

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

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

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

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

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

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Switzerland

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

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

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

> None

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)

Name and title of the head of institution

> Marc Chardonens, Director

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> www.bafu.admin.ch/index.html?lang=en

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN; Wildlife and forest biodiversity Section

Mailing address - Street and number

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
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Affiliation (institution, department)
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Mailing address - Street and number
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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
> Sabine Herzog, Senior Policy Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)
> Federal Office for the Environment FOEN; Wildlife and forest biodiversity Section

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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.

> Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

Swiss Ornithological Institute, CH-6204 Sempach, Switzerland, <http://www.vogelwarte.ch>

BirdLife Switzerland; P.O. Box, Wiedingstr. 78, CH-8036 Zürich, <http://www.birdlife.ch/en>

Nos Oiseaux, <http://www.nosoiseaux.ch/>

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:

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.

> This species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> This species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

The possession of a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence.

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.

> Protection of this species in the federal hunting legislation was targeted at site protection as this approach was judged to be more important generally than protecting all species that are very rare visitors. The species is, however, protected in several cantons.

Taking of eggs is prohibited. Article 18 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds installs, in the case of an infringement, a fine up to CHF 20'000.-.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Portrait](#) - Long-tailed Duck

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17d).

Velvet Scoter / Melanitta fusca / Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe / 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.

> Protection of this species in the federal hunting legislation was targeted at site protection as this approach was judged to be more important generally than protecting all species that are very rare visitors. The species is, however, protected in several cantons.

Taking of eggs is prohibited. Article 18 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds installs, in the case of an infringement, a fine up to CHF 20'000.-.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Portrait - Velvet Scoter

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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

Yes

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penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17d).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected

against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 3bis of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

Article 17 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 3bis of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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.

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any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Baillon's Crake / *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.

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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

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> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

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Yes

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

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Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any

readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site

location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Black-crowned Night-heron / *Nycticorax nycticorax* / nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, SW 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / *purpurea*, West Europe & West 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act

on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Scandinavia/probably West 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Article 17 of the Act prohibits the taking of birds and eggs of protected species and installs, in the case of an infringement, a prison sentence of not more than one year or to a fine.

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.

> Article 7 para 4 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0)

stipulates that cantonal authorities shall ensure that wildlife mammals and birds are adequately protected against disturbances. The implementation of this prescription varies between cantons and depends from site location.

Further, art. 18 of the Act introduces a penal provision against the disregard of measures to protect animals from disturbance.

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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 is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

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

No

Please explain.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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:

Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus* / North-west Mainland Europe / 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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 species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> Taking is prohibited.

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

> Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima* / *mollissima*, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands / Column B / Category 2c 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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2006-2016 is: 0.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2006-2016 is: 0.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Common Shelduck / Tadorna tadorna / North-west Europe / 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must

presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 5 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 5 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 5 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is: 71-180 p.a.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is: 71-180 p.a.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is: 124-250 p.a.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is: 0

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

Please 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / North-west Europe / 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 closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is:

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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Yes

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and

Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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

> The closed season for this species lasts from 1 February to 31 August (art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> According to the Federal Hunting Statistics, the number of individuals taken during the period 2009-2016 is: 390-678 p.a.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[La statistique de chasse suisse](#) - La statistique fédérale de chasse contient des données détaillées sur la faune sauvage en Suisse.

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

> The taking of birds during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds is prohibited according to art. 5, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds.

The modes of taking are regulated, in line with the AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds.

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Red-throated Loon / Gavia stellata / 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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

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Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia* / ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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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

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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

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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

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Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Western Europe & North-west Africa (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

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Common Ringed Plover / Charadrius hiaticula / hiaticula, Northern Europe/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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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.

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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

Yes

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

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Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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Yes

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Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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Yes

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

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Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

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

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Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

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Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla* / *tridactyla*, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic / 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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Please 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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

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The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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Yes

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The trade in protected species of birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs requires a Federal licence (art. 9, Federal Act

on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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Yes

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

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Further, the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds includes a penal provision stipulating that any person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or by a financial penalty who intentionally and without authorization acquires, receives as a gift or pledge, takes into his custody, conceals, sells or helps to sell live or dead animals or their products, which he knows or must presume to have been obtained by a criminal act (art. 17).

Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybrida* / hybrida, Western Europe & North-west Africa (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 protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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Yes

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

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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

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3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected throughout the entire country according to article 7 of the Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0).

Whoever wants to keep a protected species requires a cantonal licence (art. 10, Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

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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.

> Prohibited modes of taking are listed in article 2 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild mammals and Birds (1988, SR 922.01)

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.

- No

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.

- Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

- No

Please describe how your current national legislation is compatible with the advice provided in the Guidance.

> The national legislation was reviewed for the following species, according to the guidance (Res. 6.7):
Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Column A; W Europe-NW Africa pop. overlaps with C & E Europe-Black Sea- E Mediterranean pop.)

Anas clypeata (Column B; NWC Europe pop. overlaps with Black Sea-Mediterranean-W Africa pop.)

Aythya fuligula (Column B; NW Europe pop. Overlaps with C Europe-Black Sea-Mediterranean pop.)

Anas acuta (Column C; NW Europe pop. Overlaps with Black Sea-Mediterranean-W Africa pop. For non-breeding season)

The legislation provides adequate measures in accordance with AEWA obligations.

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.

> Used to review adequacy of national legislation

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

> The federal hunting law prohibits the taking of birds listed in Column A of Table 1.

Seven bird species listed in Column B of Table 1 are hunted in Switzerland (i.e. *Anas penelope*, *A. acuta*, *A. clypeata*, *A. querquedula*, *A. strepera*, *Melanitta fusca* and *M. nigra*). However, the taking of these bird species is regulated according to paragraph 2.1.2 of the Action Plan by the Swiss hunting legislation.

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.

> A national plan is in place since 2000 within the framework of the "Swiss species recovery programme for birds". In 2017, an updated version of the plan was released.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National plan *Crex crex*](#)

[Programme de conservation du Rôle des genêts](#)

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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 an irregular visitor to Switzerland with less than 10 records per year. Therefore, the species does not qualify for a national plan but is protected throughout the entire country.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Great Snipe](#) - Portrait, population, distribution, numbers and facts

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> -

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Ferruginous Duck is a regular, rare migrant and winter visitor, extremely rare breeder. The species does not qualify for a national plan but is protected throughout the entire country.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ferruginous Duck](#) - Portrait, population, distribution, numbers and facts

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> -

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

No NP, but actions implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[White-headed Duck](#) - Portrait, population, distribution, numbers and facts

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The White-headed Duck is classified as "vagrant" with less than 5 records a year. Therefore, the species does not qualify for a national plan but is protected throughout the entire country.

The implementation of the Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis* control/eradication programme contributes to the conservation of the White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* (see question 22).

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> -

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

Switzerland

Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos*

National Single Species Action Plan for Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> See attachment

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Plan d'action Chevalier guignette Suisse](#)

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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Wiedmer E. (2002): Analysis of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines with reference to Swiss legislation on the protection of nature, species, habitats and designated sites; Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL, working paper - no binding force)

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.2. Single Species Action Plans

> -

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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Wiedmer E. (2002): Analysis of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines with reference to Swiss legislation on the protection of nature, species, habitats and designated sites; Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL, working paper - no binding force).

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 project for waterbird is occurring or is planned in Switzerland.

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

> Legal prerequisite: Federal authorities may, with the approval of the cantons concerned, approve the re-establishment of protected species or species once native in Switzerland (art. 8 of the Ordinance on Hunting and the Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds).

The Swiss Species Conservation Plan, however, specifies that re-establishments and resettlement should only be considered as an exception. Rules based on the relevant IUCN guidelines are established for this purpose.

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)

Yes

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

White Stork / Ciconia ciconia

Projects for White Stork / Ciconia ciconia

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> The development of the White Stork population in Switzerland is very well documented since a hundred years. The native population became extinct in Switzerland in 1950 after a rapid decline since the 1900s (140 breeding pairs). Thanks to the White Stork reintroduction project, launched in 1948 by Max Bloesch, the number of breeding pairs has continuously increased to reach 269 pairs in 2010. In 1972-76, the White Stork occupied 9 atlas squares and only two of them were abandoned during the 1993-96 survey, while 34 more squares were colonized. The entire original breeding range on the Plateau, below 600 m altitude, is now occupied.

