

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

› Egypt

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

› 01/11/1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan – either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement’s Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

› None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Nature Conservation Sector, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

> Dr. Mohamed Salem - Head of Nature Conservation Sector

Mailing address - Street and number

> 30 Misr Helwan El-Zerae Rd, Maadi

P.O.Box

> NA

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> +202 25248792 or +2 02 25 280 931

E-mail

> ncseg@eeaa.gov.eg

Website

> www.eeaa.gov.eg

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Dr. Ayman Hamada, General Manager of Species Diversity Dept

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA Egypt NFP.pdf](#) - nomination form for new NFP

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Central Biodiversity Dept, Nature Conservation Sector, EEAA

Mailing address - Street and number

> 30 Misr Helwan El Zerae Rd, Maadi, Cairo

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Website

> www.eeaa.gov.eg

Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Dr. Wed Abdou

Affiliation (institution, department)

> EEAA_Nature Conservation Sector (NCS)

Mailing address - Street and number

> 30 Misr Helwan El Zerae Rd, Maadi

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> Mr Arafa Elsayed Amin, Senior Researcher

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Nature Conservation Sector, EEAA

Mailing address - Street and number

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> arafa_adham@hotmail.com

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

☒ The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

> Nature conservation particularly the wetlands is not exclusive competence of the NCS, EEAA. Nevertheless, the NCS is the responsible government authority in charge of conserving biodiversity components particularly wild fauna and flora. Due to limitation of available time, the national respondent hasn't been able to communicate with other national authorities to ask for their contributions and relied only on the available published information. The report is a collaborative effort of many NCS staff and departments.

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna* / Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Taking of birds is allowed during the regulated bird hunt season while taking of eggs is prohibited. Hunting is anyway prohibited inside the protected areas.

Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Taking of birds is allowed during the regulated bird hunt season while taking of eggs is prohibited. Hunting is anyway prohibited inside the protected areas.

The existed hunting system is being reviewed and updated.

Although law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations allow for taking the species, it prohibits taking or destroying their eggs, nests or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas. Thus hunting is forbidden inside the protected areas.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.

> Despite controlled hunting is permitted, it's prohibited to commit any action that can lead to significant loss of the species in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to the habitats or nests.

The existed hunting system is being reviewed and updated.

Although law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations allow for hunting the species, it prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas. The law bans any kind of take or hunt or even harm to any wild living organism inside the protected areas.

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea* / East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / East Mediterranean / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

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Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina* / Black Sea & East Mediterranean / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* / Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa / Column A / Category 1a 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* / Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column A / Category 1a 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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Red-billed Tropicbird / *Phaethon aethurus* / *aethurus*, South Atlantic / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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Baillon's Crane / *Zapornia pusilla* / intermedia, Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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Demoiselle Crane / *Anthropoides virgo* / Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa / Column A / Category 1c

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Common Crane / *Grus grus* / *archibaldi*, Turkey & Georgia (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law

applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia* / ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / *archeri*, Red Sea & Somalia / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter

sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / leucorodia, C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Glossy Ibis / *Plegadis falcinellus* / Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / minutus, W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Great White Egret / *Ardea alba* / *alba*, Western Asia/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Western Reef-egret / *Egretta gularis* / *schistacea*, North-east Africa & Red Sea / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus* / Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus* / Europe & Western Asia (bre) / Column A / Category 1a 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits killing, hunting, taking, or translocation of any species of birds and wild animals that are protected by the Law and listed in the executive regulations. It also prohibits the possession or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Greater Sandplover / Charadrius leschenaultii / columbinus, Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Caspian Plover / *Charadrius asiaticus* / SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

White-tailed Lapwing / *Vanellus leucurus* / SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa /

Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *orientalis*, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is

prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Marsh Sandpiper / Tringa stagnatilis / Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Collared Pratincole / Glareola pratincola / pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

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> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits killing, hunting, taking, or translocation of any species of birds and wild animals that are protected by the Law and listed in the executive regulations. It also prohibits the possession or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

African Skimmer / Rynchops flavirostris / Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Pallas's Gull / *Larus ichthyaetus* / Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of birds and wild animals or even to cause any change to their habitats, homes, or nests. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

White-eyed Gull / *Larus leucophthalmus* / Red Sea & nearby coasts / Column A / Category 1a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

Lesser Black-backed Gull / *Larus fuscus* / fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Armenian Gull / *Larus armenicus* / Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons* / albifrons, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre) / Column A / Category 3b 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits committing any action that may lead to cause harm or destruction of the habitats of

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Saunders's Tern / *Sternula saundersi* / W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica* / nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia* / Caspian (bre) / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Greater Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bergii* / *velox*, Red Sea & North-east Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns. The Law applies for the entire country.

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits killing, hunting, taking, or translocation of any species of birds and wild animals that are protected by the Law and listed in the executive regulations. It also prohibits the possession or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals. The Law applies for the entire country.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law applies only for the protected areas.

These existed laws, rules and regulations allow a regulated hunt of only 21 bird species of which 15 are waterbirds but in the same time prohibits any hunt or harm for any living organism inside the protected areas.

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

☒ No

Please explain.

> The species is not listed in list of birds allowed for hunt in Egypt.

Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

☒ No

Please explain.

> The species is not listed in list of birds allowed for hunt in Egypt.

Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law prohibits to kill, take, or hunt all living wild organisms.

Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

☒ No

Please explain.

> The species is not listed in list of birds allowed for hunt in Egypt.

Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). It also prohibits taking or destroying their eggs or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations. The law prohibits to kill, take, or hunt all living wild organisms.

