

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

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

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

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

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

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Republic of Estonia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.2008

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.

> Estonian Parliament ratified the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) on 18.06.2008. Estonia made a reservation concerning the phasing out of lead shots for hunting in wetlands (paragraph 4.1.4 of the annex 3). According to the above mentioned reservation phasing out of lead shots for waterfowl hunting will not be applied in Estonia until 1.1.2013.

01.06.2013 the new Hunting Act entered into force and according to the § 26 (7) the use of lead pellets when hunting waterfowl is prohibited in Estonia.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Hunting_Act_EN.pdf](#) - Hunting_Act_English_translation

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Department of the Nature Conservation, Ministry of the Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

> Mr. Taimo Aasma; Head of Department

Mailing address - Street and number

> Narva mnt 7a

Postal code

> 15172

City

> Tallinn

Country

> Estonia

Telephone

> +37 262 62 871

Fax

> +372 6262 801

E-mail

> taimo.aasma@envir.ee

Website

> www.envir.ee

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Mr. Hanno Zingel, Adviser

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Department of the Nature Conservation, Ministry of the Environment

Mailing address - Street and number

> Narva mnt 7a

Postal code

> 15172

City

> Tallinn

Country

> Estonia

Telephone

> +37 262 62 881

Fax

> +372 6262 801

E-mail

> hanno.zingel@envir.ee

Website

> www.envir.ee

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Not designated

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> Not designated

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.

> Environmental Board

Narva mnt 7a

15172 Tallinn

Estonia

E-mail: info@keskkonnaamet.ee

Website: www.keskkonnaamet.ee

Mr Agu Leivits

Adviser

Nature Conservation Department

E-mail: agu.leivits@keskkonnaamet.ee

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

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

[Nature Conservation Act](#)

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

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

[Nature Conservation Act](#)

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

Yes

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

[Nature Conservation Act](#)

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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

[Nature Conservation Act](#)

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

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

[Nature Conservation Act](#)

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus* / Europe/North-west Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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.

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

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 in list of game animals, protected species (III category).

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

List of species protected by category III

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 in list of game animals, protected species (II category).

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

List of species protected by category I and II

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 in list of game animals, protected species (II category).

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

List of species protected by category I and II

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Taking is prohibited. Strictly protected species category of II. Protction valid for entire country.

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

List of species protected by category I and II

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

> Nature Conservation Act and other related legislation apples/is consistent throughout the entire country

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act which applies to entire country (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of small game animals (no limits), not in list of protected animals.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> In list of small game animals, not protected animal.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55), which applies to entire country, destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of small game animals in Estonia.

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

List of small game - Regulation No. 32 of 28.05.2013 of the Minister of the Environment "Hunting rules"

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb a specimen of a

protected animal species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of small game animals (no limits), not in list of protected animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of small game animals in Estonia.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of small game animals in Estonia, no limits established.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of small game animals in Estonia (no limits).

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of small game animals in Estonia.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild

bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of small game animals in Estonia.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game birds.

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

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

Yes

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of game animals (no limits)

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals. Strictly protected.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals. 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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals. 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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

Purple Sandpiper / Calidris maritima / N Europe & W Siberia (breeding) / 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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wild birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> In list of game animals. No limits.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 55) destroy or damage their nests and eggs of wil birds is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not in list of game animals.

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

> According to Nature Conservation Act (§ 56), which is applied to entire country, transactions with the wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom are prohibited.

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

Devicesfor 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

> It is also prohibited to hunt:

- * using self-shooting devices, gas and smoke;
- * by means of falconry;
- * using firearms that are not hunting firearms;
- * using bows that are not hunting bows within the meaning of subsection 27 (1) of the Hunting Act.

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.

> § 24 of the Hunting Act lists permitted and prohibited means and methods of hunting.

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

No

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

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

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Draft of NP ready, not yet approved.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

NP in place and being implemented

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

> NP approved 2002 and implemented regularly by Environmental Board
Renewed NP version is ready and will be approved 2018 by Environmenta Board

Field for additional information (optional)

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

<http://>

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

> NP approved in 2009. New NP in preparation.

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

[Tegevuskava väike-laukhane *Anser erythropus* kaitse korraldamiseks Eestis](#)

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Not protected species in Estonia

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

> New NP approved 2018

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

[Väikeluige \(*Cygnus columbianus bewickii* Yarr.\) kaitse tegevuskava](#)

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Draft version of NP is available since 2015, not yet approved.

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Draft version of NP is available since 2015, not yet approved

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Inventory of wintering *Clangula hyemalis* in territorial waters (avian censuses, winter 2016), mid-wintering water-bird monitoring, monitoring of autumn migration in cape Põõsaspea (every 5 year).

