

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

> Germany

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

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

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

> None

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Name and title of the head of institution

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Mr. Oliver Schall

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

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

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

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

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

Yes

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

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / *hrota*, Svalbard/Denmark & UK / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 3c*

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca* / Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe / Column A / Category 1b

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Smew / *Mergellus albellus* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Red-breasted Merganser / *Mergus serrator* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Red-necked Grebe / *Podiceps grisegena* / *grisegena*, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Horned Grebe / *Podiceps auritus* / auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed) / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

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

Common Loon / *Gavia immer* / Europe (win) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra* / South-west Europe/West Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Black-crowned Night-heron / *Nycticorax nycticorax* / nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (bre) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

prohibited

Yes

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

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, SW Europe, NW Africa (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

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

Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii* / Fennoscandia/North & West Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina* / *schinzii*, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Scandinavia/probably West Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

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

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.

Bean Goose / Anser fabalis / fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c*

Is there an open hunting season for Bean Goose / Anser fabalis / fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c* ?

Yes

Please provide details.

> Current hunting legislation does not address subspecies level.

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

Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa / islandica, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa / islandica, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

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

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2b

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus* / Svalbard/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina* / South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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.

Yes

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

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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.

Yes

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

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.

Yes

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

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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.

Yes

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

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.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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.

Yes

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

White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia* / ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2b

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

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

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / *alexandrinus*, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Red Knot / *Calidris canutus* / islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 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.

Yes

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

Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla* / *tridactyla*, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic / Column B / Category 2c

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus* / W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus* / *argenteus*, Iceland & 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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 Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica* / *nilotica*, Western 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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybrida* / hybrida, Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

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

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Explosives

Nets

Traps

Poison

Poisoned or anesthetic baits

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> Only shotguns are allowed to take Birds out of their habitat in the case of legal hunting. Exeptions are made only for individual reasons eg. research.

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.

> Federal Hunting Act (Bundesjagdgesetz) § 19 "Sachliche Verbote" (Prohibitions of taking)

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

No

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

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

Yes

Please provide information on each species for which exemption was granted

Germany

Exemption for Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

(b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or

other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

Exemption for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

(b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or

other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial

consequences of primary importance to the environment

Exemption for Grey Heron / *Ardea cinerea*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Great Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

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

Exemption for Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

(c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Exemption for Black-headed Gull / *Larus ridibundus*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

(c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Exemption for European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

(c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Exemption for Common Tern / *Sterna hirundo*

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

(c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

7. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

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

No

8. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats ?

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

Yes

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

> Germany - as other EU states - is obliged to report about exemptions to the European Union. The EU reports back to the Berne Convention. Therefore cf. the respective reports.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

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

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP, but actions implemented

**Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*
National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

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

[Reasearch project on Lesser White-fronted Goose in Lower Saxony](#)

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

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

[Species conservation programme "grassland bird species" Bavaria](#)

[EU LIFE+ project "Wiesenbrüter" in Lower Saxony](#)

[EU LIFE project "Life Limosa"](#)

**Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni*
National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni***

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

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

[Species conservation programme "grassland bird species" Bavaria](#)
[EU LIFE+ project "Wiesenbrüter" in Lower Saxony](#)

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

No NP, but actions implemented

10. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> In Germany the Federal States (Bundesländer) are responsible for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans. In 2009 a new paragraph (§ 38 (2)) was integrated into the Federal Nature Protection Act (BNatSchG) concerning i.a. the creation of NSSAPs.

Germany has already elaborated several NSSAPs for a range of species, such as White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Corncrake (*Crex crex*), Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) and Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) according to the 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.

No emergency situation has occurred

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

Yes

Please provide information on each emergency situation for which measures have been developed and are in place

Measures for Oil spill

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> - NETHGER-Plan: "Netherlands-German Joint Maritime Contingency Plan on Combating Oil and other Harmful Substances"

- Bonn Agreement (Articles 3, 4, 7): collective protection of the North Sea. Parties are Germany and the bordering countries of the North Sea Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK.

- HELCOM: "Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area". Parties are all the countries bordering the Baltic Sea.
 - Helsinki Convention (Art. 13): contains obligations similar to those of the Bonn Agreement for the North Sea.
 - VPS.system: project by the German coastal states and the German federal government to fulfil the demands of a sustainable contingency planning system for pollution incidents along the sea coasts.
- Commissions for trans-boundary European rivers:
- International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe (IKSE).
 - International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (IKSR).
 - International Commission for the Protection of the Danube (IKSD).
 - International Commission for the Protection of the Odra (IKSO).
 - International Commission for the Protection of the Moselle and the Saar (IKSMS).
 - International Meuse Commission (IMC).

Measures for Predation

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Predation is part of the natural dynamics of ecosystems. Predation can become a problem in areas where the quality of natural habitats is affected (for example land consumption). Protection measures in case of predation are only implemented to protect nesting-sites of waterbirds in areas of high importance for local waterbird populations. Today only terrestrial mammals (mostly fox) can pose a local threat to nesting sites on inland waters, the Baltic Sea and areas of the North Sea coast. Particular measures are implemented in affected areas: selective hunting of predatory mammals or electric fences.

Measures for Botulism

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> In the past Botulism has occurred in some areas, but there has been no outbreak in the last triennium. Managers of protected areas are aware of this problem and are prepared to collect dead birds and to impose area restrictions.

Measures for Infectious disease

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Beside Avian Influenza (see chapter 10) there have been no problems with other infectious disease for waterbirds in Germany.

Measures for Introduction of alien species

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> § 40 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) regulates the handling of invasive alien species. The Federal States of Germany are obligated to develop measures to protect ecosystems, habitats and species against non-native or invasive species and to monitor potential invasive species. Adequate measures to abolish or to inhibit the spread of the invasive species have to be actioned immediately. For the release of alien species into the wild, authorization by the responsible administration is required. In recent decades the predatory mammals Mink (*Neovison vison*), Raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) and Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) have extended their ranges in Germany and increased the problem of predation of nesting sites, in particular for ground breeding waterbirds. Measures have been taken locally (see chapter: "predation").

Measures for Lead poisoning

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> The essential Federal States in Germany have banned the use of lead shot for hunting at water bodies (see chapter 6 "Management of human activities" question 29).

Measures for Chemical pollution

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Every company, factory or transport that deals with hazardous substances has to obey strict rules to protect the people, the employees and the environment.

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

> The procedure of Germany is consistent with the AEWA Guideline to identify and tackle emergency situations for migratory waterbirds.

The Federal Republic of Germany is obligated by several Agreements to cooperate in emergency measures responding to threatening incidents for flora and fauna in the North Sea, the Baltic Sea and in trans-boundary rivers. These emergency measures also apply to situations that threaten populations of AEWA species (pursuant to 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan).

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

> The number of such re-establishment projects is so low, that they are all known.

