

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

> Croatia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.09.2000

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 Energy

Name and title of the head of institution

› Mr. Tomislav Čorić, minister

Mailing address - Street and number

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Ms. Ivana Jelenić, Head of the Sector for Biodiversity and Strategic Planning

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Ministry of Environment and Energy, Nature Protection Directorate, Sector for Biodiversity and Strategic Affairs

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> <http://www.mzoip.hr/hr/priroda.html>

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> Dr. Jelena Kralj, Scientific Assistant

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Institute of Ornithology, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

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> http://info.hazu.hr/zavod_za_ornitologiju

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> CEPA NFP has not been designated

Affiliation (institution, department)

> -

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E-mail

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Website

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

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

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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

> Jelena Kralj, Institute of Ornithology

Mario Modrić, Ministry of Agriculture

Lea Barić, Ministry of Agriculture

Vlatka Dumbović-Mazal, Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature

Vladimir Savić, Institute of Poultry

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.

› White-headed Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› White-headed Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› White-headed Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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.

> Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Whooper Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Tundra Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Tundra Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Tundra Swan is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Lesser White-fronted Goose is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Lesser White-fronted Goose is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Lesser White-fronted Goose is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Long-tailed Duck is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

› Long-tailed Duck is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts

or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Long-tailed Duck is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Velvet Scoter is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

> Velvet Scoter is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Velvet Scoter is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Smew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Red-breasted Merganser is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

> Red-breasted Merganser is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Red-breasted Merganser is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from

the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

› Red-crested Pochard is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red-crested Pochard is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red-crested Pochard is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Ferruginous Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Ferruginous Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Ferruginous Duck is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Red-necked Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Red-necked Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Red-necked Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Horned Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Horned Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Horned Grebe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Baillon's Crake is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Baillon's Crake is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Baillon's Crake is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red-throated Loon is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red-throated Loon is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red-throated Loon is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Black Stork is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Black Stork is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly

protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Black Stork is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> European Spoonbill is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> European Spoonbill is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> European Spoonbill is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Glossy Ibis is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Glossy Ibis is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Glossy Ibis is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Eurasian Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Common Little Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Common Little Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Common Little Bittern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Black-crowned Night-heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Black-crowned Night-heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Black-crowned Night-heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Squacco Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Purple Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Purple Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Purple Heron is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Dalmatian Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Dalmatian Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Dalmatian Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Great White Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Great White Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Great White Pelican is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Eurasian Dotterel is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Eurasian Dotterel is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Eurasian Dotterel is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Slender-billed Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Slender-billed Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Slender-billed Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Eurasian Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Eurasian Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Curlew is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from

the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Black-tailed Godwit is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Temminck's Stint is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Temminck's Stint is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Temminck's Stint is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great Snipe is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Collared Pratincole is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Collared Pratincole is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Collared Pratincole is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

Audouin's Gull / Larus audouinii / Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa / Column A / Category 1a 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Audouin's Gull is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Audouin's Gull is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Audouin's Gull is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Lesser Black-backed Gull is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life 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.

> Lesser Black-backed Gull is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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

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.

> Little Tern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Little Tern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Little Tern is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) and Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). This is not a game species in Croatia.

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

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

☒ No

Please explain.

> Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) is not a game species in Croatia. This is regular migratory (flyover) species in Croatia and is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Great Snipe (*Gallinago media*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). This is not a game species in Croatia.

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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.

> Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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

> Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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.

> Common scooter (*Melanitta nigra*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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

> Common scooter (*Melanitta nigra*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Above mentioned prohibitions apply to all life stages.

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

> Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) is regular wintering species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) is regular wintering species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) is regular wintering species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) is listed as game species under the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17). According to Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages, to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Furthermore, according to the Ordinance on closed hunting season (OG 67/10, 87/10 i 97/13 and 44/17) hunting of Red-crested Pochard is forbidden in period 1st February – 31th August (during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds). This ordinance applies for the whole territory of Croatia.

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.

> According to the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) hunting quotas are defined with hunting management plan for each hunting ground where Common Pochard is listed among the game species for that hunting ground.

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 Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species, including Common Pochard, during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages, to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Hunting is allowed only during the hunting season and trade is allowed if birds have been hunted according to the Hunting Act.

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

> Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) is listed as game species under the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17). According to Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages; to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Furthermore, according to the Ordinance on closed hunting season (OG 67/10, 87/10 i 97/13 and 44/17) hunting of Tufted Duck is forbidden in period 1st February – 31th August (during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds). This ordinance applies for the whole territory of Croatia.

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.

> According to the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) hunting quotas are defined with hunting management plan for each hunting ground Tufted Duck is listed among the game species for that hunting ground.

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 Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages; to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Hunting is allowed only during the hunting season and trade is allowed if birds have been hunted according to the Hunting Act.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Greater scaup (Aythya marila) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Greater scaup (Aythya marila) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

> Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) is listed as game species under the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17). According to Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages; to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Furthermore, according to the Ordinance on closed hunting season (OG 67/10, 87/10 i 97/13 and 44/17) hunting of Mallard is forbidden in period 1st February – 31th August (during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds). This ordinance applies for the whole territory of Croatia.

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.

> According to the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) hunting quotas are defined with hunting management plan for each hunting ground where Mallard is listed among the game species for that hunting ground.

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 Article 52. of the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) it is forbidden to hunt bird game species during the raising of their youngs or different reproduction stages; to hunt migratory species during the breeding season or during their return to the areas where they raise their young, to destroy and take their youngs, and to destroy and damage their nests and eggs. Hunting is allowed only during the hunting season and trade is allowed if birds have been hunted according to the Hunting Act.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) is regular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) is regular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) is regular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

> Western Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Western Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Western Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*)(breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*)(breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Little Crake (*Zapornia parva*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Little Crake (*Zapornia parva*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Crake (*Zapornia parva*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

› Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

› Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

› Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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.

› White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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

› White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Ordinance

of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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

> Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Common Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Common Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Common Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Pygmy Cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmaeus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Pygmy Cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmaeus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Pygmy Cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmaeus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

> Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

› Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

› Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds

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.

> Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds

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

☒ Yes

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

> Ruff (*Calidris pugnax*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds

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

> Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris falcinellus*) is a rare species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris falcinellus*) is a rare species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris falcinellus*) is a rare species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally

occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*) (flyover and wintering populations) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16)

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.

> Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla* / *tridactyla*, East Atlantic (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

> Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) is an irregular species in Croatia. However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) is an irregular species in Croatia. However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) is an irregular species in Croatia. However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

> Slender-billed Gull (*Larus genei*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Slender-billed Gull (*Larus genei*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Slender-billed Gull (*Larus genei*) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,

- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica* / *nilotica*, Western Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

> Common Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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.

> Common Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty
- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Common Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) is an irregular species in Croatia. This species is not listed as strictly protected under the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). However, the species falls under the provisions of Article 153. of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that in relation to all naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, prohibits:

- all forms of deliberate capture or killing,
- deliberate disturbance, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration,
- deliberate destruction or taking of eggs, and keeping of eggs even if empty

- deliberate destruction of, or damage to, or removal of their evolution forms, nests or broods,
- deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting place
- keeping, transport, sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange of live or dead specimens taken from the wild of the strictly protected species, and in case of birds this relates also to any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) (breeding population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) (flyover population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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.

> Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

> Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) (wintering population) is a strictly protected species according to the Nature protection act (OG 80/13) and the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16).

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

Please select from the list below.

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

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

> In respect of the hunting, capture or killing of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the territory of Croatia, the above mentioned modes of taking are prohibited by provisions of Article 66, Paragraph 1 of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/2013). Exceptionally, the Ministry of Environment and Energy can allow those modes of taking, but only where there is no other satisfactory solution, for the following reasons:

- in the interests of public health and safety (including the air safety),
- to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water,
- for the protection of flora and fauna;
- for the purposes of research and teaching, of re-population, of re- introduction and for the breeding

necessary for these purposes;

- to permit, under strictly supervised conditions and on a selective basis, the capture, keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers.

In cases of huntable bird species, the above mentioned modes of taking can exceptionally be allowed under the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) by the minister responsible for hunting. This permit is subject to prior approval by the ministry responsible for nature protection.

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.

☒ Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

☒ No

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

> The only species with populations overlap in Croatia that is listed as a game species according to the national legislation is the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*). In Croatia, W Mediterranean wintering population (column C category 1) overlaps with Black Sea-E Mediterranean wintering population (column B category 2c). However, national legislation applies measures that correspond to the provisions for column B populations universally for all game species.

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

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

☒ Not Applicable

Please explain.

> Croatian legislation is aligned with relevant EU directives, e.g. the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive and it also takes into account obligations arising from international treaties to which Croatia is a party. Although Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats were not used per se, its principles are used in the process of preparation of national nature protection legislation.

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

> There is no additional information

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

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

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› Corncrake is endangered species in Croatia (IUCN category VU, in 2013) and strictly protected throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). Since some actions for its conservation are implemented, development of action plan is not a priority.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› Under the Croatian Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 ("Pilot - agri-environment measure for Corncrake") a voluntary scheme is running throughout the range of the Corncrake to encourage delayed mowing and subsidies are paid for such practice. Furthermore, regular annual monitoring of breeding population is in place. In two important breeding sites educational activities are in place: Corncrake educational trail was built in Lonjsko polje Nature park in 2013 and annual event for local people about Corncrake friendly mowing is being celebrated in Natura 2000 site (SPA) "Odransko polje" since 2010.

Field for additional information (optional)

› No additional information

Great Snipe / Gallinago media

National Plan for Great Snipe / Gallinago media

☒ No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

› Great Snipe is an irregular species in Croatia during migration. There were no identified sites that would be regularly used by this species. However, Great Snipe is strictly protected throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). Furthermore, according to the Ordinance on closed hunting season (OG 67/10, 87/10, 97/13 and 44/17) hunting of look-alike Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) is forbidden in the period from 1st February to 15th October, covering also pre-nuptial migration of the Great Snipe. This ordinance applies for the whole territory of Croatia.

Field for additional information (optional)

› No additional information

Ferruginous Duck / Aythya nyroca

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / Aythya nyroca

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› It is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). All important breeding sites are on carp fishponds that are designated as Natura 2000 sites. The most important site – Crna Mlaka is designated also as the Ramsar site and is protected as ornithological reserve according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13).

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

› According to the Nature Protection Act in ornithological reserve Crna Mlaka all economic activities are forbidden as well as hunting. On other carp fishponds that are included in the ecological network Natura 2000, projects and plans can be approved only after appropriate assessment has been conducted. Monitoring of breeding population was undertaken in 2017.

Field for additional information (optional)

› No additional information

Eurasian Spoonbill / Platalea leucorodia

National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / Platalea leucorodia

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

› Eurasian Spoonbill is a strictly protected species throughout the entire country according to the Ordinance of strictly protected species (OG 144/13 and 73/16). Since some actions for its conservation are implemented, development of an action plan is not considered as a priority.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> All colonies are designated as Natura 2000 sites (SPAs). Basic conservation measures are defined in the Ordinance on conservation objectives and conservation measures for birds in Natura 2000 sites (OG 15/14). Key measure is preservation of carp fishponds and extensive fish production. Monitoring and colour-ringing projects is continuous activity, with 750 birds colour-ringed since 2004. Migratory flyways and important stopover sites were identified (Pigniczki et al 2016, Kralj et al 2013, Kralj et al 2012).

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

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

☒ No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> It is regular passage bird, although always present in low numbers (usually up to few dozen birds). Therefore, there were no important stopover sites identified. It is not a strictly protected species, nor a game species. The species and its habitats are protected by the means of Article 153 of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13).

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

☒ No

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

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

☒ No

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

> Although the national single species action plans (NSSAPs) are not developed yet preparations for their development were made and in this process AEWA Guidelines were used and will be used in the future because they correspond to principles and methods used in preparation of action plans for other species (e.g. large carnivores, saker falcon etc.).

