

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. General Information

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

> ITALY

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

> 01.09.2006

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

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

> 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 for the Environment, Land and Sea - Directorate-general for Nature and Sea Protection

Name and title of the head of institution

> Mrs Maria Carmela Giarratano

Mailing address - Street and number

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> +39 06 5722 8277

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> www.minambiente.it

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

Name and title of the NFP

> Marco Valentini

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Directorate general for Nature and Sea Protection

Mailing address - Street and number

> Via Cristoforo Colombo 44

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E-mail

> Valentini.marco@minambiente.it

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> www.minambiente.it

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Mr Alessandro Andreotti

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)

Mailing address - Street and number

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> Italy

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> +39 051 79 66 28

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> alessandro.andreotti@isprambiente.it

Website

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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.

> The report has been prepared by the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) under coordination of Mr. Alessandro Andreotti and with collaboration of Mr. Simone Pirrello  
Liaison officer for the Ministry: Mr. Marco Valentini (Directorate-general for Nature and Sea Protection)

# 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:**

**Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus* / N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean / 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

No

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

No

**Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* / *bewickii*, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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Yes

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

**Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa / 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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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-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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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* / West Mediterranean/North & West Africa / Column A / Category 1a 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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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.

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Yes

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / leucorodia, C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa / Column A / Category 2**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **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

Please 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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Yes

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **Glossy Ibis / Plegadis falcinellus / Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa / Column A / Category 3c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

Yes

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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.

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Yes

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**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

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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Yes

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> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**Slender-billed Curlew / *Numenius tenuirostris* / Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW 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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this 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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category 4**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **Audouin's Gull / Larus audouinii / Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa / Column A / Category 1a 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.

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

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 no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

**Lesser Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bengalensis* / *emigratus*, S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts / 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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 which applies throughout the entire country.

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 which applies throughout the entire country.

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 which applies throughout the entire country.

**2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.**

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

**Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

No

Please explain.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting for this species.

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4**

**Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?**

No

Please explain.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting for this species.

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

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

No

Please explain.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting for this species.

**3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Colum**

**B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:**

**Mute Swan / Cygnus olor / 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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

> because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Whooper Swan / Cygnus cygnus / North-west Mainland Europe / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because taking is prohibited

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

**Greylag Goose / Anser anser / anser, Central Europe/North Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because taking is prohibited

**Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra* / W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because taking is prohibited

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

Yes

**Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because taking 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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which put rules for hunting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) that fix a daily bag for this species

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

Yes

### **Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina* / North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for hunting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which fix hunting bag for this species

### **Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula* / Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for hunting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which fix hunting bag for this species

### **Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila* / marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for hunting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set hunting bag for this species

### **Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / East Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

### **Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / West Mediterranean / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

### **Western Water Rail / *Rallus aquaticus* / aquaticus, Europe & North Africa / Column B /**

## **Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for hunting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set hunting bag for this species

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which does not allow hunting and any taking for this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

## **Common Coot / Fulica atra / atra, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for hunting this species

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.  
> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set hunting bag for this species

**Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata* / North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica* / arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Little Egret / Egretta garzetta / garzetta, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Pygmy Cormorant / Microcarbo pygmaeus / Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Eurasian Oystercatcher / Haematopus ostralegus / ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Pied Avocet / Recurvirostra avosetta / South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre) / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**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

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola* / squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula* / hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking are prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking are prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking are prohibited

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

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

population concerned.

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking are prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set rules for huting this species

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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which set hunting bag for this species

**Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos* / West & Central Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking are prohibited

**Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding) / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking are prohibited

**Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis* / Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Collared Pratincole / *Glareola pratincola* / pratincola, Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and trading is prohibited

**Slender-billed Gull / *Larus genei* / Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

› Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

› Because hunting and trading is prohibited

**Black-headed Gull / *Larus ridibundus* / W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**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

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

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

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and taking is prohibited

**Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger* / niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and trading is prohibited

### **Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis* / sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2a**

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

Yes

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

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Because hunting and trading 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

> Law no. 157/92 (Art. 18) which prohibit hunting and taking of this species is valid in all country

### **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.

> Pursuant of Law no. 157/92 which applies throughout the entire country.

