

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

> Georgia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.08.2001

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

> Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Name and title of the head of institution

> Minister, Mr. Levan Davitashvili

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Ms Irine Lomashvili, Chief specialist, Department of Biodiversity and Forestry

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of Environment of Georgia,

Mailing address - Street and number

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Mr. Zurab Javakhishvili

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ilia State University of Georgia, Institute of Ecology

Mailing address - Street and number

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

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

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

> Ilia State University of Georgia; Institute of Ecology

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* / East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> According to national legislation in force, in particular to the acting Law on Fauna, it is prohibited to taking of all species of birds and eggs, if they are not listed in the hunting list. This species is not a hunting species in Georgia, and consequently, the legislation prohibits taking it from the wild.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is under regulation of different legal acts: Law on Fauna, Law on Protected Areas, Regulation on Hunting, and the EIA Code (Law of Georgia Environmental Assessment Code). The last law obliges to provide comprehensive EIA in case of any significant development projects potentially disturbing the protected species.

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

Yes

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

> Administrative Code of Georgia envisages fines in case of illegal use of wildlife, in particular, Article 85 provides fines in case of "violation of rules on protection of habitats, breeding grounds, migration routes, or other areas of vital importance for wild animals during their life cycles. The damage is calculated in accordance with the Regulation on Damage Caused to the Environment.

Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian / Column A / Category 1a 1b 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> *Podiceps grisegena* is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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* / Black Sea & Caspian / Column A / Category 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife of Georgia. Besides that, this species is under protection of the Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Law on Red List of Georgia prohibits deliberate disturbance of the species protected under the Red List.

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

Yes

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

> It is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife and the Law on Red List of Georgia. The only exemption is scientific studies with the aim of artificial breeding and re-introduction into the natural habitats. Though there were not such cases during the last decades.

The Ilia State University carried out a project "Conservation of Velvet Scoter on Tabatskuri Lake in Georgia" supported by the Rufford Foundation.

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea* / East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> *Tadorna ferruginea* is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance of Red List is prohibited under the Law on Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Taking from the wild can be allowed only for scientific purposes and artificial breeding and re-introduction into natural habitats, though there were not such cases during last period.

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea* / Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / South-west Asia / Column A / Category 1a 1b 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Marble Teal is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance of Red List is prohibited under the Law on Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Taking from the wild can be allowed only for scientific purposes and artificial breeding and re-introduction into natural habitats, though there were not such cases during last period.

Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina* / Black Sea & East Mediterranean / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> As *Netta rufina* is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is limited by the Law of Georgia on EIA. The EIA should contain provisions on compensation measures in case of serious impact on wildlife, including bird species and their habitats.

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

Yes

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

> As it is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to take them from the wild. Taking of eggs is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* / Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column A / Category 1a 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

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

> *Podiceps grisegena* is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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

prohibited

Yes

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

> Law on Red List of Georgia prohibits deliberate disturbance of the species protected under the Red List.

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

Yes

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

> It is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife and the Law on Red List of Georgia. The only exemption is scientific studies with the aim of artificial breeding and re-introduction into the natural habitats. Though there were not such cases during the last decades.

Great Crested Grebe / Podiceps cristatus / cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is limited by the Law of Georgia on EIA. The EIA should contain provisions on compensation measures in case of serious impact on wildlife, including bird species and their habitats.

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

Yes

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

> As it is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to take them from the wild. Taking of eggs is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Common Crane / *Grus grus / archibaldi*, Turkey & Georgia (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife of Georgia. Besides that, this species is under protection of the Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Law on Red List of Georgia prohibits deliberate disturbance of the species protected under the Red List.

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

Yes

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

> Law on Red List of Georgia prohibits deliberate disturbance of the species protected under the Red List.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica* / arctica, Central Siberia/Caspian / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia* / ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife of Georgia. Besides that, this species is under protection of the Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Law on Red List of Georgia prohibits deliberate disturbance of the species protected under the Red List.

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

Yes

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

> It is prohibited by the Law on Wildlife and the Law on Red List of Georgia. The only exemption is scientific studies with the aim of artificial breeding and re-introduction into the natural habitats. Though there were not such cases during the last decades.

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E

Mediterranean (bre) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Great White Egret / Ardea alba / alba, Western Asia/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Dalmatian Pelican / Pelecanus crispus / Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> *Pelecanus crispus* is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance of Red List is prohibited under the Law on Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Taking from the wild can be allowed only for scientific purposes and artificial breeding and re-introduction into natural habitats, though there were not such cases during last period.

Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus* / Europe & Western Asia (bre) / Column A / Category 1a 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> *Pelecanus onocrotalus* is under protection of Law of Georgia on Wildlife as well as under protection of Red list of Georgia. Taking of eggs of all species is prohibited by national legislation in general, but the Red List species are under higher level of protection and violation is followed by higher fines under the Administrative Code of Violations of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance of Red List is prohibited under the Law on Red List of Georgia.

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

Yes

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

> Taking from the wild can be allowed only for scientific purposes and artificial breeding and re-introduction into natural habitats, though there were not such cases during last period.

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is limited by the Law of Georgia on EIA. The EIA should contain provisions on compensation measures in case of serious impact on wildlife, including bird species and their habitats.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus* / alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Whimbrel / *Numenius phaeopus* / alboaxillaris, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *orientalis*, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. It is not a hunting species, consequently taking them from the wild is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is under regulation of different legal acts: Law on Fauna, Law on Protected Areas, Regulation on Hunting, and the EIA Code (Law of Georgia Environmental Assessment Code). The last law obliges to provide comprehensive EIA in case of any significant development projects potentially disturbing the protected species.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. It is not a hunting species, consequently taking them from the wild is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is under regulation of different legal acts: Law on Fauna, Law on Protected Areas, Regulation on Hunting, and the EIA Code (Law of Georgia Environmental Assessment Code). The last law obliges to provide comprehensive EIA in case of any significant

development projects potentially disturbing the protected species.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of 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

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis* / Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the

Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Collared Pratincole / Glareola pratincola / pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Pallas's Gull / *Larus ichthyaetus* / Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Armenian Gull / *Larus armenicus* / Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons* / albifrons, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre) / Column A / Category 3b 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Taking of eggs of any bird species is prohibited by national legislation. Taking of birds from the wild, if they are not listed in the Hunting list of species, is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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

Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance, that would create serious problems to the population concerned is limited by the Law on EIA. It is not a hunting species, and consequently hunting on the species is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> It is not a hunting species, it is prohibited to hunt on it. Taking of eggs from the wild is prohibited by the Law of Georgia on Fauna.

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.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> It is not a hunting species and consequently, hunting is prohibited.

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

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

No

Please explain.

> It is not a hunting species and consequently, hunting is prohibited.

Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni* / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> It is not a hunting species and consequently, hunting is prohibited.

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:

Greylag Goose / Anser anser / rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

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

> Anser anser is a hunting species in Georgia and hunting on it is regulated by the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting". The regulation contains a list of allowable species for hunting all over the territory of Georgia, as well as maximum number of individuals per day and dates when hunting is permitted.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

> Anser anser is a hunting species in Georgia and hunting on it is regulated by the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species". The regulation contains a list of allowable species for hunting all over the territory of Georgia, as well as maximum number of individuals per day and dates when hunting is permitted.

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

Yes

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

> "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species", prohibits taking and trading with eggs of the hunting species

Common Goldeneye / Bucephala clangula / clangula, Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea / Column B / Category 1

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

Yes

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

> Taking from the wild is prohibited by legislation, because it is not a hunting species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> There are not limits established, as hunting is prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited by national legislation.

Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina* / Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia / Column B / Category 2c

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

Yes

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

> *Netta rufina* is not a hunting species in Georgia and according to Georgian legislation hunting on this species is prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> *Netta rufina* is not a hunting species in Georgia and according to Georgian legislation hunting on this species is entirely prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> *Aythya ferina* is a hunting species and hunting is regulated by Order N95 of Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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

> Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia establishes daily limits for hunting.

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

Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited in accordance with national legislation.

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

Please select from the list below.

- Snares
- Limes
- Hooks
- Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- Electrocuting devices
- Artificial light sources
- Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- Devices for illuminating targets
- Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- Explosives
- Nets
- Traps
- Poison
- Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting. All listed above means are mentioned in the Order.

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

- No

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

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

- No

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

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

- No

Please explain the reasons.

> The review of the issue has been postponed for the next year.

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.

- No

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

> Postponed for the next years

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

> Main reason of not applying properly the above mentioned instruments is lack of human and financial resources and all activities are postponed for future.

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 and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Implementation of the NP requests certain resources, which for the time being are not available.

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.

No

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

> Regional Action Plan developed for the threatened water bird species was developed by Birdlife International in accordance with the Birdlife International guidelines.