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

> No additional information

3.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

☒ Emergency situation has occurred

Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

Extreme weather

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

> The emergency situation relates to period of extremely cold weather that took place from January 2017 until March 2017.

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

> Whole territory of Croatia

Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

› Not known

Common Coot / *Fulica atra*

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

› Not known

If mortality has been recorded, indicate number of individuals

› -

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

› Extremely cold weather took place on the whole territory of Croatia

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› In January 2017 during the cold weather period in Europe, Croatian Ministry of Agriculture has issued the Order on measures to prevent the occurrence and spread of avian influenza in the Republic of Croatia (OG, 5/17 and 13/17) that was published in Official Gazette on the 16th of January 2017 and entered into force on the 17th of January 2017. Those measures also included ban on hunting of birds that are game species according to the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 153/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17). Ban was declared for the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia until the 8th of February 2017. After that date and until the 25th of March 2017 the ban was limited to hunting grounds within 20 km of the outbreak and/or confirmed bird influenza locations. At the end, the hunting ban was withdrawn on the 25th of March 2017. Although these measures were put in place for other reason, they helped to minimize impact of hunting on birds during extreme period of cold weather.

Having in mind the main purpose of the measure there is no exact data on species and number of birds effected by extremely cold weather..

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

› Having in mind the main purpose of the measure (prevention of occurrence and spread of avian influenza) there is no exact data on number of species and number of birds effected by extremely cold weather.

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

☒ No

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds were consulted in relation to the extreme weather condition and steps to be undertaken when birds are exposed to extremely cold weather. The hunting ban is one of recommended options.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures

› No additional information

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

› Until now no re-establishment project was proposed, approved or undertaken. Nevertheless, according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) and Ordinance on the method of preparing and implementing risk assessment studies with respect to introduction, reintroduction and breeding of wild taxa (OG 34/08), the ministry responsible for nature protection is obliged to keep the records of granted authorisations for introduction, reintroduction or breeding.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Re-introduction of extinct wild species and repopulation of wild species is regulated with the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) (Articles 74-77) and Ordinance on the method of preparing and implementing risk assessment studies with respect to introduction, reintroduction and breeding of wild taxa (OG 34/08). It is important to stress that provisions related to re-introduction and re-population of wild species are in force since 2005 and were a part of the former Nature Protection Act (OG 70/05, 139/08, 57/11).

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

☒ No

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

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

☒ No

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

› No translocation was done in the reporting period 2015-2017.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.4. Re-establishments

› No additional information

3.5 Introductions

19. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

› Title of legislation: Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13)

Year of adoption: 2013

Institution that adopted the Nature Protection Act: Croatian Parliament

Institution that enforces the Nature Protection Act: Ministry of Environment and Energy

Field for additional information (optional)

› According to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13)(Articles 68-73) it is forbidden to introduce alien wild species into the nature of the Republic of Croatia and into the ecosystems where they do not naturally occur. Exceptionally, introduction can be authorized by the competent authority (Ministry of Environment and Energy) if it does not pose the risk for biodiversity, human health and does not harm the economic activities. Any legal or physical person wishing to obtain the permit for introduction of alien wild species into the nature must apply for it to the Ministry. In the procedure of authorization, the Ministry requests an expert opinion from the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature. In case when, according to the opinion, there is no ecological risk, the Ministry can authorize introduction. In case when, according to the opinion, ecological risk can not be excluded, the Ministry will ask the applicant to deliver the study on the assessment of the risk of introduction into the nature. The Ministry is obliged to inform the public about the application and the study on the assessment of the risk of introduction into nature and to carry out the public hearing, as well as to obtain the opinion on the study from the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature. Also, in case of alien bird species, the Ministry must obtain an opinion from the European Commission. The Ministry decides on the basis of the opinion from the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature and the opinion of the public, and in case of alien bird species, also takes into account the opinion from the European Commission. The

exception from this rule relates to alien species that are used for hunting, fishing and in forestry and agriculture where authorization is granted by the Ministry of Agriculture but subject to prior approval by the Ministry of Environment and Energy. It is important to stress that provisions prohibiting the introduction of alien species into the nature of Republic of Croatia are in force since 2005 and were a part of the former Nature Protection Act (OG 70/05, 139/08, 57/11).

For the moment, Croatia is in the process of finalization of new Act on prevention and management of the introduction and spread of alien and invasive alien species. This act will take over all provisions on alien species from Nature Protection Act and will serve as framework for implementation of the 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.

20. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Title: Animal Protection Act (OG 135/06, 37/13 and 125/13) adopted in 2006 and new Animal Protection Act (OG 102/17) adopted in 2017. Both acts were adopted by Croatian Parliament.

Institution that enforces it: Ministry of Agriculture

Title: Ordinance on establishing and licensing of the ZOOs (OG 67/05)

Year of Adoption: 2005

Institution that adopted it: Ministry of Agriculture

Institution that enforces it: Ministry of Agriculture

Field for additional information (optional)

> ZOO licensing is regulated with Animal Protection Act and Ordinance on establishing and licensing of the ZOOs (OG 67/05). According to Article 6 of this Ordinance, a plan for preventing the escape of animals from the ZOO and preventing intrusion from outside, must be a part of the application for ZOO licence.

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 Republic of Croatia did not develop the National Action Plan for Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Nevertheless, it is considered that the Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17) gives clear framework in relation to the IAS. This Strategy is in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 and recognizes IAS as one of the most important threats to the biological diversity. Existing legal framework provides wide basis to combat IAS. The Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) in Articles 68-73 regulates import, placing on the market and introduction into the nature of all alien species (including IAS). In general, import, placing on the market and introduction into the nature of alien species is forbidden. Exceptionally, those activities can be allowed only if they do not pose the risk for biodiversity, human health and do not harm the economic activities. In addition, the Republic of Croatia as the EU Member State is obliged to secure effective implementation of the 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.

