



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2018-2020 was approved by the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018, Durban, South Africa) through Resolution 7.1 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 15th meeting (11-13 December 2019, Bristol, UK) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the 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 7.1 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 8th Session of the MOP was set at 180 days before the opening date of MOP8, which was scheduled to take place on 5-9 October 2021 in Hungary; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports was Thursday 8 April 2021.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format for MOP8 reports was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which was administered through a separate reporting process on the population status of AEWA-listed (native) and non-native species of waterbirds for the period 2013-2018. This reporting process was concluded on 30 June 2020 as agreed by MOP7. Therefore, this report does not contain Chapter 3.

The AEWA National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. 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.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Republic of Serbia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 1. march 2019.

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.

>>> no reservations

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 Environmental Protection

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Ms Irena Vujovic, Minister

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Blv. Mihajla Pupina 2

P.O.Box

>>> 11070 Novi Beograd

Postal code

>>> 11070

City

>>> Belgrade

Country

>>> Republic of Serbia

Telephone

>>> +381 11 3110 271

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>>> /

E-mail

>>> info@ekologija.gov.rs

Website

>>> www.ekologija.gov.rs

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Marija Mladenovic, Head of the Unit for Protection and Conservation of Wild Species

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Biodiversity

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Omladinskih brigada Str. 1

P.O.Box

>>> 11070 Novi Beograd

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>>> Belgrade

Country

>>> Republic of Serbia

Telephone

>>> +381 11 31 2222 3

Fax

>>> /

E-mail

>>> marija.mladenovic@ekologija.gov.rs

Website

>>> www.ekologija.gov.rs

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

>>> Dr Daliborka Stankovic has been designated, but from a private reasons she will be absent for a couple of years. Republic of Serbia will start a procedure to designate a new one focal point for AEWA Technical Committee

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> National History Museum of Belgrade

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Njegoseva 51 Street

P.O.Box

>>> No PO Box

Postal code

>>> 11000

City

>>> Belgrade

Country

>>> Republic of Serbia

Telephone

>>> 381 11 3442 147

Fax

>>> 381 11 3446 580

E-mail

>>> daliborka@nhmbeo.rs

Website

>>> www.nhmbeo.rs

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

>>> Dr Daliborka Stankovic has been designated, but from a private reasons she will be absent for a couple of years. Republic of Serbia will start a procedure to designate a new one focal point for AEWA Technical Committee

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Natural history Museum

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Njegoseva 51, Street

P.O.Box

>>> There is PO BOX

Postal code

>>> 11000

City

>>> Belgrade

Country

>>> Republic of Serbia

Telephone

>>> 381 11 3442 147

Fax

>>> 381 11 3446 580

E-mail

>>> daliborka@nhmbeo.rs

Website

>>> www.nhmbeo.rs

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

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 2018-2020

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.

>>> Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Department for Biodiversity, Ecological Network and Sustainable Development

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP7, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr., 14/2016 and 95/18 - other law), Chapter VI PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WILD SPECIES, starts with Article 71

2. 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)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr., 14/2016 and 95/18 - other law), Chapter VI PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WILD SPECIES, starts with Article 71

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Serbia_Q3_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopCoIA.xlsx](#) - Serbia_Q3_AEWA NR 2018-2020_PopCoIA

4. Please confirm whether there is an open hunting season for the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Serbia_Q4_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#) - Serbia_Q4_AEWA NR 2018-2020_PopColA-Cat2,3,4

5. Please confirm whether taking is regulated for the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

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I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Serbia_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB.xlsx](#) - Serbia_Q5_AEWA NR 2018-2020_PopColB

6. Please indicate if any of the following modes of taking are prohibited in your country: snares, limes, hooks, live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys, tape recorders and other electronic devices, electrocuting devices, artificial light sources, mirrors and other dazzling devices, devices for illuminating targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, explosives, nets, traps, poison, poisoned or anesthetic baits, semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea), other non-selective modes of taking. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

Yes, one or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

Article 79

The use of certain means for capturing and killing of wild animals, that endanger or disturb their populations and/or habitats, affect their welfare, and that can cause their local disappearance shall be prohibited.

The prohibited means shall be considered the following in particular:

- 1) Traps;
- 2) Adhesives;
- 3) Chemical means like attractants;
- 4) Live animals used as decoys in hunting of birds and game;
- 5) Crossbows, bows, arrows and/or other weapon with strings, that can fling an arrow or other projectile by pulling the string or some other elastic;
- 6) Bird hunting with nets;
- 7) Lethal or stunning electrical devices;
- 8) Luminous devices;
- 9) Mirrors and other dazzling devices;
- 10) Sound transmitters (tape recorders, cassette recorders, audio recorders and players etc.) that emit sound of calling, crying or responding;
- 11) Devices for illuminating targets;
- 12) Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- 13) Explosives;

- 14) Poisons or anaesthetic baits;
- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

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Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

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Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
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Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

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Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals
Article 79

The use of certain means for capturing and killing of wild animals, that endanger or disturb their populations and/or habitats, affect their welfare, and that can cause their local disappearance shall be prohibited.
The prohibited means shall be considered the following in particular:

- 1) Traps;
- 2) Adhesives;
- 3) Chemical means like attractants;
- 4) Live animals used as decoys in hunting of birds and game;
- 5) Crossbows, bows, arrows and/or other weapon with strings, that can fling an arrow or other projectile by pulling the string or some other elastic;
- 6) Bird hunting with nets;
- 7) Lethal or stunning electrical devices;
- 8) Luminous devices;
- 9) Mirrors and other dazzling devices;
- 10) Sound transmitters (tape recorders, cassette recorders, audio recorders and players etc.) that emit sound of calling, crying or responding;
- 11) Devices for illuminating targets;
- 12) Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- 13) Explosives;
- 14) Poisons or anaesthetic baits;
- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

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Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

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No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

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- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

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- 8) Luminous devices;
- 9) Mirrors and other dazzling devices;
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Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

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The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

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

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

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other cases in accordance with special law.