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

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Estonia has national standardised format for the preparation of Species Action Plans which is very similar to one, described in AEWA Guidelines.

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.

Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Oil spill

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

> March, April 2014

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

> Near Suurupi, Harjumaa, N-Estonia.

If a waterbird site has been affected, indicate area of habitat impacted (in hectares)

> None

What proportion of the site has been affected?

Please fill in the percentage (%) in the box below.

> 0

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

> Cleaning of the coastline.

As the magnitude of the spill was minor and mainly heavy compartments involved it was not possible to collect the pollution from the sea.

Field for additional information (optionally, you can provide additional information on the emergency case)

> None

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

No

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Estonian Ministry of Interior in cooperation with relevant agencies, institutions, NGOs and persons have

developed 13 different plans of tackling emergency situations. Most relevant to AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3 is Plan of tackling the emergency situation caused by major sea or coastal pollution. Steps 1, 5 and 6 of the AEWA Guidelines are taken.

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 have occurred nor have planned to occur wholly or partly within Estonia.

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

> Framework of principles is defined in the Nature Conservation Act, mainly in § 58. Applicable subsections are as follows:

§ 58. Introduction to and removal from wild of native species

(1) It is prohibited to release live specimens of native species brought in from other countries in the wild, except in the event of scientifically justified reintroduction with the permission of the Environmental Board.

(2) Animals of native species may be relocated with the permission of the Environmental Board.

(2.1) Animals of native species may be removed from the wild:

1) for treating an injury or illness and for raising an abandoned young animal;

2) for establishing or supplementing collections of animals for research, training or commercial purposes;

3) for supplementing the local population;

4) for establishment or supplementing of animal farms for commercial purposes.

(2.2.) In the events specified in clause 1) of subsection (2.1) of this section, an animal may be removed from the wild without permission by a person acting in official capacity. If the manner of removal of an animal from the wild differs from the manners permitted in the Hunting Act, authorisation will be requested from the Environmental Board.

(2.3) The taking of wild game to an artificial environment will be coordinated with the Veterinary and Food Board.

(2.4) For the purposes specified in clauses 3) and 4) of subsection (2.1) of this section, a wild game may be removed from the wild if the place of keeping the wild game in the artificial environment has been registered with the Environmental Board.

(2.5) The procedure for submission, review and registration of application for keeping wild game in an artificial environment will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.

(2.6) The registration of a place for keeping wild game in an artificial environment will be refused if it does not prevent the release of the wild game into the wild or the spread of an illness or does not comply with the requirements of the Animal Protection Act.

(3) Release to the wild of specimens of native species of animals kept in an artificial environment will be carried out only on the basis of the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act, except in the event of release to the

wild of specimens kept in an artificial environment for the purpose of treatment of injuries or restoration of the vitality thereof.

(4) Removal (incl. keeping and breeding) of specimens of protected species, including of the fauna specified in point a of Annex IX and of the flora specified in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, from the wild is prohibited, except for treatment of injuries, and in the events specified in subsection (5) of this section. Page 26/ 37 Nature Conservation Act

(5) Specimens of protected species may be removed from the wild for educational, medicinal or research purposes, or for reintroduction thereof with the permission of the Environmental Board, or for relocation thereof

only if this does not compromise the favourable conservation status of the species.

(6) Relocation of protected species will be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic.

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

No

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

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

open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

> No past translocations of waterbirds.

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.

> Nature Conservation Act

year of adoption 2004, amendments to § 57. Non-native species - 2007,2008, 2009, 2013, 2014;

institution that adopted it: The Parliament of Estonia;

institution that enforces it: Estonian Government; Ministry of the Environment.

Field for additional information (optional)

> § 57. Non-native species

(1) It is prohibited to introduce live specimens of non-native species in the wild, and to plant or sow non-native plants in the wild, except for the planting and sowing of alien tree species the cultivation of which as forest trees is permitted in accordance with the Forest Act.

(2) A list of non-native species likely to disrupt natural balance, live specimens of which will not be brought into Estonia and transactions with live specimens of which will not be conducted, will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.

(3) Controlling the abundance of a non-native species accidentally released into the wild will be organised by the Environmental Board.

(4) Specimens of non-native species kept in artificial conditions may be relocated for keeping in artificial conditions in another location only with the permission of the Environmental Board. The restrictions do not apply to household pets within the meaning of subsection 2 (3) of the Animal Protection Act.

[

(5) It is prohibited to rear specimens of non-native species which are likely to disrupt natural balance in artificial conditions or conduct transactions with the live specimens of such species, except in events which can be justified from a scientific point of view with the permission of the Environmental Board.

