Biennial report on exceptions

Bern Convention

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Introduction

Article 9 to the Bern Convention permits exceptions from the obligations accepted by Contracting Parties in pursuance of Articles 4 to 8. The possibility of derogating from the mentioned articles of the Convention is subject to two very clearly defined general conditions, and some non cumulative specific reasons, listed exhaustively in Article 9.

The two general conditions that must be met are:

a. that there is no other satisfactory solution; and

b. that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned.

These two conditions are mandatory and cumulative.

The specific reasons for which the exceptions may be granted are the following:

i. for the protection of flora and fauna;

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

iii. in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests *(please, specify)*;

iv. for the purposes of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding;

v. to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

vi. *falconry (falconry is dealt with separately)*

These specific reasons are mandatory and non cumulative.

According to Article 9§2, Contracting Parties shall report every two years to the Standing Committee on the exceptions made. The reports must specify:

a. the populations which are or have been subject to the exceptions and, when practical, the number of specimens involved;

b. the means authorised for the killing or capture;

c. the conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted;

d. the authority empowered to declare that these conditions have been fulfilled, and to take decisions in respect of the means that may be used, their limits and the persons instructed to carry them out;

e. the controls involved.

Respondent details

Entity

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PRINCIPALTY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

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FALCONRY

Accipitridae

Aquila chrysaetos

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)

1

Origin of birds:

% reared in captivity	100
% imported	100
% captured from the wild in the State	0

Estimated population in the wild (in the State)

2

Number of birds captured from the wild each year

0

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin)

1 bird from Germany

Means authorised for capture

Food and Veterinary Office

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Inspection of premises, wildlife licence

Aquila nipalensis

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)

1

Origin of birds:

% reared in captivity	100
% imported	100
% captured from the wild in the State	0

Estimated population in the wild (in the State)

0

Number of birds captured from the wild each year

0

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin)

1 bird from Germany

Means authorised for capture

Food and Veterinary Office

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Inspection of premises, wildlife licence

Buteo rufinus

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)

1

Origin of birds:

% reared in captivity	100
% imported	100
% captured from the wild in the State	0

Estimated population in the wild (in the State)

0

Number of birds captured from the wild each year

0

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin)

1 bird from Germany

Means authorised for capture

Food and Veterinary Office

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Inspection of premises, wildlife licence

Falconidae

Falco cherrug

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)

2

Origin of birds:

% reared in captivity	100
% imported	100
% captured from the wild in the State	0

Estimated population in the wild (in the State)

0

Number of birds captured from the wild each year

0

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin)

1 bird from Germany and 1 bird from Switzerland

Means authorised for capture

Food and Veterinary Office

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Inspection of premises, wildlife licence

Falco peregrinus

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

APPENDIX III

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

According to article 7 of the Convention, any exploitation of wild fauna specified in Appendix III shall be regulated in order to keep the populations out of danger. Measures to be taken shall include:

i. closed seasons and/or other procedures regulating the exploitation;
ii. the temporary or local prohibition of exploitation, as appropriate, in order to restore satisfactory population levels;
iii. the regulation as appropriate of sale, keeping for sale, transport for sale or offering for sale of live and dead wild animals.

Exceptions to species listed in Appendix III concern the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV.

Vertebrates

BIRDS > ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

All species of Birds not included in Appendix II (Anas platyrhynchos)

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

20

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

The hunting licenses were issued in accordance with the Hunting Act.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern)

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

conservation status is not unfavourable

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

none

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

FISHES > SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Coregonus all species (Coregonus wartmanni)

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

2

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

309 fishing licences were issued by the Office of Environment.

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

The licenses were issued under fisheries law.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Through the issuance of fishing licenses by the Office of the Environment.

How is the selectivity granted?

Only fishing with a rod is permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Fishing is regulated by the fisheries law (LGBl. 1990, Nr. 44). It aims to protect the diversity and populations of all native fish, crabs and aquatic animals they rely on as well as their habitats. It furthermore governs the sustainable management of fishing in Liechtenstein, which is for example achieved by issuing fishing licences, restricting the type of fishing equipment permitted, limiting catch size as well as numbers, prohibiting fishing in certain areas as well as for certain species, closed fishing seasons as well as the right to prohibit fishing temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed fishing seasons, catch size and number limits, protected areas

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

According to Liechtenstein's Red List, the species is considered endangered

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

The species has always been fished. The endangerment of the species has not arisen because of fishing, but for other reasons (habitat degradation, increase in natural enemies such as cormorants and other reasons).