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No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

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

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

Article 79

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Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> Law in Nature Protection Art 79, point 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Law on Nature Protection (Off. gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr, 14/16 and 95/18 - other law), Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals

Article 79

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Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry by a ruling, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 shall be allowed, but administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

If one or more non-selective modes of taking have not been prohibited, please explain the reasons

>>> non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

Law in Nature Protection Art 79, point 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

7. 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); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

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

9. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Was a review undertaken before MOP7?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

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

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

in a new tab.

No

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

>>> Protection of Bird species and their habitats, like all the animal species is prescribed by the Law on Nature Protection.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

>>> Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 - corr., 14/2016 and 95/18 - other law), Chapter VI PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WILD SPECIES, starts with Article 71

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

11. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

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Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

12. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there are no resources

13. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there are no resources

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> there are no resources

15. 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

16. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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?

>>> Our country has not developed The National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed

4.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

No emergency situation has occurred

18. 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

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

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

No

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

>>> Our country has not used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds for now, because there was no such situation

4.4 Re-establishments

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there are no resources

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there are no resources

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

No

23. Has your country used the AEWA conservation 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?

>>> there are no resources

4.5 Introductions

24. 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.

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

25. 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.

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (March 2019.), with all provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7.

26. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or

eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection Introduction of Allochthonous Wild Species into the Wild Article 82

Introduction of allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof into the wild on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be prohibited.

By way of exception, the introduction referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article shall be permitted if scientifically and professionally proven and acceptable from the aspect of nature protection and sustainable management, that is, if such introduction does not endanger populations or natural habitat of autochthonous wild species.

The Ministry shall issue the permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article based on the acceptability study, upon previously obtained opinion of the Institute and the nature impact assessment study, with approval of the Ministry in charge of agriculture, forestry and water management.

Introduction of allochthonous wild species in controlled conditions shall be possible based on the permit issued by the Ministry by way of a decision, upon obtaining an opinion from the Institute or other authorized scientific and expert organization, expressing that there is no danger for autochthonous species in case of accidental or intentional escape of specimens into the wild in the Republic of Serbia.

Allochthonous wild species that by introduction and/or spreading endanger other species and overall biodiversity on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be declared as invasive by the Ministry, based on acknowledged international criteria, scientific findings and obligations arising from international agreements and international documents, as per proposal of authorized scientific and expert organizations, upon previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for agriculture, forestry and water management.

The document referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall stipulate actions to control and combat invasive species.

Unintentional Introduction of Allochthonous Wild Species Article 83

In the event of unintentional introduction of allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof into the wild on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, or if there is a reasonable doubt that such introduction will occur, the Minister shall stipulate actions to exterminate or prevent further spread of introduced allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

Not applicable

Please explain

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By way of exception, the introduction referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article shall be permitted if scientifically and professionally proven and acceptable from the aspect of nature protection and sustainable management, that is, if such introduction does not endanger populations or natural habitat of autochthonous wild species.

The Ministry shall issue the permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article based on the acceptability study, upon previously obtained opinion of the Institute and the nature impact assessment study, with approval of the Ministry in charge of agriculture, forestry and water management.

Introduction of allochthonous wild species in controlled conditions shall be possible based on the permit issued by the Ministry by way of a decision, upon obtaining an opinion from the Institute or other authorized scientific and expert organization, expressing that there is no danger for autochthonous species in case of accidental or intentional escape of specimens into the wild in the Republic of Serbia.

Allochthonous wild species that by introduction and/or spreading endanger

other species and overall biodiversity on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be declared as invasive by the Ministry, based on acknowledged international criteria, scientific findings and obligations arising from international agreements and international documents, as per proposal of authorized scientific and expert organizations, upon previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for agriculture, forestry and water management.

The document referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall stipulate actions to control and combat invasive species.

Unintentional Introduction of Allochthonous Wild Species

Article 83

In the event of unintentional introduction of allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof into the wild on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, or if there is a reasonable doubt that such introduction will occur, the Minister shall stipulate actions to exterminate or prevent further spread of introduced allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof

28. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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?

>>> /According to the Law on Nature Protection Introduction of Allochthonous Wild Species into the Wild

Article 82

Introduction of allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof into the wild on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be prohibited.

By way of exception, the introduction referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article shall be permitted if scientifically and professionally proven and acceptable from the aspect of nature protection and sustainable management, that is, if such introduction does not endanger populations or natural habitat of autochthonous wild species.

The Ministry shall issue the permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article based on the acceptability study, upon previously obtained opinion of the Institute and the nature impact assessment study, with approval of the Ministry in charge of agriculture, forestry and water management.

Introduction of allochthonous wild species in controlled conditions shall be possible based on the permit issued by the Ministry by way of a decision, upon obtaining an opinion from the Institute or other authorized scientific and expert organization, expressing that there is no danger for autochthonous species in case of accidental or intentional escape of specimens into the wild in the Republic of Serbia.

Allochthonous wild species that by introduction and/or spreading endanger other species and overall biodiversity on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be declared as invasive by the Ministry, based on acknowledged international criteria, scientific findings and obligations arising from international agreements and international documents, as per proposal of authorized scientific and expert organizations, upon previously obtained opinion of the ministry responsible for agriculture, forestry and water management.