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Programme implemented prior to the adoption of the AEWA.

18. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation

purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

> No translocation project implemented or planned.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.4. Re-establishments

> No re-establishment project for waterbird is occurring or is planned in Switzerland.

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.

> A general duty of care is specified by the Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment (1983, RS 814.01; USG Art. 1 and 29a) and also by the Release Ordinance (2008, RS 814.911 FrSV Art. 1).

Releases of alien animal and plant species are regulated by the Nature and Cultural Heritage Protection Act (1966, RS 451). Article 23 states: "The establishment of animals and plants of species, subspecies and breeds not native to the country or site is subject to approval by the Federal Council."

The management of - among others - non-native bird species is regulated by the Hunting Ordinance (1988, SR 922.01, JSV). Art. 8 of the ordinance prohibits the release of the following waterbird species: *Alopecurus aegyptiacus*, *Oxyura jamaicensis*, *Branta canadensis* and *Cygnus atratus*.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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.

> A general duty of care is specified by the Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment (1983, RS 814.01, USG Art. 1 and 29a) and also by the Release Ordinance (2008, RS 814.911, FrSV Art. 1).

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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)?

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> Waterbirds and obligations under the AEWA are included in the NAPIS (see attachment).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Stratégie de la Suisse relative aux espèces exotiques envahissantes](#)

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

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

Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

Control or eradication programme developed, but not being implemented properly or at all

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Plan d'action au sujet de l'Erismature rousse](#)

Please explain the reasons

> The control and eradication programme was developed based on recommendations by Species Action Plan for White-headed Duck and contributes to the conservation of this species (see question 9).

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> The development of programmes is part of the process established by the NAPIS.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> -

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

> See NAPIS

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

> To date, 10 reserves for waterbirds and migrants of international importance and 25 reserves of national importance have been designated and are protected by virtue of the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (1991, SR 922.32).

Revision of the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance: Federal Council enacted, as of 15 July 2015, the revised Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory Birds of International and National Importance (1991, SR 922.32). The revised ordinance adds 560 hectares to existing protected areas for waterbirds and migratory birds and strengthens the legal safeguards on 1000 hectares in existing sites. This is an important step forward in the creation of an ecological infrastructure, the second objective of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy.

These sites are based on the national inventories of sites of international importance (Marti & Schifferli 1986) and national importance (Schifferli and Kestenholz 1995). Not all of these sites are protected through the ordinance.

Marti, C. & L. Schifferli (1987): Inventar der Schweizer Wasservogelgebiete von internationaler Bedeutung - Erste Revision 1986. Ornithol.Beob. 84: 11-47.

Schifferli, L. & M. Kestenholz (1995): Inventar der Schweizer Wasservogelgebiete von nationaler Bedeutung als Brut-, Rast- und Überwinterungsgebiete - Revision 1995. Ornithol.Beob. 92: 413-433.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Water & migrant bird reserves](#) - Map displaying the reserves for waterbirds and migratory birds

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> The AEWA guidelines did not exist when the inventories were established.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Habitat Inventories

> -

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> E.g. ways and means to support climate-sensitive habitats and selected animal and plant species in adapting to the changing climate conditions were assessed in three case study areas in the canton Aargau (see link below).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Projet pilote adaptation aux changements climatiques «Biodiversité dans le canton d'Argovie : adaptation aux changements climatiques» - La biodiversité est fortement affectée par les changements climatiques. Dans trois régions du canton d'Argovie, on a étudié les moyens d'aider les milieux naturels sensibles au climat et une sélection d'espèces animales et végétales à s'adapter aux changements des conditions climatiques.

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The implications of climate change for protected areas are currently dealt with in the framework of establishing a national ecological infrastructure.

28. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

> 10

Total area (ha)

> 10082

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 10

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 10082

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

> 10

Area (in ha)

> 10082

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 25

Total area (ha)

> 12688

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 25

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 25

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

Number of sites

> 25

Area (in ha)

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)

> -

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

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> By 2040, Switzerland must have a functioning ecological infrastructure in both rural and urban areas, on the Plateau, in the Jura and in the Alps. The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan describes some of the measures and timetable needed to this end, firstly to fill certain gaps in the system of protected areas and to enhance their value. On the other hand, networking areas must be completed and made permanent throughout the territory.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> As part of the process leading a functional ecological infrastructure by 2040 (see above).

