

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. General Information

### **Name of reporting Contracting Party**

> Latvia

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

> 01.01.2006

**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.**

> Notification of an EU reservation concerning *Clangula hyemalis*, *Melanitta fusca*, *Mergus serrator* and *Tringa totanus totanus* (Letter dated 15 January 2016)

## 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

> Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Name and title of the head of institution

> Mr Rinalds Muciņš State Secretary

Mailing address - Street and number

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P.O.Box

> No

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City

> Riga

Country

> Latvia

Telephone

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Website

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

Name and title of the NFP

> Mr. Vilnis Bernards, Senior Desk Officer of Species and Habitats Conservation Division

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Nature Protection Department

Mailing address - Street and number

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Website  
> www.varam.gov.lv

### **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)  
> Biota Ltd.

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP  
> No

Affiliation (institution, department)  
> No

Mailing address - Street and number  
> No

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> No

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City  
> No

Country

> No

Telephone

> No

Fax

> No

E-mail

> No

Website

> No

### **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.

> Latvian Ornithological Society

Institute of Biology Laboratory of Ornithology

# 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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / Fennoscandia / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian / Column A / Category 1a 1b 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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Steller's Eider / *Polysticta stelleri* / Western Siberia/North-east Europe / Column A / Category 1a 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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **Smew / *Mergellus albellus* / North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata* / Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)  
Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)  
Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)  
Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **Dunlin / *Calidris alpina / schinzii*, Baltic/SW Europe & NW 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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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.

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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.

> Not included in the list of game species

**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.

> Not included in the list of game species

**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.

> Not included in the list of game species

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Strictly protected species

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe / 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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not included in the game species list

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Taking (hunting) by gun only from 15 September-30 November

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not included in the list of game species

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)  
Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Game species, hunting by gun from second Saturday of August till 14 September (Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays only), from 15 September-30.November dally  
Small game bag

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Strictly protected species

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)  
Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)

Hunting Regulations (2014)

Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)  
Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Red-necked Grebe / Podiceps grisegena / grisegena, North-west 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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Strictly protected species

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not included in the game list

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **Little Crane / 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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Strictly protected species

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Hunting Law (2003)  
Hunting Regulations (2014)  
Small game bag

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / *apricaria*, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / lapponica, Northern Europe/Western 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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c**

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their

return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**Red Knot / *Calidris canutus* / canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

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

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

Yes

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

### **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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

**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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not relevant

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

> Species and Habitats Conservation Law (2000)

#### **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)

Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> Prohibited hunting from motor boats driven ( 0 speed)

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.

> Hunting Law (2003)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 421 "Hunting Regulations"(2014)

Hunting by shotgun is only allowed method

#### **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.

> Limited set of game species. Short hunting seasons. No overlapping population cases for game species

## **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.

> Improvement of nature conservation legislation in accordance with EU requirements and best available information

### **3.2. Species Action and Management Plans**

## **9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)**

### **Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP**

#### **Corncrake / *Crex crex***

##### **National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> maintenance of permanent grasslands  
good farming practice demonstration projects  
species requirements in management of protected areas  
monitoring of grassland birds species  
all key sites designated as Natura 2000 sites  
EIA procedures

Field for additional information (optional)

> <http://www.dvietespaliene.lv/en/LIFE+> project

Project No: LIFE09 NAT/LV/000237

Project title: Restoration of Corncrake habitats in Dviete floodplain Natura 2000 site

Project duration: October 2010 - September 2015

#### **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

> Priority to other species. Key sites covered by Natura 2000

Strictly protected species

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> all key sites included in the Natura 2000  
management of sites  
monitoring of lek sites

#### **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

> Included in the list of strictly protected species. Several reservations only

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> assessment for projects and plans affecting Natura 2000

all potential breeding sites included in Natura 2000

wardening all potential key sites

### **Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus*** **National Plan for Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species. Mainly birds in passage. Strictly protected species