For the moment, Croatia is in the process of finalization of new Act on prevention and management of the introduction and spread of alien and invasive alien species. This act will take over all provisions on alien species from Nature Protection Act and will serve as framework for implementation of the Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional informatio

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

> There was no record on non-native waterbirds in Croatia, so no eradication deemed necessary.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Up to now, negative impact of other non-native species (particular aquatic species) on migratory waterbird species was not evaluated.

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?

› No, due to the fact that there was no record on non-native waterbirds in Croatia. However, certain elements of the AEWA Guidelines were implemented through the Nature Protection Act (OG 70/05, 139/08 and 57/11) and the Ordinance on the method of preparing and implementing risk assessment studies with respect to introduction, reintroduction and breeding of wild taxa (OG 35/08), as well as the new Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) that entered into force in July 2013. Also, some elements are implemented through the Animal Protection Act and Ordinance on establishing and licensing of the ZOOs (OG 67/05), where there is an obligation for ZOOs to have a plan for preventing the escape of animals from the ZOO and preventing intrusion from outside.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.5. Introductions

› No additional information

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

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

☒ Yes

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

› Government of Croatia: Regulation on ecological network (OG 124/2013 and OG 105/2015)

Field for additional information (optional)

› In 2007 the Government of Croatia has designated the National ecological network that included sites important for birds on national and international level (Regulation on proclamation of the ecological network, OG 109/07).

Upon the accession of Republic of Croatia to the EU in 2013, the Government of Croatia has designated the ecological network Natura 2000 (Regulation on ecological network, OG 124/13 and 105/15), including SPA's (Special Protection Areas) – internationally important sites for species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive as well as for all regularly occurring migratory birds. The online database on Natura 2000 in Croatia with the map showing these sites and its attributes is available on the web site of the Croatian Nature Protection Information System <http://www.bioportal.hr/gis/>. SPA's are based on sites of previous National ecological network but elaborated more precisely, due to new information from recent ornithological surveys. Criteria used for designation of sites are BirdLife criteria for Important Bird Areas.

Several sites that are only of national importance for birds are not included in SPA's but are either protected in some of categories of protected areas or have been designated as SCI's of Natura 2000.

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

[Bioportal](http://www.bioportal.hr/gis/)

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?

› Sites have been identified in the framework of preparation of National Ecological Network of Croatia (2005) and later on re-evaluated during preparation of the EU ecological network Natura 2000 (2013). The BirdLife criteria for Important Bird Areas in Europe were used as presented in the publication Heath and Evans 2004. These criteria are based on a site's international importance for threatened bird species, congregatory bird species, assemblages of restricted-range bird species and assemblages of biome-restricted bird species. Criteria have been developed such that, by applying different ('staggered') numerical thresholds, the international importance of a site for a species may be categorized at three distinct geographical levels: global ('A' criteria), European ('B' criteria) and European Union ('C' criteria). For the most categories of criteria, application of criteria involved comparing data provided for each relevant bird species at the site (usually in form of an estimate of bird number of individuals or pairs of the species using the site) against numerical threshold for the species concerned (normally representing 1% of the species population in question). The area was considered "nationally important" according to this criterion if it supports $\geq 1\%$ of the Croatian population of species.

Although AEWA Guidelines were not explicitly used, methodology and criteria for identifying sites of ecological network in Croatia also include requests from AEWA Guidelines.

Field for additional information (optional)

› Implementation of the BirdLife criteria is described in the book Radović et al, (2005): „National Ecological Network – areas important for birds in Croatia“, State institute for Nature Protection, Zagreb.

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

All sites of international importance

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

Total number

> 39

Total area (ha)

> 1706170

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 39

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 1706170

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

> 11

Area (in ha)

> 389251,3

Internationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

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

> Croatia has designated ecological network Natura 2000 in 2013, based on the best available knowledge at that time. In 2015 the ecological network was amended according to the results of the EU Biogeographical seminar, addressing mostly habitat types listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive and species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. In relation to the sites of the ecological network important for birds, for the moment there is no new scientific and expert data that can support new designations according to BirdLife criteria. For the moment ecological network covers 36,73% of the land territory of the Republic of Croatia and 15,42% of the territorial sea. As the EU member state, the Republic of Croatia has approached the EU funds in 2013, including the the LIFE Program. LIFE Program will be used for projects aiming to provide new scientific and expert evidence for expansion of the ecological network for bird species.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Republic of Croatia has enacted the Ordinance on conservation objectives and conservation measures for birds in sites of ecological network (OG 15/14). Furthermore, according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) management plans for sites of the ecological network should be prepared and enacted by public institutions responsible for management of protected areas and areas of the ecological network. The Operational Program Competitiveness and Cohesion for period 2014-2020 provides the framework for the project "Development of the management framework for ecological network Natura 2000". This EU funded project started in September 2017 with an aim to develop management plans for more than 200 ecological network sites, including those important for waterbirds (like carp fishponds). For this reason specific national action plan for filling gaps in management of internationally and nationally important sites, is not necessary.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Croatia has designated ecological network Natura 2000 in 2013, based on the best available knowledge at that time. In 2015 the ecological network was amended according to the findings of the EU Biogeographical seminar, addressing mostly Natura 2000 sites designated for species other than birds and habitat types. For the moment ecological network covers 36,73% of the land territory of the Republic of Croatia and 15,42% of the territorial sea. However, in coming years it will be possible to conclude if there is a need to increase resilience of ecological network. EU funding like LIFE Program can be used for projects that can provide scientific and expert evidence to expand the ecological network for bird species and increase resilience. Although Croatia did not develop a specific strategic plan to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network, elements in that regard are included in existing Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025. In addition, it is important to notice that Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) provides the obligation to carry out the appropriate assessment of all projects and plans that can have significant negative effect on target features (including waterbird species) of the ecological network sites.

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

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

☒ No

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

› Existing management plans were prepared based on general IUCN guidelines for management planning of protected areas as well as on objectives of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13). These are compatible with 8 steps proposed in AEWA Guidelines.