(6) The undertaking must hold an activity licence for keeping minks and raccoon dogs in artificial conditions (hereinafter farm activity licence).

(7) Specimens of minks and raccoon dogs may be imported into Estonia only on the basis of a permit of the Environmental Board for the purposes of gene pool renewal and to the extent of not more than 20 per cent of the breeding stock per farm within two years.

(8) The procedure for the exchange of information related to the introduction of specimens of the non-native bird species in the wild and for consultations with the European Commission will be established by a regulation of the minister responsible for the field.

(9) The competent authority specified in Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture (OJ L 168, 28.06.2007, pp. 1-17) is the Environmental Board.

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.

> General requirements that avoid escape of birds and other animals, incl IASs apply. Special provisions are applied for American Mink and Raccoon Dog farms.

Documents:

* Nature Conservation Act

Adopted 2004, + 28 amendments from 2005 to 2014 by the Estonian Parliament (Riigikogu)

Enforces Ministry of the Environment.

* Requirements to the zoo layout and buildings and keeping of animals in zoos.

Adopted 2007 by the the Government of the Republic.

Enforces Ministry of Environment.

* Requirements for keeping animals for fur, and a dedicated room or building.

Adopted 2012 by the Minister of Agriculture.

Enforces Ministry of Agriculture.

selleks ettenähtud ruumi või ehitise kohta1

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

> Estonia has separate Action Plans for problematic species. General framework is in Environmental Strategy and Nature Conservation Development Plan.

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

> Estonia do not held breeding populations of any non-native waterbird species yet although the first breeding attempts of *Branta canadensis* are worrying. Development of eradication programme would be positive although taking into account the strong breeding populations in neighbouring countries Finland and Sweden one must agree that the chance to keep all Estonian 1500+ islets free from Canadian Goose is not realistic.

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

> Estonia has an eradication programme for IA *Heracleum* species (*H. sosnowskyi* and *H. mantegazzianum*), and it is implemented with quite good results, but the latter has only an indirect link to the conservation of waterfowl.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> When preparing reasoned decisions by statutory authorities, for example in cases of applications to introduce species, to found new zoo or birdgarden with exotic species, etc.

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)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> Network of offshore marine protected areas is still incomplete and studies are ongoing. At least 3-4 additional sites are designated after completion of inventories.

Network of onshore and nearshore protected sites of international importance completed. Network of sites of national importance is nearly complete.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Stepwise approach is used to identify new offshore sites.

References and web sites listed in Guidelines are useful.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

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

For one or more single sites

Yes

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

> The future implications of climate change for protected areas (including sites important for waterbirds) made in 2015 in frame of project "Climate change adaptation strategy and measures for thematic fields of natural environment and bioeconomy: BioClim".

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

[Final report of the project BioClim \(in Estonian\)](#)

For the national protected area network

Yes

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

> The future implications of climate change for protected areas (including sites important for waterbirds) made in 2015 in frame of project "Climate change adaptation strategy and measures for thematic fields of natural environment and bioeconomy: BioClim".

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

[Final report of the project BioClim \(in Estonian\)](#)

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

> 66

Total area (ha)

> 1268225

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 66

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 1268225

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

> 39

Area (in ha)

> 922948

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

> 39

Area (in ha)

> 922948

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 19

Total area (ha)

> 173542

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 19

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 173542

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

Number of sites

> 19

Area (in ha)

> 173542

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

> 19

Area (in ha)

> 173542

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

> Important sites are established already keeping in mind the need for buffering the core area of the site. Thus the vast majority of sites already include buffers needed to maintain or increase resilience.

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)

> Matsalu Nature Reserve

First comprehensive management plan in Estonia, successful implementation, catchment area approach implemented, several successful international projects, European Diploma for Protected Areas of the Council of Europe.

(<http://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/matsa-eng/general-info/>)

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

Yes

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

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

[Nature Conservation Development Plan 2020](#)

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

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

> Nature Conservation Development Plan consists aspects of climate change adaptation studies and practical implementation of adaptation measures, but without special emphasis to increase the resilience of the ecological network.

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

> Guidelines are used as useful supplementary source of information when compiling management plans.

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

> When planning enlargements of existing nationally designated sites and evaluating coherence of the network of nationally and internationally protected sites.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

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

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> All kind of harvesting activities are regulated and licenced. One provision of any licence is a responsibility of licenced person/organisation to report all harvesting data back to the Environmental Board.

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

The whole territory of your country

> Reporting obligation about harvest of game species is applied for entire country.