The document referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall stipulate actions to control and combat invasive species.

Unintentional Introduction of Allochthonous Wild Species

Article 83

In the event of unintentional introduction of allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof into the wild on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, or if there is a reasonable doubt that such introduction will occur, the Minister shall stipulate actions to exterminate or prevent further spread of introduced allochthonous wild species and hybrids thereof

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

39. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

Yes

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

[Inventory of sites Serbia](#) - 1. Polygons of RASMAR and IBA sites, of international and national importance of AEWA 2. IWC polygons for whole Serbia 3. National important sites for birds beside the named one in point 1.

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

>>> the Government of Republic of Serbia has adopted the Resolution on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, No 11/2021 published on 12. February 2021. and 20. February 2021. as day of entry into force).

Have you reviewed, confirmed and communicated to the AEWA Secretariat after MOP7 the inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites in your country?

Yes

Please confirm when this process was concluded and when the inventory was communicated to the AEWA Secretariat

>>> On 22. February 2021. the excel file Serbian inventory Framework was submitted to the AEWA Secretariat, the Government of Republic of Serbia has adopted the Resolution on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, No 11/2021 published on 12. February 2021. and 20. February 2021. as day of entry into force).

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> On 22. February 2021. the excel file Serbian inventory Framework was submitted to the AEWA Secretariat, the Government of Republic of Serbia has adopted the Resolution on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, No 11/2021 published on 12. February 2021. and 20. February 2021. as day of entry into force).

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> details are in the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> According to the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds, just the information that Institute for Nature Conservation has prepared some links with additional data

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Habitat Inventories

>>> According to the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds, just the information that Institute for Nature Conservation has prepared some links with additional data

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[попис АЕВА станишта Србија.pdf](#) - Serbia AEWA Inventory Framework

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

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

change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> not for now

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Believe, in the management plans, there are some data on that subject.

42. 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 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites. (Sites of national importance excludes the sites already reported above as internationally important)

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

All sites of international importance

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

Total number

>>> 151

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Brojevi_u_odgovorima.xlsx](#) - Sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of...

Total area (ha)

>>> 248173179

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 26

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> There is a succession of habitats and so many aquatic ecosystems are endangered. Also, the poaching is present.

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

Number of sites

>>> 26

Area (in ha)

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Internationally important sites with a management plan 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

>>> 26

Area (in ha)

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 26

Total area (ha)

>>> 289897

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 26

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Strictly prescribed by the Law on Nature protection and by the single decrees of every protected area

Nationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 26

Area (in ha)

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> There is a succession of habitats and so many aquatic ecosystems are endangered. Also, the poaching is present.

Nationally important sites with a management plan 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

>>> 26

Area (in ha)

>>> 289897

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.
>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)
>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?
 No

Please explain the reasons
>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Field for additional information (optional)
>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)
>>> All these areas have the management plans but none applies strictly to AEWA

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING
 No

Please explain the reasons
>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

Field for additional information (optional)
>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING
 No

Please explain the reasons
>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

Field for additional information (optional)
>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

44. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)
 No

Please explain the reasons
>>> Not for now. It has just been adopted in February 2021.

Field for additional information (optional)
>>> Not for now. It has just been adopted in February 2021.

45. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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?
>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

46. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

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

>>> Not for now. The Inventory has just been adopted in February 2021.

47. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details on each partnership arrangement your country has been involved in

>>> Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"

Ramsar site included: Gornje Podunavlje

Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

Lead partner: WWF Austria

Partner in Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

Countries included in partnership: Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd>

Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management

Wetland included: Bosut forests

Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe -Biodiversity, GIZ

Lead partner: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjU6LnSzZ3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDSQfjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fjdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD

Active sensor monitoring Network and environmental evaluation for protection and wise use of wetlands and other surface waters (SeNSWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Wetland included: Zobnatica lake

Partners in Serbia: Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad; Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/>

Operation Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (EcoWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Ramsar site included: Zasavica

Wetlands included: Trskovača, Bosut forests

Partners in Serbia: Ecological movement Sremska Mitrovica, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/>

Have a specific project or projects been established under the partnership arrangement(s) to implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment?

Yes

Please provide details on each project initiative

>>> Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"

Ramsar site included: Gornje Podunavlje

Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

Lead partner: WWF Austria

Partner in Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

Countries included in partnership: Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd>

Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management

Wetland included: Bosut forests

Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe -Biodiversity, GIZ

Lead partner: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjU6LnSzZ3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDSQfjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fjdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD

Active sensor monitoring Network and environmental evaluation for protection and wise use of wetlands and other surface waters (SeNSWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Wetland included: Zobnatica lake

Partners in Serbia: Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad; Institute for Nature Conservation of

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<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/>

Operation Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (EcoWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Ramsar site included: Zasavica

Wetlands included: Trskovača, Bosut forests

Partners in Serbia: Ecological movement Sremska Mitrovica, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/>

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there are links

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

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/> - <https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/>

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/> - <https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/>

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjU6LnSzZ3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDSQFjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD -

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjU6LnSzZ3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDSQFjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd> - <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd>

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

>>> All named above

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

48. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> The aim of the Law on game and hunting (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia No 18/10) is "...to ensure the sustainable management of wildlife populations and their habitats in the manner and to the extent that permanently maintains and enhances the vitality of wildlife population, productive capacity of habitats and biodiversity, and thereby achieving the fulfilment of economic, ecological and social functions of hunting" (Art. 2).