The re-establishment of the Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*) at the "Steinhuder Meer" was initiated by Lower Saxony in 2010. From 2012 to June 2015 237 birds were released around Lake Steinhude. In 2015, the first two successful broods were observed.

More on the project can be found in Melles & Brandt (2016): Ein Versuch zur Wiederansiedlung der Moorente *Aythya nyroca* am Steinhuder Meer, Niedersachsen – erste Ergebnisse. Vogelkundliche Berichte Niedersachsen 45: 37-52 and from the website given below.

A re-establishment project of the Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) at Burghausen (Bavaria; with a second location at Kuchl/Austria) is financed by the European Union as part of the LIFE+ programme. More in the project see link below.

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

[Bald Ibis re-establishment project](#)

[Ferruginous Duck re-establishment project](#)

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

> The re-establishment of species is defined in § 37 of the Federal Nature Protection Law / Bundesnaturschutzgesetz as a special task of species protection.

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.

Yes

Please explain

> The translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes is regulated by the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) § 40 para 4 and § 45 para 7 in Germany. The articles of the BNatSchG were implemented prior to the draft of the AEWA guidelines and comply fully with their criteria.

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.

> The EU regulation 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species was adopted in 2014 by the European Union and entered into force on 1st January 1 2015.

German national law: §40 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) complies with the Regulation and prohibits the introduction into the environment of any non-native species. The legislation is consistent and applied countrywide.

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.

> §42 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) defines the requirements on the husbandry of animals in zoos and the avoidance of accidental escapes from these. §43 BNatSchG regulates the husbandry of wild animals in facilities other than zoos. Both comply with the EU regulation 1143/2014 as implemented in 2017. The Federal Nature Conservation Act is a country-wide legislation; the Federal States (Länder) can define further specifications within the framework of the Federal Nature Conservation Act.

21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

Being developed

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

Yes

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

Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

For Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

Control or eradication programme being developed

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

Yes

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

> Several aquatic or semi-aquatic non-native weeds are listed in the Union List of the regulation EU 1143/2014 that might impact migratory waterbirds in Germany: The floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), the African oxygen weed (*Lagarosiphon major*), Nutalls' waterweed (*Elodea nutallii*), the watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), the water-primroses (*Ludwigia grandiflora* and *Ludwigia peploides*). These species must be managed.

The fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), the watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and the alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) are species in the early detection category.

Further, the regulation EU 1143/2014 lists the bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), raccoondog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) which are in the management category in Germany and the coatl (*Nasua nasua*) in the early detection category, which are potential predators of waterbirds (full-grown birds as well as earlier stages like eggs).

The development of management plans for species on the management list is in the responsibility of the federal states (Länder).

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> Specific programmes are currently under development.

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

> The AEWA-Guidelines describe the approach of Germany to avoid the introduction of non-native waterbird species.

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> Sudfeldt, C., D. Doer, H. Hötker, C. Mayr, C. Unselt, A. v. Lindeiner & H.-G. Bauer (2002): Important Bird Areas (Bedeutende Vogelschutzgebiete) in Deutschland – überarbeitete und aktualisierte Gesamtliste (Stand 01.07.2002). Berichte zum Vogelschutz 38: 17-109.

Sudfeldt, C., D. Doer & J. Wahl (2002): Important Bird Areas und potenzielle Ramsar-Gebiete in Deutschland. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 39: 119-132.

At the national level the above mentioned are the most recent inventories including all species. Yet, several federal states (Länder) have identified sites of international and national importance at the state level (e.g. Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg).

At the national level internationally important sites have been identified for the Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus [columbianus] bewickii*) as part of the drafting process of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan in 2015.

Wetlands International has just recently updated the international 1 % criteria for the AEWA region, and as part of the EU Birds Directive reporting for 2019 updated 1 % thresholds for sites of national importance will be available.

There are two publications outlining the identification of wetlands of international importance for waterbirds: Wahl, J., S. Garthe, T. Heinicke, W. Knief, B. Petersen, C. Sudfeldt & P. Südbek (2007): Anwendung des internationalen 1 %-Kriteriums für wandernde Wasservogelarten in Deutschland. Ber. Vogelschutz 44: 83-105. Wahl, J. & T. Heinicke (2013): Aktualisierung der Schwellenwerte zur Anwendung des internationalen 1 %-Kriteriums für wandernde Wasservogelarten in Deutschland. Ber. Vogelschutz 49/50: 85-97.

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

> The identification of important Bird Areas was part of the process of designation and protection of Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the Birds Directive and within the in the Natura 2000 - Process. This process refers to the steps of the AEWA guidelines.

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

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).

> On Dec. 17th 2008 the Federal Cabinet adopted the "German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change ". Within the strategy wetlands, coastal areas and especially tidal areas like the Wadden Sea and species depending on these are especially highlighted as being especially affected by climate change. Measures to adapt and to mitigate the effects of climate change like sea-level rise or drying-up of wetlands are considered in the strategy, e.g. improving the functionality of the Natura 2000 network with management plans or development strategies for coastal zone ecosystems incl. estuaries which are crucial habitats especially for migratory waterbirds.

In a Research and Development Project funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

(BfN) the effects of recent climate change on the fauna in Germany were analysed:

RABITSCH, W., WINTER, M., KÜHN, E., KÜHN, I., GÖTZL, M., ESSL, F. & GRUTTKE, H. (2010): Auswirkungen des rezenten Klimawandels auf die Fauna in Deutschland. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 98, 265 p.

A conference held in Bonn in March 2010 „ Biodiversity and climate change“ summarized recent findings from a suite of other research projects funded by the German government, including modelling changes in the distribution of bird species and the influence of climate change as well as scenarios for protected areas in Germany under climate change.

An overall assessment of “Protected areas of Germany in the context of climate change - risks and options for action” was conducted as part of a Research and Development Project funded by the German government (published in 2013 in Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt volume 129).

The influence of climate change on migratory waterbirds in the Wadden Sea was highlighted in a publication “Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987- 2008 – Trend, Phenology, Distribution and Climate Aspects” (Wadden Sea Ecosystem No.30).

At regular intervals, the Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Group issues assessment reports of the Wadden Sea. The latest assessment report, Quality Status Report, was issued in 2017 at the online platform qsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org. This includes assessments of breeding as well as migratory species including the influence of climate change on both species groups (e.g. as cause of poor breeding success in recent years), but also in the Wadden Sea overall.

Moreover in recent years publications on distribution changes in waterbirds in which Germany participated and contributed with data from the International Waterbird Census and expertise were published, e.g.

Fox, A. D., L. Dalby, T. K. Christensen, S. Nagy, T. J. S. Balsby, O. Crowe, P. Clausen, B. Deceuninck, K. Devos, C. A. Holt, M. Hornman, V. Keller, T. Langendoen, A. Lehtikoinen, S.-H. Lorentsen, B. Molina, L. Nilsson, A. Stipniece, J.-C. Svenning & J. Wahl (2015): Seeking explanations for recent changes in abundance of wintering Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) in northwest Europe. *Ornis Fennica* 93: 12-25.

