcon)**

Name of species	Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> *
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	0
Origin of birds: % captured from the wild in the State % imported % reared in captivity	0 0 0
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0 (only exports are controlled (SITES – Appendix II))
Means authorised for capture	It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds: - from April 1 till August 1; - by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ; - with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment; - on and near the nests; - if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests; - “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.
Controls involved	Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”. Within the reported period no permissions for capture were issued.

\* – it is a migratory species in Belarus

**Table 5.6 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (saker falcon)**

Name of species	Saker Falcon – <i>Falco cherrug</i> *
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	0
Origin of birds: % captured from the wild in the State % imported % reared in captivity	0 0 0
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0
Means authorised for capture	<p>It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from April 1 till August 1;</li> <li>- by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ;</li> <li>- with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment;</li> <li>- on and near the nests;</li> <li>- if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests;</li> <li>- “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.</li> </ul>
Controls involved	<p>Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”.</p>

\* – it is a migratory species in the fauna of Belarus

**Table 5.7 – The text providing information on species used in falconry (Arctic falcon)**

Name of species	Arctic Falcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> *
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	0
Origin of birds: <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">                     % captured from the wild in the State                      % imported                      % reared in captivity                 </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">                     0                      0                      0                 </div>
Estimated population in the wild (in the Republic of Belarus)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	0
Means authorised for capture	It is allowed to capture birds by non-traumatic ways. It is prohibited to capture birds: - from April 1 till August 1; - by traumatic ways with standard leg-capturing traps with steel arcs ; - with application of explosives, poisonous chemicals, glues and poisonous gases, electronic and technical equipment; - on and near the nests; - if nestlings on the nests and flights of birds from the nests; - “alarm” birds with application of live birds of prey.
Controls involved	Capture can be carried out on the basis of the permissions for capture of wild animals from their habitat, which are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus within the established procedure as provided by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of Belarus dated from July 12, 2013 No. 610 “On Establishing Resolution about the Procedure of Issuance of Permissions for Capture of Wild Animals from their Habitat and Introduction Of Changes and Amendments in Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”.

\* – not presented in the fauna of Belarus

**EXCEPTIONS FROM APPENDIX III (PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES)**

**Table 6 – Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III of the Bern Convention)**

Name of the species (English/ Latin)	Number of specimens involved (when practical)	Number of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences	Impact on population
Beech marten <i>Martes foina</i>	2,001 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,637 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Marten <i>Martes martes</i>	7,803 specimens were captured in 2012 and 7,325 specimens were captured in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Common weasel <i>Mustela erminea</i>	-	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions.	Minimal
Polecat <i>Mustela putorius</i>	1,618 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,743 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
European bison <i>Bison bonasus</i>	8 specimens were captured in 2012, and 30 specimens – in 2013	В 2012 году выдано 8 лицензий, в 2013 году – 30 лицензий	II.: – to prevent serious damage to forests. If their number is, it causes serious damage to forestry management, mainly, damage to pine species. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object. Breeding capture is permissible if there is a positive dynamics of the population growth.	Minor
Roe deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1,618 specimens were captured in 2012, and 6,223 – in 2013	1,416 licenses are issued in 2012, and 6,183 – in 2013	II.: – to prevent serious damage to forests. With a high density is causes a serious damage to coniferous species. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor

European elk <i>Alces alces</i>	2,356 specimens were captured in 2012, and 2,526 – in 2013	1, 954 licenses are issued in 2012, and 2,482 – in 2013	II: – to prevent serious damage to forests. If their number is, it causes serious damage to forestry management, mainly, damage to pine species. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. One of the most popular and economically beneficial captured hunted animals. Hunt object.	Minor
Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i>	826 specimens were captured in 2012, and 893 – in 2013	807 licenses are issued in 2012, and 861 – in 2013	II: – to prevent serious damage to forests. If their number is, it causes serious damage to forestry management, mainly, damage to hardwood and pine species. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Alpine hare <i>Lepus timidus</i>	6,463 specimens were captured in 2012, and 5,797 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
European hare <i>Lepus capensis</i>	37,630 specimens were captured in 2012, and 34, 688 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Red squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	4,076 specimens were captured in 2012, and 3,518 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
European beaver <i>Castor fiber</i>	6,039 specimens were captured in 2012 , and 6,330 – in 2013	6,020 licenses are issued in 2012, and 6,011 – in 2013	I: – the protection of flora and fauna. It causes a serious damage to biological diversity, transforming the habitats. It violates the migratory ways for salmon fish species (Baltic salmon, bull-trout, whitefish). II: – to prevent serious damage to forests and other forms of property. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Great-crested grebe <i>Podiceps</i>	285 specimens were captured in 2012, and	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions.	Minimal