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

49. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species/populations listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> /

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

50. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – corr. and 14/2016) Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals Article 79

The use of certain means for capturing and killing of wild animals, that endanger or disturb their populations and/or habitats, affect their welfare, and that can cause their local disappearance shall be prohibited.

The prohibited means shall be considered the following in particular:

- 1) Traps;
- 2) Adhesives;
- 3) Chemical means like attractants;
- 4) Live animals used as decoys in hunting of birds and game;
- 5) Crossbows, bows, arrows and/or other weapon with strings, that can fling an arrow or other projectile by pulling the string or some other elastic;
- 6) Bird hunting with nets;
- 7) Lethal or stunning electrical devices;
- 8) Luminous devices;
- 9) Mirrors and other dazzling devices;
- 10) Sound transmitters (tape recorders, cassette recorders, audio recorders and players etc.) that emit sound of calling, crying or responding;
- 11) Devices for illuminating targets;
- 12) Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- 13) Explosives;
- 14) Poisons or anaesthetic baits;
- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry, by virtue of a decision, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No claims shall be permitted against the decision referred to in paragraph 4, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – corr. and 14/2016) Prohibited Means for Capturing and Killing of Wild Animals Article 79

The use of certain means for capturing and killing of wild animals, that endanger or disturb their populations and/or habitats, affect their welfare, and that can cause their local disappearance shall be prohibited.

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- 1) Traps;
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- 3) Chemical means like attractants;
- 4) Live animals used as decoys in hunting of birds and game;
- 5) Crossbows, bows, arrows and/or other weapon with strings, that can fling an arrow or other projectile by pulling the string or some other elastic;
- 6) Bird hunting with nets;
- 7) Lethal or stunning electrical devices;
- 8) Luminous devices;
- 9) Mirrors and other dazzling devices;
- 10) Sound transmitters (tape recorders, cassette recorders, audio recorders and players etc.) that emit sound of calling, crying or responding;
- 11) Devices for illuminating targets;
- 12) Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
- 13) Explosives;
- 14) Poisons or anaesthetic baits;
- 15) Automatic weapons;
- 16) Aircrafts;
- 17) Motor-driven vehicles in motion used to hunt animals;
- 18) Other devices specified by other law and ratified international agreements.

Certain means referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be used exceptionally and restrictively for scientific and research purposes, aimed at implementation of reintroduction programme, parenting, monitoring of species, relocation of animals, implementation of protection and conservation programs, and other cases in accordance with special law.

The permit to use the means referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry, by virtue of a decision, with the prior opinion of other competent authorities.

No claims shall be permitted against the decision referred to in paragraph 4, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.

51. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> The protection measures are strictly defined in the national legislative for all the wild species including wild birds

Please provide details

>>> the measures for the protection of strictly protected species of animals including wild birds are prescribed by the Law on Nature Protection OG RS No. 36/09, 88/10,91/10 and 14/16 - Art 48, 74 Regulation on proclamation and protection strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and

fungi OG RS No. 5/10, 47/11, 32/16 and 98/16

There is the Law on Game and Hunting OG RS No. 18/10, - Art. 20, 21, 22...

The Rulebook on Proclamation of Closed Hunt Season protected Wild Animals ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No.9/12, 31/13, 55/15, 67/15)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> and there is also the Law on Ratification of AEWA Agreement (OG. No International Agreements 13/18)

52. Does your country maintain an adequate system for making realistic estimates of the number of waterbirds taken illegally? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No administrative and financial capacities

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

53. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Prescribed in the Law on Game and Hunting OG RS No. 18/10 - Chapter II, Art. 5-8

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

54. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

Yes

What do these cover?

Club Affiliation

Emergency closure of hunting in cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions

Other (please specify)

>>> depend on situation

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> for example: in the cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions in the period 2016-2018

A CLOSED HUNT SEASON has been proclaimed for Streptopelia turtur

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

>>> for example: in the cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions in the period 2016-2018

A CLOSED HUNT SEASON has been proclaimed for Streptopelia turtur

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

Medium (more applied than not applied)

Please provide details and reasons for non-application

>>> No resources

Please rate the effectiveness these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

Medium (effective to some extent in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

Please provide details and reasons for lower effectiveness

>>> No resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> No resources

55. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of

migratory birds?

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

No

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

>>> There is the Rulebook on Closed Hunt Season of Wild Animals (Official Gazette RS No.9/12, 31/13, 55/15, 67/15) and protection, management, hunting, use and improvement of the population of (closed hunt season) wild animals (which are prescribed by national legislative on hunting and game, management plans for hunting, annual (hunting ground) management plans and other plan documents) are implemented by undertaking appropriate measures and activities, such as (among many): monitoring of the game hunting as well as factors of their endangerment, including the impact on game and its habitats, achieving the optimal number of population of these species in accordance with the program for development of hunting area defined by the ministry in charge of hunting, realization of hunting activities in accordance with plan documents of (hunting grounds) users; nurseries and nurseries for special purpose, reintroduction of these species, that is husbandry in conditions outside the natural habitat, monitoring of migratory protected (closed season) game species, their habitats and areas important for the species' development cycle..etc. There is the Hunting Guard Service engaged on activities of protection and editing of hunting grounds, as cultivation and protection of game in hunting grounds.

Annual hunting management plan contains particularly: the hunting ground name, results of managing for the year ago, the number of wild animals protected by closed hunting season and permanently protected in hunting area, measures of breeding and protection of game, plan for selective game hunting, plan for editing and maintaining of hunting grounds and measures for preventing damages on game and damages of game and financial plan.