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Common Pochard / Aythya ferina / Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Common Pochard / Aythya ferina / Western Siberia/South-west Asia / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation. The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Tufted Duck / Aythya fuligula / Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation. The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Tufted Duck / Aythya fuligula / Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B /

Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Gadwall / *Mareca strepera* / *strepera*, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Eurasian Wigeon / *Mareca penelope* / Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.
Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.
The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.
The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.
Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.
The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation. The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Common Teal / *Anas crecca* / crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation. The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos* / platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-

mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species

Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos* / platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with

all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / East Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / South-west & South Asia / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Western Water Rail / *Rallus aquaticus* / *aquaticus*, Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations

Spotted Crake / *Porzana porzana* / Europe/Africa / Column B / Category 2d

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive

regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Little Crake / Zapornia parva / Western Eurasia/Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.

The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Demoiselle Crane / *Anthropoides virgo* / Kalmykia/North-east Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra* / Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Glossy Ibis / *Plegadis falcinellus* / South-west Asia/Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, South-west Asia (win) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / *minutus*, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / *minutus*, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Black-crowned Night-heron / *Nycticorax nycticorax* / nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Cattle Egret / Bubulcus ibis / ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

The species is also protected by law 53 of 1966 for Agriculture.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Grey Heron / *Ardea cinerea* / cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Meditereeanean/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Great White Egret / *Ardea alba* / alba, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta* / garzetta, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta* / garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Pink-backed Pelican / *Pelecanus rufescens* / Tropical Africa & SW Arabia / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Senegal Thick-knee / *Burhinus senegalensis* / North-east & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.

The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus* / longipes, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.

The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Black-winged Stilt / Himantopus himantopus / himantopus, Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus* / himantopus, W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola* / squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / *altifrons*, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus* / Asia/Middle East / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Greater Sandplover / *Charadrius leschenaultii* / *scythicus*, Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Spur-winged Lapwing / *Vanellus spinosus* / Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.
Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.
The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.
The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres* / interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.
The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas.
The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Ruff / *Calidris pugnax* / Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Broad-billed Sandpiper / *Calidris falcinellus* / *falcinellus*, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations

Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations

Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21

species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
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- Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Little Stint / *Calidris minuta* / N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyrtus minimus* / Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa / Column B / Category 2b

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> The species is included in the list of birds allowed for hunt during the hunt season. Nevertheless, law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibit committing any action that can lead to significant harm of the population in terms of quantity of hunt or causing any level of damage to their habitats, eggs, nests, or newborns.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means or causing any significant harm to the populations or their habitats inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Despite the absence of any quota systems, all the hunting activities and harvest quantities are monitored by the available human resources trying to ensure there is no great impact of hunt on the population. Hunting methods and modes allowed for hunting waterbirds are not designed to catch big numbers. The main hunting method is the air pressurized rifles that hold no more than 2 rounds of ammunition. It is also allowed for the traditional hunters to use nets in a traditional kind of trap that only allow for catching few number of birds.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Possession of the birds is allowed during the hunt season provided that there is no violations to the rules and regulations that organize the hunt season. Possession of the eggs is prohibited under any situation.

The rules and regulations that organize bird hunt are being reviewed and updated to ensure complying with all the AEWA guidelines and action plans and to consider the conservation status of the allowed bird species.

Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

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3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis* / Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Crab-plover / *Dromas ardeola* / North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Collared Pratincole / *Glareola pratincola* / pratincola, SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Slender-billed Gull / *Larus genei* / Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus* / W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

White-eyed Gull / *Larus leucophthalmus* / Red Sea & nearby coasts / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybrida* / hybrida, Caspian (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger* / niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis* / sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

population concerned.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits to catch, kill or hunt birds that are not listed in the bird list allowed for hunt (only 21 species of which 15 are waterbirds). The law also prohibits the following list of actions;

1. Taking or destroying eggs of all wild birds or their newborns.
2. Committing any action that may lead to cause harm to the population.
3. Destruction of the habitats or nests of birds or even any kind of change to those habitats.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Laws, rules, and regulations prohibit the take of the species.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

☒ Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments by Law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations prohibits the above mentioned actions in section 3.1. Besides, the laws also prohibits The possession, translocation or utilization of, and trade in live, dead, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such wild birds and animals.

Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas bans the take of wild birds by any means inside the protected areas. The law is stricter in banning the above-mentioned actions and impose stricter sanctions for violations.

4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

- ☒ Snares
- ☒ Limes
- ☒ Hooks
- ☒ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- ☒ Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- ☒ Electrocuting devices
- ☒ Artificial light sources
- ☒ Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- ☒ Devices for illuminating targets
- ☒ Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- ☒ Explosives
- ☒ Nets
- ☒ Traps
- ☒ Poison
- ☒ Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- ☒ Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- ☒ Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> The Legal instruments that organize bird hunt in the country are;

1- Law no 4 of 1994 for protection of nature and its amendments by law no 9 of 2009 and its executive regulations and their further amendments. This law articulates the conservation and protection of biodiversity and natural resources in the whole country but outside the protected areas network.

2- Law no 102 of 1983 for protected areas. This law is strict about taking of any wild living organism by any mode of taking and applies stricter sanctions for violations.

3- Annual Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Environment and accompanying rules and regulations that

indicate whether to open hunting or not and to provide the detailed rules and regulations for organizing the bird hunt season.

The Laws, rules and regulations don't clearly specify a list of prohibited modes of take but it do specify the allowed mode. The air pressurized rifles that hold no more than two ammunition is the allowed method for hunting waterbirds. It's also allowed to use traditional hunting methods that don't capture big numbers of birds for subsistence and livelihoods purposes.