30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> The overall objective of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is: "Biodiversity is rich and has the capacity to react to change. Biodiversity and its ecosystem services are conserved in the long term".

The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan describes the measures and timetable needed to establish, by 20140, a functional ecological infrastructure in both rural and urban areas, on the Plateau, in the Jura and in the Alps.

31. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> Information source for species ranges and population boundaries

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

> All AEWA species allowed for hunting are covered

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

The whole territory of your country

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

All harvesting activities

Field for additional information (optional)

> Hunting is being monitored nation-wide. Harvest data for all species allowed for hunting can be found in the federal hunting statistics, which are published each year.

The taking of waterbirds is strongly restricted due to the protection of the most important waterbird areas and through the limited hunting period. Numbers of birds shot by hunters where hunting is allowed are in general relatively low, however, disturbances due to hunting activities can be an important negative factor.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Statistique fédérale de la chasse - La statistique fédérale de la chasse contient des données sur la chasse, les effectifs ou le gibier péri des différentes espèces pouvant être chassées en Suisse. Cette base de données indique aussi le nombre de personnes autorisées à chasser ou les dégâts causés par le gibier. Les données, qui ont été saisies par les cantons, remontent parfois à 1933.

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?

> Lead shot use in wetlands was banned in 1998 by the Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (Art. 2.1(h)). The 2012 revision of the ordinance bans lead shot for hunting of waterbirds in general.

What legislation is in place?

> Ordinance on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (Art. 2.1(h))

Who enforces this legislation?

> Cantonal authorities

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

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

> Not a priority in this triennium

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.

> Not a priority in this triennium.

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

> Hunters undergo a formal education and examination.
In general illegal taking of waterbirds is not a major problem in Switzerland.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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)

Other (please specify)

> The Federal Act on Hunting and Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (1986, SR 922.0) targets the conservation of game and its habitats. The act enumerates the species of waterbirds protected at national level, those that may be hunted and defines periods closed for hunting.

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

> Wiedmer E. (2002): Analysis of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines with reference to Swiss legislation on the protection of nature, species, habitats and designated sites; Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Hunting

> -

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.

> Not a priority in this triennium

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Switzerland has an effective EIA legislation, however, no provisions on SEA.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

> -

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> The steps taken follow the prescription of the Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage. The steps are introduced by the implementation aid attached.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Reconstitution et remplacement en protection de la nature et du paysage](#) - Implementation aid

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

41. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> The EIA legislation entered into force prior to the publication of the AEWA guidelines.

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?

No

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

> Collaboration of stakeholders takes predominantly place in terms of impacts of powerlines on birds related to electrocution. This issue is of importance regarding larger birds such as the White Stork or various birds of prey. Regarding waterbirds in general, the risks and impacts from collisions with powerlines that span watercourses is higher than related to electrocution.

Collaboration among stakeholders include the publication recommendations for the construction of bird-safe power lines (2007) by the Association of Swiss Electrical Companies (AES) in collaboration with the Swiss Federal Inspectorate for Heavy Current Installations ESTI, the Swiss Association for the Protection of Birds ASPO/BirdLife Switzerland, the Swiss Ornithological Station Sempach and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment (FOEN). An updated version was published in 2009 (see link below).

Further, in 2016 the Federal office of transport issued a directive on "Bird protection on catenary system (railway contact and feeder lines)" (Protection des oiseaux sur les installations de la ligne de contact - see link below).

There is no systematic monitoring of the impacts of powerlines on birds in place.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Protection des oiseaux sur les lignes aériennes à courant fort](#)

[Protection des oiseaux sur les installations de la ligne de contact](#)

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> The guidance attached to question 42.1 stipulates that:

Areas of importance for avifauna, habitats of particularly protected species and the vicinity of nesting sites of

particularly endangered species should be avoided.

Areas of particular importance for bird life are in principle listed in federal bird protection inventories (www.ecogis.admin.ch). If it is not possible to avoid such areas on a large scale, the option of cabling should be considered.