**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**

**Italy**

**Exemption for Garganey / *Spatula querquedula***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 2

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Riserva Naturale Foce dell'Isonzo - Isola della Cona

Time span of the exemption

> Feb-Dec

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2015-2016

**Exemption for Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus***

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

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 20

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption

> 19/04/2016-31/07/2016

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2016

**Exemption for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 30

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 20

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption

> Apr - Jul

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2015-2016

### **Exemption for Pygmy Cormorant / *Microcarbo pygmaeus***

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

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 20

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption

> 19/04/2016 - 31/07/2016

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2016

### **Exemption for Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus***

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

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 30

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption

> 19/04/2016-31/07/2016

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2016

### **Exemption for Dunlin / *Calidris alpina***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 90

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Parco Naturale di Migliarino - San Rossore - Massaciuccoli

Time span of the exemption

> Apr - Oct

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2015-2017

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Application of VHF data loggers

### **Exemption for Slender-billed Gull / *Larus genei***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted  
> 6

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted  
> 18

Territorial coverage of the exemption  
> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption  
> 19/04/2016-31/07/2016

Year when the exemption was granted  
> 2016

### **Exemption for Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted  
> 27

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted  
> 34

Territorial coverage of the exemption  
> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption  
> Apr - Jul

Year when the exemption was granted  
> 2015-2016

### **Exemption for Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons***

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

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted  
> 8

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted  
> 63

Territorial coverage of the exemption  
> Po Delta Regional Park

Time span of the exemption  
> 19/04/2016-31/07/2016

Year when the exemption was granted  
> 2016

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

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

in a new tab.

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

No

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

> All the species with overlapping populations in Italy cannot be hunted with the exception of *Aythya fuligula*. For this species the hunting period does not include reproduction and rearing stages, and does not overlap with the period when returning to their breeding grounds.

Under the Italian law no. 157/92, it is prohibited: i) the possession or utilization, and trade in birds and eggs of wild populations of all the species, and ii) the use of indiscriminate means of taking. Moreover, every year Regional Administrations set daily hunting quotas for each species.

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

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

No

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

> Italian Legislation is in accordance with the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC

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

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

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

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

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Local Agreement to avoid early cut of grassland during nesting season

#### **Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Not range state, few as passage migrants

#### **Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

> [http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/biblioteca/protezione\\_natura/qcn\\_25.pdf](http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/biblioteca/protezione_natura/qcn_25.pdf)

#### **White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> The species became extinct in the wild

Field for additional information (optional)

> A proposal for the reintroduction in Sicily is under discussion

### **Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Italian population is increasing and its breeding range is expanding. Most nesting sites are already within protected areas.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Annual monitoring of the colonies is taking place. A study on movement ecology of some individuals is ongoing.

### **Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Italian population is very small and outside the main breeding range in Europe; nest sites are mostly situated in protected areas (SPAs).

### **Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> The population is wintering only, and individuals mostly occur in protected wetlands. The species cannot be hunted and other look-alike species are protected as well.

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

Yes

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

##### **Italy**

#### **Audouin's Gull / *Larus audouinii***

##### **National Single Species Action Plan for Audouin's Gull / *Larus audouinii***

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> [http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-natura/files/6701\\_6\\_qcn\\_gabbiano\\_corso.pdf](http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-natura/files/6701_6_qcn_gabbiano_corso.pdf)

### **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 Italy two SSAP have been drafted before the adoption of the AEWA Guidelines (for the following species: *Larus audouinii* and *Numenius tenuirostris*) and two thereafter (for the following species: *Marmaronetta angustirostris* and *Aythya nyroca*).