The prohibitions apply to the entire country, The national legislation is strict in conserving the waterbirds. It allows the hunt of only 21 bird species of which only 15 AEWA species are allowed for hunt. The hunt is strictly prohibited inside the protected areas network that covers 14.6% of the entire country area.

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

☒ Yes

Please select from the list below those prohibited means of taking for which your country has granted exemptions:

☒ Nets

☒ Traps

Please provide further details on the exemption(s) granted from the prohibition of nets

> Nets are only allowed for hunting quails and other passerines. The traditional hunters and local communities use the nets in many different ways to catch live birds. In certain places they use the nets to capture live ducks from unprotected lakes but in a way that don't capture big numbers.

The exemption is only for traditional hunters from the local communities provided that hunting is outside protected areas and the hunting mode doesn't support capturing big numbers and finally if the hunt is for subsistence or for supporting the livelihoods of traditional hunters.

Please provide further details on the exemption(s) granted from the prohibition of traps

> As outlined above, traditional modes of hunt that don't support taking of big numbers of waterbirds are exempted for reasons of supporting the livelihoods and subsistence of the local traditional hunters. Those traditional hunters may use in certain unprotected sites some simple traditional traps using nets and wooden sticks to catch few birds.

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ Yes

Please provide information on each species for which exemption was granted

Egypt

Exemption for Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed

Exemption for Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> Taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Garganey / *Spatula querquedula*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› September to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Gadwall / *Mareca strepera*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Eurasian Wigeon / *Mareca penelope*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> Taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

> Mid November to end of March

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> It is not allowed to collect eggs

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Common Teal / *Anas crecca*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Common Moorhen / *Gallinula chloropus*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking of eggs is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Common Coot / *Fulica atra*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed

Exemption for Great Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption

› Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted

› 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.

The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

Exemption for Common Snipe / *Gallinago gallinago*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

› NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

› Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption
> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted
> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)
> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed

Exemption for Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)
☒ (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted
> NA

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted
> Taking is prohibited

Territorial coverage of the exemption
> Entire territory other than protected areas that cover about 14.6 % of the entire country area.

Time span of the exemption
> Mid November to End of March

Year when the exemption was granted
> 2011

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)
> Hunt activities are controlled and monitored.
The whole system if bird hunt is being reviewed.

7. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.
> The whole system is being reviewed now and this will be considered.

8. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats ?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?
> The rules and guidelines organizing bird hunt are older than the AEWA agreement. They were set on 1994. They relied mainly on guidance and experience gained from the CBD, CMS, IUCN and experts opinion. The system has been reviewed before and now it's under thorough revision. The AEWA guidelines will be considered.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action

Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The existed laws and regulations protects almost all the bird species that are residents or migrants.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› regulating bird hunt season.

law enforcement.

monitoring and conservation programs of the protected areas and wetlands.

10. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

☒ No

11. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

› The existed laws provide protection for almost all the waterbird species and all the habitats.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2030 also provide the base for protection of the waterbirds.

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

☒ No emergency situation has occurred

13. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

☒ No

14. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

› Monitoring programs of the protected areas.

3.4 Re-establishments

15. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or

planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› There is only a study still not finalized for reintroduction of Sacred Ibis and the result of this study is not published yet. the waterbirds issues still not a priority in for the government including environment ministry except for birds flu incidence, However there are some potentials for resolving this point with the presence of some regional and international cooperation projects for conservation and for monitoring and studying migratory waterbirds such as Mediterranean wetland observatory project, migratory soaring birds project in addition to sample scale project for conducting waterbirds census in selected wetlands (i.e with ONCFS- France and RAC/SPA- Tunisia).

16. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› A regulatory framework and technical guidelines is being developed for captive breeding, reintroduction, rehabilitation and rescue of wild life in general.

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

☒ No

18. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

› Lack of communication, arrangements, human and financial resources.

3.5 Introductions

19. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› 1. Law no 4 of 1994 in its appendix no 4 of the executive regulations prohibits import and introduction of non-indigenous to the environment without permit from the EEAA. The laws applies to the entire country. it is adopted by the Ministry of Environment and EEAA and enforced by MoE which involves EEAA and NCS

2. Law no 102 of 1983 for Protected Areas prohibits introduction of non-indigenous species into the protected areas. The law is adopted by the EEAA and is enforced by NCS/EEAA.

20. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of communication, arrangements, human and financial resources.

21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

☒ Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

› A National Strategy and Action Plan for Invasive and Alien Species is being developed. The first draft was produced in 2017. It's expected to have it in place in 2019.

22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of human and financial resources.

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

☒ Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

› The aquatic weeds and reeds.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

› As part of the National Program for Rehabilitation of the Northern Lakes. The program is currently being implemented in Burullus and Manzala Lakes and will extend to cover all the lakes.

24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

› unawareness of the guidelines, will be considered

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> Baha El Din, S., 1999: Directory of Important Bird Areas in Egypt. BirdLife International. The Palm Press. Cairo

Field for additional information (optional)

> 34 Important Bird Areas have been identified. The process was led and approved by Birdlife International. The 34 IBAs cover more than 36000 sq km. Many of these IBAs are protected under the national protected areas system. Some of them are listed in the future protected areas plan. Although there is no designated laws for the protection of the IBAs but they are certainly protected by Law 4 of 1994 for protection of environment that prohibits any damage or harm all the habitats and ecosystems.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Egypt IBAs](#)

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> The identification process was carried out under supervision and support of Birdlife International

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

☒ Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Impact of climate change on sites and protected areas that are important for waterbirds is not efficiently studied. The main reason is lack of financial capacities. Nevertheless there are some discrete studies that were carried out several years ago like;

(Bubenger et al. 2008) showed that Egypt's climate has changed greatly over the last 10,000 years Hegazy et al. (2008) studied the seasonal temperature distributions in Egypt in the years 2005, 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100.