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> all key sites protected by Natura 2000

strictly protected species

enforcement of hunting ban

assessment of projects and plans related to Natura 2000 sites

monitoring

### **Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*** **National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species. Strictly protected species.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> strictly protected species

key sites covered by Natura 2000 sites

grassland conservation and management

hunting ban

### **Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*** **National Plan for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species. Birds in passage only.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> education of hunters on different goose species

ban of lead ammunition use applies to all key sites and main wetlands

rise of identification skill among hunters

game bag monitoring

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species. Strictly protected species.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> all key sites protected by Natura 2000 network

grasslands management

grassland birds monitoring

strictly protected species

### **Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis***

## National Plan for Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> Priority to other species

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> all key sites covered by Natura 2000

assessment of shipping routes and other activities into or near Natura 2000 sites

EIA procedures

species excludes from the game species list

### **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**

#### **Latvia**

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

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

NSSAP in development

Please provide details

> Renewal of Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) species conservation plan (2005)

Hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*) species conservation plan (2017) adopted (species not listed in AEWA)

### **11. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?**

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

> National single Species Action Plan was elaborated in accordance with Ministerial Order No 127 On Species and Habitats Conservation Plans (2015)

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

> Management plan for Hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*) (2017)

Habitat Conservation Plan for habitat- Fenoscandian wooded meadows/wooded pastures (2015)

## **3.3 Emergency Measures**

### **12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)**

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

### **13. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?**

No

### **14. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to

open the link in a new tab.

No

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

> Cabinet of Ministers Order No 283

On the national contingency plan for oil, hazardous or noxious substances pollution incidents at sea (2010)

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures**

> Main part of Latvia territory covered by African swine fever no direct impact to waterbirds

## **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 projects planed

### **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

> Species and Habitats Protection Law (adopted in 2000 by Parliament)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 1165 Order on issuance of permits for taking of non- game species, introduction and reintroduction.(2010).

### **17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)**

No

### **18. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?**

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

No

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

> Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 1165 Order on issuance of permits for taking of non- game species, introduction and reintroduction.(2010).

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

> No planed re-establishment projects

## **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.

> Species and Habitats Protection Law (adopted in 2000 by Parliament)

Animal Protection Law (adopted in 2000 by Parliament)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 1165 Order on issuance of permits for taking of non- game species, introduction and reintroduction.(2010).

Nature Protection Board is responsible institution on issuance of permits and enforcement

Field for additional information (optional)

> No application for introduction during reporting period

### **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.

> Animal Protection Law (adopted in 2000 by Parliament)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations Nr 1033 "On requirement of wild species in zoo and requirement on establishment and registration of zoo" (2010)

Nature Protection Board is responsible on enforcement

Field for additional information (optional)

> 5 registered zoos

**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)?**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Other legislation already in place. Species and Habitats Protection Law (adopted in 2000 by Parliament)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 1165 Order on issuance of permits for taking of non- game species, introduction and reintroduction.(2010).

Field for additional information (optional)

> Participation in NOBANIS. The European Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS) was established as a network between authorities of the region. The network was initiated with funding by the Nordic Council of Ministers. One of the main goals is to provide tools for implementing the precautionary approach against the unintentional dispersal of invasive alien species. It also establishes regional cooperation to aid countries in eradication, control and mitigation of these species.

**22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> No need for eradication programm. Canadian goose included in the list of game species, small population.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No specific eradiction programes for non-native species witch have negative impacts to migratory watwerbirds species. Aquatic reed management in partcular sites (Natura 2000 sits-Lake Engure, Lake Liepaja and Lake Pape) as site management activity

**24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?**

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

No

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

> Prohibition for any introduction in wild set by Species and Habitats Pretecton Law (2000)

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.5. Introductions**

> Stricter legislation. Prohibition of any introduction. EIA procedure.

# 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

> "Important Bird Areas of European Union Importance in Latvia" Compiled by Edmunds Račinskis (2004)

Field for additional information (optional)

> Studies for preparation of progress/implementation report (article 12, Birds Directive) 2008-2012

**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?

> Network of sites of international and national importance was identified before AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds adoption and update

Field for additional information (optional)

> Natura 2000 network

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

> Report under Habitats Directive, Art. 17: Conservation Status of Species & habitats, assessment 2007-2012.

### 4.2. Conservation of Areas

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

**For one or more single sites**

No

Please explain the reason

> No specific assessment on future implications of climate changes. Natura 2000 site monitoring for each site

**For the national protected area network**

No

Please explain the reasons.

