

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

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

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

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

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

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Bulgaria

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.02.2000

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

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

> None

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of Environment and Water

Name and title of the head of institution

> Neno Dimov - Minister

Mailing address - Street and number

> 22, Maria Luisa Blvd

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> Bulgaria

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> (+ 359 2) 988 25 77

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Mr. Valeri Georgiev, head of Biodiversity Unit

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of Environment and Water

Mailing address - Street and number

> 22, Maria Luisa Blvd

Postal code

> 1000

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Website

> <http://www.moew.government.bg>

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> N/A

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> N/A

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

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

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the White-headed Duck is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild is allowed.

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

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Whooped Swan is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for this specie.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country.

Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* / *bewickii*, Northern Siberia/Caspian / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Tundra Swan is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis* / Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian / Column A / Category 1a 1b 3a 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Red-breasted Goose is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Lesser White -fronted Goose is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Lesser White -fronted Goose is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Velvet Scoter / Melanitta fusca / Black Sea & Caspian / Column A / Category 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically the Velvet Scoter is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically Smew is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Goosander / Mergus merganser / merganser, North-east Europe/Black Sea / 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs is prohibited. Technically Goosander is a migrating and wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during the wintering time.

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

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / East Mediterranean / 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. The Marbled Teal is a vagrant for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration and wintering.

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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> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. The Red-throated Loon is a wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration and wintering.

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.

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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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

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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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus* / Europe & Western Asia (bre) / Column A

/ Category 1a 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. Eurasian Dotterel is a migrating species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. The Slender-billed Curlew is a migrating and wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration and wintering.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking

birds and eggs are prohibited. Temminck's Stint is a migrating and wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration and wintering.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. The Lesser Black-backed Gull is a migrating and wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for 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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the

prohibition for deliberate disturbance is particularly applicable during migration and wintering.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica* / nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence the prohibition for deliberate disturbance is applicable.

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.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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.

> The species is protected under the National legislation.

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.

> The species is protected under the National legislation.

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

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

No

Please explain.

> The species is protected under the National legislation.

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

Red-breasted Merganser / Mergus serrator / North-east 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act .

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> This species is managed according the National Hunting and Game protection Act on the territory of entire country. The hunting season is set from 1 October till 31 January.

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.

> Daily limits for the game species is set by the Regulation on Implementation of Hunting and Game Protection Act. For the ducks species the limit is up to 5 birds per hunter. There is no limit set for hunting in the frame of organized hunting tourism.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

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

Yes

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

> According to the Hunting and Game Protection Act the possession, utilization and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, are prohibited on the territory of entire country.

However the National Biodiversity Act and Hunting and Game Protection Act the specimens could be traded under condition that they are legally acquired which is subject to documentary prove.

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

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

Yes

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

> This species is managed according the National Hunting and Game protection Act on the territory of entire country. The hunting season is set from 1 October till 31 January.

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.

> Daily limits for the game species is set by the Regulation on Implementation of Hunting and Game Protection Act. For the ducks species the limit is up to 5 birds per hunter. There is no limit set for hunting in the frame of organized hunting tourism.

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

Yes

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

> According to the National Biodiversity Act and Hunting and Game Protection Act the possession of specimens and the trade there in is allowed under condition that they are legally acquired which is subject to documentary prove.

Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos* / *platyrhynchos*, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East 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

> This species is managed according the National Hunting and Game protection Act on the territory of entire country. The hunting season is set from 1 October till 31 January.

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.

> Daily limits for the game species is set by the Regulation on Implementation of Hunting and Game Protection Act. For the ducks species the limit is up to 5 birds per hunter. There is no limit set for hunting in the frame of organized hunting tourism. Group and individual hunting through the organized hunting tourism and the game breeding areas provided for the management and use of legal entities shall be carried out in no more than 3

of 7 consecutive days for a hunting area or according to a schedule approved by the local state forestry board.

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

Yes

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

> According to the Hunting and Game Protection Act the possession, utilization and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, are prohibited on the territory of entire country.