For the preparation of these latest SSAPs, we followed the criteria reported in the AEWA Guidelines to: 1) identify the species of major concern, 2) produce a status report as a background document for each species, 3) define the required actions. We did not follow the proposed format, in order to maintain the same editorial format of the previous SSAPs.

### 3.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

Emergency situation has occurred

#### **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?

> In Italy some task forces are involved in facing emergency situations not only for birds. Many NGOs, stakeholders, Regional Administrations, along with ISPRA and Ministry of Environment cooperate in order to identify and tackle emergency situations for different animal species, including migratory waterbirds.

### 3.4 Re-establishments

#### **15. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> No formal register is maintained, but ISPRA hosts documentation on re-establishment programs carried on in Italy.

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

Partial

Please provide details

> Any project for the re-establishment of species listed in the Annex I of the Birds Directive must be authorised by Regional Administrations (Decree no 357/97, Art. 12).

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

Yes

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

##### **Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris***

##### **Projects for Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

> A proposal for the release of captive bred Marbled Teals is being considered to reinforce the small Sicilian population.

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

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> The proposal has not been drafted yet

### 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.

> Title of legislation: Decree no. 230/2017 - Adeguamento della normativa nazionale alle disposizioni del regolamento (UE) n. 1143/2014 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 22 ottobre 2014, recante disposizioni volte a prevenire e gestire l'introduzione e la diffusione delle specie esotiche invasive.

year of adoption: February 2018

Institution that adopted it: Italian Government

Institution that enforces it: Ministry of Environment and Ministry of the Interior

The Decree is applied to the entire country, although penalties and prohibitions apply to exotic species of EU concern only.

**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.

> Title of legislation: Decree no. 230/2017 - Adeguamento della normativa nazionale alle disposizioni del regolamento (UE) n. 1143/2014 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 22 ottobre 2014, recante disposizioni volte a prevenire e gestire l'introduzione e la diffusione delle specie esotiche invasive.

year of adoption: February 2018

Institution that adopted it: Italian Government

Institution that enforces it: Ministry of Environment and Ministry of the Interior

The Decree is applied to the entire country, although penalties and prohibitions apply to exotic species of EU concern only.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Italy implements Zoo Directive, and in this respect all specimens should be kept trying to avoid any accidental escape.

**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

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

> The decree no. 230/2017 transposes the EU Regulation no. 1143/2014. This decree claims that in the period 2018-2020 it is required to produce a NAP for IAS. ISPRA has been charged to develop this NAP. Any initiative on this has to be agreed with local administrations.

**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 being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Information not available

**African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus***

**For African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus***

Control or eradication programme being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Information not available

**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

> Yes at local level. Life project Sos Tuscan Wetland aims to control IAS in Tuscany's wetlands, in order to restore threatened habitats.

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

[LIFE11NAT/IT/000094 SOS Tuscan Wetlands](#)

**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 have not been formally adopted, but the principles are taken into account when evaluating translocation programs. Furthermore, national guidelines on introduced vertebrates (including birds) have been produced by the Ministry for the Environment. The guidelines include management priorities for all known introduced 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)**

Partially

Please describe the progress

> Italy has not developed and published an inventory of important habitats for species listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan.

However, Italian wetlands have been listed in several systematic national site inventories (Hecker & Tomàs Vives, 1995), one of which (compiled by ISPRA) is currently used for the waterbird monitoring.

The IWC surveys allowed to identify the important wintering sites, but an inventory of the important sites for breeding populations is still lacking.

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

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

No

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

> The important wintering sites were identified before the publication of the AEWA Guidelines. However the criteria followed to select the sites of importance for wintering waterbirds were similar to those proposed by AEWA.

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

> The inventory of important wintering sites is included in the report that can be downloaded from the first link below, and viewed in the second link (Italian only)

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

[Inventory of Italian wetlands](#)

[Results of the mid-winter waterbird counts in Italy. Distribution, numbers and trends in 2001-2010](#)

### 4.2. Conservation of Areas

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

##### **For one or more single sites**

No

Please explain the reason

> Being a cross-cutting issue this matter is assessed on a global approach

##### **For the national protected area network**

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Being a cross-cutting issue this matter is assessed on a global approach

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

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

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

### **All sites of international importance**

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

Total number

> 24

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 21

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

Total number

> 144

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

> There are no provisions in our legislation that oblige to set buffer zones around waterbird sites.