The user of hunting ground has the obligation (before the management plan is created) to determine the number (condition) of game in hunting area by the way prescribed in Hunting ground Development program, and determined number has to be reviewed in annual plan as breeding stock at the beginning of the hunting year.

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

>>> The bird species from the AEWA Population / Table 1, Column A - category 2 or 3 with asterisk or category 4 / Serbia, are strictly protected species and it is not allowed to hunt this bird species. It is on the list of strictly protected species of the Rulebook on proclamation and protection of strictly protected and protected wild species of Plant, Animal and Fungi ("Off. Gazette of RS" No 5/10, 47/11, 32/16 and 98/16)

6.2. Ecotourism

56. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> Strategy of Tourism Development of the Republic of Serbia for period 2016- 2025.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

57. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please describe how many initiatives are in place and provide details for each of them

>>> SNR „Deliblatska peščara“

SNR „Gornje Podunavlje“

SNR „Bagremara“

SNR „Obedska bara“

SNR „Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit“

SNR "Slano Kopovo"

SNR "Zasavica"

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

High

Please provide details

>>> In the management plans

Please rank the degree to which these dual benefits are being delivered in practice:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for successful delivery

>>> In the management plans

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.2. Ecotourism

>>> all data are available on sites of named special nature reserves

6.3. Other human activities

58. 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 78 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

>>> no information

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there is the Law on protection and sustainable use of Fish Fund OG No 128/2014 and 95/2018 - other law. Art. 22

59. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> there are links

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

[file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/Law%20on%20EIA%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/Law%20on%20EIA%20(2).pdf) -

[file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/Law%20on%20EIA%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/Law%20on%20EIA%20(2).pdf)

https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_proceni_uticaja_na_zivotnu_sredinu.html -

https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_proceni_uticaja_na_zivotnu_sredinu.html

<https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/law-on-strategic-environmental-impact-assessment-lex-faoc129982/> -

<https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/law-on-strategic-environmental-impact-assessment-lex-faoc129982/>

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> consider all wild species

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Law on environmental impact assessment OG No. 35/2004 and 36/2009, Art. 25, 29

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

60. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and

compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – corr. and 14/2016) Chapter II Nature Protection, specially art.10-13

Appropriate Assessment

Article 10

An appropriate assessment for the ecological network (hereinafter: appropriate assessment) is a procedure assessing the potential impact of a strategy, plan, basis, programme, project, works or activities on conservation objectives and the integrity of the ecological network. An appropriate assessment procedure is carried out by the Ministry, the authority competent for environmental protection in the autonomous province and/or an authority competent for environmental protection in a local government unit for strategy, plan, programme, project, works or activities which alone or with another strategy, plan, programme, project, works or activities may have significant negative impact on the conservation objectives and the integrity of the important ecological area with previously obtained conditions from the Institute.

The appropriate assessment procedure referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include:

- 1) Previous assessment, and
- 2) Main assessment.

For strategies, plans, bases and programmes for which, in accordance with a special law, strategic impact assessment is performed, and for projects, for which, in compliance with a special law, environmental impact assessment is performed, an appropriate assessment shall be carried out within those processes.

In case of conducting applied geological researches of the mineral and other geological resources and active mining facilities which, at the time of entry into force of this Law, have been approved by the competent authority, the need for carrying out an appropriate assessment procedure shall not be considered.

For works and activities for which the need for an Appropriate Assessment procedure was identified, the competent authority shall implement the procedure in accordance with this Law.

An Appropriate Assessment Study shall be a special document accompanying the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Report, i.e. Elaboration of Environmental Impact Assessment Study of the project. For other works and activities referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article, this study shall be attached as a separate document.

When, based on the appropriate assessment, it is found that plans, bases, programmes, projects, works and activities may have significant negative impact on the conservation objectives and the integrity of the important ecological area, competent authority shall reject to give consent.

14 LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION

In cases of doubt, it shall be deemed that plans, bases, programmes, projects, works and activities may have significant negative impact on the conservation objectives and the integrity of the important ecological area.

When based on the appropriate assessment, it has been established that plans, bases, programmes, projects, works and activities may have significant negative impact on the conservation objectives and the integrity of important ecological area, the competent authority shall give consent if:

- 1) There is no other alternative solution;
- 2) With respect to important ecological areas with at least one priority habitat type and/or priority species, only if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, relating to human health and public safety, useful effects of primary importance for the environment, and if there are other prevailing reasons of public interest, with previously obtained opinion from the European Commission. With respect to all other parts of the ecological network, only if there are other imperative reasons of public interest, including interest of social and economic nature, which prevail in comparison to the interest of conservation of these areas;
- 3) it is possible to carry out the compensation measures referred to in Article 12 of this Law, necessary for the conservation of overall coherence of the ecological network, before giving consent to plans, bases, programmes, projects, works and activities.

The authority responsible for carrying out the appropriate assessment procedure may establish an expert commission, i.e. authorise an expert to evaluate the appropriate assessment study with previously obtained opinion from the Institute on the fulfilment of nature protection conditions referred to in Article 9 of this Law.

The Government shall closely prescribe the procedure, contents, deadlines, manner of carrying out an appropriate assessment, with consideration of the goals of conservation of the important ecological area, as well as a manner of providing information to the public, establishment of prevailing public interest and compensatory measures.

Limitations or Termination of Use

Article 11

If the mode or scope of using the natural resources directly endangers survival of certain species, its habitat or natural ecosystem, the Minister in charge of environment protection activities (hereinafter: the Minister) can issue an order and limit, temporarily or permanently stop the using according to the previously acquired opinion by the Ministry competent for the activities in agriculture, forestry and water management, the Ministry competent for the activities in mining and energy and the Ministry competent for the infrastructure operations.