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

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Although CSN Tool has been used for other purposes, it has not been used directly in habitat conservation.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ All AEWA species occurring in your country

› According to the Hunting Act harvest data have to be collected for all huntable species, including those listed in AEWA Table 1.

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

☒ The whole territory of your country

› The Nature Protection Act and Hunting Act is applicable to the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia

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

☒ All harvesting activities

› The Hunting Act applies to all harvesting activities.

Field for additional information (optional)

› Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate of Forestry, Hunting and Wood Industry) runs The Central Hunting Register, database of all hunting grounds in Croatia. Database also includes Hunting Management Plans/ Game breeding programmes/ Game protection programmes for hunting/non - hunting grounds. Some of the Birds covered in Table 1. are listed as small game by the Hunting Act - *Scolopax rusticola* L. (Eurasian Woodcock), *Gallinago gallinago* L. (Common Snipe), *Anser fabalis* Latham. (Bean Goose), *Anser albifrons* Scopoli. (Greater White-fronted Goose), *Anas platyrhynchos* L. (Mallard), *Aythya ferina* L. (Common Pochard), *Aythya fuligula* L. (Tufted Duck), *Anas crecca* L. (Common Teal), *Fulica atra* L. (Common Coot), and are covered in mentioned plans as secondary species, listed in form by gender(sex)/age class (group). Hunting Management Plans/ Game breeding programmes/ Game protection programmes are adopted for 10 - year period, but before entering into force they must be approved by Ministry of Environment and Energy (ex Nature Protection). Reports about game (number, biological minimum etc.), and also for above mentioned AEWA species (mostly their presence in hunting ground is registered) , must be submitted for every year, but harvested data are not statistically processed.

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?

› According to the Ordinance on amendments to the Ordinance on the modes of use of hunting weapon and charge (OG 66/10), a provision forbidding the use of lead shot in wetlands on the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia, entered into force on the date of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU. This Ordinance is a part of legal framework in hunting sector being one of ordinances passed under the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17). Implementation and supervision of provision banning the use of lead shot is in the competence of the Ministry of Agriculture and its inner organizational unit responsible for hunting.

What legislation is in place?

› Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17) and Ordinance on amendments to the Ordinance on the modes of use of hunting weapon and charge (OG 66/10).

Who enforces this legislation?

› Ministry of Agriculture.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

› According to the Ordinance on amendments to the Ordinance on the modes of use of hunting weapon and charge (OG 66/10).

Please explain what the compliance with legislation was found to be:

☒ Good (almost full compliance)

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

> Since the application of Ordinance on amendments to the Ordinance on the modes of use of hunting weapon and charge (OG 66/10) has not been detected use of lead shot in wetlands.

Hunting inspection carries out inspection/supervision in the field but no irregular activities have been reported or noticed. When in the period of time, irregularities are reported, competent authorities will undertake necessary measures according to the law.

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

☒ No

Field for additional information (optional)

> Croatia has phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands in the meaning of the third paragraph of Article 10 of Ordinance on amendments to the Ordinance on the modes of use of hunting weapon and charge (OG 66/10). Only steel shot can be used for hunting in wetlands

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

☒ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

☒ High

Please provide details

> According to the Hunting Act (OG 140/05, 75/09, 14/14, 21/16, 41/16, 67/16 and 62/17), measures for protection and breeding of game comprise all measures and actions stipulated by the hunting management plan, the game breeding program or the game protection program. Preventing illegal hunting is one of measures and as such is obligatory for hunting right holders. Implementation of this measure in practice highly depends on number of hunting rangers in the hunting grounds as well as hunting inspectors and nature protection inspectors that is considered to be insufficient. Furthermore, much of the illegal hunting prevention depends upon education and conscience as well as the police surveillance/ presence in the field and cooperation between all parties included. Also, illegal hunting is a criminal offence according to Criminal Code (OG 125/11) that entered into force on 1st January 2013.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ Yes

What do these cover?

☒ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

☒ Club Affiliation

☒ Game Management Plans

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

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

Croatian Hunting Organization - The web page of the Croatian Hunting Association contains detailed information on the procedure how to become a hunter in Croatia, including information on hunting courses and exams, hunting card etc.

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?

> Although Guidelines were not used per se, elements of it can be found in existing national legislation.

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Hunting

> No additional 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

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> To be able to decide on restriction of use of lead fishing weights the comprehensive assessment is needed. It is planned to undertake such an assessment in the following years.

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

☒ Yes and being implemented

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

☒ Entire country

Please provide details

> Current SEA and EIA procedures in Republic of Croatia are prescribed by the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and are harmonized with relevant EU directives. Both procedures are applicable for the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Both, the SEA and the EIA consider waterbirds and their habitats. Current SEA and EIA procedures in Republic of Croatia are prescribed by the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and are harmonized with relevant EU directives. Evaluation of impact on nature of plans or projects is undertaken according to the Environmental Protection Act, Regulation on strategic environmental assessment of plans and programs (OG 3/17) and Regulation on environmental impact assessment (OG 61/14 and 3/17). The Appropriate Assessment of the impact of plans, programmes and projects on the ecological network (e.g. its target features – species and/or habitats) is carried out, either in the scope of the SEA/EIA procedures (large scale projects/plans), or as stand-alone procedure according to provisions of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) and Ordinance on the appropriate assessment for the ecological network (OG 146/14). Both, the Nature Protection Act and the Ordinance are harmonized with the EU Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The obligation of public information and participation of the public, as well as the public concerned in the SEA and the EIA procedures is determined by the provisions of Article 160 Paragraph 1 of the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15). By the provisions of this Article, public authorities responsible for the strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment, evaluation of the need for environmental impact assessment and for establishing the content of the environmental impact study prior to its preparation, are obliged to inform the public about those procedures. According to the Environmental Protection Act, the public has to be informed on the submitted request and the issued act stating the decision on the request, pursuant to the regulation referred to in Article 160, Paragraph 2 of this Act. By the provision of Article 161, Paragraph 2 of the Environmental Protection Act it is determined that the deadline which is set for informing the public in such cases may not be shorter than 30 days. The manner of informing the public and the public concerned in the aforementioned procedures is prescribed in details by the Regulation on information and participation of the public and public concerned in environmental matters (Official Gazette 64/08). More information on legal provisions can be found on the web page of the Ministry of Environment and Energy:

- <http://www.mzoiop.hr/hr/okolis/propisi-i-medunarodni-ugovorixxxx.html>

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

> Having in mind that all migratory waterbird species listed in Table 1 to the AEWA Action Plan occurring on the territory of the Republic of Croatia are either strictly protected according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) or managed in a controlled way and thus also protected according to the Hunting Act, the impact of projects on population of those species or their habitats must be assessed (as well as for all other protected birds in Croatia) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment or as part of the Appropriate Assessment of the impact on target features of the national ecological network. For that reason all relevant projects falling into the scope of Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and/or Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) having impact on migratory waterbird populations, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installations, were assessed in last three years.

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

☒ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> In such cases the alternatives have been investigated and/or mitigation measures were prescribed related to the operating regime of the installations, painting the obstacles, warning obstacles on overhead power lines, administrative measures such as permitted operating time in a day/month/season, use of non-destructive construction methods, noise control etc.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Although AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds, have not been directly used, its elements are already implemented through the SEA and EIA procedures under the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15).

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

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

☒ Partially

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> All important sites for waterbirds are part of ecological network Natura 2000 therefore any power line project must have SEA and EIA procedure with emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision. Each and every site in the ecological network Natura 2000 has a baseline data on waterbirds

distribution, population size, migration and movements and they are taken into concern while assessment of the impact of the power line project.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

> If there is reasonable doubt that some project could represent a danger concerning the collision or electrocution mitigation measures can be applied (for example enhancing visibility of power lines or fitting the insulators on killer poles). Those mitigation measures are obligatory for the investor since they are prescribed in the building permit.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Location, route and direction of a power lines are defined in relevant spatial plans. County spatial plans are subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure according to the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15). Spatial plans of lower order (e.g. municipal plans, city plans etc.) have to be in line with the county plan according to the Physical Planning Act (OG 153/13 and 65/17). Furthermore, projects for construction of the power lines are subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure according to the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15). For power lines of the voltage of 220 kV and more, or length more than 10 km the EIA procedure is obligatory. For the power lines of the voltage of 110 kV and more and which are part of the transmission network, the evaluation of the need for environmental impact assessment has to be carried out. However, for all power lines that can have a negative impact on birds that are target features of the Natura 2000 sites (e.g. the Special Protection Areas – SPAs), including the waterbird migratory species, the Appropriate Assessment (AA) has to be carried out according to the provisions of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13). If needed, in the scope of the AA procedure, the mitigation measures that minimize negative impacts on migratory waterbird species can be defined.

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

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

> For all power lines that can have a negative impact on birds that are target features of the Natura 2000 sites (e.g. the Special Protection Areas – SPAs), including the waterbird migratory species, the Appropriate Assessment (AA) has to be carried out according to the provisions of the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13). If needed, in the scope of the AA procedure, the mitigation measures that minimize negative impacts on migratory waterbird species can be defined.

42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> Bird safe designs are used, whenever possible and in line with financial limitations.

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?

☒ No

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

> Up to now, there are no sections of existing power lines, recognized as ones causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision.

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

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› The sections of existing power lines identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due electrocution and/or collision are modified whenever possible and in line with financial limitations.

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

☒ No

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

› Post-construction monitoring is performed based on the EIA decision issued for the power line construction projects for which the EIA procedure has been conducted according to provisions of the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15). Upon expiration of the obligatory monitoring period defined in EIA decision, for the moment, there is no established regular monitoring at the national scale of impacts of power lines on bird populations, including waterbird populations. However, since July 2009 national distribution company "HEP- Operator distribucijskog sustava d.o.o." has begun collecting data about bird electrocution on distribution lines. In case of frequently transient faults on overhead lines, monitored by SCADA system, they send fieldworkers to check the reason of noted problems. Notes on date and place of electrocution (part of the power line) and bird species (if possible) are sent to central office. Bird electrocution monitoring is a standard activity of overhead lines inspection procedure in "HEP - Operator distribucijskog sustava d.o.o.". Parts of distribution network with highest bird casualties and with casualties of endangered bird species are rated as priorities for retrofitting or changes for bird conservation. Association BIOM (NGO) supported by the national energy distribution company (HEP) started a project for identifying electrocution and collision black spots on two pilot areas in Croatia with the aim to develop conservation measures but this project could be a baseline for development of national monitoring protocols for the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale.

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

☒ Partial

Please provide details.

› Post-construction monitoring is performed based on the EIA decision issued for the power line construction projects for which the EIA procedure has been conducted according to provisions of the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15). Upon expiration of the obligatory monitoring period defined in EIA decision, for the moment, there is no established regular monitoring at the national scale of impacts of power lines on bird populations, including waterbird populations.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Measures contained in Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds are not directly included in Croatian NSAP. However, the former National Strategy for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (NSAP) (OG 143/08) and current new Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17) include strategic objectives, specific objectives and concrete actions (action plans) that support implementation of the Resolution 5.11. Furthermore, the legal framework consisting of the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) are in line with the Resolution 5.11. Namely the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) gives a legal framework for SEA and EIA procedure, including public participations based on the provisions of the Aarhus Convention, while the Nature Protection Act gives a legal framework for the appropriate assessment procedure for plans and projects, including the implementation of mitigation measures, designation of Natura 2000 sites as well as for research and monitoring of waterbird populations.