Fox, A. D., A. Caizergues, M. V. Banik, K. Devos, M. Dvorak, M. Ellermaa, B. Folliot, A. J. Green, C. Grüneberg, M. Guillemain, A. Haland, M. Hornman, V. Keller, A. I. Koshelev, V. A. Kostyushin, A. Kozulin, L. Lawicki, L. Luigujoe, C. Müller, P. Musil, Z. Musilová, L. Nilsson, A. Mischenko, H. Pöysä, M. Sciban, J. Sjenicic, A. Stipniece, S. Svazas & J. Wahl (2016): Recent changes in the abundance of breeding Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* in Europe. *Wildfowl* 66: 22-40.

Lehtikoinen, A., K. Jaatinen, A. V. Vähätalo, P. Clausen, O. Crowe, B. Deceuninck, R. Hearn, C. A. Holt, M. Hornman, V. Keller, L. Nilsson, T. Langendoen, I. Tománková, J. Wahl & A. D. Fox (2013): Rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species. *Global Change Biology* 19: 2071-2081.

Pavón-Jordán, D., A. D. Fox, P. Clausen, M. Dagys, B. Deceuninck, K. Devos, R. D. Hearn, C. A. Holt, M. Hornman, V. Keller, T. Langendoen, L. Lawicki, S. H. Lorentsen, L. Luigujoe, W. Meissner, P. Musil, L. Nilsson, J.-Y. Paquet, A. Stipniece, D. A. Stroud, J. Wahl, M. Zenatello & A. Lehtikoinen (2015): Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. *Diversity and Distributions*: 571-582.

Hence assessing the influence of climate change on waterbirds and protected areas is a topic since many years (decades).

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

[Projects funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation](#)
[Quality Status Report of the Wadden Sea](#)

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 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

> 207

Total area (ha)

> 4031523

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation
> 207

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)
> 4031523

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

> Usually the SPa designations correspond to the IBAs and are in so far already big enough. However, in special cases the German Länder may include in their biotopmanagement plans potential enlargement areas.

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)

> The waterbird and wetland site of the most outstanding importance is in the middle of Europe the trilateral Dutch-Danish.-German Waddensea. Since the 80ies the Waddensea states cooperate on the basis of a Trilateral Ministerial Declaration and are therefore certainly an outstanding example of cooperation for an important waterbird site and meanwhile a UNESCO World Heritage site too.

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

[Wadden Sea World Heritage](#)

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

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> Germany has according to the European Commission sufficiently designated the most appropriate sites as SPAs.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> cf. above

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

Yes

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

> Details of a strategic plan, which was approved by the Federal Cabinet on Dec. 17th 2008, can be found in the following document: "Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel" (see link below).

The development and realisation of adaptation measures is mainly compiled by the Federal Department for Nature Conservation (BfN). An adaptive and dynamic management is planned for protected areas in Germany.

The impact of management decisions will be monitored and unpredictable developments as well as new knowledge will be taken into account. Also see answer 22 for projects dealing with the impact of climate change on protected areas and sites.

Publications:

- Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 137 (2014): Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf Fauna, Flora und Lebensräume sowie Anpassungsstrategien des Naturschutzes.

- "Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change" (BfN, 2013) (see link below)

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

[Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change](#)

[•Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Monitoring Report](#)

[•Adaptation to Climate Change - Initial Progress Report by the Federal Government on Germany's Adaptation Strategy](#)

[•German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change](#)

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The AEWA Guidelines describe the "up to date" status for thorough planning of site management. All works are carried out to best suit the local conditions.

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

> The Critical Site Network tool is supported with data from the German important bird areas.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

Yes

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

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> which are allowed to be hunted

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

The whole territory of your country

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

All harvesting activities

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

Partially

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[federal_states_regulation_lead_shot.pdf](#) - Lead shot in the federal states

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

> The use/ban of lead shot in Germany is almost fully regulated by hunting legislation of the Federal States (Länder). In all Federal States except in the big towns Bremen and Hamburg -where hunting is of minor importance- a ban on lead shot for waterbird hunting is implemented in and around wetlands.

What legislation is in place?

> Respective Hunting Legislation of the German Länder

Who enforces this legislation?

> The competent authorities of the German Länder

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

> 94.5% of Germany's total area is covered by the ban. Only two city-states (Hamburg, Bremen) have yet to revise their hunting law. However, due to their urban character wetland hunting is only possible in relatively small areas.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Nearly all Federal States of Germany have prohibited the use of lead shot at and around waterbodies for waterbird hunting.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> The compliance issues are under the auspices of the German Länder: Overall the national hunting law complies with the requirements of AEWA.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

Good (almost full compliance)

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

No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this

> It appears sufficiently selfevident that the lead risks diminish, if a prohibition of lead ammunition contributes to an avoidance of lead. Therefore this issue is not seen as an urgency. However, further scientific research concerning this issue is wellcome.

35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details

> Violations of hunting restrictions are strictly prosecuted.

Poaching is a criminal act according to German legislation (§ 292 Strafgesetzbuch) and can be punished until 3 years years (in major cases even 5 years).

Hunters too are obliged to respect the hunting regulations (like closed season or hunting interdictions of protected game species), otherwise they loose their hunting license and risk a further punishments.

Illegal waterfowl hunting is therefore not a major problem in Germany

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

Yes

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

Yes

What do these cover?

Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

Club Affiliation

Game Management Plans

Other (please specify)

> Closed hunting seasons

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

> AEWA Guidelines are taken into account through the consideration of hunting and closed seasons in the federal hunting law and in the hunting laws of the federal states.

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.

> Lead fishing weights are often covered with a protective coating to prevent lead erosion. Fishing weights without such protective layers form insoluble layers when coming into contact with water. For these reasons, it is assumed that the amount of lead brought into the environment is marginal. However, waterbirds may ingest lead fishing weights directly or ingest prey that ingested fishing weights. The European Anglers Alliance (EAA) has agreed upon a resolution in December 2014 to resign from the usage of lead on a voluntary basis. An EU Approach concerning lead avoidance is in preparation in the framework of REACH (a chemical policy Instrument of the EU).

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Waterbirds and their habitats are considered during the Environmental Impact Assessment (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung; UVP).

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> § 9 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung, UVPG) regulates the participation of the public.