There are some other projects, studies and reports that assessed the impact of climate change on the northern coast and Nile delta region like;

1. The "Adaptation to climate change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Egypt" project
2. The "Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast of Egypt" project

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt](#) - Environmental and Social Management Framework

[Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast of Egypt](#)
[Adaptation in Egypt through Integrated Coastal Zone Management](#)

For the national protected area network

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lack of capacities.

Some efforts were carried out to study the impact of climate change on Lake Burullus which is one of the protected areas.

Another study was carried out in Saint Katherine Protectorate in 2014-2015 to assess the effects of climate change on the disappearance of living organisms on peaks of Saint Katherine due to rise of temperature.

28. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

☒ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

☒ Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

> 34

Total area (ha)

> 3,617,382

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 12

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 1,445,389

Internationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

> 2

Area (in ha)

> 85,000

Internationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 2

Area (in ha)

> 85,000

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 27

Total area (ha)

> 3,204,800

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 7

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 3,204,800

Nationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

> 1

Area (in ha)

> 70,000

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 1

Area (in ha)

> 70,000

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Management of the huge area designated for wind power development in Gulf of Suez area. Two IBAs are located within the area of wind farms and the whole area is part of the Red Sea/ Rift Valley Flyway for Migratory Soaring Birds. A protocol was signed among all the governmental stakeholders to implement the EEAA guidelines for establishment of wind farms for the purpose of minimizing the impact on migratory and resident birds. operation of the wind turbines are controlled by an "Active Turbine Management Program" during the migratory seasons in Autumn and Spring. The ATMP is based upon applying Radar Based Shutdown on Demand together with the visual observations of qualified ornithologists on the farm. Criteria of Shutdown on demand are defined by the EEAA and aim at mitigating the impact of wind farms on migratory birds. To date the program is running successfully as the bird collisions are very very low, none of the victims since starting the ATMP is endangered species and most casualties are due to collision with the transmission power cables.

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> There is no action plans designated for waterbirds

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> There is no action plans designated for waterbirds.

Management is carried out as part of the natural resources management plans of the protected areas.

30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> as part of the national targets to protect the fragile ecosystems and improve the resilience to climate change

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Egypt NBSAP 2030](#)

31. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to

open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> The important sites for waterbirds are managed as part of the national protected areas system that depends mainly on the IUCN guidelines.

32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> In a study for the assessment of Sacrid Ibis population in AEWA area

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> The important areas for waterbirds that are declared as protected areas are managed as part of the conservation programs of the protected areas, thus NCS is following a holistic approach in conserving the national ecosystems.

Those areas which are of international importance and aren't declared as protected areas have also a good level of protection through Law 4 of 1994 for protection of environment. a number of those areas are listed in the future protected areas list.

The NCS is targeting the sustainable use of the natural resources through active engagement of the local communities in management of the resources. A number of Community Based Natural Resource Management schemes are being implemented in three protected areas.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

☒ Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

- ☒ All AEWA species occurring in your country
- ☒ Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

> Only 15 AEWA species are allowed for hunt. The harvest data collection system is applied for some of these species.

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

- ☒ The whole territory of your country
- ☒ Only part of the territory of your country

> Controlled artificial lakes owned by private sector. There is some assist from the syndicate of hunters.

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

- ☒ All harvesting activities
- ☒ Only some harvesting activities

> Only activities controlled and organized by shooting clubs. Assistance of hunters syndicate is weak. Also in some of the protected areas.

If other, please tick below and provide details.

☒ Other

> Harvest data sets are incomplete

Field for additional information (optional)

> Implementation of the harvest data system is inefficient due to insufficient human and financial resources.

The system is augmented by implementation of two projects;

1. Reducing illegal bird killing along Egypt's Mediterranean coast.
2. Towards an integrated management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands in Egypt and sub-Saharan Africa "RESSOURCE Project"

34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

> Only the air pressurized rifles are allowed for hunting birds. They are used only by authorized hunters. They are prohibited inside the protected areas.

The whole system is being reviewed

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> the whole system is being reviewed

Field for additional information (optional)

> All AEWA guidelines and action plan will be considered in the review and update process of the national framework for bird hunt.

35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

☒ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

☒ Low

Please provide details

› The national legislation prohibits causing any kind of harm to all living organisms. These laws have clearly identified the protected lists of species and set the rules and regulations for the legal hunt of birds. These regulations give the right to the minister of environment to decide on annual bases whether to open the hunt season or not. to allow for hunting a ministerial decree accompanied by the hunting rules and regulations must be issued just before the season usually in the first half of August.

The main problem is the weak enforcement of the existed laws, rules and regulations apparently because of the insufficient human and financial resources.

Field for additional information (optional)

› The hunting season in Egypt is open only during autumn and winter seasons. No hunt is allowed during the return journey of birds, the season ends at the beginning of spring season.

Allowed methods for hunting are those don't support capturing or killing big numbers at a time.

36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

☒ Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› We only have rules and guidelines for organizing the bird hunt activities. These guidelines identify the permitted hunting methods and role of all the stakeholders including the hunting syndicates, shooting clubs and hunters themselves.

The main challenge is the enforcement of the existed laws, rules and regulations and the insufficient human and financial resources.

37. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› the whole system is being reviewed and improved

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Hunting

› All AEWA guidelines and action plan will be considered in the review and update process of the national framework for bird hunt.