> No specific assessment on future implications of climate changes. Natura 2000 site monitoring for each site

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

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

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

### All sites of international importance

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

Total number

> 98

Total area (ha)

> 1087590,4

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 98

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 1087590,4

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

> 98

Area (in ha)

> 1087590,4

Internationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 98

Area (in ha)

> 1087590,4

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

Total number

> 683

Total area (ha)

> 166322

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 682

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 1660322

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

Number of sites

> 682

Area (in ha)

> 1660322

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 682

Area (in ha)

> 1660322

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The concept of the buffer zone is not used. All nationally or internationally important sites are included in Natura 2000 network. Optimisation of strictly protected area borders is used if needed.

### **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)

> Lake Engure Nature Park, Pape Nature Park

## **29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)**

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> All internationally and nationally important sites are covered by Natura 2000 network, no need for such plan

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not relevant

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No strategic plan to maintain or incrise of the ecological network. Implemented Natura 2000 network and ongoing management of Natura 2000 sites

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> For many of important areas under protection management plans are implemented, for several territories management plans are in development.

Several aspects from Guidelines used during site assesment, establishment of protected areas.

## **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

> CSN Tool was accessed, but not really used yet. Good use perspective for future.

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

> Altogether in Latvia there are 682 specially protected nature areas certified by law or regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Specially Protected Nature Territories."

4 national parks. Strict nature reserves are territories untouched by human activities or nearly natural, in which territories unhindered development of natural processes shall be ensured in order to protect and study rare or typical ecosystems and parts thereof. Strict nature reserves shall have zones in which all natural resources are completely excluded from economic and other activities.

1 biosphere reserve. Biosphere reserve are broad territory in which landscapes and ecosystems of

international significance are located. The goal of establishing biosphere reserves is to ensure the preservation of natural diversity and to promote sustainable social and economic development of the territory. 42 nature parks. Nature parks are territories that represent the natural, cultural and historical values of a particular area, and that are suitable for recreation, education and the instruction of society. Organisation of recreation and economic activities in nature parks shall be carried out by ensuring the preservation of the natural, cultural and historical values located in such parks.

9 protected landscape areas. Protected landscape areas are territories remarkable for original and diverse landscapes and special beauty. The goals of such territories are to protect and preserve the cultural environment and landscapes characteristic of Latvia in all their diversity, as well as to ensure the preservation of environment appropriate for recreation of society and for tourism, and use of environment friendly management methods.

261 nature reserves. Nature reserves are nature territories little transformed or transformed in varying degrees by human activities, which territories include habitats of specially protected wild plant and animal species, and specially protected biotopes.

4 strict nature reserves. Strict nature reserves are territories untouched by human activities or nearly natural, in which territories unhindered development of natural processes shall be ensured in order to protect and study rare or typical ecosystems and parts thereof. Strict nature reserves shall have zones in which all natural resources are completely excluded from economic and other activities.

7 marine protected areas. Marine protected areas are locations in the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone or continental shelf of the Republic of Latvia, which are established for the protection of protected biotopes and specially protected species habitat, as well as migratory bird significant feeding and wintering places. microreserves

# 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

> In accordance with Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 421 "Hunting Regulations" (2014). Obligation report to State Forest Service any specimen of game species harvested.

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

The whole territory of your country

> Hunting Regulations for whole country

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

All harvesting activities

> any harvested specimen of any game species should be reported

Field for additional information (optional)

> There is a statutory requirement for hunters to report harvest (game bag) information on the number of waterbirds shot during hunting season to State Forest Service.

Annual monitoring of the game bag is done by State Forest Service.

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

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

> 2004

What legislation is in place?

> The use of lead ammunition is banned for waterbirds hunting in nature reserves by Cabinet of Ministers rules No 415 adopted in 22.07.2004, replaced by rules No 264 in 16.03.2010 and in other areas where ban introduced by particular nature area individual use and management rules .

Who enforces this legislation?

> State Forest Service, Nature Protection Board and State Police

What proportion of the country's territory (or wetlands) is covered by the ban?

> The ban covers all main waterbirds hunting areas .