40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> Offshore wind parks

In past years, many offshore wind parks were built in the AWZ (EEZ) of the North and Baltic Sea. The Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie; BSH) authorizes wind energy sites in the German North and Baltic Sea. It is responsible for the application procedure within the EEZ. During the authorisation procedure, the BSH assesses the potential level of risk to protected marine elements (e.g. birds, fishes, marine mammals, benthos, soil, water). For wind energy projects with more than 20 installations it is also necessary to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment pursuant to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungsgesetz; UVPG). For this purpose the applicant has to analyse the marine environment in the intended area and to forecast the consequences of the project. According to §56 Abs. 1 Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG), species and habitat protection also applies in the EEZ and is executed by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (§58 Abs. 1 BNatSchG). The agency assesses whether the project contravenes species or habitat protection commitments and decides whether exceptional case authorization is permissible. Under §15 BNatSchG, the intervention into nature and landscape regulation (Eingriffe in Natur und Landschaft) may also be operative.

Fehmarnbelt crossing

The plan to build a crossing from Germany to Scandinavia – the “Fehmarnbeltquerung” – is a major project to achieve a direct connection between central Europe and Scandinavia. Such a project requires authorisation from multiple authorities from Germany and Denmark. Besides them, the public of both countries will also have opportunities to comment at official inquiries into the environmental aspects of the undertaking. Initially there were three alternatives for the Fehmarnbelt crossing: a) bridge, b) tunnel, c) combination of both. For various reasons including concerns about migratory waterbirds, for which the Fehmarnbelt is an internationally important migration corridor, it has been decided in 2015 to build the Fehmarnbelt crossing as a tunnel.

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

> Cf. e.g. above the discussion about the Fehmarn belt crossing.

In its origin a bridge was intended, however due to expected negative impacts (on migratory birds too) a tunnel solution was decided.

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

> This is regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung), the nature protection law (BNatSchG §14 and §15) and the Habitat directive impact assessment (FFH-Verträglichkeitsprüfung) in Germany (also see question 34). These laws were implemented prior to the draft of the AEWA-Guidelines and comply with their criteria.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The "Forum Netztechnik / Netzbetrieb in the VDE (FNN)" is the responsible committee for the development of technical information for the safe operation of power lines and is also a non-profit expert panel supporting experience exchange. This facilitates the implementation of innovative technologies and accelerates adaptations to European standards. The FFN FNN published in December 2014 in a Germany-wide project group consisting of representatives of network operators, nature conservation organizations, ministries and authorities, planning offices and manufacturers the note "Bird protection marking on high voltage and extra high voltage overhead lines". Since then, these are applicable in the planning of new power lines with nominal voltages of 110 kV. They provide technical advice for deciding in which sections bird protection markings are to be applied to minimize the collision risk. Wetlands with large numbers of migrating and staging/wintering (water)birds are given special consideration. In addition, the FFN FNN reference provides a modified assessment method according to which ornithological conflict areas should be identified and thus kept free from power lines from the point of view of area or species protection. The guideline describes the species protection and technical requirements for bird protection markings.

The Federal Nature Conservation Agency (BfN) funded the Research and Development Project "Nature Conservation and Renewable Energies" aiming at building a forum for exchange between the numerous research projects which the BfN has placed or commissioned on behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Bundesumweltministerium, BMUB). This resulted in several workshops and the online portal www.natur-und-erneuerbare.de presenting news, resources and information on projects under the topic "Nature Conservation and Renewable Energies". Among the projects funded by the German government in the past triennium related to waterbirds were:

- Effectiveness of different bird protection markers on power lines („Wirksamkeitsanalyse unterschiedlicher Vogelschutzmarker“; 12/2016–11/2017)
- Root cause analysis of population changes in indicator bird species and renewable energy („Ursachenanalyse von Bestandsveränderungen bei Indikatorvogelarten und Energiewende“; 2014–2017)
- Analysis of the importance and impact of renewable energies on Natura 2000 sites („Analyse der Bedeutung und Auswirkungen Erneuerbarer Energien auf Natura 2000-Gebiete“; 10/2016–3/2018)
- Nature conservation guidance for the federal sector planning for the expansion of the transmission network in Germany: strengthening of the nature conservation association's participation („Naturschutzfachliche Begleitung der Bundesfachplanung zum Ausbau des Übertragungsnetzes in Deutschland: Stärkung der verbandlichen Beteiligung“; 4/2015–8/2016)

Research on nature conservation and technical support of the energy transition
www.natur-und-erneuerbare.de

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

[Research on nature conservation and technical support of the energy transition](http://www.natur-und-erneuerbare.de)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> It is common practice to assess these data in the process of planning a power line project according to the Environmental Impact Assessment (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung; UVP). These assessments are project related but also include the extensive knowledge about migration patterns as well as resting and breeding sites of waterbirds in Germany to mitigate or avoid negative impacts like electrocution or collision. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (Strategische Umweltprüfung; SUP) of the planned power grid extension until 2030 in Germany has been carried out. The aim of such a SUP is to incorporate environmental aspects into the process of planning even long before an authorisation has been given. The results of the SUP are published in the environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment ("Umweltbericht der Strategischen

Umweltprüfung“; (see link below). The SUP is based on the second draft of the Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030 (Netzentwicklungsplan Strom) and the Offshore Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030 (Offshore-Netzentwicklungsplans). The report highlights measures to avoid or mitigate detrimental environmental impacts as well as compensatory measures. The implementation of these measures during the process of the electricity network development will ensure that the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) will be adhered. Important criteria are the Natura 2000 network, Important Bird Areas (IBA) as well as Ramsar sites. Thus, areas with high numbers of staging waterbirds are considered as potentially high-risk areas for electrocution and collision and should hence be avoided.

Environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment incl. maps and annexes

https://data.netzausbau.de/2030/2017-2030_NEP-UB_gesamt.zip

Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030

https://www.netzausbau.de/bedarfsermittlung/2030_2017/nep-ub/de.html

A BfN-publication by Bernotat & Dierschke (2016) “Übergeordnete Kriterien zur Bewertung der Mortalität wildlebender Tiere im Rahmen von Projekten und Eingriffen“

(<https://www.bfn.de/themen/planung/eingriffe/besonderer-artenschutz/toetungsverbot.html>) evaluates, among others, the mortality risk of varying bird species caused by different project types such as electricity power lines and thus provides an important manual for the Impact Assessments. Additionally, methods to integrate baseline knowledge on waterbird distribution, population sizes and movements are developed to ensure the recognition of important flyways and habitats for birds already at an early stage of the authorisation procedure. See also publication about planning approaches for the assessment of powerlines. Rogahn & Bernotat (2016): Planerische Lösungsansätze zum Gebiets- und Artenschutz beim Netzausbau.

https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/planung/eingriffsregelung/Dokumente/expertenworkshop_1015_loesungen_netzausbau.pdf.

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

[Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030](#)

[Environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment incl. maps and annexes](#)

42.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The planned energy system transformation in Germany requires an electricity network expansion. However, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways or conservation areas is avoided whenever possible (also see question 42.2). The needs to construct new power lines will be coordinated with the needs to preserve biodiversity as part of a regional planning procedure. This is assured with the Environmental Impact Assessment (UVP) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment which considers the Natura 2000 network, Important Bird Areas and Wetlands of International importance as important criteria (see question 42.2).