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.

> In addition to the legal prescriptions governing EIA, Switzerland established the "environmental protection organisations' collective right of appeal" as an instrument promoting the implementation of environmental legislation.

Art. 12 of the Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (NCHA) grants the right to appeal to non-profit organisations, active throughout Switzerland since at least ten years and concerned with nature protection, cultural heritage protection, monument preservation or related objectives. Similar provisions exist for the planning, construction or modification of installations for which an environmental impact assessment is required (art 55, USG). This right of appeal is applicable only in clearly defined areas, and only to projects subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and to federal projects.

42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

> The Electricity Transmission Lines sectoral plan is an overlying federal government planning and co-ordination instrument for the expansion and further development of the high-voltage (220 to 380 kV) transmission lines for general electricity supply, and the 132 kV transmission lines of Swiss Federal Railways for the operation of its network. The Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) is responsible for this sectoral plan in co-operation with the Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE). In future, most of the new medium- and low-voltage lines (with voltage lower than 110 kV) will be generally built as cable lines.

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.

> See question 42.2 and additional information provided in response to question 42.3.

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

> Included in the recommendations attached to question 42.1

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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> The risk of electrocution is particularly high for large bird species. In the white stork and the Eurasian eagle-owl, electrocution is one of the most common known causes of mortality.

For Eurasian eagle-owls and white storks, 12 priority regions were identified for assessing the possibilities of technical rehabilitation of mean voltage power poles and dangerous railway contact lines. In these regions, the respective power poles and railway contact lines should be checked in terms of safety for birds, and dangerous poles and/or railway contact lines should be made safe for use by birds. The technical rehabilitation measures have been updated and provide the basis for the implementation of measures (see question 42.3). The implementation has to be done in collaboration with different partners, in particular with the Association of Swiss Power Companies VSE, electrical grid operators, the Federal Inspectorate for Heavy Current Installations ESTI, the Federal Office of Transport FOT, railway operators and the Federal Office for the

Environment FOEN.

42.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Partially

Please provide details.

> The progress in modifying dangerous powerlines, railway poles and contact lines causing high levels of injury/mortality in birds is limited in Switzerland due to weak legal bases. To improve the situation, two pilot projects entitled "Avoiding the electrocution of birds throughout Switzerland" and "Safe medium-voltage railway poles" were launched within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan Swiss Biodiversity Strategy (projects A4.1 and A8.1 - see link below).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Action Plan Swiss Biodiversity Strategy - The Action Plan includes the projects "Avoiding the electrocution of birds throughout Switzerland" (Pilot project A4.1) and "Safe medium-voltage railway poles" (pilot project A8.1)

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

No

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

> There is no regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of powerlines so far. However, the projects "Avoiding the electrocution of birds throughout Switzerland" as well as "Safe medium-voltage railway poles" aim at developing an information base for the targeted remediation of medium voltage power poles and railway poles/contact lines that pose an objective risk to birds. Under the auspices of the Federal Office for the Environment, potentially hazardous medium voltage power poles/railway poles and contact lines will be identified, and the network/railway operators will be notified about their location. In addition to the technical specifications of the lines, the criteria for the risk assessment will include their location within an area where endangered birds arise.

An assessment of the effectiveness of this project will be conducted by the Federal Office for the Environment and the Swiss Ornithological Institute.

42.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

No

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

> First measures were taken in the past years in some priority regions (for example in the Engadin region in the eastern Swiss Alps). In this region, the number of electrocuted birds is decreased. In other regions the rehabilitation of dangerous power poles and railway poles and contact lines advances very slow. However, the projects "Avoiding the electrocution of birds throughout Switzerland" and "Safe medium-voltage railway poles" aim at developing an information base for the targeted remediation of medium voltage power poles and railway poles and contact lines that pose an objective risk to birds. Under the auspices of the Federal Office for the Environment, potentially hazardous medium voltage power poles as well as railway poles and contact lines will be identified, and the network or railway operators will be notified about their location. In addition to the technical specifications of the lines, the criteria for the risk assessment will include their location within an area where endangered birds arise.

An assessment of the effectiveness of this project will be conducted by the Federal Office for the Environment and the Swiss Ornithological Institute.