<i>cristatus</i>	234 – in 2013		Hunt object.	
Common heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	II: – to prevent serious damage to fishing resources. It causes a serious damage to pond fishing. V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor Control of the number of population
Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	0	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Grey goose <i>Anser anser</i>	3,661 specimens were captured in 2012, and 2,354 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
White-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons</i>	8,224 specimens were captured in 2012, and 7,635 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Bean goose <i>Anser fabalis</i>	4,898 specimens were captured in 2012, and 4,281 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	90, 537 specimens were captured in 2012, and 83,259 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Considerable
European teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions.	Minor

Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Common shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Dunbird <i>Aythya ferina</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Capercaillie <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	116 specimens were captured in 2012, and 88 – in 2013	116 licenses are issued in 2012	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Grouse <i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	163 specimens were captured in 2012, and 178 – in 2013	160 licenses are issued in 2012, and 178 – in 2013	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Hazel grouse <i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>	2,927 specimens were captured in 2012, and 2,300 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
European partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	2,491 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,601 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minimal
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor



Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minimal
Gallinule <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minimal
European coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	8,575 specimens were captured in 2012, and 9,279 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
European snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1, 421 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,855 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	10, 631 specimens were captured in 2012, and 10,486 – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minor
Wild pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	No statistical data	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object.	Minimal
Adder <i>Vipera berus</i>	0	0	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Captured as to obtain life products (poison).	Minor. The norms of allowed capture are being established currently by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation for each administrative district individually on the basis of the scientific conclusion developed by the experts in the field.
Gwyniad <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	-	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.

Blue beam <i>Abramis ballerus</i>	6,500 kg captured in 2012, and 5,261 kg – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Silvereve <i>Abramis sapa</i>	9, 600 kg captured in 2012, and 1,015 kg – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Riffle minnow <i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Asp <i>Aspius aspius</i>	4,540 kg captured in 2012	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Verkhovka <i>Leucaspius delineatus</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minor. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Sabrefish <i>Pelecus cultratus</i>	-	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Spined loach <i>Cobitis taenia</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Loach <i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Catfish <i>Silurus glanis</i>	2, 254 kg captured in 2012, and 2,892 kg – in 2013	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur and industrial fishing object.	Minor. The industrial norm is established for this species in industrial and amateur fishing. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Pope <i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.

Monkey goby <i>Neogobius fluviatilis</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
White-finned gudgeon <i>Romanogobio albipinnatus</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
Tube-nosed goby <i>Proterorhinus marmoratus</i>	A**	Not restricted	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Amateur fishing object.	Minimal. There are restrictions for capture during a spawning season.
French snail <i>Helix pomatia</i>	211,417 kg captured in 2012, and 16855.7 kg – in 2013	2	V - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions. Hunt object. Capture of snails is carried out for individual consumption and for industrial purposes.	Minor. The French snail refers to the species with the maximum permissible norm of capture annually established by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation depending on the current density of this species population for each administrative district. The restrictions are introduced in the period of egg production, and the minimal permissible norms for mollusc shells are established.

**Notes:**

\* - data about the impact on hunt species populations are provided in Table “Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV ».

A\*\* - statistical data of industrial fishing are provided. There are no statistical data in amateur fishing.