However the National Biodiversity Act and Hunting and Game Protection Act the specimens could be traded under condition that they are legally acquired which is subject to documentary prove.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Little Crane / Zapornia parva / Western Eurasia/Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds are prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, birds or eggs which

have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus / longipes*, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

Eurasian Golden Plover / Pluvialis apricaria / altifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor / 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited. The Jack Snipe is a passage and wintering species for the country and no breeding occur, hence technically the prohibition on taking eggs is not applicable for this species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no

possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs from the wild is prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited. Despite of this the stuffing, possession of stuffed specimens and exchange of stuffed birds are allowed for specimens acquired in the other EU member states, where the hunting of this specific species is allowed. To prove the acquisition the owner should present certain documentation by the country of origin of the specimen concerned.

Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian / 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

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

Yes

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are 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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country and taking birds and eggs are prohibited at all stages.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Protected species under the National Biodiversity Act.

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

> The species is protected under the National Biodiversity Act on the territory of entire country. Hence no possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken from the wild are prohibited.

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

Please select from the list below.

Snares

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

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.

> The methods are prohibited both by the Biological Diversity Act - listed in Annex 5 to Art 44 of the act, and according Art 65 of the Hunting and Game Protection Act.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[BG-BiodivAct2018.pdf](#) - Biodiversity Act

[BG-Hunting_GameProtAct2018.pdf](#) - Hunting and Game Protection Act

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

No

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

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

No

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> No need for such revision.

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?

> The Bulgarian legislation follows the legislation of the European Union.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

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

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

NP in place, but not being implemented properly or at all

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

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

NP in place, but not being implemented properly or at all

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

No NP and no action implemented

Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*

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

NP in development

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[LIFEAery2010-2017Project-Discr.pdf](#) - Project Safeguard LWfG - Safeguarding the lesser white-fronted goose fennoscandian population in key wintering and staging sites within the European flyway

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Development of the Action plan started in 2013 and was provided to the Ministry of Environment and Water for consideration by the National Biodiversity Council in 2016. During its meeting on 1 Dec. 2017 the National

Biodiversity Council took a decision to propose the Action Plan to the minister for formal approval, after accommodation of the comments made by the Council. The Action plan is expected to be adopted in 2018.

Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis* **National Plan for Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis***

NP in development

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[LIFEBruf2010-2015Project-Discr.pdf](#) - Project Safe Ground Redbreasts - Conservation of the wintering population of the globally threatened red-breasted goose (*Branta ruficollis*) in Bulgaria

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Development of the Action plan started in 2010 and was provided to the Ministry of Environment and Water for consideration by the National Biodiversity Council in 2016, but the adoption of the plan was rejected by the Council. Finally during its meeting on 1 Dec. 2017 the National Biodiversity Council took a decision to propose the Action Plan to the minister for formal approval, after accommodation of the comments made by the Council. The Action plan is expected to be adopted in 2018.

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

No NP and no action implemented

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

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

No

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

> The Action Plans are elaborating according to the provision of the Regulation № 5 from 1.08.2003 on the terms and conditions to develop action plans for plant and animal species (SG No 73 from 2003).

3.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

No emergency situation has occurred

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

No

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

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> No emergency situation emerged.

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 such project in place at present.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No need for such re-establishments of species hence there is no need of such framework.

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

No

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

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> There is no need for such activities at present.

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.

> Legislation:

1. Biological Diversity Act (SG No 77 from 2002, amended)

2. Regulation No 4 from 8.07.2003 on the terms and conditions for issuing permits for introduction of non-native or reintroduction of native animal and plant species into the nature. (SG No 65 from 2003).

3. Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (into force since 1 January 2015) and related EU legislation.

The enforcing institutions are the Minister of Environment and Water and the Executive Forestry Agency

Field for additional information (optional)

> According to the National Biological Diversity Act (SG No 77 from 2002, amended) any introduction on non-native species could be executed only under permission from Director of the Executive Forestry Agency, for the hunting of species, and the Minister of Environment and Water for the others species including those, imported for breeding purposes. The Minister of Environment and Water has right to prohibit the introduction of non-native species which can be detrimental for the survival of the native species and can threaten their habitats.