5.2. Other human activities

38. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

☒ Yes

Please describe what restrictions are in place, when they were introduced and whether they are considered to have worked (i.e. reduced the impact of lead poisoning). Please attach any published or unpublished references.

› The use of lead fishing weights are not among the permitted tools and methods for bird hunt.

39. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

☒ Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

☒ Entire country

Please provide details

› Law 4 of 1994 for protection of environment and its amendments necessitate to Study and analyze the environmental feasibility of proposed projects,

whose construction or activities might affect the safety of the environment.

Article 20 of the law articulate the procedures that should be followed to get the EEAA conditional approval on the projects.

The EEAA has categorized the activities into 4 categories, A, B, scoped and C where category A include the projects or activities that may have the lowest impact on environment and category C include the projects or activities that may have detrimental effects on the environment or the natural resources.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The EEAA guidelines for the EIA studies necessitate to include a section to describe the impact of all the phases of the planned activity on the biodiversity.

A new project has just been launched that is aiming at the biodiversity capacity building for the oil and gas sector in Egypt. The EIA guidelines for the oil and gas projects will be reviewed within the framework of this project to give the biodiversity more focus and to mainstream it in the oil and gas sector.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> public consultation workshop is an integral part of the EIA procedures for category C projects.

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

☒ Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> All the projects of installing electricity transmission cables all over the country have prepared and submitted Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessment or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies (based upon the scope and size of the project) to the EEAA for approval. The approval is usually a conditional approval that include a list of conditions and measures to mitigate the impact on all the migratory birds.

A protocol has been signed between all the governmental stakeholders to manage the impact of wind farms in the area of Gulf of Suez on the migratory soaring birds. The area is part of the well known and very important Red Sea/ Rift Valley flyway which is very critical for the migratory soaring birds. The area is close to the coastal line of the Red Sea. The protocol aims mainly to mitigate the impact of wind farms on all the birds and particularly the soaring birds. The mitigation depends mainly on identifying and implementing an Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP). The ATMP depends on applying a Radar Assisted Shutdown on Demand program with the optical observation within the wind farms sites. Another program is also implemented to monitor the efficiency of the ATMP through a comprehensive carcass search program. To date the measures are very successful in minimizing the collision rates and casualties without significantly losing power.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> All the activities that may lead to a significant negative impact on migratory waterbirds are prohibited inside the protected areas.

The EEAA approvals are usually conditional and usually contain a list of measures to minimize the negative impact on all the biodiversity components.

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

41. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> Lack of awareness of the guidelines, will be considered

42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

42.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> There are good communication platforms established with some of the stakeholders like those of the renewable energy sector and academia.

There are also good communication channels with the civil society and NGOs like the Nature Conservation Egypt, The partner for Birdlife International in Egypt and many activists in the field of animal rights and welfare.

42.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> All the power line projects have prepared and submitted an ESIA. According to the regulating laws the study should determine any potential impact of all phases of the project on biodiversity components and suggest the mitigation measures. The studies didn't provide such comprehensive data on waterbirds as outlined in the question. The studies usually provide basic data like species list, potential impact, importance of project area to waterbirds and suggested mitigation measures.

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> The existed laws and regulations consider waterbirds as one of the biodiversity components. The EEAA conditional approval usually include mitigation measures to the impact on all birds. If the project pose critical impact on the waterbirds a detailed bird monitoring study may be requested.

42.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

> As indicated above If the project pose critical impact on the waterbirds a detailed bird monitoring study may be requested. The NCS then evaluate the study and decide on the appropriate decision.

42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The National Center for Planning for the State Land Uses is responsible for keeping data and producing zoning maps for every activity at the country level. It help in the land allocation process for the governmental activities and projects. It plays important role in coordinating land uses among the governmental agencies.

42.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the

Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› The mitigation measures depend on many factors like the size and importance of the project, location and potential impact. These measures may include using bird-safe designs or alerting devices or even requesting to use underground cables.

42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The mitigation measures depend on many factors like the size and importance of the project, location and potential impact. These measures may include using bird-safe designs or alerting devices or even requesting to use underground cables.

42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› insufficient resources

42.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› not necessarily modified but applying some alerting devices to alert the birds.

42.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› insufficient human and financial resources

This happens only in the wind farms projects in the Gulf of Suez and their accompanying power transmission lines.

42.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› insufficient human and financial resources

42.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› partially covered by the existed laws and regulations like the EIA regulations.

43. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› lack of awareness of the guidelines, will be considered

44. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> insufficient resources for producing these maps

there is no urgent need for the maps as little or no overlap

44.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

☒ Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

> Guidelines for EIA studies and bird monitoring for wind farms in Egypt was developed under supervision and approval of Birdlife International.

44.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

☒ Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring.

> A protocol has been signed between all the governmental stakeholders to manage the impact of wind farms in the area of Gulf of Suez on the migratory soaring birds. The area is part of the well known and very important Red Sea/ Rift Valley flyway which is very critical for the migratory soaring birds. The area is close to the coastal line of the Red Sea. The protocol aims mainly to mitigate the impact of wind farms on all the birds and particularly the soaring birds. The mitigation depends mainly on identifying and implementing an Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP). The ATMP depends on applying a Radar Assisted Shutdown on Demand program with the optical observation within the wind farms sites. Another program is also implemented to monitor the efficiency of the ATMP through a comprehensive carcass search program. To date the measures are very successful in minimizing the collision rates and casualties without significantly losing power. The most important lesson learnt is that renewable energy projects should be sustainable by taking into consideration the conservation of birds. Also, wind energy and bird conservation can be achieved simultaneously.