### **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 protected area "Riserva Naturale Orientata Biviere di Gela" (south east Sicily) can be considered as an example of best practice. This Natural Reserve includes a Ramsar site, the Lake of Gela, which represents a very important stopover and wintering site for many species migrating across Europe and Africa. Since its institution in the late 90s, the Natural Reserve has been promoting many activities of relevant importance for the conservation of this wetland, including water level management, habitat restoration, and soil cleaning up from pollution. Furthermore many efforts have been devoted to raise awareness among people about the importance of nature preservation, fostering many initiatives addressed to schools and more in general the local community. Now the Reserve is an important point of reference for many initiatives and conservation projects also in the surroundings (the whole IBA of the Gela plain). All this in spite of a critical environmental and human context. Biviere di Gela is in fact located in a very polluted industrial area (oil refineries), largely influenced by the organized criminality.

## **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

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Development of this NAP is not among national priorities considering that Natura 2000 sites already cover an high percentage of wetlands, and Natura 2000 sites, although not specifically involved in this topic, implement a general management.

## **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?

> The EU Directives (92/43 Habitat and 09/147 Birds) and the national relevant legislation (Decree 17 October 2007) already provide enough guidance that substantially fulfils the aims of the AEWA 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

Please explain the reasons

> In the past triennium we did not develop any activities that required the use of the CSN Tool.

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

> Currently, there are no information on the areas of protected sites (both of national and international importance), and on the areas covered by management plans.

# 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

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

The whole territory of your country

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

All harvesting activities

Field for additional information (optional)

> Hunters must fill in a personal card at the end of the hunting day, marking the number of harvested birds for each species. The information required in the personal cards change in accordance with regional regulations (in some cases data are grouped for similar species, for example ducks, rails, etc.).

Pursuant to Decree of 9 November 2012, Regional Authorities have to collect and transmit bag data recorded on the hunting cards to the Ministry of Environment and ISPRA. However, controls of hunters are generally inadequate, and then the hunting bags obtained from the cards can be unreliable and underestimated.

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

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

> Lead shot use has been partially banned since the 2008/09 hunting season.

What legislation is in place?

> Decree 17 October 2007, issued by the Ministry for the Environment.

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

[Ban on lead shot](#) - Decree of the Ministry for the Environment

Who enforces this legislation?

> The ban is enforced by District Police Corps and Carabinieri Forestali. However, the enforcement of the ban is problematic, because the detention of lead ammunition is still allowed inside the wetlands.

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

> Decree 17 October 2007 contemplates hunting limitations within SPAs, in particular, the ban of the use of lead shot inside wetlands and within 150 m from their shores.

The use of lead shot is still allowed in wetlands outside SPAs. The ban covers about 45% of the overall wetland surface.

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

> Decree 17 October 2007 contemplates the ban of the use of lead shot also inside the wetlands included in SACs (Special Areas of Conservation designed by the European Commission) and within 150 m from their shores. When the Italian SCIs (Sites of Community Importance) will be converted in SACs, the ban will be extended to a larger number of wetlands, and thereby reducing significantly this source of environmental pollution.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> An assessment of compliance with the legislation is complicated. Since detention of lead ammunition is still

allowed inside wetlands, an assessment of the ban effectiveness is problematic. Moreover, finding lead shots along with other ammunition in waterbirds forming an hunting bag does not exclude that such individuals were injured by lead shots outside SPA and then killed by other ammunition in wetlands. For these reasons, an assessment of compliance with the legislation has not been carried out yet.