The procedures of granting of permits for such introduction have been set under the provision of the Regulation No 4 from 8.07.2003 on the terms and conditions for issuing permits for introduction of non-native or reintroduction of native animal and plant species into the nature. (SG No 65 from 2003).

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.

> Regulation № 6 from 23 October 2003 minimum requirements and conditions for keeping animals in zoos and centers for breeding and reproduction of protected species (SG No 105 from 2003, amended) enforced by the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The enforcing institutions is the Minister of Environment and Water.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> The problem will be addressed during the process of elaboration of a National Biological Strategy and Action plan in 2019.

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)

Not applicable

Please explain

> No invasive species of waterbirds are recorded in Bulgaria.

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)

Not applicable

Please explain

> No invasive species of waterbirds are recorded in Bulgaria.

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

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

No

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

> The AEWA guidelines is not transposed in the national legislation. The management authority in such cases use the Regulation No 4 from 8.07.2003 on the terms and conditions for issuing permits for introduction of non-native or reintroduction of native animal and plant species into the nature. (SG No 65 from 2003).

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

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

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[IMPORTANT_SITES_IN_BULGARIA_For_AEWA_AP_T1.doc](#)

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

> No special publication exists. The presented sites are part of the National Protected Areas Network and incl. NATURA 2000 sites, Ramsar sites and Protected Areas sites with importance to the waterbird species.

Field for additional information (optional)

> All sites in the uploaded list sustain the species listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan.

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 network of wetlands of international importance had been identified under the provisions of Ramsar Convention. The network of sites of national importance are determined as Important Bird Areas (IBA) in Bulgaria (Kostadinova, I. and Gramatikov, M. (eds.), 2007 and part of them are protected areas designated under National Protected Areas Act. In most of the cases the sites designated for these different reasons are overlapping due to their true importance for the migratory bird species. The Natura 2000 sites are designated in the period 2002-2014 according the EU Bird Directive. All designated sites are part of the national ecological network which includes Protected areas, Natura 2000 zones and the Ramsar sites.

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

For the national protected area network

No

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

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 110

Total area (ha)

> 2511933,57

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

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> All necessary areas are already designated taking into account the huge territorial coverage of the National Protected Areas Network. No special Action plan need.

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

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

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

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

Yes

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

Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

> The game waterfowl species that occur in the country from Table 1 are: Anser albifrons, Anas penelope, Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas acuta, Anas querquedula, Anas clypeata, Aythya fuligula, Galinago galinago.

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)

> The annual statistics on the results from the hunt is carried to by the The annual statistics on the results from the hunt is carried to by the Executive Forestry Agency which use web based reporting system according Art 91 of the Implementing Regulation to Hunting and Game Protection Act for collecting data on the type, number and sex of the waterfowl species hunted during respective hunting seasons.

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

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

> The Biological Diversity Act (SG No 77 from 2002, amended) ensures the prohibition of lead shot in the wetlands. The ban is in place since 1 June 2008. The prohibition is enforced by the Executive Forestry Board and covers all existing wetlands across the country.

What legislation is in place?

> The ban is introduced by the National Biodiversity Act

Who enforces this legislation?

> Both Ministry of Environment and Water and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry,

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

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?

Low

Please provide details

> Many injured birds annually are still received by the existing Rescue Centers created to save protected species. Some of them bear also gunshot wounds. Many of them are birds of prey, but also some injured waterfowl exist as geese, ducks and swans.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Bulgarian legislation provides administrative measures for reducing illegal killing and various offences against the protected and game species.

Biological Diversity Act (SG No 77 from 2002, amended) provides administrative fines for the following offences against the protected species:

1. all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens by whatever devices, means, or methods;

2. hunting and disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, wintering and migration;
3. destruction or taking of eggs, even where abandoned; destruction of, damage to, or removal of nests;
4. damage to, or destruction of, breeding, resting or staging places;
5. taking of found dead specimens;
6. possession, keeping, movement, transport, export, trade and offering for sale or exchange of specimens taken in the wild;
7. stuffing, possession, exhibition to the public, movement, transport, export, trade and offering for sale or exchange of stuffed specimens.