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

> A reduction of electrocution is legally consolidated in Germany (BNatSchG § 41). Even existing medium-voltage power lines needed to be modified by the end of 2012. The VDE-Application Rule (VDE-Anwendungsregel) “VDE-AR-N 4210-11” provides details for the technical implementation of bird-safe medium-voltage power lines according to BNatSchG § 41. Measures to mitigate the risk of collision on high-voltage power lines are not regulated by law yet, but there is a technical note of the FNN (Forum Netztechnik/Netzbetrieb im VDE) describing technical requirements for bird protection markings on high-voltage powerlines (FNN-Hinweis “Vogelschutzmarkierung an Hoch- und Höchstspannungsfreileitungen”).

The results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (Strategische Umweltprüfung; SUP) are published in the environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (“Umweltbericht der Strategischen Umweltprüfung”; see link below). Measures to protect birds from collision are explained in this report. Depending on the local conditions, bird-safe mast construction such as single-level power lines (conducting wires are arranged on one level) and bird-protection markings should be used. Research on the development of new mast constructions is being conducted.

The German government has funded a Research and Development Project “Effectiveness of different bird protection markers on power lines („Wirksamkeitsanalyse unterschiedlicher Vogelschutzmarker“; 12/2016–11/2018).

Environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment incl. maps and annexes

https://data.netzausbau.de/2030/2017-2030_NEP-UB_gesamt.zip

Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030

https://www.netzausbau.de/bedarfsermittlung/2030_2017/nep-ub/de.html

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

[Development Plan Electricity 2017–2030](#)

[Environmental report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment incl. maps and annexes](#)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> There is currently no systematic and comprehensive search for highly problematic power lines in Germany. However, there are several individual assessments that have identified areas with a high risk of collision. As a result, some of these power lines have been modified. The risk of electrocution due to medium-voltage power lines is generally low for birds in Germany since the reduction of electrocution is legally consolidated in Germany by § 41 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG).

For existing high-voltage powerlines there is currently no uniform procedure to mark these in sensitive areas. However, some network operators have made great efforts to minimize the risk of collision of birds. For example, Amprion has systematically assessed its entire high-voltage power line network (> 10,000 kilometers in length) and has subsequently secured the critical sections. Many sections dangerous for waterbirds in Western Germany could be secured in this way. The black and white markers from Ribe which are recommended by FNN were used.

Due to the implementation of the BNatSchG § 41 for medium-voltage powerlines only a very small number of birds are nowadays killed in the mast cap area. Losses of birds are only recorded where unsuitable systems have been used to make mast caps bird-save. Initially, the German Railways (DB Netz AG) was exempted from the provisions of § 41 BNatSchG. However, negotiations are ongoing between the DB and representatives of nature conservation as to how § 41 BNatSchG can be implemented on the railway power lines.

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?

No

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

Yes

Please provide details

> All measures contained in resolution 5.11 are already implemented in the German National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and in relevant legislation (such as Federal Nature Conservation Act, BNatSchG) and Environmental Impact Assessment Act, UVPG), which are rigorously implemented.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The implementation of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG) during the planning process of electricity power lines leads to the avoidance or at least mitigation of the negative impact of power lines on migratory birds in Germany and comply with the AEWA Guidelines.

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

> Spatial management is a crucial component to avoid or mitigate conflicts between the development of renewable energy and the protection of important areas for birds in Germany. Spatial management is a matter of regional planning and the federal states (Länder) have developed different strategies and planning approaches. Most federal states have their own state planning act. In addition, they issue decrees and guidelines on renewable energy development.

Suitable areas for the development of renewable energy and/or areas that need to be excluded are designated in the regional plans of the federal states.

Decrees and guidelines of the federal states for the planning of renewable energies contain restrictions to keep main flyways of migratory birds free as well as to maintain a minimum distance to breeding and resting sites of birds.

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

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?

Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

Yes

Please provide details on the measures implemented.

> cf. enclosed link

Please share information and lessons learnt from the mitigation measures.

> cf. enclosed link

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

[Hötker, H., K.-M. Thomsen & H. Köster \(2005\): Auswirkungen regenerativer Energiegewinnung auf die biologische Vielfalt am Beispiel der Vögel und der Fledermäuse. BfN-Skripten 142, Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Bonn.](#)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> There is a compensation rule (Eingriffs-Ausgleich-Regelung) in Germany. According to the Federal Nature Protection Act (§13ff BNatSchG), damage of nature and landscape should be avoided as a matter of priority. For unavoidable damage there is a legal obligation for compensation measures. The damage needs to be compensated with nature and landscape conservation measures (Ausgleichs- und Ersatzmaßnahme). The procedure is defined by law (§ 17 BNatSchG). Impaired function of the ecosystem should be improved promptly and locally through appropriate measures.

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

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

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> There are many research projects that assess potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats funded by the German government. These projects have not only identified potential impacts, they also recommended actions to avoid negative impacts. Competition for land is a major aspect that has been identified. The avoidance or mitigation of habitat loss can be achieved by creating compensation areas.

Examples for Projects:

Conservation and advanced biofuels („Naturschutz und fortschrittliche Biokraftstoffe“; 12/2016–7/2019). A special focus of the project is the analysis and assessment of the impact of "advanced" biofuel routes (= biofuels with Less negative impacts on land use are expected than for conventional biofuels e.g. rape or palm oil) on conservation issues and the development of criteria to address these concerns.

Preceding projects on this topic:

- Biomassenutzung - Erprobung integrativer Handlungsempfehlungen zum Erhalt einer artenreichen Agrarlandschaft unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vögel. Financed by Federal ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Dziewiaty, K. & P. Bernardy (2010): Brutvögel und Energiepflanzen. Umwelt und Raum, Band 1: 115-126. Institut für Umweltplanung, Hannover.

- Auswirkungen zunehmender Biomassenutzung (EEG) auf die Artenvielfalt - Erarbeitung von Handlungsempfehlungen für den Schutz der Vögel der Agrarlandschaft. Financed by Federal ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Schümann, K., J. Engel, K. Frank, A. Huth, R. Luick & F. Wagner (2011): Naturschutzstandards für den Biomasseanbau. Naturschutz und biologische Vielfalt 106. BfN, Bonn.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> All measures contained in resolution 5.11 are regulated by law in the German National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (such as Federal Nature Conservation Act, BNatSchG) and Environmental Impact Assessment Law, UVPG), which are consequently implemented.