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

Field for additional information (optional)

> In the framework of the REACH Regulation, the European Commission has requested the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to draft a proposal to restrict the use of lead shot over wetlands. The Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) supported ECHA to prepare a technical dossier on the risks related to the use of lead ammunition. On September 29, 2016, ISPRA took part in a workshop finalised to gather information on all relevant issues related to the use of lead shot in wetlands. In 2017 ISPRA carried out a study to assess the economic value of waterbirds that annually are lost in Europe as a consequence of lead shot ingestion. This study was finalised to calculate the benefits of a restriction on the use of lead ammunition over European wetlands. It was published in 2018 (see the attached file).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Andreotti et al 2018 - Economic assessment of bird mortality induced by Pb gunshot - STOTEN final.pdf](#) - Economic assessment of wild bird mortality induced by the use of lead gunshot in European wetlands

### **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

> Surveillance for illegal taking is carried out by Carabinieri Forestali and District Police Corps. The penalties are listed in the Law no 157/92. The effectiveness of the measures is moderate because of the lack of adequate financial resources locally, that would allow to increase the surveillance on the ground

Field for additional information (optional)

> Italy is carrying out a series of activities in order to implement the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds. A national Action Plan on Illegal Killing of birds has been approved in 2017. A national steering committee has been established to coordinate all actors playing a role in tackling the IKB; local coordination units have been create in seven black spots where illegal activities against birds are more intense.

### **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

Please explain the reasons

> Our legislation is not funded on best practices approach.

### **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?

> The Italian hunting law follows the prescriptions of the EU Birds Directive (no 2009/147/CE) and the "Guide to sustainable hunting under the Birds Directive" of the European Union.

## **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.

> There is no legislation in place on this issue for the time being

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

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

Please provide details

> see links below

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

[SEA/EIA in Italy 2](#)

[SEA/EIA in Italy 1](#)

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The Decree no 152/06 ratified the Directives 85/337/EEC (on Environmental Impact Assessment), and 01/42/EC (on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment).

The Decree no 357/97, as modified and integrated by Decree 120/03, defined more constraints in the EIA procedures for plans and projects significantly affecting all Natura 2000 sites.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> The Decree no 152/06, by which Italy ratified the Directives 85/337/EEC (on Environmental Impact Assessment), and 01/42/EC (on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment), contemplates the public participation. It provides for the involvement of public administrations and large public in collecting and assessing data useful to issue the SEA/EIA.

## **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

> see link below

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

[SEA/EIA in Italy - Decisions 2018](#)

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?

Partially

Please describe the measures put in place

> SEA/EIA recommend to avoid (if possible) protected areas and other sites of importance in any project, but this suggestion is not always followed.

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

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

No

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

> see link below

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

[Legislation SEA/EIA used in Italy](#)

## **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

> In 2011, ISPRA published the guidelines on the development of linear infrastructures, dealing with the fragmentation of the territory deriving from the linear infrastructures address and best practices for the impacts prevention and reduction.

The private company "Terna" was involved in several activities to safeguarding biodiversity. In particular, Terna's commitment for the protection of biodiversity is divided into three aspects:

- Design and construction of electricity lines
  - Mitigation of the impact of existing lines
  - Alternative uses of electricity lines: the Initiative "Nidi sui tralicci" ("Nests on Pylons")
- In December 2008, Terna signed an agreement with LIPU - Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli, Italian partner of BirdLife International with the aim of investigating the interaction between the high voltage power lines and birdlife to verify the real impact the National Transmission Grid (NTG) might have on sedentary or migratory birds and also to investigate possible mitigation actions.

In January 2009, Terna signed a three year memorandum of understanding with WWF for a sustainable development of the electricity grid.

Terna's long-standing partnership with Ornis Italica, a scientific bird life association, whose volunteers monitor the "Bird's Nests on Electricity Pylons" project. In collaboration with Ornis Italica, 550 nest boxes suitable for bird nesting were placed on Terna's pylons in the past few years (over 300 nest boxes were placed in Lazio, 120 in Emilia Romagna, 80 in Lombardy, 30 in Puglia and 14 in Umbria).