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

☒ Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

☒ Yes

Please provide details on the measures implemented.

> The followings are the most important;

1. Applying bird monitoring studies in the winter and spring seasons for the whole life of the wind farm project. These studies must assess the impact on both migratory and resident birds.
2. Bird monitoring studies are applied before, during and after construction.
3. Applying an Active Turbine Management Program for the shutdown on demand of wind turbines as described in previous questions.
4. Limitations apply to the highest tip of the wind turbine according to site and results of bird monitoring studies.
5. painting strips of blades with colorful and clear paint.
6. establishing escape corridors.
7. using the best available technology of wind turbines that generate higher electricity to reduce the number of wind turbines to the minimum.
8. using radar assisted shutdown on demand program as described before.
9. bird-safe design of power lines and whenever possible and affordable use underground cables.
10. casualties and carcass search program is implemented to judge the efficiency of the shutdown on demand program.
11. all the conditions, studies and operations are strictly supervised by the NCS/EEAA.

Please share information and lessons learnt from the mitigation measures.

> Good and effective implementation and monitoring of the mitigation measures have resulted in very low mortalities of birds (most mortalities are due to collision with the old power transmission cables). The measures are applied in the wind farm project at Gebel ElZayt area which is close to the Red Sea and one of the bottlenecks of the Red Sea / Rift Valley flyway for soaring birds nevertheless the bird collision rate is

extremely low and number of casualties is insignificant. in the same time total hours of shutdown of the turbines are insignificant thus the electricity loss due to the shutdown of demand is negligible. An important element to the success is establishing a good and effective communication platform between the EEAA and the Electricity sector and building trust with that important sector. one of the important lessons learnt is the need for building the national capacities in all fields of ornithology and assessing risks on biodiversity. The most important lesson of course is that we can invest in sustainable renewable energy and in the same time safeguarding and protecting the migratory birds.

44.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Although not clear in the law to compensate for damage to biodiversity but it's a judicial principle to compensate for any damage to any component of the environment.

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Please see answers to previous questions

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› There is little or even no overlap between areas designated for wind energy and areas important for waterbirds. most of the impact are on soaring birds. Nevertheless the impact on migratory birds is extremely low as described before

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› There is little or even no overlap between areas designated for wind energy and areas important for waterbirds. most of the impact are on soaring birds. Nevertheless the impact on migratory birds is extremely low as described before

Other

☒ Yes

Please specify below and provide details.

› Making use of the best available technologies and knowledge like applying Radar Assisted Shutdown on Demand together with the visual optical observations in the wind farms and adopting the adaptive management principles in operation and in testing the measures. one of the important measures also is studying the cumulative impact assessment for the wind farms located in a given area.

44.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› insufficient financial resources

44.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> partially

45. Has your country used the following AEWA Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> lack of awareness of the guidelines, will be considered

46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There are some individual records but there is no general assessment for the impact has been conducted.

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> seldom and scattered efforts

insufficient human and financial resources and capacities

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

48. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

48.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

☒ Yes, but not being implemented

Please explain why not

> not efficiently implemented

48.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> weak implementation

48.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> part of the national strategy for sustainable agriculture

insufficient implementation

48.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> lack of financial resources

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Other Human Activities

> NA

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

☒ Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitoring programs of waterbirds are mainly confined the wetlands located within protected areas like Ras Mohamed, Red Sea Islands, Ashtoum ElGameil (Manzala Lake) and Burullus. Efforts are also done to do the monitoring in Lake Nasser although non protected but it's one of the important wetlands.

A regular census program was established in 2010 for Lake Nasser with the support of The French National Office for Hunting and Wildlife (ONCFS). Furthermore, a new regional project is being implemented under the framework of the AEWA African Initiative, the RESSOURCE project. That project aims at strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment to achieve the integrated management of migratory water birds and wetland resources in Africa. The first component of the project is targeting developing and adopting a common monitoring methodology and carrying out annual census surveys. The census was carried out in 2017 and will continue for the next 4 years with the financial support of the project. The 2017 census covered most of the Egyptian wetlands including Lake Nasser, Nile River, Burullus Lake and Manzala Lake (activities financed by the RESSOURCE project) plus El Rayan and Qaroun lakes and the Red Sea (activities financed by the Egyptian government).

Limited efforts are done to monitor the breeding sites and periods in the Red Sea and Ashtoum ElGameil PAs. The main challenge for the sustainability of these efforts is the financial resources.

Covering the passage period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitoring programs to the waterbirds are mainly confined the wetlands located within protected areas like Ras Mohamed, Red Sea Islands, Ashtoum ElGameil (Manzala Lake) and Burullus. Efforts are also done to do the monitoring in Lake Nasser although non protected but it's one of the important wetlands.

A regular census program was established in 2010 for Lake Nasser with the support of The French National Office for Hunting and Wildlife (ONCFS). Furthermore, a new regional project is being implemented under the framework of the AEWA African Initiative, the RESSOURCE project. That project aims at strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment to achieve the integrated management of migratory water birds and wetland resources in Africa. The first component of the project is targeting developing and adopting a common monitoring methodology and carrying out annual census surveys. The census was carried out in 2017 and will continue for the next 4 years with the financial support of the project. The 2017 census covered most of the Egyptian wetlands including Lake Nasser, Nile River, Burullus Lake and Manzala Lake (activities financed by the RESSOURCE project) plus El Rayan and Qaroun lakes and the Red Sea (activities financed by the Egyptian government).

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitoring programs to the waterbirds are mainly confined the wetlands located within protected areas like Ras Mohamed, Red Sea Islands, Ashtoum ElGameil (Manzala Lake) and Burullus. Efforts are also done to do the monitoring in Lake Nasser although non protected but it's one of the important wetlands.