45. Has your country used the following AEWA Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

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

Yes

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The final report of a funded research and development project (F+E Vorhaben) "Analysis and assessment of by-catch of seabirds by passive marine fishing in the Baltic Sea" published in 2011, illustrates the situation in Germany. A total of 526 by-caught birds were recorded in this study. Sea ducks and diving ducks feeding on benthic invertebrates accounted for more than 50 % of by-caught birds in all types of gear and during catches of all target species. Diving ducks (e.g. Greater Scaup, Tufted Duck, Pochard) formed 65 % of by-catches in coastal lagoons, while seaducks (e.g. Common Eider, Long-tailed Duck, Common scoter) were dominating the

by-catch in waters of the outer coast and the EEZ (47 %). A similar species composition of by-caught seabirds was found in gillnets off Usedom and can be assessed as representative for bird by-catches in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania during 2006-2009.

By-catch of seabirds occurred in all types of fishing gear and in the fishery of all target species studied. By-catch rates in gillnet and longline fisheries depended on target species, season and fishing area. The highest average by-catch rate recorded was 0.61 birds/1000 NMD (birds per 1000 meters of net length per day = birds/1000 NMD) in the gillnet fishery targeting pike perch, pike and perch. The lowest by-catch rate occurred in the turbot gill net fishery with 0.01 birds / 1000 NMD. The average by-catch rate in the longline fishery targeting eel was 0.031 birds / 1000 hooks day. Seasonally, the highest by-catch rates for bottom-set gillnets targeting cod, flounder, salmon, pike perch, pike and perch were recorded during winter, from December to April. In the pelagic gillnet fisheries, targeting herring and garfish, high by-catch rates occurred between January and May.

The results of the study showed that highest by-catch rates occurred in coastal lagoons and the 3 – nautical mile zone. In the German EEZ east of Rügen including the SPA “Pomeranian Bay”, sampling of gillnet and longline fisheries, which are active mainly between May and September, was confined to German fishermen. The average by-catch-rates in this area were comparatively low (0.006 birds / 1000 NMD).

In the flyway populations of Long-tailed Duck and Scaup, mortality from by-catch and other human activities reach a level which may not be sustainable, and this may contribute to the currently observed decrease in the two species. Therefore, management measures to reduce seabird by-catch mortality in the Baltic gillnet fisheries including those in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, are imperative. Possible mitigation measures include seasonal and spatial closures in areas with concentrations of sea-birds as well as replacement of gillnets by alternative gear such as baited pots and in some cases bottom set longlines.

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

> Germany's coastal areas and the exclusive economic zone (Ausschließliche Wirtschaftszone (AWZ) of the Baltic Sea are internationally significant resting areas for numerous seabirds (e.g. sea and diving duck, grebe, mergus) and are particularly important for overwintering. Under the EU-Bird Directive 2009/147/EC, bird protection areas (special protection areas) are designated within coastal waters as well as in the AWZ. Beside the commitment to implementing protection measures for seabirds, the EU Commission is committed to reducing by-catch of seabirds through its EU Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Fishing Gear. This makes it necessary to calculate the by-catch rate as CPUE (catch per unit effort). Additionally, monitoring is required to assess the impact of by-catch prevention measures. By-catch avoidance is also part of the certification for ecological fisheries (e.g. MSC Executive 2002).

The Ministry of Environment and Fisheries in Schleswig-Holstein, the Fisheries Association (Landesfischereiverband) and the Fishery Protection Union (Fischereischutzverband) signed a voluntary agreement on 17th Dec. 2013. A major issue is a significant reduction of gillnet areas (60 – 85% of the EU-authorized area) during the summer months July and August. In order to protect diving ducks, they agreed on avoiding gillnets during winter in important resting areas and where birds actively dive for food. In addition, the Ministry of Environment agreed on funding a monitoring programme on by-catch. The agreement expires by the end of 2017. The contracting parties will regularly meet before the agreement expires and make changes if necessary.

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

Covering the passage period

Partially

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

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

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?

> Several West-African states in the framework of the Waddensea Flyway initiative sharing with the Waddensea the East Atlantic Flyway populations of waterbirds.

Please provide details

> This project is a follow up project after the Wings over Wetlands Initiative (from which the Critical Site Network tool is the major outcome; cf 32).

The Project was prolonged until the end of 2015.

Further activities are in preparation.

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

[Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative](#)

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

> In many cases the monitoring protocols were developed before the AEWA Guidelines were adopted by the MOP in 2002.

The protocols for bird monitoring in Germany were revised and optimized during a Research and Development project from 2003 to 2007. During this process the AEWA Conservation Guidelines No. 9 were consulted.

Protocols fully comply with the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol.

A publication summarizing breeding as well as non-breeding monitoring protocols in Germany has been published in 2012:

Sudfeldt, C., R. Dröschmeister, J. Wahl, K. Berlin, T. Gottschalk, C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & S. Trautmann (2012): Vogelmonitoring in Deutschland – Programme und Anwendungen. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 119, Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster.

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

> Research projects to address waterbird conservation are supported and funded by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) as the responsible governmental body for conservation research. Support is granted by either by funding of Research and Development Projects (F+E Vorhaben) or Trial and

Development Projects (E+E Vorhaben).

Further the Implementation Programme on the German National Strategy on Biological Diversity (Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt; BP-BV) came into action into 2011. It amongst others addresses conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategy. The BP-BV is also managed by the BfN.

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)

> Blew, J., K. Günther, B. Hälterlein, R. Kleefstra, K. Laursen & G. Scheiffarth (2016): Trends of Migratory and Wintering Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987/1988 - 2013/2014. Wadden Sea Ecosystem No. 37, Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Group of Migratory Birds in the Wadden Sea, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

Busch M, Garthe S (2016): Approaching population thresholds in presence of uncertainty: Assessing displacement of seabirds from offshore wind farms. Environmental Impact Assessment Review 56: 31-24.

Busch, M., S. Trautmann & B. Gerlach (2017): Overlap between breeding season distribution and wind farm risks: a spatial approach. Vogelwelt 137: 169–180

Dierschke V, Furness RW, Garthe S (2016): Seabirds and offshore wind farms in European waters: avoidance and attraction. Biological Conservation 202: 59-68.

Exo K-M, Hillig F, Dierschke V, Kondratyev A, Kruckenberg H, Stahl J, Südbeck P, Bairlein F (2016) Aktuelle Fragen des Vogelschutzes im Wattenmeer und auf der offenen See. Natur und Landschaft 91: 253-261

Fox, A. D., A. Caizergues, M. V. Banik, K. Devos, M. Dvorak, M. Ellermaa, B. Folliot, A. J. Green, C. Grüneberg, M. Guillemain, A. Haland, M. Hornman, V. Keller, A. I. Koshelev, V. A. Kostyushin, A. Kozulin, L. Lawicki, L. Luigujoie, C. Müller, P. Musil, Z. Musilová, L. Nilsson, A. Mischenko, H. Pöysä, M. Sciban, J. Sjenicic, A. Stipnice, S. Svazas & J. Wahl (2016): Recent changes in the abundance of breeding Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* in Europe. Wildfowl 66: 226–40.

