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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

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BIENNIAL REPORT (2011-2012)

- LIECHTENSTEIN -

*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**

LIECHTENSTEIN

**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.) ¹	Impact on population
-	-	-	-	-

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species	
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	
The controls involved	
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	No appendix I species were permitted to be collected in Liechtenstein.

¹ 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

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.) ²	No. of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ³	Impact on population
-	-	-	-	-	-

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species	
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	
The controls involved	
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	No appendix II species were hunted, captured or permitted to be killed in Liechtenstein.

² 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

³ 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

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	1-2 breeding pairs
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> x <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Corvus corax</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	8-12 breeding grounds
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	6-10 breeding pairs
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Bubo scandiacus (Bubo scandiaca, Nyctea scandiaca)</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> (Harris Hawk)
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	3
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	3 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	1-2 breeding pairs
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

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

Name of species:	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	1
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	0
% imported	100
% reared in captivity	100
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	0
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	0
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	1 from Germany
Means authorised for capture	-
Controls involved	-

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

Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Exception made	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ⁵	Impact on the population
-	-	-	-	-

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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

exception where granted	
The controls involved	
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	No exceptions were made in Liechtenstein concerning the capture or killing of appendix III species using methods specified in appendix IV.

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.) ⁶	Method used ⁷	Impact on the population
-	-	-	-	-	-

No animals were killed or captured in Liechtenstein with illegal methods specified in the appendix IV.

⁶ 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)

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

LEGALLY CAPTURED OR KILLED PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (ART. 7 APPENDIX III)

Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Number of hunting licences issued by National Office of Environment	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ⁸	Impact on the population
<i>Marmota marmota</i>	117	420	v	none
<i>Capra ibex</i>	5	420	v	none
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	262	420	i, ii, v	none
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	464	420	i, ii, v	none
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	482	420	i, ii, iv, v	none
<i>Meles meles</i>	15	420	v	none
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	45	420	v	none

Comments/notes	<p>The hunting of the species listed above is regulated by the game law (LGBI. 1962, Nr. 4). It allows a sustainable exploitation, i.e. to maintain healthy population sizes and to avoid damage in protection forests. The game law also regulates to keep populations out of danger. , This includes close hunting seasons and other procedures as well as the possibility to prohibit the exploitation temporarily or locally to restore satisfactory population levels. The only allowed method to hunt animals is the use of deer rifles.</p> <p>In total 10 <i>Cervus elaphus</i> were caught and released for research, using selective life catch traps and stupefactive ammunition. The aim of the research project was to equip deer with radio transmitters to reconstruct migration routes.</p>
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Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Number of fishing licences issued by National Office of Environment	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)	Impact on the population
<i>Thymalus thymalus</i>	62	355	v	none
<i>Coregonus sp.</i>	25	355	v	none

Comments/notes	<p>The fishing of the species listed above is regulated by the law on fishery and fish protection for a wise exploitation (LGBI. 1990, Nr.44). The fishery law also regulates to keep populations out of danger. This includes close hunting seasons and other procedures as well as the possibility to prohibit the exploitation temporarily or locally to restore satisfactory population levels. The only allowed method to catch fishes is the use of fishing rods.</p>
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⁸ 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 animals in small numbers and under certain conditions

Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Number of catch licences issued by National Office of Environment	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)	Impact on the population
<i>Astacus astacus</i>	247	2	iv	none

Comments/notes	The catch of the species listed above is also regulated by the law on fishery and fish protection. The catch and release of crustaceans is exclusively permitted to ensure that populations are kept out of danger and for research purposes. The only allowed method to catch crustaceans is the use of fish traps. 164 animals were caught to relocate them in order to prevent damage from the population because of a building project and the rest to survey the occurrence. All animals were released after the relocation and survey.
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