For the limitations they have been subjected to, under the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the owners or users of natural resources have the right to compensation proportional to their reduced income.

The amount of compensation shall be established by mutual consent, and in case of dispute, the court of law shall determine the amount of compensation.

The compensation referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be paid from the goods in the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

The owner or user of natural resources which does not act in conformity with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed responsible for the damage to the species, habitat or natural ecosystem, which occurred after the enactment of the order.

15 LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION

Alleviation of the Consequences Damaging to the Nature

Article 12

In order to alleviate harmful consequences to nature, which may occur or have occurred due to implementation of plans, bases, programmes, projects, works or activities in the protected area or ecological network area, legal entity, entrepreneur and private entity, i.e. project proponent, shall implement compensatory measures in compliance with the decision issued by the Ministry at the Institute's proposal.

Compensatory measures are ordered depending on the expected or caused damages to the nature, in the following manner:

- 1) by establishing a new locality which has the same or similar properties as the damaged locality;
- 2) by establishing another locality significant for the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, and/or protection of the natural asset;
- 3) by a compensation in money in the value of the caused damage to the locality in case it is not possible to implement compensation or rehabilitation measures.

Criteria, procedure and manner of the establishment of compensatory measures shall be prescribed by the Minister.

When establishing the compensatory measures, advantage is given to the compensation by a new locality which has the same or similar properties as the damaged locality.

The only compensatory measure for important ecological areas of the European Union, NATURA 2000, shall be the establishment of new locality in terms of paragraph 2, item 1) of this Article.

The European Commission shall be informed about the compensatory measures pertaining to important ecological area of the European Union NATURA 2000.

The amount in money toward the compensatory measures, shall be paid on the account designated for paying-in of public revenues to the budget of the Republic of Serbia and is used through the Green Fund of the Republic of Serbia exclusively for financing of nature protection projects.

***NOTE OF THE PUBLISHER: The provisions of paras. 5 and 6 shall apply as of the date of accession of the Republic of Serbia to the European Union (see Article 59 of the Law - 88/2010-162).

Repairing the Damaging Consequences

Article 13

If the projects or activities in the nature have been carried out without established conditions for nature protection or contrary to the given conditions for nature protection, which has caused damage to the nature and protected natural goods, the leader of the project or activities and/or the user of natural resources, is obliged to repair the damaging consequences of his acts without delay and at his own expense, according to the principles of objective responsibility.

If the leader of project activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article does not repair damaging consequences of such activity of theirs, or if they do not act in compliance with Article 12 of this Law which provides for compensatory measures, the Ministry shall implement such reparation at the expense of leader of the activities, and shall issue a decision stating the obligation for compensation of damages and the amount of the incurred costs.

The assessment of the occurred damage, as well as the manner of repair of damaging consequences, shall be proposed to the Ministry by the Institute.

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> Prescribed in the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – corr. and 14/2016) Chapter II Nature Protection, specially art.10-13
Appropriate Assessment

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

61. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Information not available

Please provide explanation

>>> SEA/EIA has been used for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects not particularly on migratory waterbird species but bird species generally.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

62. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No information

Please estimate the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country that are subject to adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> - Usce Save u Dunav, the bridge construction on Ada
- Labudovo Okno, construction of a high-voltage transmission line in the IBA
- Pestorsko Polje, exploitation of peat
- Novi Knezevac (Gornje Potisje), drying of ponds
- Donje Podrinje, exploitation of river sediments
- Gornje Pomoravlje, exploitation of river sediments
- Gornje Podunavlje, construction of embankments on the Danube and reduction of the flood zone
- Carska Bara, natural habitat succession
- Obedska Bara, natural habitat succession
- Koviljski Rit, natural habitat succession
- Vlasina, natural habitat succession

Please estimate the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where adverse impact of development activities or other pressures has been effectively avoided, mitigated or compensated. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> Carska bara is the place that had mitigating activities to prevent succession, and that was desoldering and opening the water mirror.

Please estimate the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where no effective avoidance, mitigation or compensation has been implemented for adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Usce Save u Dunav, the bridge construction on Ada
- Labudovo Okno, construction of a high-voltage transmission line in the IBA
- Pestorsko Polje, exploitation of peat
- Novi Knezevac (Gornje Potisje), drying of ponds
- Donje Podrinje, exploitation of river sediments

- Gornje Pomoravlje, exploitation of river sediments
- Gornje Podunavlje, construction of embankments on the Danube and reduction of the flood zone
- Carska Bara, natural habitat succession
- Obedska Bara, natural habitat succession
- Koviljski Rit, natural habitat succession
- Vlasina, natural habitat succession

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

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

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

No

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

>>> No guidance has been used instead. It has been prescribed in the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – corr. and 14/2016) Chapter II Nature Protection, specially art.10-13

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> links

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-sprecavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026>

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

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-sprecavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026>

64.2. 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

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection

Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats

Article 81

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.)

in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technical technological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

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

Yes

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

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima> -
<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

Please provide details.

>>> No further information

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

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> It should be

According to the Law on Nature Protection

Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats

Article 81

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.) in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technical/technological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

64.5. 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.

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection

Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats

Article 81

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.) in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technical/technological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

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

<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026>

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

64.6. 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

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

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>
<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026>

Please provide details

>>> in accordance with named projects, in presented links

64.7. 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?

>>> no further information

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

<http://>

<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima> -
<https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-spreccavanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

64.8. 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.