Garthe, S., N. Markones & A.-M. Corman (2017): Possible impacts of offshore wind farms on seabirds: a pilot study in Northern Gannets in the southern North Sea. Journal of Ornithology 158: 345-349.

Garthe S, Schwemmer H, Markones N, Müller S, Schwemmer P (2015): Verbreitung, Jahresdynamik und Bestandsentwicklung der Seetaucher *Gavia spec.* in der Deutschen Bucht (Nordsee). Vogelwarte 53: 121-138.

Hötker, H. (2015): Überlebensrate und Reproduktion von Wiesenvögeln in Mitteleuropa. Vogelwarte 53: 9-14.

Hötker, H. (2015): Faktoren des Erfolgs von Habitat-Management-Maßnahmen für Wiesenvögel. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 52: 69-78.

Hüppop O, Hüppop K, Dierschke J, Hill R (2016): Bird collisions at an offshore platform in the North Sea. Bird Study 63: 73-82

Kempf, N., K. Günther & V. Fritz (2015): Rastvögel auf Sandinseln im schleswig-holsteinischen Wattenmeer im Mai und September 2012. Die Vogelwelt 135: 167-183.

Pavón-Jordán, D., A. D. Fox, P. Clausen, M. Dagys, B. Deceuninck, K. Devos, R. D. Hearn, C. A. Holt, M.

Hornman, V. Keller, T. Langendoen, L. Lawicki, S. H. Lorentsen, L. Luigujoie, W. Meissner, P. Musil, L. Nilsson, J.-Y.

Paquet, A. Stipnice, D. A. Stroud, J. Wahl, M. Zenatello & A. Lehikoinen (2015): Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. Diversity and Distributions: early view.

Salewski, V., Schmidt, L., Evers, A., Kliner-Hötker, B. & Hötker, H. (2016): Bruterfolg von Uferschnepfen *Limosa limosa* in Schleswig-Holstein. Vogelkundliche Berichte aus Niedersachsen 44: 245-258.

Schwemmer P, Enners L, Garthe S (2016): Migration routes of Eurasian Curlews (*Numenius arquata*) resting in the eastern Wadden Sea based on GPS telemetry. Journal of Ornithology 157: 901-905.

Schwemmer P, Güpner F, Adler S, Klingbeil K, Garthe S (2016): Modelling small-scale foraging habitat use in Eurasian oystercatchers (*Haematopus ostralegus*) in relation to prey distribution and environmental predictors. Ecological Modelling 320: 322-333.

Schwemmer P, Covac A, Das K, Lepoint G, Adler S, Garthe S (2015): Assessment of contaminant levels and trophic relations at a World Heritage Site by measurements in a characteristic shorebird species.

Environmental Research 136: 163-172.

Thorup, O. & K. Koffijberg (2016): Breeding success in the Wadden Sea 2009-2012 A review., Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

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

> In 2008 the German and the federal state governments agreed on the Administrative Agreement on bird monitoring in Germany ("Verwaltungsvereinbarung Vogelmonitoring") to jointly support the Federation of German Avifaunists (DDA) to run the volunteer-based bird monitoring in Germany covering breeding as well as

non-breeding birds. This explicitly includes the Monitoring of Migratory and Wintering Waterbirds, data of which is fed into the International Waterbird Census and international censuses of selected waterbird species (cf. 49). The agreement has proven to be the basis for trustful collaboration between administrative authorities and non-governmental organizations.

Internationally

Yes

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

> Germany supports AEWA with an annual Voluntary contribution

This could be used for this Fund too, if there are no higher and other priorities.

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)

> There are currently no plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in Germany. In the past, the impact of lead used by anglers on fresh water ecosystems has been regarded as marginal. However, the European Anglers Alliance (EAA) agreed upon a resolution in December 2014 to resign from the usage of lead on a voluntary basis. As the German association of Anglers (DAFV) is a member of the EAA this may cause a paradigm shift in Germany in the near future.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Yes, being implemented

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

- > • Since 1998, numerous training courses leading to qualification as a “certified nature and landscape manager”.
- Training programmes are available from state-supported providers of environmental and conservation training. Such providers are organised within the “Federal Working Group of State-Supported Educational Institutions for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection”
- As part of their environmental education programmes, large protected areas such as national parks and biosphere reserves, as well as large NSGs and nature parks, carry out measures to inform visitors and sensitise them to the natural environment and to promote public awareness.
- Germany’s national parks, biosphere reserves and nature parks operate hundreds of nature and information centres, offering nature walks and tours.
- The “Multimar Wattforum” is one of Germany’s newest and most modern information centres and presents the Waddensea habitat
- The Federal State of Hesse is especially active in protecting the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) for which numerous public awareness raising activities are taking place. The main focus is on educational activities, in particular a dialogue with forest owners.
- In May 2005, a large travelling exhibition entitled “In the Realm of the Black Stork” was developed.
- Another focus of public information and outreach activities is the production and distribution of brochures. The State Agency for the Environment, Measurement and Nature Conservation of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg (Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg - LUBW), acting on behalf of the Ministry for Food and Rural Areas (Ministerium für Ernährung und Ländlichen Raum), has produced free brochures which also contain information on species listed in AEWA.
- The DDA’s Birdrace is an example of how awareness raising and fundraising can be successfully combined.
- The migratory bird days in the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony (celebrated annually in autumn) are an excellent example of raising awareness for the conservation of migratory bird species.
- In 2017 the issue of the annual report “Birds in Germany” focused on the monitoring of migratory and wintering waterbirds intending to get more volunteers involved in waterbird monitoring (esp. observers from ornitho.de) and raising awareness for waterbird conservation in general (cf. 49). Birds in Germany is distributed among volunteers participating in bird monitoring in Germany and is available as PDF from BfN’s and DDA’s websites

Contact to all professional Academies:

Bundesweiter Arbeitskreises der staatlich getragenen
Bildungsstätten im Natur- und Umweltschutz (BANU)
c/o Naturschutz-Akademie Hessen (NAH)
Friedenstraße 26
35578 Wetzlar
Telefon 06441/92480-0
Telefax 06441/92480-48
info@na-hessen.de

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

[DDA Birdrace](#)

[Migratory Bird Days in the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony](#)

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

Yes

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

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

> There are too many more burning issues.

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

There is some cooperation

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> In the framework of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative a project until 2015 gave African states help in capacity building. -

A further cooperation with Africa is foreseen.

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

Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative

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.

> Since several years Germany is giving a financial contribution to realize the World migratory bird day and is supporting the respective AEWA webpage with contributions.

Furthermore there is a variety of events celebrating the World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) every year in Germany. The events offered by NGOs and National Park administrations range from excursions, presentations, exhibitions to festivals and concerts. A “Migratory Bird Day Aviathlon” was announced for the first time in 2013. In this contest as part of the annual “Migratory Bird Days” in the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony islands and regions on the main land compete against each other for one week becoming the region where most bird species (mainly migratory) have been observed. The region with the largest number highest number of species observed during the bird migratory days. Already since several years, the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony has established a webpage for the WMBD (see link below). Here, programmes of the events, short documentaries and a lot more can be found on past and future WMBDs.