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban fishing.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

Long-term analysis of fishery statistics shows that the species remains at a constant level. No effect is therefore to be assumed.

Comments/notes

Fishing is a long-standing tradition in Liechtenstein. For rare and protected species, catch quotas are set at correspondingly low levels.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

Thymallus thymallus

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

140

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

309 fishing licences were issued by the Office of Environment.

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

The licenses were issued under fisheries law.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Through the issuance of fishing licenses by the Office of the Environment.

How is the selectivity granted?

Only fishing with a rod is permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Fishing is regulated by the fisheries law (LGBl. 1990, Nr. 44). It aims to protect the diversity and populations of all native fish, crabs and aquatic animals they rely on as well as their habitats. It furthermore governs the sustainable management of fishing in Liechtenstein, which is for example achieved by issuing fishing licences, restricting the type of fishing equipment permitted, limiting catch size as well as numbers, prohibiting fishing in certain areas as well as for certain species, closed fishing seasons as well as the right to prohibit fishing temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed fishing seasons, catch size and number limits, protected areas

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

According to Liechtenstein's Red List, the species is considered endangered.

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

The species has always been fished. The endangerment of the species has not arisen because of fishing, but for other reasons (habitat degradation, increase in natural enemies such as cormorants and other reasons).

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban fishing.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

Long-term analysis of fishery statistics shows that the species remains at a constant level. No effect is therefore to be assumed.

Comments/notes

Fishing is a long-standing tradition in Liechtenstein. For rare and protected species, catch quotas are set at correspondingly low levels.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft

- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

MAMMALS > ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae

Capra ibex

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

3

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment.

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

Hunting ibex has a long tradition in the Alps.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern).

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

none

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares

- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

Rupicapra rupicapra

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

268

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] i. protection of flora/fauna
- [x] ii. prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- [x] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, ii.)

(Regarding response 'ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property').

unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, iii.)

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

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging. As a result, natural regeneration is lacking in the protected forests, leading to rockfalls and landslides that endanger people and infrastructure.

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

Chamois hunting has a long tradition in the Alps and also provides a source of locally sourced meat.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

none

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern).

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging could be reduced.

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

Cervidae

All species of Cervidae (Capreolus capreolus)

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes

- [ ] No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

495

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] i. protection of flora/fauna
- [x] ii. prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- [x] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, ii.)

(Regarding response 'ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property').

unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, iii.)

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

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging. As a result, natural regeneration is lacking in the protected forests, leading to rockfalls and landslides that endanger people and infrastructure.

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

Deer hunting has a long tradition in the Alps and also provides a source of locally sourced meat.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern).

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging could be reduced.

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated

- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

All species of Cervidae (Cervus elaphus)

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

348

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] i. protection of flora/fauna
- [x] ii. prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- [x] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, ii.)

(Regarding response 'ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property').

unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, iii.)

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

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging. As a result, natural regeneration is lacking in the protected forests, leading to rockfalls and landslides that endanger people and infrastructure.

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

Red deer hunting has a long tradition in the Alps and also provides a source of locally sourced meat.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern).

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

Unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging could be reduced.

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

MAMMALS > CARNIVORA

Mustelidae

Meles meles

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

25

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] i. protection of flora/fauna
- [x] 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

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, ii.)

(Regarding response 'ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property').

The animals dig holes in the ground, which can lead to undermined houses and damage to infrastructure near settlements.

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels, but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern).

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

The animals dig holes in the ground, which can lead to undermined houses and damage to infrastructure near settlements. For this reason a few animals are shot every year. This keeps the population at a constant level and reduces damage.

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

MAMMALS > RODENTIA

Sciuridae

Marmota marmota

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

67

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

461 hunting licences were issued by the Office of Environment

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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
- [x] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, v.)

(Regarding response 'v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions')

The hunting licenses were issued in accordance with the Hunting Act.