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

**Table 7 – Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV**

Name of the species	Number of specimens in Belarus	Number of licences	Reasons	Method used	Impact on the population
European bison <i>Bison bonasus</i>	1,060 specimens – in 2012, and 1,103 – in 2013	8 specimens – in 2012, and 30 – in 2013	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>D – for necessary breeding. As to ensure conditions for further pullulation a selective hunt of old and sick specimens is carried out. It brings a sanative effect on population of the European bison in Belarus.</p> <p>E – Judicious exploitation of certain wild animals in small numbers and under certain conditions.</p> <p>The financial resources acquired as a result of captured hunt for old specimens of the European bison are allocated on protection and maintaining of this species in Belarus.</p>	Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses is allowed.	<p>Nil.</p> <p>In Belarus a sustainable population growth of the European bison is observed. Due to the works of repopulation of animals as well as breeding activities, within the recent 20 years the population of the European bison in Belarus has increased twice, thus since 2007 having provided the second place (after Poland) to our country in the number of bisons.</p> <p>Those specimens, which are not involved in pullulation of the species are captured, and it constitutes less than 1 % from the total number of the population per year.</p>
European elk <i>Alce salces</i>	26.9 thousand specimens – in 2012, 27.9 thousand specimens – in 2013	2,356 specimens were captured in 2012, and 2,526 – in 2013	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>B – to prevent serious damage to forests. When there number is high, it causes damage to forestry, mainly causing damage to hardwood and pine species.</p> <p>E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions.</p> <p>One of the most popular and</p>	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - devices to light up the target; - sighting devices for night shooting on the	<p>Minor.</p> <p>According to the hunting rules the elk is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry.</p>

Name of the species	Number of specimens in Belarus	Number of licences	Reasons	Method used	Impact on the population
			economically beneficial captured hunt objects.	basis of electronic and optical converters***.	Within the recent decade a sustainable growth of the elk population has been observed. The current capture constitutes about 8-10 % of the total number, and it does not any inhibiting impact on the population.
Red deer <i>Cervuselaphus</i>	11.3 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 12.2 thousand specimens – in 2013	826 specimens were captured in 2012, and 893 – in 2013	Reasons: B – to prevent serious damage to forests. When there number is high, it causes damage to forestry, mainly causing damage to hardwood and pine species. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. One of the most popular and economically beneficial captured hunt objects.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - devices to light up the target; - sighting devices for night shooting on the basis of electronic and optical converters***.	Minor. According to the hunting rules the red deer is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry. A sustainable growth of the red deer population has been observed in Belarus. The capture constitutes about 800 specimens, or 8 % of the total number, and it does not any inhibiting impact on the population.
Roe deer <i>Capreoluscapreolus</i>	73.3 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 73.9 thousand specimens – in 2013	6,614 specimens were captured in 2012, and 6,223 – in 2013	Reasons: B – to prevent serious damage to forests. With a high density of population it can cause a serious damage to coniferous species. E - judicious exploitation of	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *;	Minor. According to the hunting rules the roe deer is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Name of the species	Number of specimens in Belarus	Number of licences	Reasons	Method used	Impact on the population
			<p>certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is one of the most popular sports hunting species.</p>	<p>- devices to light up the target; - sighting devices for night shooting on the basis of electronic and optical converters***.</p>	<p>Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry. Within the recent decade in Belarus the stable condition of the population has been observed. The capture constitutes about 6 thousand specimens, or 9 % of the total number, and it does not any inhibiting impact on the population.</p>
<p>Boar <i>Sus scrofa</i></p>	<p>77.8 thousand specimens – in 2012, and approx. 30 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>29,708 specimens were captured in 2012, and 48,074 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: A– protection of flora and fauna. The boar is one of the reasons for decrease of the total number of forest birds with ground nests – the wood grouse and the black grouse. B – to prevent serious damage to crops. C – in the interests of public health. Since 2013 there has been a threat of transmission and spread of African sickness in Belarus and the neighbouring states. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a traditional hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - devices to light up the target; - sighting devices for night shooting on the basis of electronic and optical converters***.</p>	<p>Considerable Control of the number of specimens. In 2013 shooting of the boar as to decrease the population was carried out to prevent spread of the African sickness. According to the hunting rules the boar is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry.</p>