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

Migratory Bird Days in the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony

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

> The Federal Environment Ministry funds nature conservation Trial and Development Projects (Erprobungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben) which include promoting the acceptance of nature conservation by communication, information and participation.

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

> cf. answers above / capacity building in Africa)

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

> Other German AEWA support had a higher priority.

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 and is interested

Please provide details on the answer given above

> The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation funds a congress facility on the island of Vilm near Rügen (Internationale Naturschutzakademie INA) for international exchange. Various scientific meetings and workshops take place there to examine different nature conservation topics. The exchange centre provides education and advanced training to fulfil commitments under the convention of biodiversity and other international obligations such as AEWA.

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

[International Academy for Nature Conservation](#)

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)

Other

Please explain

> The German Länder have their own "NaturProtection Academies", where CEPA training is offered too - These efforts cover species conservation issues like i.a. AEWA.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

Yes

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

> Austrian EU representatives were informally approached to clarify, whether the EU presidency might be a good timing to reach an Austrian AEWA accession. They underlined the competency of the 9 Austrian "Länder" concerning this issue given that in Austria nature protection is an exclusive competence of the Länder. A respective conference in Austria with representatives from all Austrian Länder might be a way forward. However, given the anyhow higher work burden during the EU presidency, this issue might better be followed after the presidency and using a convenient opportunity.

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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

Yes

Please list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> cf. Waddensea Flyway initiative Project as mentioned already above several times

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

[Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten](#)

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

> The National Strategy on Biological Diversity and the related coordination mechanism help to implement AEWA too. Furthermore the national implementation of the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Bird Directive serve AEWA too. Both directives are implemented in national legislation, legally binding and obligatory instruments of nature conservation authorities in Germany.

As a coordination body between the Federal government and the German Länder the so called LANA = Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Naturschutz) and its working groups are an essential coordination mechanism. In particular the LANA Working Group "Arten- und Biotopschutz" was regularly consulted concerning AEWA issues in particular goose management items.

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

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> In 2014 a Memorandum of Understanding between the Waddensea states and Mauritania was signed during a Ministerial conference which is the basis of a site twinning cooperation.

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

> Germany has agreed on the National Strategy to implement the CBD requirements - this strategy includes respective benefits for AEWA issues too. Furthermore the German AEWA officer was involved in liaising the

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

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> A "Strategy for Insect Protection" is in development, which will be helpful for those AEWA birds which need insects as a main food resource.

Please provide details

> Will follow in the next report

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

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

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?

> The UNEP Group of Executive Secretaries of the Nature Protection MEAs is already a good forum for a linking between respective MEAs under the UNEP umbrella. This group might dedicate attention to the subject too, how to involve other nature protection MEAs not falling under the UNEP umbrella to make the joint work for all concerned more efficient and effective. Germany welcomes the activities of the respective secretariats liaising services of CMS and AEWA for a mutual benefit.

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

> Germany is offering each year 25.600,- € voluntary contribution to AEWA.

Furthermore the AEWA MoPs 2015 are supported by even higher extraordinary support (Should there be any unspent granted money left, this might be used for the Small Grants Fund (after German approval of a request by the AEWA secretariat).

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> cf. answer question 72

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

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

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

> In Germany, there are only limited numbers of research projects dealing explicitly with the impact of climate change on individual waterbird species. In contrast, research focuses on the investigation of the impacts of climate change on important habitats, ecosystems and conservation areas. Insights gained in these studies enable the conservation of species by protecting their habitats.

For selected references on research on waterbirds and climate change see question 27.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Undertaken

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

> The influence of climate change on migratory waterbirds in the Wadden Sea was highlighted in "Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987- 2008 – Trend, Phenology, Distribution and Climate Aspects" (Wadden Sea Ecosystem No.30).

At regular intervals, the Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Group issues assessment reports of the Wadden Sea. The latest assessment report, Quality Status Report, was issued in 2017 at the online platform <http://qsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org>. In many aspects of the QSR climate change related issues are highlighted, e.g. in chapters "Geomorphology and climate", "Habitats and communities" and "Species". Recently also the Monitoring report for the Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was published: Wadden Sea Board - Task Group Climate (2017): Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. Monitoring Report for the Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

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

[Wadden Sea Quality Status Report](#)

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

> Rabitsch et al. (2011) carried out a comprehensive investigation of the vulnerability of animals to climate change in Germany. In total 515 species were selected, thereof 143 bird species. Based on criteria defined, a climate change sensitivity analysis was conducted.

Rabitsch W., Winter M., Kühn E., Kühn I., Götzl M., Essl F. & Gruttke H. (2011) Auswirkungen des rezenten Klimawandels auf die Fauna in Deutschland. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 98 published by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

For the breeding birds in the Wadden Sea recently the framework for an action plan was drafted: Koffijberg, K., J. Frikke, B. Hälterlein, G. Reichert & H. Andretzke (2016): Breeding birds in trouble: A framework for an action plan in the Wadden Sea. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

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

Undertaken

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

> cf. question 27

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).

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

> There is no special action plan dealing explicitly with the adaptation of waterbirds to climate change. The national strategy on biological diversity ("Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt") contains a subsection with the topic 'Biodiversity and Climate Change' listing procedures for proactive adaptations to climate change.

In the Wadden Sea there is a Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy which is not specifically targeting waterbirds but it is one of the most crucial ecosystems for some migratory waterbirds in Germany.

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

[Trilateral Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)

[National Strategy on Biological Diversity](#)

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?

Yes

Please provide details

> All efforts which are made in order to help ecosystems and habitats of waterbird to adapt to climate change comply with the criteria of the AEWA Guidelines.

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

> During the winter 2016/17 there was an outbreak of avian influenza of the type H5N8. The first case was detected on 7th Nov. 2016 at Lake Constance, the next day at Lake Ploen. The number of dead birds peaked during November and in February. Cases of H5N8 were reported from all federal states (Länder). According to the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute more than 1,150 wild birds were affected during winter 2016/17. The most affected species was Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), e.g. c. three quarters of all cases at Lake Constance belonged to this species.

During summer and autumn 2017 four more cases of H5N8 occurred, another one in early January 2018.

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

[Risk assessment of the occurrence of HPAIV in Germany of the Friedrich Loeffler Institute \(02.05.2017\)](#)

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> No further guidance or information needed

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Risikobewertung_H5N1_Virus_in_deutschen_Gefl_gelbest_nden_vom_17.02.2011.pdf](#) - Risk assessment

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> In Germany discussions on the pathways of spread of bird flue are ongoing. The role of wild birds as pathogens is under discussion.

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

> 2nd .July 2018