How have the activities allowed been controlled and by whom?

Office of Environment

How is the selectivity granted?

Restrictions on rifle types permitted

What is the impact of the derogation on the species population?

none

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted

Hunting is regulated by the game law (LGBl. 1962, Nr. 4) and governs the sustainable use of huntable wildlife. It ensures healthy population levels by e.g. issuing closed hunting seasons and the right to prohibit hunting temporarily/spatially to restore satisfactory population levels,

but also ensures populations are kept within a range to avoid unacceptable damage to protect forests by e.g. foraging.

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Closed hunting season, protected areas / nature reserves, shooting plan

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is not endangered according to the Red List (least-concern)

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

There is no unfavourable conservation status. According to the mammal atlas, the species is widespread and has a good population size in Liechtenstein.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

The alternative would be to ban hunting.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

The animals dig holes in the ground, which can lead to undermined houses and damage to infrastructure near settlements. Likewise, too high a population of animals leads to damage to alpine pastures and thus to alpine farming. For this reason, but also for traditional reasons and to obtain hides and fats, a few animals are shot every year. This keeps the population at a constant level.

Comments/notes

Hunting has a long tradition in Liechtenstein. Rare species are not hunted or are strictly limited by hunting quotas.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated
- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

Invertebrates

ARTHROPODA > MALACOSTRACA

Decapoda

Astacus astacus

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

6

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

1 catching licence was issued by the Office of Environment for research, species conservation measures and for education purposes.

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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?)
- [x] iv. for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding
- [ ] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, iv.)

(Regarding response 'iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding').

The crustacean fishing license was issued to allow for relocations in connection with upcoming construction projects or maintenance work, as well as for educational field trips aimed at raising awareness.

Impact on the population

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted.

only capture and release was allowed

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Capture method (restricted to the use of fish traps)

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is vulnerable (VU) according to the Red List

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

The derogation helps to improve the conservation status of the species.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

Otherwise, the crayfish would have died as a result of construction projects or maintenance work.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

All catches served to verify the occurrence of the species in the water body or were caught during field trips for teaching and educational purposes. All animals were subsequently released.

Comments/notes

The population of noble crayfish has remained stable in recent years.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated

- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable

Austropotamobius pallipes

Is there a derogation concerning this species in your country?

Please select only one option

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of specimens involved, when practical

1050

Exceptions made

What exceptions have been made?

1 catching licence was issued by the Office of Environment for research, species conservation measures and for education purposes.

Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.)

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 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?)
- [x] iv. for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding
- [ ] v. judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

Please elaborate on the stated reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, iv.)

(Regarding response 'iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding').

The crustacean fishing license was issued to allow for relocations in connection with upcoming construction projects or maintenance work, as well as for educational field trips aimed at raising awareness.

Impact on the population

None

The conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted.

only capture and release was allowed

The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled

Office of Environment

The controls involved in identifying whether the conditions have been fulfilled

Capture method (restricted to the use of fish traps)

Additional details

Where appropriate, please indicate:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species

The species is endangered according to the Red List (EN)

Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status

The derogation helps to improve the conservation status of the species.

Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them

Otherwise, the crayfish would have died as a result of construction projects or maintenance work.

Results of derogations (e.g. cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)

More than 1,000 crayfish were rescued

Comments/notes

The population of freshwater crayfish has increased in recent years.

Where appropriate: indiscriminate means of capture and killing

Tick all that apply

- [ ] 1. Snares
- [ ] 2. Live animals used as decoys which are blind or mutilated

- [ ] 3. Tape recorders
- [ ] 4. Electrical devices capable of killing and stunning
- [ ] 5. Artificial light sources
- [ ] 6. Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- [ ] 7. Devices for illuminating targets
- [ ] 8. Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- [ ] 9. Explosives
- [ ] 10. Nets
- [ ] 11. Traps
- [ ] 12. Poison and poisoned or anaesthetic bait
- [ ] 13. Gassing or smoking out
- [ ] 14. Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- [ ] 15. Aircraft
- [ ] 16. Motor vehicles in motion
- [ ] 17. Limes
- [ ] 18. Hooks
- [ ] Other means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species
- [x] Not applicable