>>> Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats

Article 81

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.) in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technicaltechnological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

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

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats

Article 81

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.) in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technicaltechnological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

64.10. 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?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Studies on nature protection conditions of the Institutes for Nature Conservation

64.11. 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

>>> in the form of protection of migratory species

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

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

No

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

>>> No guidance instead

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

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

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UNDP SRB Zastita prirode i razvoj vetroelektrana u Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

Please provide details

>>> Link above

Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026> - <https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026>

66.2. 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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UNDP SRB Zastita prirode i razvoj vetroelektrana u Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

>>> Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

Link above

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

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[windturbines_kovacica.pdf](#) - wind turbines Kovacica

[UNDP SRB Zastita prirode i razvoj vetroelektrana u Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

>>> In the studies above

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

Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

Yes

Please provide details on the measures implemented.

>>> links attached above

windturbines_kovacica.pdf: wind turbines Kovacica

UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf: Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

<https://www.danubeparks.org/projects/life-danube-free-sky-2020-2026> - <https://www.ekobalans.net/vesti/medunarodni-projekat-za-sprecanja-stradanja-ptica-na-dalekovodima>

Please share information and lessons learnt from the mitigation measures.

>>> links attached above

windturbines_kovacica.pdf: wind turbines Kovacica

UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf: Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[windturbines_kovacica.pdf](#) - wind turbines kovacica

Please provide details

>>> windturbines_kovacica.pdf: wind turbines Kovacica

UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf: Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature protection and wind turbines in Serbia

[windturbines_kovacica.pdf](#) - wind turbines kovacica

Please provide details

>>> links

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

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file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/windturbines_kovacica.pdf -

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/windturbines_kovacica.pdf

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

No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[windturbines_kovacica.pdf](#) - wind turbines kovacica

[UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature Protection and development of wind turbines in Serbia

Please explain the reasons

>>> links

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

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf -

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf

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

optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> links

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

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf -
file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf

Other

Yes

Please specify below and provide details.

>>> links

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

file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf -
file:///C:/Users/marija.mladenovic/Downloads/UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf

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

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UNDP_SRB_Zastita_prirode_i_razvoj_vetroelektrana_u_Srbiji.pdf](#) - Nature protection and wind turbines in Serbia
[windturbines_kovacica.pdf](#) - wind turbines kovacica

Please provide details

>>> links above

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> draft program of nature protection

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

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

No

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

>>> No further information

68. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> /

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

70. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> no resources

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

71. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no official monitoring scheme of the birds that are the subject to the AEWA agreement for now. Since the 1980s, wintering water birds have been counted in Serbia, but the coordination of these activities has been moved from one association to another, while in the last ten years it has been done by the Society for the Protection and Study of Birds of Serbia. The Society collects data as part of its monitoring scheme, but the data are not aggregated and are not applicable to the assessment of population trends.

72. Is data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Data collected in the previous period within the IWC, were partially among data possessed by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and has been used for the inventory of AEWA sites in the Republic of Serbia. As a part of data that is not available is much larger than available, it is necessary to find a way to centralize this data that will help in creating of measures and right decisions to protect bird habitats, waterbirds sites, and birds from Annex 3, Table 1 of the AEWA.

73. 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

>>> No resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

74. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

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

No

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

>>> No guidance has been used instead.

75. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme has not been organized by the Government, at the national level. Data collected in the previous period within the IWC, were partially among data possessed by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and has been used for the inventory of AEWA sites in the Republic of Serbia. As a part of data that is not available is much larger than available, it is necessary to find a way to centralize this data that will help in creating of measures and right decisions to protect bird habitats, waterbirds sites, and birds from Annex 3, Table 1 of the AEWA.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

76. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, Resolution 7.7)?

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 reason

>>> No resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

78. 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 58 in chapter 6 – Management of human activities.

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> there are no knowledges

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7. Research and Monitoring

>>> Data collected in the previous period within the IWC, were partially among data possessed by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and has been used for the inventory of AEWA sites in the Republic of Serbia. As a part of data that is not available is much larger than available, it is necessary to find a way to centralize this data that will help in creating of measures and right decisions to protect bird habitats, waterbirds sites, and birds from Annex 3, Table 1 of the AEWA.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

79. 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; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

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

>>> Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in the frame of their work has very special programs, such as Public educational program with a topic (among other) - monitoring and engagement in the programs of ecological networks and networks of protected areas and habitats of international importance (IBA, IPA, PBA, Emerald, NATURA 2000).

Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province has also their public work.

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

<http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/en/nature-protection/item/215-protected-areas-in-ap-voivodina.html>

<https://www.zzps.rs/wp/strucna-javnost/?lang=en>

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

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Among others, not specifically on AEWA

80. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

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

Government

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

No

Please explain reasons

>>> AEWA CEPA Focal Point will be absent for a couple of years from her private reasons, so Republic of Serbia will start the procedure to nominate a new one

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

There is some cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> cooperation between the institutions in which the focal points are employed.

81. 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

>>> not particularly from the AEWA Action Plan, but every manager of protected area adopts a management plan and program that includes and takes activities related to education and information on protected species

and their habitats. For example, PE Vojvodinašume...<https://www.vojvodinasume.rs/en/ponuda/srp-obedska-bara/>

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

<https://www.vojvodinasume.rs/en/ponuda/srp-obedska-bara/>

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not specifically World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities, but there were such activities as: The realization of project "Atlas of Migratory Species of Birds and bats of Serbia" (realized by Natural History Museum, Belgrade and financed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection) has been finished and as a result of this, the Great Monography ATLAS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BATS has been published by the Natural History Museum, Belgrade. The promotion of ATLAS has been held in the National Library of Serbia with a press and media publicity.