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

All harvesting activities

> All kind of harvesting activities are regulated and licenced. One provision of any licence is a responsibility of licenced person/organisation to report all harvesting data back to the Environmental Board.

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

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

> Hunting Act

year of adoption of the new version 2013 (Entry into force 01.06.2013)

§ 26 (7) Use of lead pellets when hunting waterfowl is prohibited.

Institution that adopted it: The Parliament of Estonia;

institution that enforces it: Estonian Government; Ministry of the Environment.

Inspections: Environmental Inspectorate.

What legislation is in place?

> According to Hunting Act (since 2013) § 26 (7) Use of lead shot for hunting waterfowl in wetlands is prohibited.

Lead based ammunition (bullets) for hunting the large game animals not prohibited and it reason for mortality some raptors feeding from hunting remains (e.g. White-tailed Eagle, Golden Eagle).

Who enforces this legislation?

> Institution that adopted it: The Parliament of Estonia.

Institution that enforces it: Estonian Government; Ministry of the Environment.

Inspections: Environmental Inspectorate.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> Study for assesment of effectiveness of prohibition of the lead shot for hunting waterfowl was started in 2017 (ongoing).

Please explain what the compliance with legislation was 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.

> Study is not yet finished.

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?

Yes

Please explain how this was done. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

> Study of potential illegal use of lead shot for waterfowl hunting initiated in 2017 (ongoing).

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?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Measures

1. Awareness-rising.

* hunting related information sources are available online <http://www.ejs.ee>, including bird species information leaflets for game (and similar non-game) species.

http://ejs.ee/images/stories/ulukid/Veelindude_maaramine.pdf

* articles in magazine Estonian Hunter;

* booklet for field identification of waterfowl.

2. Strengthening the Environmental Inspectorate. The Environmental Inspectorate is an administrative unit under the Ministry of Environment which exercises supervision in all areas of environmental protection. It coordinates and executes supervision regarding the use of natural resources and the protection of the environment by applying the state's coercive measures on the basis and to the extent specified by law.

Field for additional information (optional)

> * there are some cases of shooting geese illegally to prevent damage on fields or due to misidentification of birds;

* some cases of use of prohibited means of hunting, for example using electric playback devices to attract birds has been revealed;

* the main problem is illegal destruction/killing of eggs/nestlings of *Phalacrocorax carbo* or destroying their nests; scarce occasions close to some fishing areas still occur.

36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

No

Please explain the reasons

> Separate legally binding best practice code means another new legislation. Estonian hunting legislation is fairly good and comprises also a lot of ethical aspects, not only internationally acknowledged statutory obligations.

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

> When planning and establishing refuges for migratory waterbirds.

Protection regime and extent of many protected sites is updated, as well as some new sites established, and the question about effectiveness and need for waterfowl refuges is an important issue.

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.

> Ministry of the Environment and veterinary experts are working on awareness rising of fishermen (and hunters and wider public) about negative impacts of lead ammunition and lead fishing weights.

One article about impact of lead on fish and waterfowl species is published (Tuvikene, A. 2014. Plii ohtlikkusest kaladele ja veelindudele. Kalale!, 7, 70 - 73; not available online), another article about foreseen restrictions on use of lead fishing weights is submitted. Thematic roundtable discussion in April 2015 with representatives of fishermen organisations was successful.

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

> Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment legislation applied to the entire country.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Waterbirds and their habitats are not specially pointed out in legislation.

Topic is regulated by Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act and subsequent regulations.

EIA

Environmental impact shall be assessed:

1) upon application for or application for amendment of a development consent if the proposed activity which is the basis for application for or amendment of the development consent potentially results in significant environmental impact;

2) if activities are proposed which alone or in conjunction with other activities may potentially significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.

There is an open list of activities with significant environmental impact.

Responsibility for screening is listed as follows:

The decision-maker shall make a preliminary estimate specified in subsection (2) of this section on the basis of all the following criteria:

/---/ the environmental conditions of the site of the activity and its vicinity, e.g. the existing land use, the natural resources present in the site, the characteristics and regeneration capability of such resources and the absorption capacity of the natural environment. Assessment of the absorption capacity of the natural environment shall, above all, be based on the absorption capacity of wetlands, shores, banks of water-bodies, relieves, forests, protected natural objects, including Natura 2000 sites, sites where the requirements established by legislation are already exceeded, densely populated areas within the meaning of the Land Reform Act and sites possessing historical, cultural or archaeological value;

/---/ the presumed impact of the proposed activities on a Natura 2000 site or any other protected natural object.