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

☒ No

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

› Although the Guidelines have not been used directly, some elements of it are implemented and/or used in practice. As mentioned previously the location, route and direction of power lines are defined in relevant spatial plans. County spatial plans are subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure

according to the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) while spatial plans of lower order (e.g. municipal plans, city plans etc.) have to be in line with the county plan according to the Physical Planning Act (OG 153/13).

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

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

☒ No

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

> Based on data from available data bases as well as information collected in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure according to the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and the Appropriate Assessment (AA) procedure according to the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13), the spatial plans take account on sensitivity of specific zones and wherever a likelihood of significant negative impacts exists, potentially problematic projects are dislocated.

44.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

☒ Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

> Croatian agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN) follow (within the process of evaluation the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Appropriate Assessment (AA) studies) among others: "EU Guidance on wind energy development in accordance with the EU nature legislation"(available at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf) and AEWA Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11), as well. There is a recommendation of Croatian authorities for investors and planners to follow the guidelines and recommendation for assessment of the impact of windfarms on birds developed and regularly updated by Schottish Natural Heritage (www.snh.org).

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.

> Post-construction monitoring is part of the most licenses of renewable energy projects, but application of mitigation measures to mitigate the post-construction impacts revealed by monitoring still represents challenge for the authorities and for investors.

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

☒ No

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> There were no cases where compensation of damage was needed

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Minimizing lighting in wind farms is measure regularly prescribed in positive appropriate assessment opinion issued by competent Ministry

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the

population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

☒ Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

› Up to today we didn't have such adverse impact on waterbirds i.e. the one that should be followed with dismantling of wind turbines.

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› There is no scientific interest for such focused research in Croatia.

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

☒ No

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

› There was no projects of biofuel production in the reporting period.

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

☒ No

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

› Measures contained in the Resolution 5.11. are not part of the existing Strategy and Action plan for Protection of Nature of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/2017). However, recent legislation, specifically the Environmental Protection Act (OG 80/13, 153/13 and 78/15) and the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/13) already give a framework for effective implementation of the Resolution 5.11.

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN) follows, within the process of evaluation the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Appropriate Assessment (AA) studies, among others, the AEWA Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11).

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Collection of information related to by-catch of seabirds is envisaged through the Data base on indicators of the state of marine environment (Croatian Environmental Agency: www.izor.hr/azo), together with data on by-catch of sea turtles and mammals. By-catch of seabirds (e.g. *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*) is occurring in Croatia, but there is no systematic collection of data and for that reason there is yet no official data on by-catch in a Data base. For the moment there are some sporadic data on by-catch only for ringed birds collected by the Institute of Ornithology.

Also, the Ministry of Agriculture prescribes that fishermen should report by-catch in their logbooks, however this practice is not yet full in place. For 2018 it is envisaged to amend the logbook format in a way that it lists 11 seabirds that should be reported by fishermen if found as by-catch. Also, the LIFE project approved in 2017 and lead by NGO BIOM will for the first time enable better implementation of reporting of by-catch in the project area (Southern Adriatic).

Field for additional information (optional)

› No additional information

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU)

fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> For the moment there is not enough data to support the need to take steps towards application of measures of reducing the incidental catch of seabirds.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No additional information

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

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

☒ Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› Existing monitoring activities have only partial coverage because not all waterbird species are covered or not all important sites are covered, or monitoring schemes do not yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.

Covering the passage period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› Coverage is only partial because only one internationally and nationally important site for passage birds (SPA „Neretva river delta“) are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

› Coverage is not full because not all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.

Field for additional information (optional)

› Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature co-ordinates birds monitoring activities on national level. Institute for Ornithology co-ordinates birds ringing activities. The operational Program Competitiveness and Cohesion for period 2014 – 2020 provides the framework for the project “Development of National Species and Habitats Monitoring System”. This EU funded project will start in the second half of 2018 with an aim to develop comprehensive monitoring system for the species and habitats of EU importance, including monitoring programmes for water birds.

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

Please provide details

› Currently in Croatia there is a long tradition of implementing International Waterbird Census (IWC) methods to the monitoring of sites for non-breeding waterbird (midwinter counts of water birds). Monitoring is coordinated by Croatian Association for Protection of Birds and Nature and is in progress recruiting more and more volunteers and covering more and more sites. Principles of monitoring processes described in “AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol” is being used and will be used in development of all national monitoring programmes, and is a starting point for the EU funded project “Development of National Species and Habitats Monitoring System”. This project is planned within the framework of the operational Program Competitiveness and Cohesion for period 2014 – 2020. This project will start in the second half of 2018 with aim to develop comprehensive monitoring system for the species and habitats of EU conservation concern, including monitoring programmes for all water birds.

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

Please explain the reasons.

> No directly AEWA linked scientific researches have been done. However, all monitoring projects coordinated by Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature do address waterbird conservation priorities as an obligatory part of monitoring report. Three different research and nature conservation projects addressing river bird conservation activities are running in Croatia:

Project "Očuvanje populacija čigri u porječju Save i Drave (ČIGRA)", in the framework of the Interreg V - A Slovenija - Hrvatska 2014 - 2020. (http://info.hazu.hr/hr/o-akademiji/jedinice/zavod_zo_ornitologiju/interreg_cigra), Status: running.

Project "DRAVA LIFE - Integrated River Management", LIFE project (<http://www.drava-life.hr/en/home/>), Status: running

Project "LIVEDRAVA - Riparian Ecosystem Restoration of the Lower Drava River in Slovenia", LIFE project (<https://lifeslovenija.si/en/obnova-recnega-ekosistema-nizinskega-dela-drave-v-sloveniji/>), Status: finished in 2017

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)

> List of technical reports about species monitoring is in attachment.

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

Project LIVEDRAVA - Riparian Ecosystem Restoration of the Lower Drava River in Slovenia

Project DRAVA LIFE - Integrated River Management

Project Očuvanje populacija čigri u porječju Save i Drave (ČIGRA)

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

☒ Yes

Nationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Midwinter counts were not supported, but governmental agency, Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature has provided funds for monitoring/counts in breeding and passage seasons in many internationally important water bird sites.