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

> There is a need to prepare a SSAP defined by some NGOs and scientific institutions, though there is a lack of financial resources for the development as well as for its implementation.

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past

triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

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

No emergency situation has occurred

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

No

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

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

No

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

> There was not a need to apply any kind of guidelines, as there was not an emergency situation

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

> There is a need identified to keep a register, though the register itself is still not established because of lack of proper management.

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

No

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

No

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

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

No

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

> The translocation projects are associated with numerous problems and according to the world scale experience still have a low success rate, while they can be very expensive. There is no need identified at national level to undertake such risky and expensive projects at the time being.

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.

> This issue is regulated by the Convention on Biodiversity and Act of Georgia on Wildlife. The Act was adopted in 1996 by the Parliament of Georgia and is implemented by the Ministry of Environment.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Taking into account that introduction of non-native species is prohibited by legislation of Georgia, the zoos should comply with these provisions, otherwise they will be fined. So, the additional regulatory provisions do not seem to be necessary at this stage.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of financial resources

Field for additional information (optional)

> Invasive species are addressed in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020. In particular, it is planned: 1. Identify, assess and prevent the existing and potential pathways of invasive alien species into the country's terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. 2. Assess the status and distribution of invasive alien species and conduct a modelling of the threats they pose to native biodiversity and ecosystems. 3. Develop a legal framework and strategy for the management of invasive alien species. 4. Conduct monitoring of invasive alien species within the framework of the National Biodiversity Monitoring System.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Non native waterbirds are recorded in Georgia, though there are not developed any programs. Besides that, a relevant scientific investigation should be conducted first to have the scientifically proved conclusions and recommendations.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of human and financial resources. A relevant scientific investigation should be conducted first to have the scientifically proved conclusions and recommendations.

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

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

No

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

> Non native waterbirds are recorded in Georgia

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

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

Partially

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[SPA_in_Georgia.docx](#)

[GeolBA.xls](#)

Please describe the progress

> There were not special projects implemented to identify sites for AEWA species, though almost all these sites are related to AEWA species also.

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

> If the site is important for aewa species.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

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

For one or more single sites

Yes

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

> Assessment is made in the frame

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).

> NBSAP 2014-2015 contains the objective on assessment of the impact of climate change on biodiversity in vulnerable areas and protected areas.

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

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

>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[IBAs_Georgia.pdf](#)

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

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

No

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

> Birdlife International identified with national partners IBA network using Birdlife International guidelines

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

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

No

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> According to national legislation there are established daily limits on hunting species allowed for harvesting. If the limits are exceeded the inspection would fine a hunter, but the whole harvested numbers are not available

Field for additional information (optional)

> The information on hunting levels related to the waterbirds is not complete, because the only mechanism of controlling the hunting levels is the Environmental Inspectorate, which cannot collect the information all over the country.

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

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

> This is a complex issue, which demands legislative and administrative changes in all related fields, such as hunting guns, education, etc.

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

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Some measures to increase capacity of controlling bodies have been undertaken, such as trainings, technical equipment.

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)

No

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.

No

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

> There were attempts to apply some activities according to the guidelines, but taking into account the reorganization in the ministries (The Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia has been transformed into the Ministry of Environment Protection, while Natural Resources are now attached to the Ministry of Energy as a separate Department), all activities connected to natural resources have been temporarily stopped.

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

39. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively

affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

No

Field for additional information (optional)

> SEAs are not applicable in Georgia, while EIA-s are implemented.

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

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

No

Please provide details

> Very rare cases of sea gull by-catches.

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

Not applicable

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> National Biodiversity Strategy is developed for 2005-2015, which covers AEWA species as well. No separate Strategic Plans for AEWA species is in force in Georgia.

Field for additional information (optional)

> A National Biodiversity Monitoring System is under development at the Ministry (at the initial stage).

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.

No

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

> No waterbird monitoring program is not carried out yet.

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)

> Collaborative project between Ilia State University(Georgia), Erasmus Medical Center(Netherlands) and Cambridge University(UK) has been implementing Since 2008. for additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge or Nicola Lewis at nsl25@cam.ac.uk

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

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Programs on raising awareness about AEWA

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

No

62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Not considered yet

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

No

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

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

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

No

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)

No

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

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

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

> Collaborative project between Ilia State University(Georgia), Erasmus Medical Center(Netherlands) and Cambridge University(UK) has been implementing Since 2008. for additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge or Nicola Lewis at nsl25@cam.ac.uk

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

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

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

Date of submission

> 28 June, 2018