Environmental impact assessment report

An expert or, under the supervision of the expert, an expert group shall prepare, on the basis of the approved environmental impact assessment programme, the environmental impact assessment report in which the expert or expert group:

3) sets out a description of the environment potentially affected by the proposed activities and reasonable alternatives therefor and assesses the state of the environment of the region;

/---/

6) analyses the potential environmental impact of the proposed activity and its actual alternatives, including the indirect impact and combined impact with other types of activity to the state of the environment, including impact to the health, well-being and property of persons, to plants, animals, soil, landscape, mineral resources, quality of air and water, climate, to protected natural objects, including Natura 2000 sites, their purposes of protection and integrity, and to cultural heritage, and the interaction of the factors specified in this subsection;

SEA

A strategic environmental assessment shall be carried out during the preparation of a strategic planning document before its adoption by a legal act, if the document:

/---/ is the basis for activities which are likely to significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.

In the case specified in clause /---/, the environmental impact resulting from implementation of a strategic planning document and the area likely to be affected shall be taken into account on the basis of the following criteria:

/---/ the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics, cultural heritage and intensive land-use;

/---/ the impacts on areas or landscapes which have a protection status.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act
EIA

§ 16. Publication of environmental impact assessment programme

(1) The decision-maker shall organise the public display of an environmental impact assessment programme with the duration of not less than fourteen days. After that developer shall organise a public consultation in order to inform the public of the programme.

/---/

(5) Everyone has the right to access an environmental impact assessment programme and other relevant documents at the time of the public display of and the public consultation regarding the programme, submit proposals, objections and questions regarding the programme and obtain responses thereto.

(6) The decision-maker shall publish an environmental impact assessment programme, inter alia, on its webpage and shall ensure to the public the possibility to examine the programme at least until the end of the term for submission of proposals, objections and questions.

§ 17. Taking account of results of public display of and public consultation regarding environmental impact assessment programme

(1) An agency to whom, during the public display of an environmental impact assessment programme, proposals, objections and questions were submitted regarding the programme shall forward the specified proposals, objections and questions to the developer.

(2) An expert or, under the supervision of the expert, an expert group shall, together with the developer, make, on the basis of the proposals and objections submitted regarding the programme, the necessary amendments to the programme made during the public display of the environmental impact assessment programme, explain why proposals and objections are taken account of and justify why they are not taken account of and respond to the questions.

(3) The developer shall send to a person who submitted proposals, objections and questions regarding an environmental impact assessment programme an explanation why the submitted proposals and objections are taken account of and justify why they are not taken account of and respond to the questions by sending an unregistered letter or a registered letter.

/---/

§ 21. Publication of environmental impact assessment report and taking account of results of publication of report

An environmental impact assessment report shall be published and the results of publication shall be taken into account pursuant to the procedure provided for in §§ 16 and 17 of this Act.

SEA

Procedures are quite similar to EIA. Public participation is usually more extensive, because (spatial and general) planning process lasts longer and usually more public hearings are foreseen.

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

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

- > 1. Avoidance of important sites (usual practice);
- 2. Mitigation of impacts.

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

> When assessing the quality of SEAs/EIAs.

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

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

Partially

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

> No special long-term studies on baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) have been established.

The planning phase includes comparison of alternative grid routings. The most harmful ones are excluded in early SEA/EIA phase. Remaining routings which may pose higher risk(s) to birds are studied more thoroughly, but no long-term studies has been performed.

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

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

> As a general rule the construction of any major infrastructure in habitats of high conservation importance is avoided.

Planning decisions (of different levels as national and county-level) include location and direction of new power lines. Exact routing is a matter of closer inspection and special decisions.

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

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

> It is not obligatory, but bird deterrents are used in critical sections of the grid (for example river crossings).

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

Partially

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

Partially

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

Partial

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

Partial

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?

> Strategic documents of nature conservation policy were approved before MOP5.

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

> In SEAs and EIAs of new power lines.

Experts have used when compiling reasoned expert opinions.

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

> Onshore wind energy - partial.

Thematic Plans (additional parts to Comprehensive Plans) based on sensitivity mapping has been developed for four coastal counties of Western Estonia where wind resources are best for developing wind parks. Zoning for three additional coastal counties need to be developed.

Nearshore and offshore - partial.

Comprehensive Plans of marine areas (some sensitivity mapping included) has been developed for two coastal counties. Remaining sea area has to be covered within next five years.

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.

> Ramsar criterias.

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

Yes

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

No

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> Development is not consented where damage can not be avoided or mitigated.

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Yes

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.

Yes

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

44.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

No

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

> The likelihood of drastic conversion of Estonian agriculture in favour of oil crops is minor.

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?