Any licensed hunter who committed an offences listed above or using prohibited means and methods during hunting shall be punished with a respective fine and shall be divested of the right to hunt for a period of one to two years.

Where the violation has been committed in respect of an endangered species of world-wide or European-wide conservation concern, divesting of the right to hunt shall be for a period of three years.

If any of those is committed within special areas of conservation or affecting endangered species of animals of world-wide conservation concern, the fines provided shall be imposed double the amount.

The Hunting and Game protection Act (SG No 78 from 2000, amended) provides administrative fines for the following offences against the game species:

1. taking, carrying, transporting or concealment of game found live, wounded or killed or identifiable parts thereof without a written hunting permit;
2. killing or catching game without having a duly certified membership card or hunting licence, or with a hunting licence and duly certified membership card, but without a hunting permit, or outside the date, locality, game quantity or species limit specified by this permit;
3. killing or catching game during the time of prohibited hunting or at a location prohibited for hunting or by prohibited means or methods;
4. hunting without a duly certified hunting licence or with a hunting licence but without a written hunting permit or hunts outside the localities specified in this permit, without having killed or caught game.
5. killing or poisoning of game has taken place as a consequence of applying toxic preparations.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[BG-Hunting_GameProtAct2018.pdf](#) - Hunting and Game Protection Act

[BG-BiodivAct2018.pdf](#) - Biodiversity Act

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

No

37. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

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

No

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

> No information.

5.2. Other human activities

38. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

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

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[BG-EPA-2018.pdf](#) - Environmental Protection Act

Please provide details

> The Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) are obligatory for the entire country. The national legislation covering this field is the National Environment Protection Act (SG No 91

from 2002, amended).

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

Yes

Please provide details

> According the Environment Protection Act (SG No 91 from 2002, amended) EIA is carried out for plans, programs and investment proposals for construction, activities and technologies or their changes, upon which implementation are possible significant impacts over environment (incl. wetlands).

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> All SEA/EIA are subject to public consideration before to be provided for final decision respectively to the Ministry of Environment and Water or Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water. Before the approval the SEA/EIA have to be put under consideration by the respective Advisory boards of the mentioned institutions. These Advisory boards are composed from different representatives of respective public institutions, scientist and NGO.

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

> N/A

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> All projects related to construction of Wind Generators are subject to the procedures of SEA or EIA. Since 2009, all wind generators, including single ones planned to be constructed in Natura 2000 sites, are subject to mandatory EIA/AA. The attention is paid to the location of each individual turbine and where appropriate, their arrangement is changed, which is reflected in the EIA/AA decision. The change in the legislation allowed repealing of several decisions for construction of wind power generators, and some of them lost its legal effect. The most important measure taken for reduction of the wind farms impact was introduced by National Action Plan on Renewable Energy. The plan prohibits the construction of wind farms in the Important Birds Areas covered Natura 2000, protected sites under Natura 2000 as well as in neighboring areas, forming practically buffer zones around them.

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?

No

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

> In the past years the owners of the power lines grid with low voltage have started to secure the stork nests from the impact of electricity. During the period 2011 -2014 over 1300 stork nest were rebuild on metal platforms mounted on the electric poles. The process continues.

44. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

> A project named 'Mapping and determination of the conservation status of the habitats and species - Phase I. financed by the Operational Programme Environment 2007 - 2013 (OPE) of the EU European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund has produced a Zoning map of the territory of Bulgaria in terms of opportunities for construction of wind turbines - Map of sensitive areas for birds. The results are published on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Water in 2013.

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

[Digital data for sensitive Bird Areas](#)

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

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring.

> There is regular post-construction monitoring is carried out in the area of Kaliakra due to its location on the migratory flight way Via Pontica.

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

No Information

When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?

> The problem should be considered during the elaboration on amendment Act to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (SG No 41 from 2001, amended).