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> See pilot projects "Avoiding the electrocution of birds throughout Switzerland" as well as "Safe medium-voltage railway poles" included in the "Action Plan Swiss Biodiversity Strategy".

43. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> -

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

> At its meeting on 28 June 2017, the Federal Council adopted the Wind Energy Concept. This document sets out how the federal government's interests are to be taken into account in the planning of wind power installations and indicates areas that are likely to offer wind energy exploitation potential. This provides planning authorities and project promoters with decision-making and planning support.

On behalf of the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, the Swiss Ornithological Institute produces national maps of potential conflicts between wind energy and birds in Switzerland. These maps give planners an overview of important sites for breeding, wintering and migratory species potentially threatened by wind turbines.

The sites protected under the Ordinance on Waterbirds and Migratory

Birds of International and National Importance (1991, SR 922.32) are excluded from wind energy use.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Office fédéral du développement territorial \(ARE\) - Conception énergie éolienne](#)

[Carte suisse des conflits potentiels entre l'énergie éolienne et les oiseaux - une aide à la décision pour la planification des projets éoliens](#)

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.

> -

44.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

No

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

> -

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Article 6 of the Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage stipulates that the inclusion of a site of national importance in a federal inventory indicates that it particularly deserves to be preserved undiminished, or in any case to be managed with the greatest possible care, including the application of restoration or appropriate replacement measures.

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> This measure is currently being discussed in Switzerland. In order to define measures that can be integrated into the authorisation procedures for wind power projects, the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) commissioned a study implemented using quantitative radar measurements to better understand the relationship between the number of birds theoretically exposed to collisions and the number of birds which effectively collide.

The study conducted by the Swiss Ornithological Institute is available in German with a summary in English and French.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Vogelzugintensität und Anzahl Kollisionsopfer an Windenergieanlagen am Standort Le Peuchapatte \(JU\)](#) - Study on the relationship between the number of birds theoretically exposed to collisions with wind turbines and the number of birds which effectively collide

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

> According to the precautionary principle, the focus is on defining measures that can be integrated into the authorisation procedures for wind power projects to avoid bird mortality from the start.

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

Please provide details

> See also above: [Vogelzugintensität und Anzahl Kollisionsopfer an Windenergieanlagen am Standort Le Peuchapatte \(JU\)](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Vergleich der internationalen Regelungen zum Schutz der Fledermäuse und Zugvögel vor Windenergieanlagen](#)

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?

> The Biomass Strategy that was elaborated by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE, Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG, Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE and the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN reflects the principle of sustainable development. The Biomass Strategy recognises the importance of biomass as a fundamental resource sustaining livelihood in terms of food, feed, raw material and energy. Amongst others, the strategy stipulates that domestic biomass production contributes to securing a high degree of supply, that the surfaces of arable land necessary for biomass production - especially in terms of food and feed - shall not diminish, and that the production of biomass should contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Stratégie relative à la production, la transformation et l'utilisation de biomasse en Suisse](#)

44.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Strategic goal 7.1.7 of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy addresses renewable energies and states that minimizing the impairment of biodiversity shall be addressed in planning processes for energy generation.

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?

> Swiss process established prior to adoption of Res 6.11

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

Yes

Please provide details

> By-catch may occur, however, the extend of the issue/impacts is unknown.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all waterbird species are covered by monitoring schemes that yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.

Please provide details.

> The Swiss Ornithological Institute implements the following monitoring programmes for breeding birds:

- Monitoring common breeding birds: Since 1999, the populations of about 150 breeding bird species are surveyed in 267 1-km squares laid out as a representative grid across all of Switzerland.

- Monitoring breeding birds in wetlands: The wetland breeding bird monitoring complements other monitoring projects such as the monitoring programme of common breeding birds and produces estimates of population trends for species not surveyed in a satisfactory manner in these general-purpose schemes.

- Monitoring Selected Species: The programme monitors population trends and distribution in Switzerland of colony-nesting species, rare species, or species originally held in captivity.