> National Nature Conservation Development Plan was approved before MOP5.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Zydalis, R., Small, C., French, G. 2013. The incidental catch of seabirds in gillnet fisheries: A global review. *Biological Conservation* 162:76-88.

Žydelis, R., Bellebaum, J., Österblom, H., Vetemaa, M., Schirmeister, B., Stipniece, A., Dagys, M., van Eerden, M. & Garthe, S. 2008. Bycatch in gillnet fisheries – An overlooked threat to waterbird populations. *Biological Conservation* 142: 1269-1281.

Dagys, M., Ložys, L., Žydelis, R., Stipniece, A., Minde, A. & Vetemaa, M. 2009. Action C1 – Assessing and reducing impact of fishery by-catch on species of community interest. Final Report. LIFE Nature project “Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea” Reference number: LIFE 05 NAT/LV/000100. 48 p.

Available at:

http://www.balticseaportal.net/media/upload/File/Deliverables/Action%20reports/C1_final_report.pdf

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

> Overall risk assessment has not been completed and wide application of mitigation measures has not been introduced, but

*fishing is prohibited in most sensitive areas and/or most sensitive seasons (depends on type of the protected area);

* using of most dangerous fishing gear (for example gillnets) is prohibited in most sensitive seasons and/or areas.

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.

> Statistically robust estimations of breeding population size and trends for all waterbird species made at least once in every 6 year (Bird Directive art 12 reporting). Population size and trends of some selected waterbird species is available every year from state monitoring reports.

Covering the passage period

Partially

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Limited budget.

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

Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> Latvia

Please provide details

> Plane-based waterfowl counts - introduction to the method and training.

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

> When reviewing national monitoring methods. State monitoring programm (including biodiversity) will be renewed during 2018. Marine monitoring programme (including seabirds) approved 2014.

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

[Marine monitoring programme \(in Estonian\) - 3.1. D1-4 Seabird monitoring \(including methods\)](#)

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> * satellite telemetry studies of Black Stork and Common Crane - enhanced knowledge about migration routes, habitat use and mortality by Eagle Club and University of life Science.

* study on causes of deaths of White-tailed Eagles and other raptor species - enhanced knowledge about importance of lead poisoning as the cause of mortality (and subsequently assessment of the relative importance of different types of ammunition and impact of phasing out the use of lead pellets on waterfowl hunting) by University of life Science.

* study on potential illegal use of lead shot on waterfowl hunting by University of life Science.

* analyse of legal hunting regulations on protected areas by Birdlife Estonia.

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)

> References

References 2018-2015

Konovalov, A., Nellis, R., Nurmla, A., Nellis, R., Sellis, U., Väli, Ü., 2018. Solitude at periphery: Lack of partners limits reproduction of the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) at the margin of distribution range. *Ornis Fennica*, xxx–xxx [in press].

Rannap, R., Kaart, T., Pehlak, H., Kana, S., Soomets, E., Lanno, K. 2017. Coastal meadow management for threatened waders has a strong supporting impact on meadow plants and amphibians. *Journal for nature conservation*, 35, 77–91.

doi 10.1016/j.jnc.2016.12.004.

Mägi, M. 2017. Predation of ground-nesting birds' nests on Pärnu coastal meadows. *Hirundo* 30 (1), 1-15.

https://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/files/Magi_2017_30-1_p1-15.pdf

Aunins, A., Luigujõe, L., Stipnice, A. 2017. FACTORS AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBERS OF WINTERING SEA DUCKS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE BALTIC SEA. 6th International Sea Duck Conference, San Fransisco, CA, USA.

Luigujõe, L., Rattiste, K. 2017. WINTER DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS OF SEADUCKS IN ESTONIAN COASTAL WATERS IN THE PERIOD 1993 - 2016. 6th International Sea Duck Conference, San Fransisco, CA, USA.

Fraixedasa, S., Linden, A., Meller, K., Lindström, Å., Keišs, O., Kålås, J. A., Husby, M., Leivits, A., Leivits, M., Lehtikoinen, A., 2017. Substantial decline of Northern European peatland bird populations: Consequences of drainage. *Biological Conservation*, 214, 223–232. doi 10.1016/j.biocon.2017.08.025.

Leito, A., Leivits, M., Leivits, A., Raet, J., Ward, R., Ott, I., Tullus, H., Rosenvald, R., Kimmel, K., Sepp, K. 2016. Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus* L.) – a keystone species in the lake bird community in primary forest-mire-lake ecosystem. *Baltic Forestry*, 22 (1), 34–45.