Internationally

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

☒ No

Please explain reason

> Lack of 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

Please provide reason(s)

> Lack of funds and scientific interest.

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

› Lack of interest, human resources and funds.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of interest, human resources and funds.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funds and human resources

60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

› World Migratory Birds Day was celebrated each year across the country. Different activities including ornithological camps, workshops, excursions, exhibitions, drawing competition and lectures followed by many media releases were organized by protected areas, museums, NGOs, ZOO etc.

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

› Lack of funds and human resources

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

☒ Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

› Due to the lack of human resources and funding it was not considered as priority.

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

› Not applicable for Republic of Croatia

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› There was no actions in that regard in the reporting period. The most important reason for no action was lack of administrative and financial resources.

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

› In the reporting period 2015-2017 priorities were given to preparation of national projects based on the Operational Program Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020.

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

☒ Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

› Yes, through the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (NSAP) (OG 143/08) that was in force from 2008 until 2017 when it was replaced with the new Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17). The new Strategy was prepared on the basis of the Report on the State of the Natural Environment and Nature Protection in the Republic of Croatia (2008-2012), which contains information on the state of ecological systems, habitat types and wild species. New Strategy is in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020. This Strategy has 5 strategic objectives:

- (1) Increase the effectiveness of basic nature protection mechanisms
- (2) Reduce direct pressures on nature and encourage sustainable use of natural resources
- (3) Strengthen the capacities of the nature protection system
- (4) Increase knowledge and availability of data on nature
- (5) Raise the level of knowledge, understanding and public support for nature protection.

Mentioned strategic objectives are divided into 20 specific objectives and 107 actions.

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

› Lack of human and financial resources.

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

› Officers responsible for AEWA implementation work closely with officers responsible for implementation of the CBD and its Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Implementation of both the AEWA and CBD is coordinated by the Nature Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Energy.

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

(Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Some of the AEWA priorities were part of the former National Strategy for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (NSAP) (OG 143/08) as well as are part of the new Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17). The new Strategy was prepared on the basis of the Report on the State of the Natural Environment and Nature Protection in the Republic of Croatia (2008-2012), which contains information on the state of ecological systems, habitat types and wild species. New Strategy is in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020. This Strategy has 5 strategic objectives:

- (1) Increase the effectiveness of basic nature protection mechanisms
- (2) Reduce direct pressures on nature and encourage sustainable use of natural resources
- (3) Strengthen the capacities of the nature protection system
- (4) Increase knowledge and availability of data on nature
- (5) Raise the level of knowledge, understanding and public support for nature protection.

Mentioned strategic objectives are divided into 20 specific objectives and 107 actions.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17) is the umbrella strategic document for nature protection in Croatia.

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

☒ AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

› Relevance of AEWA and other international agreements to which Croatia is a party were promoted through the robust process of preparation and endorsement of the new Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for period 2017-2025 (OG 72/17). New Strategy is in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020. This Strategy sets 5 strategic objectives, 20 specific objectives and 107 actions. Each specific objective is linked to adequate Aichi Target of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

› None

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

› Croatia has not resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund due to limited financial resources in period 2015-2017.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Donation or other financial support was not done due to limited financial resources in period 2015-2017.

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

74.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind

resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

☒ Yes

Please describe the resources provided

› Some financial resources were secured for regular monitoring and coloured ringing of waterbird species as well as for preparation of projects that will be financed from the Operational programme Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020 that are planned to start in 2017 or 2018. Most relevant is the project "Development of the management framework for ecological network Natura 2000" and project "Development of National Species and Habitats Monitoring System". Also, in the framework of the Rural Development Program 2014-2020 a voluntary scheme for Corncrake ("Pilot - agrienvironmental measure for Corncrake") was established. This scheme is applicable throughout the range of the Corncrake to encourage delayed mowing and subsidies are paid to farmers for such practice. Furthermore, several educational and informational activities relevant for waterbirds were conducted and financed from national budget by public institutions responsible for management of national/nature parks and ecological network Natura 2000.

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

› Donation or other financial support was not done due to limited financial resources in period 2015-2017.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of human and financial resources.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of human resources.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› In the reporting period no actions relevant for AEWA were financed using the Green Climate Fund or Adaptation Fund. Croatia is no more eligible for projects financed from the Global Environmental Facility.

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

› Up to now no such research was undertaken. Bird species listed in the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change do not occur in the Republic of Croatia

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› As stated above, bird species listed in the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change do not occur in the Republic of Croatia, For that reason habitats used by waterbird species in Croatia are not yet recognized as potentially vulnerable to climate change.

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› As explained above

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› As explained above

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

› As explained above

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

☒ No

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

› Bird species listed in the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change do not occur in the Republic of Croatia.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Climate Change

› There is no additional information.

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

> None

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> None

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> During 2016 and 2017 (until April 30, 2017) HPAI-H5N5 and H5N8 were isolated in 41 wild birds (in 2 wild birds subtype H5N5 was confirmed, in 39 wild birds subtype H5N8 was confirmed). 39 Mute swans and 2 Great cormorants were detected positive. All positive birds were found dead. Locations where positive birds where found are situated in seven counties (Vukovar-Srijem, Sisak-Moslavina, City of Zagreb, Koprivnica-Križevci, Virovitica-Podravina, Osijek-Baranja and Karlovac).

Since April 2017 there is no evidence of the HPAI in Croatia.

There is a national program for detection of avian influenza viruses in wild birds since 2005. The program is laid down by the State veterinary administration and conducted by the Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute in collaboration with ornithologists.

Within the framework of the passive surveillance in 2017 in total 280 wild birds of 36 different species including swans, ducks, geese and cormorants, were tested in order to confirm or exclude the AI.

In 2017 European Food Safety Agency published revised target list of wild bird species for HPAI passive surveillance of H5 HPAI viruses in the EU, based on passive surveillance data from 2005 to 2017.

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.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

HR AEWA NR 2015-2017.pdf - Confirmation letter

Date of submission

> 7.6.2018