- Monitoring rare breeding and visiting birds: The Information service of the Swiss Ornithological Institute receives about 400,000 chance observations every year from volunteer birdwatchers all over Switzerland. For many species this provides reliable information on their spatial and temporal patterns of occurrence as well as on population trends.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Monitoring - Monitoring programmes of the Swiss Ornithological Institute: Introduction to the programmes and relevant publications

Covering the passage period

Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.

Please provide details.

> Observing migrating birds and researching migration has a long tradition among Swiss amateurs and for the Swiss Ornithological Institute. The institutes' aim is to document migration, identify changes and make data available to support conservation efforts. To achieve this, various sections, ringing teams and working groups are involved in projects that are often long-term. Birds that are either stopping over or that are in active migration make up about 45 % of all records made by volunteers on ornitho.ch and entered into the Institute's ID/varia database. Thanks to these efforts, migration and the occurrence of migrant visitors in Switzerland are better documented than ever before.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.

Please provide details.

> Monitoring wintering waterbirds: Since 1967 waterbirds are counted throughout Europe and in adjacent regions. This international waterbird census is coordinated by Wetlands International. The waterbird census is an important tool to estimate population size and trends of birds and to identify important wintering sites.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Monitoring wintering waterbirds - Aims, approach and results from the monitoring programme

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) is carrying out a programme called "Biodiversity Monitoring in Switzerland" (BDM).

The Swiss Ornithological Institute and the Société romande pour l'étude et la protection des oiseaux "Nos Oiseaux" have a co-ordinated national monitoring scheme. Together with ornithological societies and a few hundred voluntary ornithologists, it carries out the mid winter waterbird census in co-ordination with Wetlands International. The results are published in "Nos Oiseaux" and in "Der Ornithologische Beobachter".

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)

Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> Anglophone African Contracting Parties (within the framework of the Implementation of the AEWA African Initiative)

Please provide details

> Switzerland supported a workshop on the management of waterbird data to AEWA Anglophone African Contracting Parties

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

> Wiedmer E. (2002): Analysis of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines with reference to Swiss legislation on the protection of nature, species, habitats and designated sites; Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)

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

> See link below

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Projects by the Swiss Ornithological Institute](#) - Overview of projects including references to publications

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)

> The Swiss Ornithological Institute is particularly dedicated to research and monitoring in the field of wetlands, waterbirds and bird migration.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Publication-database of the Swiss Ornithological Institute](#) - Publication-database of the Swiss Ornithological Institute

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

> The Swiss Ornithological Institute and the Société romande pour l'étude et la protection des oiseaux "Nos Oiseaux" carries out the mid winter waterbird census in co-ordination with Wetlands International.

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Switzerland provides support to Wetlands International for the International Waterbird Census IWC with a specific focus on the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (AEWMP).

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

Yes

Please provide details

> Switzerland provides support to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (AEWMP) through its contributions to Wetlands International.

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)

> Not a priority issue

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6. Research and Monitoring

> -

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)

Other

Please explain

> There are no training or development programmes specific to the AEWA Action Plan. Training and awareness programmes in general nature conservation is taken care of by NGOs. NGOs regularly campaign for the conservation of wetlands and the protection of waterbirds.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> In the framework of ongoing collaboration with federal and cantonal authorities, as well as the scientific community and NGOs.

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

They are the same person

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

High

Please provide details

> The training programmes are targeted towards personnel engaged in protected area and wildlife management in general and address, among others, the implementation of the AEWA.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

No

Please explain the reasons

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

No

Please explain the reasons

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

No

Please explain the reasons

> Public awareness activities are primarily conducted at the level of wetland conservation or waterfowl in general.

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> Switzerland celebrates the "Festival for Nature" since 2016. The festival takes place during a weekend in May and offers over 700 (free of charge) activities related to nature and biodiversity, including activities related to migratory birds and/or waterbirds.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Fête de la Nature](#) - The festivals' programme offers several hundred activities in the field of nature and biodiversity during a weekend in the month of May

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

International Funding and Support (through the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat)

> E.g. through Switzerland's support of the African Initiative, the translation of the AEWA Text into Portuguese to promote accession of Lusophone African Countries to AEWA and the support of a promotion workshop in Cameroon.

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)?

Yes

Please indicate which priority activities your country has provided funding or support to (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop for CEPA

National CEPA Training (follow-up to ToT, conducted by the people who attended the Regional ToT Workshop for CEPA)

Field for additional information (optional)

> Through Switzerland's support to the African Initiative.