Fox, A. D., Caizergues, D., Banik, Mikhail; D., K.; Dvorak, M., Ellermaa, M.; Folliot, B.; Green, Andy J.; Grüneberg, C.; Guillemain, Matthieu; Håland, A.; Hornman, M.; Keller, Verena; Koshelev, A. I.; Kostushyn, V. A.; Kozulin, A.; Ławacki, Ł.; Luigujõe, L.; Müller, C.; Musil, P. ... Wahl, J. 2016. Recent changes in the abundance of Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* breeding in Europe. *Wildfowl*, 66, 22–40.

Marja, R., Elts, J., Tuvi, J. & Phillips, J. 2015. Corncrake (*Crex crex*) habitat dynamics in Lahemaa National Park during 2014. *Hirundo* 2015 (2) 43-52. https://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/407/Marja_et_al_2015-2.pdf

Ellermaa, M. 2015. Staging waterbirds around Cape Põõsaspea in autumn 2014. *Hirundo* 2015 (1) 50-54.

https://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/398/Ellermaa.2015-1.pdf

Luigujõe, L.; Kuus, A. 2016. Merelinnud. Kuris, Merle (Toim.). Eesti merealade loodusväärtuste inventeerimine ja seiremetoodika väljatöötamine - NEMA: Projekti tulemuste kokkuvõte. - Inventory and development of monitoring programme for nature values in Estonian marine areas - NEMA: Summary of project results (20–39). Tallinn: Balti Keskkonnafoorum.

Pavon-Jordan, D., Fox, D. A., Clausen, P., Dagys, M., Deceuninck, B., Devos, K., Hearn, R., Holt, C., Hornman, M., Keller, V., Langendoen, T., Ławicki, Ł., Lorentsen, S., Luigujõe, L., Meissner, W., Musil, P., Nilsson, L., Paquet, J., Stipnice, A., Stroud, D. A. ... Lehtikoinen, A. 2015. Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. *Diversity and Distributions*, 1–12. doi

10.1111/ddi.12300.

Leivits, A., Leivits, M. 2016. Using density surface modelling for estimating abundance of breeding birds in heterogeneous mire habitats: a case study in Estonia. *Birds in a changing world: Bird Numbers 2016*, 20th Conference of the EBCC, 5th to 9th September 2016, Halle, Germany. Ed. Busch, M. & Gedeon, K. Münster: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, 83–83.

Konovalov, A., Kaldma, K., Bokotey, A., Brossault, P., Chapalain, F., Dmitrenok, M., Dzyubenko, N., Sellis, U., Strazds, M., Strenna, L., Treinys, R.; Zielinski, P.; Väli, Ü. 2015. Spatio-temporal variation in nestling sex ratio among the Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* populations across Europe. *Journal of Ornithology*, 156 (2), 381–387. doi

10.1007/s10336-014-1135-8.

Leito, A.; Bunce, R.G.H., Külvik, M., Ojaste, I., Raet, J., Villoslada, M., Leivits, M.; Kull, A.; Kuusemets, V., Kull, T., Metzger, M. J.; Sepp, K. 2015. The potential impacts of changes in ecological networks, land use and climate on the Eurasian crane population in Estonia. *Landscape Ecology*, 30, 887 - 904.

Strazds, M., Bauer, H.-G., Väli, Ü., Kukäre, A., Bartkevičs, V. 2015. Impact of DDT contamination on Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) eggs in Eastern Europe. *Journal of Ornithology*, 156, 187–S198.

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

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Midwinter waterbird census is a part of National Monitoring Scheme, financed by the government.

Coordinating avian censuses of wintering waterbird on the Baltic Sea in 2016. Environmental Board is regulary

supported participation national experts in waterbird related international events.

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

- > 1. Estonia has cooperated Latvia and Lithuania in projects aimed to study seabirds of offshore sites (joint trainings, ship-based surveys, etc). Government cofinanced these projects.
- 2. Waterbird migration counts (fully covered migration period) at Põõsaspea (2005, 2009, 2014, next 2019) and Ristna (2011) were conducted mainly by Finnish birders and financed by government (through Environmental Investments Centre).
- 3. Environmental Board is regularly supported participation national experts in waterbird related international events.

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

- > Limited budget.

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)

- > No concrete plan, but some premature ideas has been discussed.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Other

Please explain

> No special programme for waterbirds has been developed.

1. Almost every separate project aimed to study or manage important waterbird species and/or sites includes several actions to rise public awareness and communicate waterbird conservation issues.

2. Nowadays management planning is a most important task in Estonia and the planning process is extensively used for rising awareness.

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 capacity.

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

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Coordinated training programmes has not been arranged. Separate important topics as waterfowl hunting and probable restrictions to the use of lead fishing weights were discussed with relevant stakeholders and wider public.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Because of limited human capacity.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Because of limited capacity.