A regular census program was established in 2010 for Lake Nasser with the support of The French National Office for Hunting and Wildlife (ONCFS). Furthermore, a new regional project is being implemented under the framework of the AEWA African Initiative, the RESSOURCE project. That project aims at strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment to achieve the integrated management of migratory water birds and wetland resources in Africa. The first component of the project is targeting developing and adopting a common monitoring methodology and carrying out annual census surveys. The census was carried out in 2017 and will continue for the next 4 years with the financial support of the project. The 2017 census covered most of the Egyptian wetlands including Lake Nasser, Nile River, Burullus Lake and Manzala Lake (activities financed by the RESSOURCE project) plus El Rayan and Qaroun lakes and the Red Sea (activities financed by the Egyptian government).

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in

designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> No communication platforms in place and insufficient resources.

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> A national waterbird monitoring guidelines was produced and the standard data collection forms for waterbird census in Africa that was adopted by wetland International is being used since 2009.

A common monitoring methodology is being developed by the RESSOURCE project in the framework of the AEWA African Initiative. Development of the monitoring methods is led by the ONCFS. The census program that is being implemented is also developed by the ONCFS.

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

☒ Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> 1. Waterbirds monitoring and mid-winter census

The aforementioned RESSOURCE project that had been launched in 2017 provided NCS/EEAA with technical and financial support to accomplish the most comprehensive wide-range waterbirds census that covered most of the wetlands in Egypt. The project supported the census in Lake Nasser at the south, the whole Nile River until the Delta and the two main wetlands in the north, Manzala and Burullus lakes. The NCS carried out the census at Qaroun Lake, Rayan Lake and the Red Sea coast and islands. The whole mid-winter that could be considered the largest census survey to be carried out in one season covered all the geographical areas of the country from north to the south, red sea, main lakes and Sinai in addition to Nile River. The Nile River survey was carried out by two qualified teams of national ornithologists using a dedicated boat that was used to fully survey the Nile River and its islands. The census was done using a scientifically based methodology that was approved by experts of the French "Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage". Based upon these facts and considering the previous Nile survey in the seventies, this Nile census can be considered the most comprehensive census ever. The NCS and the RESSOURCE Project are committed to continuously improve the census and monitoring methodology.

2. Socioeconomic impact of the use of waterbirds

In collaboration with the French agricultural research and international cooperation organization (CIRAD) the NCS has initiated a long term socioeconomic study that aims at analyzing the impact of socioeconomic factors on the utilization of the waterbirds at the Northern Delta lakes, Burullus and Manzala. The long-term study is started in October 2017 by a 3-week survey that targeted the villages and markets surrounding the two important lakes. The survey was carried out by trained NCS staff using the KoBoCollect smart phone application that was used to record and store offline data collected during the survey. Bird hunt is one of main livelihoods for hundreds of people living along the Mediterranean coast. That is why this study was started with its first step in October 2017 to address the impact of legal and illegal offtake on the migratory waterbirds populations. Results of the survey will provide a good base for the national data base systems and a good tool to support the decision-making mechanism.

3. Sustainable waterbirds and seabirds hunt along the Mediterranean coast

The NCS together with the NCE have implemented a three-year project aiming at supporting NCS to establish a sustainable mechanisms and management of bird hunt along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. The national legislation and enforcement mechanisms related to bird management and hunting were reviewed. Other studies were completed to study the socioeconomy of waterbirds and seabirds utilization and studying in depth the bird hunt dynamics including various activities, techniques accompanying the hunt process and the trapped species and quantities. These studies were very important and useful in improving our understanding about the legal and illegal bird hunt activities and provided reliable figures and assessments on; the quantities of trapped and marketed birds, the trapped bird species composition, the extent of using both legal and illegal trapping techniques, quantities of birds trapped by each technique and finally the total number of birds trapped annually. The obtained results on illegal techniques for hunting were used to arrange and execute two major and successful campaigns to remove and confiscate all the materials used for illegal trapping and hunting. Several awareness and education seminars were also carried out.

4. Enhancing the decision making process

The aforementioned studies and surveys resulted in a considerably significant amount of data that by analysis will help improve the understanding of NCS/EEAA on waterbirds hunting activities and dynamics and on the

socioeconomic factors that affect the utilization of the waterbirds and drive the hunting activities. By improving our knowledge about the waterbirds migration in Egypt and the factors affecting their numbers and behavior, the decision making process will also be enhanced and improved. The NCS used the preliminary results of those studies in making some amendments to the 2017 ministerial decree that organized the legal bird hunt activities and to the accompanying guidelines, rules, and regulations. The latest results suggests making further changes to the 2018 decrees, rules, and regulations and this will take place before the 2018 bird hunt season.

All the obtained data and information will provide a good base that will be used in updating the management plans of the two lakes. The reviewing and updating process has already started.

5. The conservation priorities

The above mentioned programs and actions will help addressing the following conservation priorities and thus will formulate the future interventions for improving the conservation status and implementation of the AEWA at the national level;

- Reducing conflicts with human interests
- Sustainable hunting
- Management of protected areas
- Management of disturbances and land use practices.

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

› 1- Brochet, A., et al. (2016): Preliminary assessment of the scope and scale of illegal killing and taking of birds in the Mediterranean. Bird Conservation International, 26(1), 1-28.

2- Nature Conservation Egypt (2015): Review of Egypt's National Laws, Regulations, and Adequacy of Enforcement.