<p>Alpine hare <i>Lepus timidus</i></p>	<p>60 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 53 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 6,463 specimens were captured in 2012, and 5,797 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a traditional hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted by time-limits from the first Saturday till the last Sunday of October and then till the last Sunday of January at daylight time. The annual capture constitutes about 10 % of the total number.</p>
<p>European hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i></p>	<p>101.2 thousand specimens in 2012, and 100.9 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 37,630 specimens were captured in 2012, and 34,688 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a traditional hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.</p>	<p>Considerable. Hunting is restricted by time-limits from the first Saturday till the last Sunday of January at daylight time.</p>
<p>River beaver <i>Castor fiber</i></p>	<p>64.4 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 62 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>6,039 specimens were captured in 2012, and 6,330 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: A- protection of flora and fauna. It damages seriously the biodiversity transforming the habitat. It violates the migratory ways of salmon fish species (Baltic salmon, bull-trout, whitefish). B – to prevent serious damage to forests and other forms of property. During the forest encroachment as a result of the beaver’s dike construction the forest experiences drying in vast areas. As a result of making holes, there is dam, roads destruction and functioning of hydro constructions is broken. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. According to the hunting rules the beaver is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry. Gun hunting is restricted with time-limits from September 1 till January 31 at daylight time, non-gun hunting – from February 1 till March 1 at daylight time. Within the recent decades the stable growth of the population has been observed.</p>

			in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.		
Red squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Approx. 126 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 111 thousand specimens – in 2013	Not licensed, 4,076 specimens were captured in 2012, and 3,518 – in 2013	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.	Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.	Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of November till the last Sunday of January. The number of the population is stable.
Water rat <i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	35.1 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 27.6 thousand specimens – in 2013	Not licensed, 2,229 specimens were captured in 2012, and 2,119 – in 2013	Reasons: A – protection of flora and fauna. It is an introduced alien species. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.	Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.	Minor. Control of the number of specimens. Gun hunting is restricted with time-limits from October 1 till January 31 at daylight time, non-gun hunting – from February 1 till March 1 at daylight time.
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Approx. 1,500 specimens	Not licensed, 688 specimens were captured in 2012, and 829 – in 2013	Reasons: A – protection of flora and fauna. With a high number of the species it influences greatly the conditions of the populations of some other animal species, including the deer, the roe, the elk. B – to prevent serious damage to livestock. C – in the interests of public health. It is one of the major transmitters of rabies.	Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed. Tape recorders are allowed as well.	Considerable. Control of the number of specimens. Hunting is allowed all year round. The number of the population is stable. The annual capture is 500-700 specimens, or about 50 % of the total number.



			<p>E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a captured hunt species.</p>		
<p>Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i></p>	<p>Approx. 37 thousand specimens</p>	<p>Not licensed, 16,890 specimens were captured in 2012, 16,384 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: A – protection of flora and fauna. With a high number of the species it influences greatly the conditions of some animal populations (the roe, the hare (European and Alpine) ground nesting birds)). C – in the interests of public health. It is one of the major transmitters of rabies. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed. Tape recorders are allowed as well.</p>	<p>Considerable.  Control of the number of specimens. Hunting is allowed all year round. The number of the population is stable.</p>
<p>Собака енотовидная <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i></p>	<p>12.7 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 13.4 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 4,881 specimens were captured in 2012, and 5,594 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: A – protection of flora and fauna. It is an introduced alien species. It seriously damages the biodiversity. C - in the interests of public health. It is one of the major transmitters of rabies. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor.  Control of the number of specimens. Hunting is allowed all year round. The number of the population is stable.</p>

<p>Forest marten <i>Martes martes</i></p>	<p>Approx. 21.6 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 23.7 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 7,803 specimens were captured in 2012, and 7,325 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of November till the last Sunday of January at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.</p>
<p>Stone marten <i>Martes foina</i></p>	<p>Approx. 6.1 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 7.2 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 2,001 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,637 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of November till the last Sunday of January at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.</p>
<p>Forest polecat <i>Mustela putorius</i></p>	<p>Approx. 13.1 thousand specimens</p>	<p>Not licensed, 1,618 specimens were captured in 2012, and 1,743 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of November till the last Sunday of January at daylight time.</p>
<p>American mink <i>Mustela vison</i></p>	<p>22.9 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 21.7 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>Not licensed, 3,015 specimens were captured in 2012, and 3,657 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: A - protection of flora and fauna. It is an introduced alien species. It seriously damages the biodiversity. It is the main competitor of the European mink. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minor. Gun hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday since October 1 till January 31 at daylight time, non-gun hunting – from February 1 till March 1 at daylight time. The number of the population has a tendency to grow.</p>

