

Strasbourg, 26 October 2015

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Standing Committee**

35<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Strasbourg, 1-4 December 2015

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**BIENNIAL REPORT (2011-2012)**

**- GEORGIA -**

*Memorandum drawn up by  
the Directorate of Democratic Governance  
The document is being circulated in the form and the languages in which it was received by the Secretariat*

## BIENNAL REPORT 2011 -2012

### GEORGIA

#### 1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES (ART. 5 - APPENDIX I)

Name of the species	No. of specimens involved (when practical)	No. of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) <sup>1</sup>	Impact on population
None				

#### 2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (ART. 6 - APPENDIX II)

Name of the species	No. of specimens involved (when practical)	Authorised action (art. 6, a. to f.) <sup>2</sup>	No. of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) <sup>3</sup>	Impact on population
2012 year					
eptesicus serotinus	7	C Capture of the specimens, after the research all	Order of the Minister of Environment Protection i-	Scientific research regarding the rabies	According to the scientists it's unlikely that any negative impact
myotis nattereri	3				
plecotus	24				

<sup>1</sup> i.: protection of flora /fauna

ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)

iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

<sup>2</sup> A: Deliberate killing

B: Deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites

C: Deliberate capture and keeping

D: Deliberate disturbance of wild fauna

E: Deliberate destruction or taking of eggs

F: Possession and internal trade

<sup>3</sup> i.: protection of flora /fauna

ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)

iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

macrobullaris		individuals were released back to the nature	165; 27.01.2012-		took place during this research.
myotis mystacinus	2				
nyctalus leisleri	2				
nyctalus lasiopterus	3				
myotis mystacinus	3				
plecotus auritus	6				
myotis blythi	1				
myotis emarginatus	1				
rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1				

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species	None of the species involved are included in the red-list of Georgia. However, considering the fact that we're the party of EUROBATS and Bern convention, all bat species are under strict regime. Main threat for the bat populations is habitat destruction, caused by the big infrastructural projects.
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception were granted	
The controls involved	National Environmental Inspection is responsible for the control of the permit conditions
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	
Comments/notes	

### 3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	Falconry is not allowed in Georgia. In 2013 Georgia initiated new law which will cover falconry issues. It's supposed that new law on species and their habitats will be adopted before July 2013
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### 4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (ART. 7 APPENDIX III)<sup>4</sup>

Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Exception made	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) <sup>5</sup>	Impact on the population
<p><i>Canis lupus</i> (According to the reservation, Wolf is considered as a appendix III species)</p> <p>According to the reservation made by Georgia, wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) is considered as the species included in the appendix III</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Permit issued to kill 90 individuals in 2011 year, and 48 individuals in 2012 year</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests;</p>	<p>These permits are issued according to the Ministerial order #247 on regulation of the wild animals. The order allows regulation of the number of individuals in case if they damage human health, crops or livestock.</p>	

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species	Latest research of the populations of wolf was held in 2012 in the frame of the National Monitoring System. Research was conducted by the Ilia state University, with the financial support of the state budget and GIZ (German International Cooperation Society). According to the research held, wolf population is not fragmented. It's spread on the whole territory of Georgia and covers 56714 sq <sup>2</sup> . There are totally 1400-1500 individuals in whole country.
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have	The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia

<sup>4</sup> Kindly note that exceptions to species listed in Appendix III concern only those captured or killed using indiscriminate means of capture or killing and in particular methods specified in Appendix IV.

<sup>5</sup> i.: protection of flora /fauna

ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)

iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

been fulfilled	
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception were granted	
The controls involved	National Environmental Inspection is responsible for the control of the permit conditions
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	
Comments/notes	

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

Name of the species	No. of specimens (when practical)	No. of licences	Reasons (art. 8, a. to e.) <sup>6</sup>	Method used <sup>7</sup>	Impact on the population
None					

<sup>6</sup> A. Protection of flora and fauna

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

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

D. For research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

E. Taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions (see art. 8)

<sup>7</sup> Choose from article 8 : 1 to 18 – See for reference pages 6-7 of this document