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

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

> -

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

> Switzerland supported the organisation of promotional workshops for Cameroon.

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

> 2010:

5th edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report

2011:

4-month project to develop Guidelines, a reporting structure and evaluation criteria for the re-establishment of AEWA waterbird species, which includes following activities:

- Development of Guidelines for re-establishment specific to waterbird species adapted from the broader IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions (1995)

- Development of a reporting structure and standard set of evaluation criteria

- Translation of final Guidelines into French

- Printing of final Guidelines in English and French

1-year project to develop an International Single Species Action Plan for the Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*), containing the following activities:

-3-day stakeholder consultation workshop in Tanzania bringing to national and international experts from the key range states,

-Drafting of the International Single Species Action Plan for the Shoebill.

1-year AEWA Small Grants Fund project in Gambia on "strengthening monitoring of breeding colonies of waterbirds on Bijol Islands"

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

> Consultations among focal points on a regular basis.

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

> Twinning schemes between sites were considered regarding Ramsar sites.

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

> Same authority

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

> Switzerland's biodiversity strategy is conceived as an overarching instrument addressing all levels of biodiversity including waterbirds.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> e.g. national priority species for conservation

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 NOT promoted

Please explain the reasons

> Not a priority for the past triennium

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)

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds provided to the SGF

> See answer to question 61

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> E.g. preparatory work for the 6th session of the meeting of the Parties to AEWA, which includes the organization of a preparatory workshop in Africa and an analysis of the national reports including support of the participation of developing countries to the 6th session of the meeting of the Parties to AEWA.
See also question 61

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> The answers to questions 61 and 73

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.

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> See answers to question 61 and 73

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?

Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

> See answers to question 61 and 73

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

> -

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

> -

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Climate and available habitats are the most important factors determining the distribution and abundance of birds in Switzerland. We are already starting to see initial effects of climate change on various species. For example, short-distance migrants often return early from their wintering grounds in spring, and mountain dwellers are retreating to higher altitudes. For some species, forecasts predict major changes in the decades to come. Detecting changes in distribution and population size early is important in order to recognize when a species is at risk. Several of the Ornithological Institute's projects are devoted to this issue.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Effects of climate change on birds in Switzerland](#)

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

> In response to its "Adaptation to climate change" strategy, Switzerland has launched a pilot programme to initiate innovative and best-practice projects aimed at adapting to climate change in the cantons, regions and municipalities. The pilot projects are implemented with the financial support from the Confederation. The projects are designed to help reduce the climate risks on site, to take advantage of potential opportunities and to increase adaptability.

Regarding key habitats used by waterbird species, the following projects are of relevance:

- Pilot project on adaptation to climate change "Adaptation to climate change in the field of biodiversity in the canton Aargau" (with a special focus on wetlands);
- Pilot Project "Emergency Plan for Water Shortages in the Emerald Region of Upper Aargau";
- Pilot project "Maintaining Water Resources in Wetlands Watershed";
- Pilot project "ACCLAMÉ: Biodiversity restoration in alpine ponds".

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Programme pilote adaptation aux changements climatiques](#) - Information on pilot projects

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species 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

> An assessment was implemented by the Swiss Ornithological Institute (see link below). Further, the Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation foresees a "Risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats".

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Assessing species vulnerability to climate and land use change: the case of the Swiss breeding birds](#). - Abstract of the publication

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

Planned

Please provide details

> As mentioned under c), the Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation foresees a "Risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats".

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).

Planned

Please provide details

> As mentioned under c), the Action Plan on Climate Change adaptation foresees a "Risk assessment and management review for particularly affected (sub-)populations, species and habitats".

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?

> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Climate Change

> -

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

> No particular challenge identified during the last triennium.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> No further guidance or information required.

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

> In 2016, 95 cases of avian influenza were reported in wild birds in November/December in Switzerland. In 2017, the number of cases reported amounted to 8.

Information about the current state of avian influenza in Switzerland, risks and recommended measures is available from the Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Grippe aviaire chez l'animal](#) - Information about the current state of avian influenza in Switzerland

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

> 2018-05-25