<p>Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>	<p>Approx. 6.3 thousand specimens – in 2012, and 6.7 thousand specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>53 specimens were captured in 2012, and 91 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minimal. According to the hunting rules the otter is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry. Hunting is allowed from September 1 till January 31 at daylight time. If the number of specimens decreases to less than 3 specimens in 10 km of the river bed bank, the capture is not planned. Within the recent years the population of the otter has been stable. The annual capture does not exceed 5%.</p>
<p>Common weasel <i>Mustela erminea</i></p>	<p>No statistical data</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species. It is a fur hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning and steel trapping are allowed. Steel traps, traps (except for loops)** as well as semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * are allowed.</p>	<p>Minimal. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of November till the last Sunday of January at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.</p>

<p>Wood grouse <i>Tetrao urogallus</i></p>	<p>8,090 specimens – in 2012, and 9,010 specimens – in 2013</p>	<p>116 specimens were captured in 2012, and 88 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is one of the most popular captured hunt bird species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is allowed for male wood grouses only, and restricted with time-limits in spring – from March 20 till April 30 from 3 till 9 o'clock, if the number of the wood grouses at display not less than 3 male specimens. According to the hunting rules the wood grouse is a licensed species with the maximum permissible norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry. The number of specimens has been decreasing recently. The annual capture constitutes up to 150 male birds, or about 2 % of the total number.</p>
<p>Black grouse <i>Tetrao tetrix</i></p>	<p>36,100 specimens – in 2012, and 34,590 – in 2013</p>	<p>163 specimens were captured in 2012, and 178 – in 2013</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is one of the most popular captured hunt bird species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is allowed from March 20 till April 30 from 3 till 9 o'clock, if the number of the male black grouses at display not less than 5 male specimens as well as in summer and autumn – from August 1 till November 30 at daylight time. According to the hunting rules the black grouse is a licensed species with the maximum permissible</p>

					<p>norms of capture established annually by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus depending on the current density of this species in each individual forestry.</p> <p>The number of specimens has been decreasing recently.</p> <p>The annual capture constitutes up to 250-300 specimens, or about 1 % of the total number.</p>
Hazel grouse <i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Approx. 72.3 thousand specimens	Not licensed	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a traditional hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time.</p> <p>The number of the population is stable.</p>
European partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	25,000 – 50,000 couples	Not licensed	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a traditional hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time.</p>
Pheasant <i>Phasianus linnaeus</i>	30 - 50 couples	Not licensed	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. In Belarus the introduced hunt species is bred by forestry farms.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.</p>	<p>Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the first Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time.</p>

<p>Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i></p>	<p>20,000 – 40,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.</p>	<p>Minimal. Hunting is restricted with time-limits from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time.  The number of the Belarusian population is stable.</p>
<p>Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i></p>	<p>80,000-100,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is one of the most numerous and popular swimming hunt birds.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Considerable. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></p>	<p>1,000-1,500 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>

<p>Common shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></p>	<p>1,000-6,400 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i></p>	<p>35,000-65,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>European teal <i>Anas crecca</i></p>	<p>6,000-8,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>

<p>Tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i></p>	<p>4,000 -6,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>Red duck <i>Aythya ferina</i></p>	<p>6,000-8,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May. Spring hunting is allowed only for male birds. Autumn hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>Great-crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i></p>	<p>8,000-10,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *.</p>	<p>Minimal. Hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>



<p>European coot <i>Fulica atra</i></p>	<p>14,000-17,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *.</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population. The growth of the species population is observed.</p>
<p>Gallinule <i>Gallinula chloropus</i></p>	<p>15,000-20,000 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *.</p>	<p>Minimal. Hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time, which allows to minimize the impact of hunting on this species population.</p>
<p>White-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons</i></p>	<p>Migratory species. The number has not been estimated.</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits and it is allowed to hunt for this species in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May at daylight time, and in autumn – from the third Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. In Belarus this species is a drift one.</p>
<p>Bean goose <i>Anser fabalis</i></p>	<p>Drift species. The number has not been estimated.</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits and it is allowed to hunt for this species in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May at daylight time, and in autumn – from the third Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. In Belarus this species is a drift one.</p>