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

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Other

> Effectiveness not measured.

Please provide details

> Implementation of every SSAP and MSAP for waterbird species includes the component of rising public

awareness.

Best examples are interactive web cams (Black Stork and eagle species) and online migration maps (Black Stork, Common Crane, eagle species) with accompanied forum spaces.

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.

> Estonian Ornithological Society (BirdLife Partner in Estonia) has a tradition to celebrate World Migratory Bird Day with public event, so called "bird-watch from towers" where experienced bird-watchers teach interested visitors how to identify birds and have thematic discussions about bird migration, bird habitats and nature conservation.

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

Yes

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

Please provide details in the corresponding box below

National Level Funding and Support

> Every relevant campaign and other public event aimed to highlight waterbirds, their migration and wetland habitats can be assessed as implementation of the Communication Strategy. Wide variety of communication and awareness raising actions has been financed by the Environmental Investment Center (state financed instrument to support environmental projects).

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

> None

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Resources are limited.

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)

Yes, considered, but is not interested

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Estonia has limited resources and man-power.

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

> Training of Trainers programme has not taken place in Baltic region.

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

> Informal individual discussions on meetings and conferences has been conducted.

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

> This triennium we did not find outstanding project ideas to develop.

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

> Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority is the Ministry of the Environment.

National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters is also designated.

Estonia have nominated three persons to Species Expert Groups.

Above mentioned persons work in cooperation with Institutions (like Environmental Board and Universities) and NGOs (Estonian Ornithological Society, local bird clubs); type of the co-operation is case-dependent.

67. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Estonia has had very good cross-border co-operation with Baltic Sea countries for example

*co-ordinated inventories of wintering waterfowl in Baltic Sea (2016).

* LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity program project "Innovative approaches for marine biodiversity monitoring and assessment of conservation status of nature values in the Baltic Sea (MARMONI)".

<http://marmoni.balticseaportal.net/wp/about-project/>

Estonia has had a good co-operation also with Russia (range state, but not contracting party), lately on biodiversity issues of Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov.

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 Conservation Department of the MoE is relatively small and officers responsible for different international agreements work in close co-operation.

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

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

› Nature Conservation Action plan up to 2020

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?

› No brilliant ideas.

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

› The budget is restricted.

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

› Limited budget.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

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

> Estonian co-author Leho Luigujõe:

Pavon-Jordan, D., Fox, D.A., Clausen, P., Dagys, M., Deceuninck, B., Devos, K., Hearn, R., Holt, C., Hornman, M., Keller, V., Langendoen, T., Lawicki, Ł., Lorentsen, S.H.; Luigujõe, L., Meissner, W., Musil, P., Nilsson, L., Paquet, J.-Y., Stipniece, A., Stroud, D.A., Wahl, J., Zenatello, M., Lehikoinen, A. 2015. Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. *Diversity and Distributions*, 1 - 12.

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

> Principal framework to study climate change impacts on habitats and develop adaptation measures is in place, but no special emphasis to waterbird habitats.

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

Undertaken

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

> Only impact on Common Crane assessed:

Leito, A.; Bunce, R.G.H.; Külvik, M.; Ojaste, I.; Raet, J.; Villoslada, M.; Leivits, M.; Kull, A.; Kuusemets, V.; Kull, T.; Metzger, M. J.; Sepp, K. (2015). The potential impacts of changes in ecological networks, land use and climate on the Eurasian crane population in Estonia. *Landscape Ecology*, 30, 887 - 904.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Mainly because of the limited capacity.

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

Planned

Please provide details

> National Nature Conservation Development Plan defines the framework for studying climate-driven impacts to species and habitats, and for implementing the adaptation measures.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

> No relevant actions taken so far.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

77.1 List challenges

- > 1. Explaining to public, that (winter) feeding of waterfowl is detrimental to birds and can pose some health risk to people is still valid and actual. Environmental Board (state env. protection agency), city authorities and Estonian Ornithological Society are doing that on regular basis. As people continue to feed birds in many places, the regular repeated action to avoid it is still of high importance.
- 2. Estonian media have discussed the topic of Avian Influenza rarely in the last triennium as there have not been recent major breaks of HPAI. Nevertheless, two early spring 2015 records of infected Mute Swans from Sweden demonstrate, one must not lose the readiness to explain to the wider audience the background of the disease and possibilities to avoid the infection.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

- > None

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

- > Avian Influenza risk assessment by Kuresoo et al. (2006) is valid and there is no need for updates (document was enclosed to the previous national report to MOP5).

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 15.06.2018