3- Sayoud, M. S., et al. (2017): "The first coordinated trans-North African mid-winter waterbird census: The contribution of the International Waterbird Census to the conservation of waterbirds and wetlands at a biogeographical level." Biological Conservation 206: 11-20.

4- Results of the socio-economic study and waterbirds census are underway.

54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› The support is usually given to the annual census.

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

☒ No

Please explain reason

› NA

56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.

☒ No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

☒ No

Please provide reason(s)

› The lead fishing weights are not among the permitted tools for hunt and they are not used anyway.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> limited resources

Awareness about AEWA constitute a component of the general biodiversity awareness programs.

many awareness events are carried out but not in the framework of specific program or strategy.

A program for managing hazards of birds in the Egyptian Airports is now being implemented and it has a good component of raising awareness of AEWA.

58. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

☒ Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy?

☒ No

Please explain reasons

> limited resources

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

☒ There is some cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> They are both working for NCS/EEAA

59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> scattered efforts within the framework of the national biodiversity awareness and education programs

60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> The day is celebrated annually by NCS/EEAA in collaboration with Nature Conservation Egypt Association and the Regional Migratory Soaring Birds Conservation Project. Field bird watching and awareness activities are carried out with participation of governmental agencies, NGOs, Private sector and communities.

Awareness and educational activities are also carried out in some of the wetlands containing protected areas.

61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> limited resources

62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

☒ Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> To be discussed and considered

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> CEPA focal point didn't participate in the TOT workshops.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> No communication platforms exist

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

☒ Yes

Please list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> 1. Reducing Illegal Bird Killing Along Egypt's Mediterranean Coast Project

2. Strengthening expertise in sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment for an integrated management of migratory waterbirds and wetland resources, RESSOURCE project.

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

66. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> will be considered

67. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> no communication and coordination platforms in place

lack of resources

68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> EEAA is the competent national implementing authority for CBD and AEWA (among other MEAs related to biodiversity). NCS is the implementing arm of EEAA for these MEAs.

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Targets and goals of the Egyptian NBSAP 2030 have already addressed the waterbird conservation issues

and concerns. The NBSAP is giving focus on the management and sustainable use of the wetland resources including the waterbirds. It also addressed the pressures and threats on the wetlands resources and set a number of goals and actions to alleviate these pressures.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

☒ Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

- > 1. The Nature Conservation Sector Strategic Plan 2020.
- 2. Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (Egypt vision 2030).

Please provide details

> The NCS strategic plan also give the wetlands and wetland resources a good focus. The plan is aligned with the NBSAP.

Egypt vision 2030 is now being reviewed and updated. The NCS biodiversity experts are effectively participating in this process. The sustainable use of biodiversity components is well addressed in the new updated strategy.

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

☒ AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> As briefly explained in the previous questions, NCS biodiversity experts and staff are effectively engaged in the revision and updating process of Egypt Vision 2030. The strategy addresses the sustainable use of the national wetlands and wetland resources.

71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

- > 1. Adopting resolutions on the synergy between these MEAs and the mutual implementation of them.
- 2. If the MEAs are implemented by different agencies, promote establishing effective coordination platforms among these agencies.
- 3. Promoting development of a coordinated reporting system

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> limited resources

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

73. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> NA

Field for additional information (optional)

> NA

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

☒ Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> 1- In-kind contributions to the RESSOURCE project.

2- Co-funding the rehabilitation of the waste treatment ponds in Sham Elsheikh, South Sinai.

3- Funding the "national program for saving the Egyptian Northern lakes" that aims at rehabilitation of these lakes as a first priority before going further to cover other lakes.

74.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

☒ No

74.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> NA

74.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> NA

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Impact of climate change on sites and protected areas that are important for waterbirds is not efficiently studied. The main reason is lack of financial capacities. Nevertheless there are some discrete studies that were carried out several years ago like;

(Bubenger et al. 2008) showed that Egypt's climate has changed greatly over the last 10,000 years

Hegazy et al. (2008) studied the seasonal temperature distributions in Egypt in the years 2005, 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100.

There are some other projects, studies and reports that assessed the impact of climate change on the northern coast and Nile delta region like;

1. The "Adaptation to climate change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Egypt" project

2. The "Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast of Egypt" project

Some efforts were carried out to study the impact of climate change on Lake Burullus which is one of the protected areas.

Another study was carried out in Saint Katherine Protectorate in 2014-2015 to assess the effects of climate change on the disappearance of living organisms on peaks of Saint Katherine due to rise of temperature.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Adaptation in Egypt through Integrated Coastal Zone Management](#)

[Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast of Egypt](#)

[Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt](#) - Environmental and Social Management Framework

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Some efforts were carried out to study the impact of climate change on Lake Burullus which is one of the protected areas.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> limited resources

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> NA

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> limited resources

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

☒ No

76. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> lack of awareness of the guidelines, will be considered

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

77.1 List challenges

- > 1. The absence of an effective and efficient coordination network among the concerning stakeholders.
- 2. The insufficient resources allocated to the National Committee for Avian Influenza during 2015 compared to the size of duties and responsibilities and spread of the disease.
- 3. The One Health Platform was established in 2016 and started to be activated in 2017 but again suffered from the insufficient resources.
- 4. The surveillance program is costly and require more financial support.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

- > 1- Establishment of a good effective data and knowledge sharing platforms with Europe.
- 2- Guidelines for handling and dealing with the waterbirds during the migration and hunting seasons.
- 3- More support to the awareness programs.

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

- > More logistical and financial support is required to the implementation of the national strategy and action plan. The allocated resources are decreasing by time and are not sufficient for carrying out an efficient surveillance program.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

- > NA

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☒ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 17/07/2018