<p>Grey goose <i>Anser anser</i></p>	<p>300 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Considerable. . Hunting is restricted with time-limits and it is allowed to hunt for this species in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May at daylight time, and in autumn – from the third Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. Mainly, at the nesting places of this species there is a prohibition of spring hunting. The number of the population is stable.</p>
<p>Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis</i></p>	<p>Drift species. The number has not been estimated.</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. The following is allowed: - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders. (electronic alluring devices).</p>	<p>Minor. Hunting is restricted with time-limits and it is allowed to hunt for this species in spring from the second Saturday of March till the second Sunday of May at daylight time, and in autumn – from the third Saturday of September till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. In Belarus this species is a drift one.</p>
<p>Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i></p>	<p>3,000-3,500 couples</p>	<p>Not licensed</p>	<p>Reasons: B – to prevent serious damage to fishery. It causes a serious damage to pond fishery. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under</p>	<p>Gunning is allowed as well as hunting with traps, vehicles with the engines on, alluring hunting. The following is allowed: traps (except for</p>	<p>Minor. Control of the number of specimens. Regulation of the number has been carried out as to decrease the damage to pond fishing farms on the basis of permissions issued by</p>

			certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	loots); - moving vehicles with the engines on; - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.	the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus. Hunting is allowed in the area of hunting preserves. The number of specimens is growing rapidly.
Common heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	4,000-6,500 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: B - to prevent serious damage to fishery. It causes a serious damage to pond fishery. E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	Gunning is allowed as well as hunting with traps, vehicles with the engines on, alluring hunting. The following is allowed: traps (except for loots); - moving vehicles with the engines on; - semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses *; - tape-recorders.	Minor.  Control of the number of specimens. Regulation of the number has been carried out as to decrease the damage to pond fishing farms on the basis of permissions issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Republic of Belarus. Hunting is allowed in the area of hunting preserves. The number of the population is stable.
Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	8,000-14,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minimal. Hunting is allowed from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. The number of the Belarusian population is stable.
European snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	70,000 – 90,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minor. Hunting is restricted from the second Saturday of July till the first Sunday of August at daylight time. The number of the Belarusian population is stable.

Woodcock <i>Scoplopax rusticola</i>	100,000 – 120,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions x. It is a hunt species.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minor. Hunting is restricted in spring from the second Saturday of March till the last Sunday of May from 6p.m. till 10 p.m. once a week. It is allowed to hunt only for male birds. Autumn hunting is restricted from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.
Wood pigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	140,000 – 160,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	P Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minor. Hunting is restricted from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.
Wild pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	1,200,000-1,500,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: E - judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions. It is a hunt species.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minimal. Hunting is restricted from the second Saturday of August till the second Sunday of December at daylight time. The number of the population is stable.
Hooded crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	280,000 – 320,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: A- protection of flora and fauna. It seriously damages the biodiversity.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minor. Control of the number of specimens. Hunting is allowed during the whole hunting season. The number of the Belarusian population is stable.

Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	480,000 – 500,000 couples	Not licensed	Reasons: A- protection of flora and fauna. It seriously damages the biodiversity.	Gunning is allowed with elements of alluring means. Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses * is allowed.	Minor. Control of the number of specimens. Hunting is allowed during the whole hunting season. The number of the Belarusian population is stable.
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**Notes:**

\* Semiautomatic weapon with two and more brasses is allowed by the hunting rules in force. It is one of the most widespread hunting guns for wild animals gaming. It is applied for a hunter's safety when hunting for the elk, the red deer, the wild boar;

\*\*Steel traps and traps are traditional means for capturing all the above mentioned animals in Belarus;

\*\*\*Sighting systems (devices) for night shooting are applied as to avoid faulty capture of an animal, which is prohibited as well as to avoid wounds and due to limits for hunting animals according to their sex and age available for the following hoofed species: the elk, the red deer, the roe, the wild boar.

I: A. Protection of flora and fauna

II: B. To prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

III: C. In the interests of public health and safety / air safety / overriding public interests.

IV: D. For research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding;

V: E. Taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions.