

# 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](mailto:aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org)

## 1. General Information

### Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Hungary

### Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.03.2003

**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.**

> No reservation entered by the Hungary itself. However, all EU reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union could be apply to Hungary as well, although all affected populations are fully protected in Hungary.

The species:

Anser fabalis fabalis (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose)

- North-east Europe/North-west Europe

(Hungary is not a Range State)

Clangula hyemalis (Long-tailed Duck)

- Iceland & Greenland (bre)6 1b

- Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)

Melanitta fusca (Velvet Scoter)

- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe

Mergus serrator (Red-breasted Merganser)

- North-west & Central Europe (win)

## 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

› Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture

Name and title of the head of institution

› Levente Kőrösi, Deputy Head of Department

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### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Mr. Zoltan Czirak, Councillor

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit, Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

› Mr. Andras Schmidt, Deputy Head of Department

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Natura 2000 Unit, Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture

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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. Zoltan Czirak, Councillor

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit, Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture

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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.

› Mrs. Zsófia Szepesiné Kókány Ministry of Agriculture/Animal Health and Coordination Unit

## 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:**

**White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* / East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1954.

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.

› Unfortunately, the species became extinct in 1960s. However, our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* / *bewickii*, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› The species is a very rare winter visitor in Hungary, Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / Fennoscandia / 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.

> The species is fully protected since 1982.

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.

> Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis* / Western Siberia/North Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1b**

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.

> The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

> Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Smew / *Mergellus albellus* / North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean / 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.

> The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Smew / Mergellus albellus / North-west & Central Europe (win) / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Red-breasted Merganser / Mergus serrator / North-west & Central Europe (win) / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Red-necked Grebe / *Podiceps grisegena* / *grisegena*, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1954.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.



**Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed) / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1954.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Baillon's Crane / Zapornia pusilla / intermedia, Europe (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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Red-throated Loon / Gavia stellata / Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win) / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra* / South-west Europe/West 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1906.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

› The species is fully protected since 1912.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› The species is fully protected since 1912.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / *stellaris*, W Europe, NW Africa (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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› The species is fully protected since 1912.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Unfortunately, the species became extinct in 19th century as breeding bird. However, our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus* / Europe/North-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.

› The species is fully protected since 1901.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Slender-billed Curlew / *Numenius tenuirostris* / Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia / 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Unfortunately, the species became extinct in 1990s (Globally last record in 2001). However, our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› The species is fully protected since 1933.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1933.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

#### **Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii* / Fennoscandia/North & 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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

#### **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

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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

› The species is fully protected since 1901.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

> The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

> Our nature conservation act prohibits all deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the species.

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.

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.**

**Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

☒ No

Please explain.

> The species cannot be hunted since 1949.

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

☒ No

Please explain.

> The species cannot be hunted since 1933.

**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 cannot be hunted since 1971.

**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:**

**Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor* / Black Sea / 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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

NB: Our population is part of the population is listed as "North-west Mainland & Central Europe" which is listed in Column C

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Greylag Goose / *Anser anser* / anser, Central Europe/North 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

› The hunting season was established in 2012.

01.10 - 31. 12. (In some part of the country (County Hajdú-Bihar and county Jász-Nagykanizsa-Szolnok, in latter one only the eastwards from Tisa river) , only 01.12 - 31. 12.

Between 1946 and 2012, the species was fully protected.

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.

› 2 birds per day.

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  
> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature hunting regulation.

**Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra* / W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & 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  
> The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.  
> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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  
> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Red-breasted Merganser / *Mergus serrator* / North-east 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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1971.

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.  
> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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  
> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina* / South-west & Central Europe/West 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

› The species is fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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 fully protected since 2008.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina* / North-east Europe/North-west Europe / 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 fully protected since 2008.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila* / marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe / 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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› Hunting season: 15.08 - 31.01.

During August (15-31), the species can be hunted at least 50 m away from the water only.

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.

› 8 birds per day (including mallards and coots)

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

› No specific regulation on this issue, However, illegal trade in this species not exists in Hungary.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Spotted Crane / *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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Common Coot / *Fulica atra* / *atra*, North-west Europe (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

› Hunting season: 01.09 - 31.01.

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.

› 8 birds per day (including mallards and coots)

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our hunting regulation.

**Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica* / *arctica*, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe / 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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1906.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & 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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1912.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1912.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Pygmy Cormorant / *Microcarbo pygmaeus* / 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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus* / ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1933.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1933.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1901.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/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

› The species is fully protected since 1901.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa / Column B / Category 2a 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Red Knot / *Calidris canutus* / canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 2a 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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.

☒ 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 fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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

> The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

> These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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 fully protected since 1971.

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.

> Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos* / West & Central Europe/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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

### **Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W 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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**Black-headed Gull / *Larus ridibundus* / W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, 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

› The species is fully protected since 2001.

The species was fully protected between 1901 and 1982 as well. Between 1982 and 2001 the species could be hunted at fishponds with some restrictions.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1949.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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

› The species is fully protected since 1901.

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.

› Because species is fully protected, zero quota is in place.

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

› These activities are also fully prohibited by our nature conservation law.

**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.

› Act No. 55 of 1996 on conservation of game, game management and hunting

**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))**

☒ No

**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**

**Hungary**

**Exemption for Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor***

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (a) To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> max. 20 individuals per year

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> zero

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> only two locations

Time span of the exemption

> all year round

Year when the exemption was granted

> in every year

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> The exemptions are fully in line with the AEWA and the EU Birds Directive requirements.

**Exemption for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser***

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (a) To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> less than 500 individuals per year

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> zero

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> several locations

Time span of the exemption

> typically between 1 Febr and 15 March

Year when the exemption was granted

> in every year

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> The exemptions are fully in line with the AEWA and the EU Birds Directive requirements.

**Exemption for Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos***

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (a) To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> less than one hundred individuals per year

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> zero

Territorial coverage of the exemption

› only one or two locations per year

Time span of the exemption

› Typically in February and in one case, between mid June and mid August

Year when the exemption was granted

› in every year

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

› The exemptions are fully in line with the AEWA and the EU Birds Directive requirements.

**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 review is not necessary.

**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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

› Our national nature conservation and hunting regulations are fully in line with these AEWA Guidelines.

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures**

› The teal (*Anas crecca*) and goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) became fully protected species since 01.10.2012. At the same time, the greylag goose is huntable again. (Open season from 01.10. - 12. 31., daily bag limit 2 specimens)

Therefore currently only four native wildfowl (*Anser fabalis*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anser anser* and *Anas platyrhynchos*) and the coot (*Fulica atra*) are huntable.

No change since 2012.

**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***

☒ NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

› The action plan produced by BirdLife/MME (2001)

**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 great snipe is a spring and autumn visitor in very small numbers, therefore specific NP is not required. However all management of this species and its habitats are fully in line with the requirement of ISSAP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Wetland (e.g. marsh) restorations throughout the country.

### **Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*** **National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

☒ NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

› The action plan produced by BirdLife/MME (2001)

### **White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*** **National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› Unfortunately, the species became extinct in 1960s. Since then the white-headed duck is a visitor only extremely rarely, therefore species specific NP is not required. However all management of this species and its habitats are fully in line with the requirement of ISSAP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Wetland (e.g. marsh) restorations throughout the country.

### **Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*** **National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

☒ NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

› Starting date: January 2018 Expected finalisation date: 2019

### **Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*** **National Plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus***

☒ NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

› The plan was approved and published in 2013. Link:

[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/browser/File/FajmegorzesiTervek/Kis\\_lilik\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/FajmegorzesiTervek/Kis_lilik_ENG.pdf)

### **Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis*** **National Plan for Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis***

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› The Red-breasted Goose is a winter visitor in small numbers, therefore specific NP is not required. However all management of this species and its habitats are fully in line with the requirement of ISSAP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Wetland (e.g. marsh) restorations throughout the country. Spatial and temporal restrictions on hunting of

hunnable goose species to reduce disturbance of the Red-breasted Goose. Most roosting sites are protected and part of the Natura 2000 network.

### **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

› No capacity so far, but the planned multispecies wader action plan of the European Union will cover this gap to some degree in the near future.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Wetland (e.g. marsh) restorations throughout the country. Most actual and potential breeding sites are protected and part of the Natura 2000 network.

### **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 black-winged pratincole is a very rare breeding bird in Hungary (2-3 records per decade), therefore specific NP is not required. However all management of this species and its habitats are fully in line with the requirement of ISSAP.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Local restrictions on agricultural management in Collared Pratincole breeding sites during the breeding season (when Black-winged Pratincoles occur or even breed, they are almost always associated with Collared Pratincoles).

### **Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

#### **National Plan for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› No capacity so far, but the planned multispecies wader action plan of the European Union will cover this gap to some degree in the near future.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Wetland (e.g. marsh) restorations throughout the country. Most actual and potential breeding sites are protected and part of the Natura 2000 network.

### **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)**

☒ Yes

### **Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken**

#### **Hungary**

##### **Greylag Goose / *Anser anser***

##### **National Single Species Action Plan for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› Faragó, Sándor és Kovács, Gyula és Hajas, Péter Pál (2016) NYÁRI LÚD (*Anser anser*) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GREYLAG GOOSE (*Anser anser*) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 2016 (28). pp. 81-113. ISSN 1416-1389

##### **Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis***



### **National Single Species Action Plan for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› Faragó, Sándor és Musicz, László és Hajas, Péter Pál (2017) VETÉSI LÚD (*Anser fabalis*) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BEAN GOOSE (*Anser fabalis*) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 117-154. ISSN 1416-1389

### **Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons***

#### **National Single Species Action Plan for Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› Faragó, Sándor, Attila, Pellingner és Hajas, Péter Pál (2017) NAGY LILIK (*Anser albifrons*) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (*Anser albifrons*) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 155-192.

### **Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus***

#### **National Single Species Action Plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› See link above to the National Action Plan in English.

### **Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra***

#### **National Single Species Action Plan for Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› The action plan produced by BirdLife/MME (2001)

### **White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia***

#### **National Single Species Action Plan for White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› The plan was approved and published in 2013. Link:  
[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/browser/File/FajmegorzesiTervek/fehergolya\\_fmt\\_2013.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/FajmegorzesiTervek/fehergolya_fmt_2013.pdf)

### **Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus***

#### **National Single Species Action Plan for Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus***

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

› The plan was approved and published in 2013. Link:  
[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/\\_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/szeki\\_lile.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/downloads/fajmegorzesi%20tervek/szeki_lile.pdf)

### **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 Kentish Plover Action Plan and the action plans produced by BirdLife/MME follow more or less the format of BirdLife International (2001): European Union action plans for eight priority bird species.

## **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.

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› Because no emergency situation has occurred in Hungary.

### 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

› No re-establishment has taken place since Hungary's accession to AEWA.

**16. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?**

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Article 14 (2) of the Act on nature conservation No. 53 of 1996: "... the re-establishment of any wild species requires permission from the nature conservation authority."

**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.

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› see answer for 15.

### 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.

› Control of invasive alien species is incorporated into Act No. 53 of 1996 on nature conservation, into the National Nature Conservation Master Plan (chapter 5.4.1.2.5) and also into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and into legislation and programmes of certain sectoral activities such as common health, plant protection, animal husbandry. Article 9 (4) of the Act No. 53 of 1996 on nature conservation: "The introduction of any living organism that is new to the flora or fauna of the country can only be permitted if their establishment does not change natural processes harmfully to native species." No introduction of non-

native waterbird species has been planned or is being planned in the triennium. The permitting procedure in the case of introduction of non-native species is the nature conservation authority (except in the case of huntable species, where it is the hunting authority).

**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)**

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, 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.

> 3/2001 joint Decree No. 3 of February, 2001 of KöM-FVM-NKÖM-BM on the detailed rules of establishment, operation and maintenance of Zoos and establishment for care of animals.  
The rules are enforced by nature conservation authorities.

**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

> The structure and main contents have been elaborated, but because the EU adopted a new regulation on invasive species, the national action plan will be finalised in the near future in the light of implementation of the EU legislation. At present, Hungary tries to contribute to the EU list of invasive species.

**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)**

☒ Yes

**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)**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> EU funding has been and will be secured for local eradication of invasive species, and there have been such projects in the reporting period, but they did not concentrate on aquatic weeds, rather on riverside, semi-aquatic habitats etc. and they were not focussed on waterbird habitat conservation.

**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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Article 9 (4) of the Act No. 53 of 1996 on nature conservation: "The introduction of any living organism that is new to the flora or fauna of the country can only be permitted if their establishment does not change natural processes harmfully to native species." No introduction of non-native waterbird species has been planned or is being planned in the triennium. The permitting procedure in the case of introduction of non-native species is the nature conservation authority (except in the case of huntable species, where it is the hunting authority).

# 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

> In 1998 the MME published a book titled Important Bird Areas in Hungary, which analyses the situation of wild birds in Hungary and focuses on the major conservation issues affecting birds and their habitats. New research carried out by BirdLife Hungary and its Partners suggest 43 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) for conserving a wide range of biodiversity.

- The Proposed Special Protection Areas of Birds and their Habitats in Hungary, published by MME in 2002, identifies the proposed national network of Special protection Areas (SPAs) for the Birds Directive Annex I species and the migratory birds, where birds and their habitats have to be maintained in a good conservation status.

SPAs were designated by the Government in October 2004. In 2007, the European Commission launched an infringement procedure against Hungary for insufficient designation of the SPA network. The Commission's arguments practically did not concern waterbirds, the focus was on raptors and other terrestrial species. Hungary replied to the Commission's arguments and in 2010, designated further sites (SPAs), after which the European Commission closed the infringement procedure, which means the network can be considered complete (including for waterbirds).

#### **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.

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> The SPA network was identified in line with guidance from the European Commission and the provisions of the Birds Directive. Nationally protected areas were also designated much before the guidelines were approved.

### 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**

☒ No

Please explain the reason

> Lack of capacity.

##### **For the national protected area network**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.

> Lack of capacity.

#### **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

☒ Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

### **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

> 26

Total area (ha)

> 481618.9

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 26

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 481648.8

Internationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

> 14

Area (in ha)

> 180465.2

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

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

### **All sites of national importance**

Total number

> 20

Total area (ha)

> 378175.3

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 20

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 378175.3

Nationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

> 10

Area (in ha)

> 232874

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

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Designation of nationally and internationally important sites includes the buffer zones of wetland habitats.

### **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)

› There is no outstanding example of management planning or implementation.

## **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

› All internationally and nationally important sites are designated.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› All internationally and nationally important sites are designated.

## **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)**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of capacity

## **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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The main elements of the guidelines have been incorporated into the management practice of the national park directorates responsible for the management of these sites.

## **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.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› The network of SPAs was elaborated based on the advice of MME/BirdLife Hungary and the data of the Hungarian national park directorates, as well as guidance from the European Commission and the criteria of the Birds Directive.

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas**

› Internationally important sites (Special Protection Areas that overlap with Ramsar sites which are of international importance for waterbirds):

Balaton, Balatoni-berkek, Kis-Balaton, Bodrogtug - Kopasz-hegy – Taktaköz, Borsodi-sík, Béda-Karapancsa, Gemenc, Pacsmagi-tavak, Sárvíz völgye, Tatai Öreg-tó, Velencei-tó és Dinnyési-fertő, Fertő, Hortobágy, Kis-

Sárrét, Alsó-Tisza-völgy, Csongrád-bokrosi Sóstó, Felső-kiskunsági szikes puszták és turjánvidék, Gátéri Fehér-tó, Izsáki Kolon-tó, Kiskunsági szikes tavak és az őrzési turjánvidék, Ócsa (not an SPA, but an SAC and is nationally protected), Ipoly völgye, Hanság, Felső-Tisza, Cserebökényi-puszták, Tisza Alpár-Bokrosi ártéri öblözete

Nationally important sites (Special Protection Areas designated for waterbirds but not Ramsar sites plus 5 nationally important areas outside the SPA network)

SPAs:

Mórichelyi-halastavak, Hevesi-sík, Kesznyéten, Belső-Somogy, Nyugat-Dráva, Jászkarajenői puszták, Zámolyi medence, Szigetköz, Bihar, Jászság, Közép-Tisza, Szatmár-Bereg, Dévaványai-sík, Kígyósi-puszták, Vásárhelyi és Csanádi-puszták

Plus 5 nationally important areas:

Pellérdi-halastavak, Sumonyi-halastavak, Baláta-tó TT, Sárospöti-halastavak TT, Tiszavasvári Fehér-szik TT

Sites with management plans in place:

Balaton berkek, Kis-Balaton, Pacsmagi-tavak, Velencei-tó és Dinnyési-fertő, Fertő, Kis-Sárrét, Felső-kiskunsági szikes puszták és turjánvidék, Gátéri Fehér-tó, Izsáki Kolon-tó, Kiskunsági szikes tavak és az őrzési turjánvidék, Cserebökényi-puszták, Tisza Alpár-bokrosi ártéri öblözete, Borsodi-sík, Hanság;Szigetköz, Kesznyéten, Bihar, Tiszavasvári fehér-szik

# 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

› Act No. 55 of 1996 on game protection, game management and hunting contained the obligation to establish the national game management database. This has been fulfilled and the Szent István University is responsible for maintaining the database. All hunters have the obligation to yearly report the number of individuals /game species hunted on their hunting territory.

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

☒ The whole territory of your country

› Yes, the whole territory means the territory of Hungary,

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

☒ All harvesting activities

› There is established system for the collection of harvest data for all harvesting activities.

#### **34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)**

☒ Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

› June, 2005 Ministerial Decree No. 56/2005 (VI.25.) FVM, amending the implementation decree of the Act on game protection, game management and hunting, has been adopted. In compliance with the regulation the use of leadshot is forbidden by force of law on wetlands from 15th August, 2005. The rules are enforced by hunting authorities.

What legislation is in place?

› Ministerial Decree No. 56/2005 (VI.25.) FVM, amending the No. 79/2004 (V.3) FVM

Who enforces this legislation?

› The rules are enforced by hunting authorities.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

› There has been no capacity for such an assessment.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

☒ No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

› No lead poisoning in waterbirds has come to light.

#### **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?

☒ High

Please provide details

› On the basis of Act No. 55 of 1996 on game protection, game management and hunting, in the case of small game hunting (including wildfowl) by foreign hunters, the hunting organisations are obliged to inform the



regional nature conservation authority in advance about the time and location of the hunting in order to secure the nature conservation inspectors to check the legality of the hunting.

**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?

☒ Yes

What do these cover?

☒ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

☒ Club Affiliation

☒ Other (please specify)

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

› The above best practice is incorporated in the Hungarian legislation on hunting. Bird identification tests have been recently supplied with good photo material.

**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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The system of no or reduced waterfowl hunting zones (core areas) is incorporated in the Hungarian legislation on hunting. The harvest data system is fully in line with AEWA guidelines.

**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.**

☒ No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

› Although currently no restrictions on use of lead fishing weights, there are bans on angling in several important areas for migratory waterbirds.

**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

› Overall regulation of environmental protection is ensured by the Act No. 53 of 1995. 314/2005 Governmental Decree lays down the detailed rules on Environmental Impact Assessment in Hungary.

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Certain activities (which may negatively affect migratory waterbird species as well) are subject to obligatory detailed EIA, like the construction of motorways, highways, railways, public roads longer than 10 km, 220 kV power lines longer than 15 km. Other activities, like redistribution of land property (in case of protected areas, ecological corridors or lands larger than 300 hectares), alteration of intensive agricultural land-use, meliorization, establishment of animal husbandry facilities in certain cases, construction of 120 kV power lines and 2 MW wind turbine.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The public is involved in line with the EIA Directive of the EU.

**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

› SEA/EIA are obligatory for certain projects in line with EU regulations, but there has been no project proposal in the reporting period that would have seriously affected waterbirds or their habitats.

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?

☒ No

Please explain why not

› SEA/EIA are obligatory for certain projects in line with EU regulations, but there has been no project proposal in the reporting period that would have seriously affected waterbirds or their habitats.

**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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The relevant EU legislation includes the main elements of the AEWA guidelines, and as an EU member state, Hungary applies EU legislation.

**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?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The relevant stakeholders are consulted annually in the frame of the Accessible Sky programme (national scheme for the bird-friendly conversion of the power line system in Hungary), running since 2008.

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.

› In most cases, the five-year period is far too long for the developers who have strong lobbying power. Shorter timeframes are available for baseline surveys.

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› Waterbird populations, among a number of other conservation aspects, are considered by the authorities when granting consent to a power line, but not in such detail (e.g. over a period of 5+ years) often due to lack of data. However, every effort is made to ensure the elimination of harmful effects.

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.

› Most of the important waterbird sites are Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, where Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive applies, and thus risks have to be avoided and mitigated.

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

› Protected areas, SPAs etc are considered by the authorities under legislation when deciding about consenting to a new power line.

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.

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

› No power line construction in important waterbird habitats is known to have taken place in the reporting period.

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

› In the frame of the Accessible Sky programme, bird-safe designs are jointly planned by conservationists and electric engineers.

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?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› In the frame of the Accessible Sky programme, a number of priority power lines have been retrofitted (e.g. marked) from EU co-financing. Some power lines are presently buried underground or will be buried in the near future.

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?

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

› In the frame of the Accessible Sky programme, a number of priority power lines have been retrofitted (e.g. marked) from EU co-financing. Some power lines are presently buried underground or will be buried in the near future.

42.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

☒ Partial

Please provide details.

› There is no capacity for regular monitoring, but campaigns

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?

☒ Partial

Please provide details.

› The effectiveness of some mitigation measures are checked on an irregular basis by national park staff

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?

› It is not included in the National Biodiversity Strategy, however, it is included in the National Nature Conservation Master Plan.

**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?**

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The guidelines have been incorporated in the implementation of the Accessible Sky programme.

**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?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› A national sensitivity and zoning map of protected areas, Natura 2000 network etc. was produced in 2007 for wind farms.

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.

› Guidance document on Wind Energy Developments and Natura 2000 by the European Commission.

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.

› Post-construction monitoring is usually prescribed in permits, but results are not known to have been published.

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

☒ No

44.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› The regulation provides for avoidance and mitigation of damage, but no such case occurred in the reporting period.

**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

› By placing wind farms outside SPAs

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

› Wind farms have not been known so far to have significant impacts on waterbird mortality in Hungary.

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.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Wind farms are more conflicting with terrestrial birds in Hungary (such as raptors, Great Bustard) rather than with waterbirds.

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?

› Lack of capacity

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› It is not included in the National Biodiversity Strategy, however, it is included in the National Nature Conservation Master Plan.

**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?

› EU guidance is used.

**46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)**

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› Hungary is a landlocked country, without marine fishing.

**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)**

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› Hungary is a landlocked country, without marine fishing.

## 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.

› In Hungary there is a monitoring program about waterfowl, called "Hungarian Waterfowl Censuses". The monitoring is carried out 8 months a year (from August to April) aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites. In the frame of this program 51 species was monitored. The program covered the most important wetlands, fishponds and lakes in Hungary, in total 23 main areas.

There is another monitoring program in Hungary since 2002: the monitoring of rare and colonially-nesting birds. This program is carried out by national park directorates is to estimate the populations of target species, to track their changes and also to reveal potential threats. 60 bird species are affected by the programme, including cormorants, herons and egrets.

##### Covering the passage period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› In Hungary there is a monitoring program about waterfowl, called "Hungarian Waterfowl Censuses". The monitoring is carried out 8 months a year (from August to April) aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites. In the frame of this program 51 species was monitored. The program covered the most important wetlands, fishponds and lakes in Hungary, in total 23 main areas. Almost all of them are Ramsar sites and these are internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds. important migratory sites.

No regular national monitoring scheme exists for waders, gulls and terns.

##### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› In Hungary there is a monitoring program about waterfowl, called "Hungarian Waterfowl Censuses". The monitoring is carried out 8 months a year (from August to April) aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites. In the frame of this program 51 species was monitored. The program covered the most important wetlands, fishponds and lakes in Hungary, in total 23 main areas. Almost all of them are Ramsar sites and these are internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites.

#### 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

› Lack of capacity and lack of financial support.

#### 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

› The monitoring system is fully in line with the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol.

#### 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. Lesser white-fronted goose

The Lesser White-fronted Goose Life project (officially “Safeguarding the Lesser White-fronted Goose Fennoscandian population in key wintering and staging sites within the European flyway”) was an international EU LIFE+ Nature project that aimed to halt the decline of the critically endangered Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose (LWfG) population by implementing concrete conservation actions. The project started in September 2011 and continued until April 2017. The main focus of the project was in wintering and staging grounds of the population in South-eastern Europe. The project implemented the recommendations of the International Single Species Action Plan for the species, and it was a direct follow-up project of the previous LIFE project “Conservation of the LWfG on the European migration route” in 2005-2009. The national waterfowl monitoring program includes this species, too. It is carried out by national park directorates and external experts 8 months a year aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites, monitoring of the effectiveness of nature conservation programs, monitoring nature conservation activities.

2. Red-breasted goose

In the last few years the species' population is increasing in the country, especially in the east (Hortobágy region). Every autumn there is one or two regular goose monitoring census which covers this species too (main target is red-breasted goose). A few years ago more than 1000 individuals were observed in the country. The reasons why the species has become more abundant: 1. Shift of eastern migration route 2. Safer feeding areas. The national waterfowl monitoring program includes this species, too. It is carried out by national park directorates 8 months a year aiming to detect the dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and important migratory sites, monitoring of the effectiveness of nature conservation programs, monitoring nature conservation activities.

### **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)**

> Faragó, Sándor (2017) JELENTÉS A GÖNYŰ – SZOB KÖZTI DUNA-SZAKASZ (1791 – 1708 fkm) 2016. AUGUSZTUS – 2017. ÁPRILIS IDŐSZAKÁNAK VÍZIMADÁR FELMÉRÉSEIRŐL = REPORT ON THE WATERBIRD CENSUSES OF THE DANUBE RIVER BETWEEN GÖNYŰ AND SZOB (River kms 1791-1708) DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 2016 AND APRIL 2017. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 155-163. ISSN 1416-1389  
Faragó, Sándor (2017) A MAGYAR VÍZIVAD MONITORING EREDMÉNYEI A 2015/2016-OS IDÉNYBEN = RESULTS OF HUNGARIAN WATERFOWL MONITORING IN THE SEASON 2015/2016. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 29. pp. 53-296. ISSN 1416-1389  
Faragó, Sándor (2017) A VADLÚD MONITORING EREDMÉNYEI A 2015/2016-OS IDÉNYBEN MAGYARORSZÁGON = RESULTS OF GEESE MONITORING IN HUNGARY IN THE SEASON 2015/2016. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 29. pp. 3-51. ISSN 1416-1389  
Faragó, Sándor (2017) A VADÁSZAT HATÁSA A VÍZIVAD POPULÁCIÓKRA MAGYARORSZÁGON = EFFECT OF SHOOTING ON WATERFOWL POPULATIONS IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 7-116. ISSN 1416-1389  
Faragó, Sándor és Musicz, László és Hajas, Péter Pál (2017) VETÉSI LÚD (Anser fabalis) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BEAN GOOSE (Anser fabalis) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 117-154. ISSN 1416-1389  
Faragó, Sándor, Attila, Pellingner és Hajas, Péter Pál (2017) NAGY LILIK (Anser albifrons) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (Anser albifrons) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 155-192.  
Gál, Szabolcs (2017) A SÁRGALÁBÚ SIRÁLY (Larus michahellis) ÉS A VIHARSIRÁLY (Larus canus) ÚJABB FÉSZKELŐHELYE ÉS FÉSZKELÉSI KÖRÜLMÉNYEI MAGYARORSZÁGON = NEW BREEDING PLACE AND NESTING CIRCUMSTANCES OF YELLOW-LEGGED GULL (Larus michahellis) AND MEW GULL (Larus canus) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 205-210. ISSN 1416-1389  
Hadarics, Tibor (2017) RITKÁBB VÍZIVADFajok ELŐFORDULÁSA MAGYARORSZÁGON A 2007/2008-AS VONULÁSI IDÉNYBEN = THE OCCURRENCE OF RARE WATERFOWL SPECIES IN HUNGARY DURING THE 2007/2008 MIGRATION. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 211-256. ISSN 1416-1389  
Hadarics, Tibor (2017) RITKÁBB VÍZIVADFajok ELŐFORDULÁSA MAGYARORSZÁGON A 2008/2009-ES VONULÁSI IDÉNYBEN = THE OCCURRENCE OF RARE WATERFOWL SPECIES IN HUNGARY DURING THE 2008/2009 MIGRATION. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 257-296. ISSN 1416-1389  
Kovács, Gyula (2017) ADATOK A BÜTYKÖS HATTYÚ (Cygnus olor) SZAPORULATÁRÓL A DÉL-BALATONON = REPRODUCTION DATA OF MUTE SWAN (Cygnus olor) AT SOUTH BALATON. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 297-301. ISSN 1416-1389  
Kovács, Gyula (2017) ADATOK A DÉL-BALATONI HALASTAVAK ÉS BERKEK VÍZIMADÁR FAJAINAK SZAPORULATÁRÓL = WATERBIRD SPECIES REPRODUCTION DATA OF THE FISHPONDS AND MARSHES AT SOUTH BALATON. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 303-307. ISSN 1416-1389  
Kovács, Gyula (2017) VÍZIMADÁR FAJOK ÁLLOMÁNYVISZONYAI A BALATON DÉLI PARTJÁN 2003-2008 KÖZÖTT =

POPULATION DYNAMICS OF WATERBIRD SPECIES ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF LAKE BALATON BETWEEN 2003-2008. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 30. pp. 165-204. ISSN 1416-1389

A MAGYAR VÍZIVAD MONITORING EREDMÉNYEI A 2014/2015-ÖS IDÉNYBEN = RESULTS OF HUNGARIAN WATERFOWL MONITORING IN THE SEASON 2014/2015

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Faragó, Sándor és Kovács, Gyula és Hajas, Péter Pál (2016) NYÁRI LÚD (Anser anser) FAJKEZELÉSI TERV MAGYARORSZÁGON = MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GREYLAG GOOSE (Anser anser) IN HUNGARY. MAGYAR VÍZIVAD KÖZLEMÉNYEK, 2016 (28). pp. 81-113. ISSN 1416-1389

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

Results of waterbird and Raptor Censuses (January 2011) at Lake Balaton and its Surrounding Wetlands (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 194. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Szinai Péter

Breeding population survey of Mute Swan Lake Balaton (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 253. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

Results of waterbird and Raptor Censuses (January 2012) at Lake Balaton and its Surrounding Wetlands (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 202. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

Results of waterbird and Raptor Censuses (November 2013) at Lake Balaton and its Surrounding Wetlands (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 218. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Hajdu Katalin

Results of waterbird and Raptor Censuses (November 2014) at Lake Balaton and its Surrounding Wetlands (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 226. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Szinai Péter

A bütykös hattyú (Cygnus olor) balatoni státusza az ezredforduló után = The state of Mute Swans (Cygnus olor) on Lake Balaton after 2000

Szélkiáltó, 2014. 16. sz. 12. old.

Teljes szöveg: [mmesopron.freeweb.hu/szelkialto/magyar/szelkialto\\_h.html](http://mmesopron.freeweb.hu/szelkialto/magyar/szelkialto_h.html)

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Szinai Péter

Bütykös hattyú fészkelőállomány-felmérés a Balatonon

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 247-252. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

A 2011. januári vízi és ragadozómadár-felmérés eredményei a Balatonon és a környező vizesélőhelyeken

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 187-193. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Hajdu Katalin

A 2012. novemberi vízimadár-felmérés eredményei a Balatonon és a környező vizesélőhelyeken

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 203-209. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

A 2012. januári vízi- és ragadozómadár-felmérés eredményei a Balatonon és a környező vizes élőhelyeken

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 195-201. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula - Hajdu Katalin

A 2014. novemberi vízimadár-felmérés eredményei a Balatonon és a környező vizesélőhelyeken

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 219-225. old.

Szerzők: Kovács Gyula

A 2013. novemberi vízimadár-felmérés eredményei a Balatonon és a környező vizesélőhelyeken

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 211-217. old.

Szerzők: Faragó Sándor

A vadlúd monitoring eredményei a 2013/2014-es idényben Magyarországon

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 1-54. old.

Szerzők: Faragó Sándor - László Richárd - Bende Attila

Az erdei szalonka (Scolopax rusticola) teríték monitoring eredményei 2013-ban Magyarországon

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 289-300. old.

Szerzők: Faragó Sándor

Report on the waterbird censuses of the Danube River between Gönyű and Szob (River kms 1791-1708) during the period August 2012 and April 2013 (Summary)

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 178. old.

Szerzők: Faragó Sándor

Results of Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring in the season 2013/2014

Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 66-67. old.

Szerzők: Faragó Sándor



Report on the waterbird censuses of the Danube River between Gönyű and Szob (River kms 1791-1708) during the period August 2013 and April 2014 (Summary)  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 185. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 Investigations on Waterfowl assemblages of the Sites of Hungarian Waterfowl Monitoring - I. Characteristics of Waterfowl Assemblage (Summary)  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 166-167. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 A bütykös hattyú (Cygnus olor) állományeloszlásának tér-idő mintázata a vonulási és telelési időszakban = Time-space pattern of distribution of Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) population in migrating and wintering period  
 Szélkiáltó, 2014. 16. sz. 27. old.  
 Teljes szöveg: mmesopron.freeweb.hu/szelkialto/magyar/szelkialto\_h.html  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 A magyar vízivad monitoring eredményei a 2013/2014-es idényben  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 55-288. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 Results of Geese Monitoring in Hungary in the season 2013/2014 (Summary)  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 11. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 Vízivad közösségvizsgálatok a Magyar Vízivad Monitoring megfigyelési területein - I. A vízivad közösségeinek jellemzői  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 1-165. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor - László Richárd - Bende Attila  
 Results of the Hungarian Woodcock (Scolopax rusticola) BAG Monitoring in 2013 (Summary)  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 25. sz. 301. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 Jelentés a Gönyű - Szob közti Duna-szakasz (1791-1708 fkm) 2013. augusztus - 2014. április időszakának vízimadár felméréseiről  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 179-184. old.  
 Szerzők: Faragó Sándor  
 Jelentés a Gönyű-Szob közti Duna-szakasz (1791-1708 fkm) 2012 augusztus - 2013. április időszakának vízimadár felméréseiről  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 169-177. old.  
 Szerzők: Pellingner Attila - Tatai Sándor  
 Vonuló és telelő vízimadár állományok a Szigetközben (2012/2013 - 2014/2015)  
 Magyar vízivad közlemények, 2015. 26. sz. 235-245. old.

**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)**

☒ Yes

**Nationally**

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› National waterfowl monitoring carried out 8 months a year (August through April) was financed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Internationally**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of financial resources.

**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

› Lack of financial resources.

**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)

> Lack of financial resources.

# 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)**

☒ Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

> Awareness-raising is a long-practised activity in the country:

its elements are partly in the acts on the media, on public education, on environmental protection and nature conservation, in concepts on public health, family policy and youth policy and are applied in connection with our accession to international conventions (Aarhus Convention) on the access to information.

CEPA was incorporated into some sectoral policies (e.g. National Environmental Programme, Vásárhelyi plan, National River Basin Management Plan under the Water Framework Directive) aiming at raising awareness of natural values and services and integrating their protection.

“Forest school network”: educational institutions that provide nature conservation training and education.

Visitor centres operate in the territory of each national park directorate.

No special support for biodiversity awareness raising but the theme is included into environmental education programmes and activities supported by the government and local governments and main organisers are visitor centres of national parks, NGOs, schools.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

☒ No

**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

> Lack of capacity

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

☒ There is very close cooperation

**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

> Lack of capacity.

**60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of capacity.

**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)**

☒ Yes

61.1 Has this funding or support been on the national or international level?

Please provide details in the corresponding box below

☒ National Level Funding and Support

› EU co-financing sources have been allocated for the support of, for example, the establishment of visitor centres (including at wetlands), nature trails etc.

61.2 Has your country provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009 – 2017 (Resolution 5.5)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of capacity

**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

› Lack of funding does not make it feasible.

**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

› lack of capacity

# 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

☒ Yes

Please list all non-contracting parties, which were approached, and describe each case, including achieved progress

› The Russian Federation was approached with this suggestion in 2017 during bilateral, ministry level consultations. However, there was no success, unfortunately.

### **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

› Hungary participated in an international LIFE project to save the European population of Anser erythropus; Hungary also participated in the Danube Parks project. Hungary has finalised its network of Special Protection Areas (EU scheme). Hungary participates in IWC. Hungary participated in a project to fit individuals of Anser fabalis and Anser albifrons with radio telemetry. Several INTERREG habitat restoration projects were also undertaken in transboundary wetlands that serve the goals of AEWA.

### **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)**

☒ Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

› National coordination takes place for numerous things covered by AEWA (for example drafting of legislation on waterbird hunting) even though this coordination is not taking place specifically for AEWA.

### **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)**

☒ Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

› Hungary has four transboundary Ramsar sites: Lake Fertő/Neusiedl with Austria, Ipoly/Ipel, Baradla Cave system and Upper Tisza Ramsar sites with Slovakia (see site descriptions at: <http://www.ramsar.org/sites-countries/the-ramsar-sites>) The transboundary Mura-Dráva-Duna Biosphere Reserve was established with Croatia in 2013.

### **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

› Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit is responsible for both AEWA and CBD.

### **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

› The NBSAP contains, for example, among its goal "15.1 Protection of surface and sub-surface waters on land, pursuant to the Water Directive Framework.", "15.3 Preventing the deterioration of the state of surface and sub-surface waters so that the communities of creatures living in waters and land creatures depending on water can adequately react to external loads.", and "By 2020, creating healthy water ecosystems that can offer adequate services for the system, biodiversity, and well-being."

## 69.2 Other strategic planning processes

☒ Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

› National Nature Conservation Master Plan (An annex of the National Environmental Programme).

Please provide details

› Among a number of other tasks laid down by the "National Nature Conservation Master Plan", the following "main line of actions" specifically refers to AEWA: Implementation of the tasks defined in the species protection plans approved by the AEWA in relation to Hungary and preservation of major water world habitats. Continuation of the ban on the use of lead shots in wet habitats."

## **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

› A significant number of wetland restoration projects have been carried out and are being run from EU financing. The justification of these projects includes the CBD and EU-level undertaking to restore degraded habitats by 2020 (SDG Goal 15).

## **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?**

› Increased harmonisation of reporting obligations would help our work.

## **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

› Lack of funding opportunities.

## **73. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding opportunities.

## **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?**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of capacity.

**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.**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of financing.

**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

› Lack of capacity.

**74.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?**

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of capacity.

**74.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?**

☒ Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and acquired benefits

› GEF funding has been used for a wetland restoration project by the Danube-Drava NP Directorate, in the early 2000s, but no other project is known since.

## 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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of capacity

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

› Boros, Ecsedi, Oláh (ed) (2013): Ecology and management of soda pans in the Carpathian Basin. Hortobágy Environmental Association, Balmazújváros.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

☒ Planned

Please provide details

› The 2nd National Climate Change Strategy identifies among the short-term actions that climate change vulnerability analyses should be carried out for the most important habitat types and their key species.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and 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

› The 2nd National Climate Change Strategy identifies among the short-term actions that the water retaining ability of wetlands should be restored and possibly water supply opportunities should be elaborated. Water reservoirs along the Tisza River should be operated taking into consideration ecological aspects. Climate change vulnerability analyses should be carried out for the most important habitat types and their key species.

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

› Lack of capacity

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 capacity



## **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

> From the animal health point of view, the online reporting system of the EU and the OIE represent a sufficient and detailed database.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> No further guidance or information is required.

## **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**

> 28.06.2018.