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

> In all main wetlands lead ammunition prohibition introduced, limited hunting.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> Control by State Forest Service, Nature Protection Board and State Police during hunting. Control on ammunition used by hunters.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

Moderate (more compliance than non-compliance)

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any

published or unpublished references

> Limited offer of lead free ammunition in trade. Hunters still prefer use of lead ammunition.

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

> Control by State Forest Service, Nature Protection Board and State Police. No information or evidence on problem with lead poisoning in waterbirds with need change legal acts.

**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

> No traditions for illegal taking (illegal methods or other forms of birds poaching)

**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)

**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

> Sustainable harvest is general principle for setting of hunting seasons and rules

## 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.

> Topic on lead fishing weights is less discussed and relatively new for anglers community.

**39. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)**

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

> Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (1998)

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 300 "Arrangements for assessing the impact on the special conservation area of European interest (NATURA 2000)" (2011)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Environmental impact assessment is carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the "Law on Environmental Impact Assessment" The Law incorporate legal provisions resulting from the EU Directives 85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC, 92/43/EEC, 2001/42/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/147/EC. Cabinet of Ministers Regulations determine order of EIA procedure. Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 300 "Arrangements for assessing the impact on the special conservation area of European interest (NATURA 2000)"

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Public participation is obligatory part of each EIA process

**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

> Windfarm development projects in Ventspils, Durbe and Rucava Districts

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

> No projects with significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds identified

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> All relevant information on minimization or mitigation of infrastructural development are used

**42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.**

42.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

> Regular consultation between Nature Protection Board and "Latvenergs"AS

42.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Partially

Please provide details.

> Best available information used

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

> EIA procedures for particular power lines projects. Best available information on birds in use.

Need for new scientific information (including Breeding Birds Atlas)

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?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

> No such studies

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

> Natura 2000 network with 98 Special Protection Areas for birds, covering 6 612,61 km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial areas and 4 274,90 km<sup>2</sup> marine areas. EIA procedure for each project with potential negative impact to Natura 2000 network.

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.

> EIA procedures

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

> Constructions to prevent electrocution and collision of White storks. Platforms for nests.

42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Yes

Please provide details

> Annual removal of old stork nests from most populated powerlines

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?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

> No information on such power lines with high level waterbirds mortality

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?

> No regular monitoring or evaluation of birds mortality. Lack of data. High pressure of predators (birds and mammals). No such monitoring in national scale.

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?

> Lack of data. High pressure of predators (birds and mammals). No such monitoring in national scale.

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

No

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

> The Latvenergo AS is state owned. The key environmental principles of Latvenergo Group are laid down in the Environmental Policy. The basic principles in the Environmental Policy describing the environmental philosophy of Latvenergo Group and its attitude toward the environment are as follows:

To reduce pollutant emissions into the environment;

To use natural resources efficiently;

To care for the preservation of biodiversity;

To inform the public and stakeholders regularly and openly about environmental activities;

To act in an environmentally friendly manner and encourage partners and the public to do the same. One of basic principles in Latvenergo AS Environmental Policy-take care and promote the conservation of biological diversity, evaluate and control the Group's impact on the specially protected natural areas, species and habitats. The plans and implements measures aimed at the conservation of biodiversity. The main direction in this area is the white stork protection.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> All relevant information on minimization or mitigation of infrastructural development are used

**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

> Nature Protection Board project "Evaluation of the potential windfarms potential impact on birds and bats"  
Project "Gulf of Riga as potential source of wind energy" (Latvian Fund for Nature)

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.

> EU EIA requirements

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?

> Post-construction monitoring is optional, but in some cases it is carried out as a research project in cooperation with the operator

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

No

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

> No precise mortality data available

**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

> Guidelines for wind energy operations

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.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

> No such cases

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

> Main migration corridors and territories important for wind energy development are mapped

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?

> No significant potential negative impact identified.

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

No

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

> Measures were not included in Environmental Policy Strategy (2009-2015) (in force till 26.03.2014). Particular projects. Nature Protection Board project "Evaluation of the potential windfarms potential impact on birds and bats" EIA procedure.