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

> The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (SG No 41 from 2001, amended) regulates the by-catch of sea mammals, the animals caught shall be returned immediately to the sea, regardless of their condition. No similar provisions are in place for the sea birds. This problematic is not yet discussed between the relevant governmental bodies.

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

No monitoring schemes in place

Covering the passage period

No monitoring schemes in place

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.

> Bulgaria participate in the annual International Waterbird Census (IWC) carried in January and co-ordinated by of Wetlands International. IWC is an integrate part of the National biodiversity monitoring system.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Bulgarian National biodiversity monitoring system is administrate by the Executive Environmental Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

This system is a comprehensive mechanism for long-term study and summary of the changes in the biodiversity of Republic of Bulgaria. This is possible on the one hand through concerted and long-term monitoring of the biodiversity components, accompanied by collection, processing, storage and data transmission, and through system of assessment and analysis of impacts on the biodiversity, its status as well as the measures taken to prevent its loss on the other hand. The National biodiversity monitoring system is an essential tool to help in making management decisions related to the biodiversity conservation in Bulgaria at national level, at the same time it serves the information needs of the widest possible range of users.

Due to the complexity and scope of tasks, the scarcity (and lack in some cases) of scientific data on some areas and components of the biological diversity, as well as the insufficient administrative and financial capacity, the National biodiversity monitoring system is developed in accordance with "growth model". This means that the National biodiversity monitoring system is a flexible system that can expand and change over time - for example by adding or excluding monitoring objects, as well as analysis at later stages with the aim to adjust the priorities of the system.

The main objective of the National biodiversity monitoring system is to provide information that is necessary for effective national environmental policy.

The specific objectives of the National biodiversity monitoring system are:

1. Systematic monitoring of the biodiversity components and the processes affecting its status, using a scientifically reliable and practical methods for collecting and processing data.
2. Assessment and analysis of: the biodiversity state; the influence of the anthropogenic factors on its components; the measures taken to prevent its loss.
3. Implementation of national legislation and national strategic documents, the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international treaties.
4. Early warning about processes and trends leading to damage and extinction of species and habitats.
5. Provision of information about the biodiversity state that are suitable for use by the general public.

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 funds.

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

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

Yes

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

No

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)

> Project named 'Mapping and determination of the conservation status of the habitats and species - Phase I. financed by the Operational Programme Environment 2007 - 2013 (OPE) of the EU European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund. The results are published on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Water in 2013 (see web link below).

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 International Waterfowl Census (IWC) as part of a national biodiversity monitoring system has targeted funding through the annual budget of the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water (RIEW), National Parks (NP) and Executive Environment Agency (EEA). The RIEW and NP provide experts and vehicle to support the teams formed mostly by scientists and birdwatchers from the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Researches at the Bulgarian Academy of Science and NGOs involved.

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

> No allocated funds.

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

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No administrative capacity.

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

> No administrative capacity.

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

No

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

> Restricted budget.

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

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> No administrative capacity.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No administrative capacity and allocated funds.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No allocated funds and restricted budget.

66. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Low administrative capacity.

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 allocated funds and low administrative capacity.

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

> Almost all officers in Biodiversity division, in the Ministry of Environments and Water are engaged to work in this field but in different extend.

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

69.1 NBSAP

No

Please explain the reasons

> New National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan are expected to be developed in 2019.

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

> No allocated funds.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No allocated funds

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

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

> No allocated funds

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

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

> Low administrative capacity and no allocated funds.

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

No relevant activities

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

No relevant activities

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

> The possible measures concerning adaptation on to the Climate Change are subject for consideration during the elaboration of the National Single Species Action Plans.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

> In second half of March 2015 there was a case of Avian Influenza in the Dalmatian Pelican colony located in Srebarna Maintained Reserve. Till the end of April 2015 a number of 36 pelicans have died due to decease. In the same time 78 chicks were hatched in the colony and after the end of April no more died birds have been discovered. In this time this area was put under quarantine by the Bulgaria Veterinarian Authority.

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> The Veterinary Authorities in Bulgaria have responded to any possible treat form Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza according to the existing veterinarian procedures.

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

> 13 July 2018