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

Partially

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

> This is not always done because of the lack of funding.

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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> This is not always done because of the lack of funding.

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 guidelines published by ISPRA on the development of linear infrastructures take into account for this issue. For example, it is recommended to build new power lines as far as possible from wetlands.

42.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance\* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

\* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the

Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Yes

Please provide details.

> The guidelines published by ISPRA recommend to build new power lines as far as possible from wetlands.

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

> The guidelines published by ISPRA recommend the use of high voltage isolators designed to reduce the risk of electrocution. This isolators can be used in the new power infrastructures, but there is not a legal constraint.

Among the mitigation measures, dissuaders are devices that due to their size and the noise generated when touched by wind, render the power lines more easily perceived by birds in flight.

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

> Those sections of power lines causing high risk of injury/mortality of waterbirds have been identified by different LIFE and Regional projects.

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> This is not always done because of the lack of funding.

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

Please provide details.

> The monitoring is at local scale and carried out within LIFE or Regional projects.

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

Partial

Please provide details.

> The monitoring is at local scale and carried out within LIFE or Regional projects.

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

No

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

> The main measures contained in Resolution 5.11 were already implemented by the relevant Italian legislation.

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

No

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

> The national guidelines have been published in 2008

**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?

No

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

> There is not a zoning mapping aimed at finding the areas where the renewable energy developments could cause an adverse impact on migratory waterbirds. However, the Decree 17 October 2007 of the Ministry of the Environment states that is prohibited to construct new windfarms within the SPAs.

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

> Because of the adoption of the national guidelines that have been published in 2008

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

No

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

> This provision is not included in national legislation; monitoring is however included in the Environmental impact assessment process

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> In Italy, there is no study which highlighted the negative impacts of the renewable energy installations on migratory waterbirds.

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:

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

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

No

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

No

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.

No

Other

Yes

Please specify below and provide details.

> These provisions are not included in national legislation, but can be taken into account for specific Environmental impact assessment.

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?  
> This is not among national priorities, also taking into account the limited production of renewable energy from biofuel

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

> The main measures contained in Resolution 5.11 were implemented by the relevant Italian legislation.

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

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

No

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

> In Italy, the SEA/EIA decisions also take into account for this issue.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> There are evidences that bycatch represents a threat for some waterbirds (in particular herons, cormorants and grebes), but quantitative data are not available.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> As quantitative data about bycatch are not available, Italy did not undertake any step towards adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds.

## Pressures and Responses

### 6. Research and Monitoring

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

Yes

##### Covering the breeding period

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitored breeding populations of: *Phalacrocorax carbo* 2011-2017, *Platalea leucorodia* 1989-2017, *Larus audouinii* 1997-2017, *Ardeidae* (northern Italy) 1981-2017, *Charadrius alexandrinus* 2010-2017, *Haematopus ostralegus* 1990-2017, *Phoenicopterus roseus* 1994-2017.

##### Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Some sites are covered with monthly counts by qualified counters, within local projects.

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

Fully

---

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

Please provide details.

> Mid-winter bird counts (IWC) are regularly carried out in the Italian wetlands through a network of qualified counters, coordinated by ISPRA. A national database collects the data that are periodically processed. The last report at a national level has been published in 2014 (see link below)

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

[Results of the mid-winter waterbird counts in Italy. Distribution, numbers and trends in 2001-2010](#)

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> lack of funding

#### 51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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

No

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

> Monitoring protocols were set before the publication of the AEWA Guidelines. However the criteria that were used to establish the monitoring protocols are similar to those proposed by AEWA.

#### 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

> LIFE10NATIT000256 LIFE+ MC-SALT - Environmental Management and Conservation in Mediterranean coastal lagoons and salt works.

LIFE13 NAT/IT/000115 LIFE AGREE coAsta laGoon long teRm managEmEnt - Conservation of habitat e species of the Natura 2000 network in a lagoon of the Po Delta Regional Park. Target bird species are *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *Sternula albifrons*, and *Haematopus ostralegus*.