**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.

Yes

Please provide details

> All available information used for EIA procedures

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Limited fisheries in inland lakes and rivers. By-catch of waterbirds in coastal marine fisheries

**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)**

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> Fishing equipment development, fishing seasonal prohibitions

## Pressures and Responses

### 6. Research and Monitoring

#### 49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

##### Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details.

- > Environmental Monitoring Concept 2009-2012
- State Environment Monitoring Program 2015-2020
- Biological Diversity Subprogram:
- 1) Natura 2000 sites monitoring program;
- 2) Background monitoring program;
- 3) Special monitoring program

##### Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

- > Main internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds covered, but not all of them

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

Partially

Please provide details.

- > Main internationally and nationally important sites for non-breeding /wintering birds covered, but not all of them

Field for additional information (optional)

- > Active volunteers involvement and data exchange [www.putni.lv](http://www.putni.lv) and [www.dabasdati.lv](http://www.dabasdati.lv)

#### 50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

- > Limited funding

#### 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

- > "Birds monitoring" is part of chapter Biological Diversity Monitoring Sub-Programm in State Environmental Monitoring Programm. Methodology of specialize birds monitoring. Natura 2000 sites monitoring methods. Involment of professionals as well as volunteers.

#### 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)

No

Please explain the reasons.

- > Limited funding

#### 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)

> "Birds in Lake Kanieris, dynamics and influence factors" J.Viksne (Laboratory of Ornithology)(2013) ([www.daba.gov.lv](http://www.daba.gov.lv))  
"Priority actions for Ciconia nigra protection in Latvia" (Latvian Ornithological Society) ([www.lob.lv](http://www.lob.lv))  
"Research of Breeding Whooper Swans Cygnus cygnus in Latvia"  
"Moult migration of Latvian Whooper Swans Cygnus cygnus"D.Boiko (Latvian Museum of Nature History) ([www.dabasmuzejs.lv](http://www.dabasmuzejs.lv))  
Magazine "Putni dabā" ("Birds in Nature") issued by Latvian Ornithological Society four times a year.  
Internet portal: [www.putni.lv](http://www.putni.lv)  
Portal [dabasdati.lv](http://dabasdati.lv)  
Study of migration patterns according ringing records.Latvian birds ringing centre a member of EURING ([www.lubi.edu.lv](http://www.lubi.edu.lv))  
Biodiversity Monitoring data ([daba.gov.lv](http://daba.gov.lv))

Field for additional information (optional)

> Research activities in EU Life projects

**54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial resources during last triennium

Field for additional information (optional)

> Wintering waterbirds census in Baltic Sea and Riga Gulf

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

No

Please explain reason

> Luck of financial resources

**56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.**

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

No

Please provide reason(s)

> Relatively small fishing intensity. Limited funding and lack of methodology that would clearly identify the origin of lead

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

> EU Life projects:

Innovative approaches for marine biodiversity monitoring and assessment of conservation status of nature values in the Baltic Sea (Acronym – MARMONI) (2010-2015)<http://marmoni.balticseaportal.net>

Restoration of hydrology of EU importance wetland habitats are carried out from 2011 till 2019 in Kemer National Park NATURA 2000 site (Acronym-HYDROPLAN ) <http://hydroplan.daba.gov.lv>

Restoration of Corncrake habitats in Dviete floodplain Natura 2000 site (Acronym-Dviete ) (2010-2015) <http://www.dvietespaliene.lv/en/>

Restoration of Bittern habitats in two coastal lakes in Latvia (Acronym- COASTLAKE) (2013-2018) <https://ldf.lv/lv/projects/life-coastlake>

Conservation of Lesser spotted eagle in Latvia (Arconym-AQPOM) (2016-2021)

# Pressures and Responses

## 7. Education and Information

### 7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

**57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Awareness raising on Nature and Natural Species (not particular to waterbirds). Waterbirds and migratory species are significant and important part of awareness raising on conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.

Field for additional information (optional)

> - The Natural History Museum of Latvia gathers and maintains collections of natural specimens from Latvia and the world, does scientific research on the collections and popularizes them in permanent and temporary exhibits and other display activities.

- Magazine "Putni dabā": information about birds, but also about environmental problems in general. For example, about logging, environment-friendly farming, Bird's watchers tournament "Tornu cinas" organized by LOB traditionally attracts interest of press and general public.