LIFE13 NAT/IT/000471 RESTO CON LIFE - Island conservation in Tuscany, restoring habitat not only for birds. Target bird species are Calonectris diomedea, Puffinus yelkouan, Larus audouinii, and Hydrobates pelagicus  
LIFE14 NAT/IT/000544 LIFE PonDerat - Eradicate and control alien animal species (such as rodents and feral goats) in order to restore island habitats and communities and improve the breeding performances of native species (mainly Calonectris diomedea and Puffinus yelkouan);  
LIFE15 NAT/IT/000989 LifeTicino Biosource - Enhancing Biodiversity by Restoring Source Areas for Priority and Other Species of Community Interest in Ticino Park.  
LIFE15 GIE/IT/000897 Life Net pro Net - Net pro Net for Life: a network of volunteers contributing to the active management of the Natura 2000 network  
LIFE16 NAT/IT/000663 LIFE LAGOON REFRESH - Coastal lagoon habitat and species recovery by restoring the salt gradient increasing fresh water input.  
LIFE16 NAT/IT/00058 LIFE REDUNE - Restoration of dune habitats in Natura 2000 sites of the Veneto coast.

**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)**

> With the financial support of the Ministry of the Environment, ISPRA is carrying out a study to better define the geographical population limits of the AEWA species occurring in Italy. This study is based on the use of colored rings and/or GPS dataloggers. Main target species are: Eurasian Spoonbill, Ringed Plover, Kentish Plover, Common Redshank, Grey Plover, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Ruff, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Mallard, Mediterranean gull, Greater flamingo.

In the past triennium, the University of Pisa aimed at investigating the migration routes of some AEWA species with the use of GPS dataloggers. In particular, the study was carried out on Mallard, Wood Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Dunlin, White Stork, Common Teal, Gadwall, Northern pintail.

In the past triennium the University of Padova aimed at investigating the timing of migration and the migration routes of some individuals of Eurasian woodcock wintering in Italy.

In the same contest, ISPRA has strengthen ringing efforts on ducks, also to guarantee AIV HPAI surveillance.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Biblio waterbirds Italy 2015-2017.docx](#)

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

Yes

**Nationally**

Yes

Please provide details

> The Ministry for the Environment is supporting ISPRA, the institution in charge of the national coordination of IWC counts.

**Internationally**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

**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

> Lack of funding

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

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

> No, this action is not among national priorities.

# Pressures and Responses

## 7. Education and Information

### 7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Other

Please explain

> No national campaign was promoted in order to inform the public opinion about AEWA. However, MATTM published on its website a detailed report that explains contents and provisions of the AEWA Agreement. Parks, local Administrations and NGOs are carrying out a vast array of educational and informative activities concerning wetlands and their birds. Initiatives have been undertaken also in the framework of the World Migratory Bird Day promoted by UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and CMS. Finally, many LIFE Projects listed in point 6.52 are carrying out activities for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> As for other MEAs, we do not deem necessary to charge this task to specific person.

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

Yes

**Please indicate which measures have been taken:**

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> It was not necessary

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

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

High

Please provide details

> The link below is an example of a collaboration between Spain, Italy, and Greece to raise awareness on the Illegal Killing of Birds.

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

[LIFE "Leaving is Living"](#)

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No AEWA related information have been exchanged with other Parties, but an exchange of information regarded topics included in AEWA (e.g. contrasting Illegal killing of birds, as mentioned in the previous point)

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

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

> A national monitoring of the Kentish plover population has been carried out, along with captures and markings with coloured rings. Many local NGOs have been involved in these activities and they promote awareness campaigns to inform citizen on the conservation concerns of this species.

**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.

> A total of 30 official events have been carried out in Italy in the past triennium during the WMBD. The links below are some examples.

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

[Birdwatching Educational Activity](#)

[Island of Ischia Anti-poaching camp WWF Italy](#)

[Event in a Primary School](#)

[Orbetello Lagoon](#)

[Asinara National Park](#)

[WWF Natural Reserve of Ghirardi](#)

[WMBD Concert in Bologna](#)

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Italy has not so far provided any funding nor support because of the lack of the appropriate financial resources.

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

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> This is not among national priorities

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> This is not among national priorities

# Pressures and Responses

## 8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> A proper strategy on this issue hasn't been developed.

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

### **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

> A coordination is guaranteed with Ministry of the Environment as competent national authority for most of the MEAs

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No, this is not among national priorities

### **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

> All officers dealing with MEAs are part of the process implementing CGD targets

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

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> As all actions dealing with species conservation

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

No

Please explain the reasons

> Only in NBSAP

### **70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your**

**country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).**

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation was NOT promoted

Please explain the reasons

> Most SDG targets are already achieved by the National Legislation.  
Italian Government signed International Agreements that aimed at improving the life quality of the EC citizens.

**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?**

> We don't have any specific suggestions.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of appropriate financial resources.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of appropriate financial resources.

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

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

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> A significant grant has been pledged by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea to the CMS Secretariat in order to develop a European-African Atlas of Bird migration. This project will contribute to the development and concept of the global atlas of animal migration, foreseen in the PoW of CMS. The bird migration atlas will be largely - but not exclusively - based on data stored at the EURING Data Bank (ring-recoveries) and Movebank (full tracks gathered through different technologies). The analytical component will foresee a standard treatment of ring-recoveries and more detailed insights for those taxa featured by specially relevant datasets, in terms of spatio-temporal coverage. Most deliverables will be represented by web applications, with a synthesis offered also as a printed volume. Web tools will be designed in order to take into account different typologies of data from individually identified animals, which will offer analytical tools which will be easy to be adapted to other groups of taxa within the wider context of the CMS Family of conservation instruments.

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

No

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not among National priorities

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not among National Priorities

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> This was not the case in Italy

## Pressures and Responses

### 9. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> Because of lack of appropriate financial resources, it was not possible to implement such 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

> After the occurrence of H5N1 HPAI Asian Lineage the level of surveillance decreased. Up to now the EC and the Italian Government fund only passive surveillance (dead birds belonging to a limited number of species at risk that are tested in order to exclude the presence of HPAI). During the past year a new HPAI (H5N8) has been detected in several wild species and countries. It appears that HPAI are not always pathogenic in some wild bird species. So that we do not have anymore the possibility (mainly capacity) to obtain a reasonable sampling (intensity, species etc.) on wild birds and thus it is not assessable nor the prevalence of HPAI behaving as LPAI in wild birds nor the possible effects that some HPAI (i.e. H5N8) could exert on the population dynamic of waterfowl. In particular during summer 2017 Italy registered a high number of primary outbreaks in poultry. All the epidemiological investigations underlined the contact between poultry and wild birds, if so a summer cycle of H5N8 has been established in Italy and probably involving nesting bird species. This epidemiological picture is quite new since, by now, HPAI viruses were always introduced in the Country during the Autumn migration and during wintering. The number of dead, suspected HPAI positive wild birds investigated was extremely low and well below any acceptable passive surveillance efficacy.

##### 77.2 List required further guidance or information

> Epidemiological studies on live birds (risk species) should be promoted and in particular in poultry densely populated areas.

Main aims: quantifying the presence of HPAI AIV in nesting wild bird species to investigate if HPAI viruses developed a local cycle and during autumn/winter to verify if during this period, the virus environmental load is buster by migrating-wintering species; determining which habitat and space utilization by waterfowl pose the main health risk for poultry together with the assessment of the conservation risk poses by such viruses when in the wild bird populations.

##### 77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> No clear effects on wild waterbird populations have been recorded so far as a consequence of the outbreak of Avian influenza that has occurred in 2017.

In 2018, a monitoring in the involved wetlands has been planned.

# 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

> 11.06.2018