Internet portal: [www.dabasdati.lv](http://www.dabasdati.lv)

Internet portal: [www.putni.lv](http://www.putni.lv)

**58. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of human resources. National focal point for AEWA only.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Nature History Museum, The Latvian Ornithological Society and Latvian Fund for Nature are involved in awareness raising

**59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> General education and information measures implemented. No special actions related to AEWA or to waterbirds.

**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.

> birdwatching competition "Tower battles" organised by lob.lv, putnidaba.lv, dabasdati.lv (<http://putnidaba.lv/tornu-cinas/>)

**61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of finance resources

Field for additional information (optional)

> No funding or support provided

**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

> No information on Exchange centre in region

Field for additional information (optional)

> Need for additional information regarding existing centres

**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

> No special training or staff trained in the frame of AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)

> "Birds days" organised by Latvian Nature History Museum

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

> "Eiro Birdwatch " activities in organised by LOB, Nature Protection Board with financial support by Latvian Environmental Protection Fund

## Pressures and Responses

### 8. Implementation

#### **64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)**

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of finance and human resources for international informal meetings with non-contracting parties. Less non-parties states.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Informal private discussions with non-party state experts and NGO (Russia).

#### **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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> International co-operation projects focused to environmental protection, but not to Nature Protection or species conservation. Lack of finance resources for international co-operation projects

#### **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

> Good coordination. One focal point for all CMS family agreements. Small number of involved person in nature conservation

#### **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

> Cooperation with Estonia in cross-border protected areas important for waterbirds (Ziemeļu putvi-Nigula)

#### **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

> Nature Protection Department is responsible on Impementation of AEWA and other CMS agreements as well as CBD, including strategic plan.

#### **69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?**

69.1 NBSAP

No

Please explain the reasons

> Environment Policy Concept 2014-2020 incorporate general principles, targets, actions (habitats and species protection)

## 69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> National Programme on Biological Diversity (2000)

Please provide details

> Species and Habitats conservation are priorities

**70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).**

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> Improvement of communication, education and public awareness about biodiversity issues, including migratory species (also AEWA species) is one of duties of national state agencies.

Farmland birds index is used as indicator for agriculture land biodiversity assessment.

Use of agriculture chemicals and waste water regulated.

Trans boundary Ramsar site with Estonia.

Prohibited introduction of species non-typical for Latvian nature.

All important bird areas included in NATura 2000 network.

Reduced use of lead in wetlands

Restoration of Habitats for waterbirds.

**71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?**

> Develop close linkages and synergies, in particular with Ramsar.

Closer cooperation between the treaties: Birds Directive has developed action plans for a number of quarry

species of waterbirds with unfavourable conservation status in the EU. Although these have yet to be

implemented, there is significant potential for collaboration in their development for the whole of the relevant biogeographical populations.

**72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial resources

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial resources

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No specific financial support to Africa Action Plan

**74.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?**

No

**74.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Insufficient financial resources for such purposes and strict financing constraints

**74.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?**

No

Please explain the reasons

> No participation in South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to exchange financial and technical support

**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

> No innovative financing mechanisms used

**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

> Not relevant

## Pressures and Responses

### 9. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> No specific research, assessment or adoption measures relevant to migratory waterbirds. Main research in forestry sector.

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)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial and human resources

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial and human resources

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial and human resources

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial and human resources

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

#### **76. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?**

Not applicable

Please explain

> No priority species particularly vulnerable to climate change or populations particularly vulnerable to climate changes presented

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

> Research activities related to forestry

## 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

> None

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Vai\\_Tu\\_zini\\_kas\\_ir\\_putnu\\_gripa.pdf](#)

[Miti\\_un\\_patiesiba\\_par\\_putnu\\_gripu.pdf](#)

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> No specific need for further guidance or information at this stage

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> EU level actions

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

> The Food and Veterinary Service is competent state institution regarding veterinary issues including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Actual information on HPAI in Food and Veterinary Service web page [www.pvd.gov.lv](http://www.pvd.gov.lv)

# 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.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA MoP7\\_report\\_conf.pdf](#) - AEWA MoP7 Report Confirmation

### Date of submission

> 16.05.2018