In September 2019, the General Assembly of the Ring Centers has been organized by the Natural History museum - Center for marking of animals (has been a member of EURING - European Union for Bird Ringing from 1997).

The RED BOOK OF FAUNA OF SERBIA - BIRDS has also been published by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia (with co-publishers Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia - NGO).

83. 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 and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> no resources

Optionally can provide additional information on section 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection, it has been prescribed

VIII ORGANISATION OF NATURE PROTECTION

Performance of Nature Protection Administrative Activities

Article 101

Nature protection administrative activities shall be performed by the Ministry, the competent authority of autonomous province and competent authority of local self-government unit. State authorities, autonomous province authorities and authorities of local self-government unit shall, in line with the present Law, the Strategy, nature protection programmes and spatial planning documents:

- 1) take care of conservation of nature, natural values and landscape diversity on their territory;
- 2) declare protected natural goods from their area of competence;
- 3) provide conditions for protection and conservation of protected natural goods from their area of competence;
- 4) participate in the procedure for proclamation of protected area to be declared by the National Assembly or the Government or competent authority of autonomous province or competent authority of local self-government unit;
- 5) take part in preparation of plans for protected area management from their area of competence;
- 6) inform public of status of nature and natural values on their territory and of taking measures for protection and conservation;
- 7) provide necessary assistance to local self-government units in protecting nature on their territory;
- 8) perform other activities as stipulated by the present Law and regulations adopted pursuant hereto.

Article 102

Professional activities for nature and natural goods protection shall be performed by competent nature protection organizations and such activities shall particularly refer to the following:

- 1) Collection and processing of data on nature and natural values;
- 2) Monitoring of performance and assessment of conservation of nature and

level of endangerment of geo heritage objects, wild species and their habitats, habitat types, ecosystems, ecologically important areas, protected areas, ecological corridors, ecological networks and landscapes;

3) Preparation of protection studies determining the values of areas proposed to be protected and methodology for managing such areas;

4) (deleted)

5) Drafting of proposal for termination of area protection;

6) Drafting of proposal for prior area protection;

7) Providing conditions for works on protected natural goods, issuance of the opinion on plan for managing of protected area;

8) Performing competent supervision of protected natural goods with proposed measures;

9) Providing professional assistance to managers of protected natural goods, local self-government authorities, associations of citizens, groups of citizens and individuals in protecting nature, landscapes and natural goods;

10) Determining the conditions and measures for protection of nature and natural values in drafting and implementing spatial and town plans, designing documents, bases (forestry, hunting, fishing, water management and other), programmes and strategies in all industries that affect the nature;

11) Performing professional activities in drafting an appropriate assessment for works and activities in nature, preparation and implementation of projects and programmes on protected area;

12) Proposing scope and contents of feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments in the process of reintroduction and inhabitation of wild species into the wild; 13) Maintaining records on method and scope of use, as well as on factors of endangerment of protected and strictly protected wild species to identify and monitor performance of their population;

14) Taking part in the procedure of public insight for proclamation of protected natural goods;

15) Organizing and implementing nature protection educational and promoting activities;

16) Participating in implementation of ratified international agreements on nature protection;

17) Maintaining registers of protected natural goods and other data significant to nature protection;

18) Inventory of individual elements of geological, biological and landscape diversity with statistical analyses and reports on thereof performance;

19) Maintaining nature protection database as a part of a single information system of the Environmental Protection Agency;

20) Informing public of natural values, nature protection, thereof endangerment, factors and consequences of endangerment;

21) Performing of other activities as determined by the present Law.

Nature Protection Organizations

Article 103

Activities for protection of nature and natural goods situated on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be performed by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia.

The Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia shall keep a register of protected natural goods and nature protection information system (databases on protected natural goods, habitats, protected species, ecological network area) for the territory of the Republic of Serbia; it shall also develop medium-term programme of natural goods protection, develop professional bases for the Strategy on Conservation of Nature and Natural Values of the Republic of Serbia and the State of Nature Report. Activities of nature protection and protection of the natural goods that are partly or wholly located on the territory of AP Vojvodina shall be performed by the Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation. Nature protection organizations are legal entities. Nature protection organizations are institutions to whose establishment, organisation and operation public service regulations apply.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities of employees in organisations for nature conservation shall be regulated in accordance with general labour rules while salaries are regulated in accordance with the regulation governing public sector salaries financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, the autonomous province and local government units.

In performing activities for protection of nature and natural goods, the nature protection organizations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article shall

establish cooperation through harmonization of programmes for protection of natural goods.

The Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation shall submit the medium-term and annual programme for natural goods protection and the report on their implementation to the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia.

Programmes for Protection of Natural Goods

Article 104

Professional activities referred to in Article 102 of the present Law shall be performed on the basis of medium-term and annual programmes for protection of natural goods established by nature protection organizations, in line with the nature protection documents referred to in Article 111 of the present Law.

The medium-term programme for protection of natural goods shall be approved by the Government, and the annual programme for protection of natural goods shall be approved by the Ministry, i.e. by the competent authority of autonomous province.

Nature protection organizations shall submit the report on implementation of medium-term and annual programmes for protection of natural goods to the Ministry, i.e. to the competent authority of autonomous province.

Funds for performing activities of nature protection organization stipulated by the present Law and for operation of nature protection organization shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, i.e. from the budget of autonomous province and from other sources of funds in line with the law.

In performing professional activities the nature protection organizations shall establish cooperation with scientific, cultural, educational and other organizations and shall organize activities to raise environmental awareness

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

84. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial resources

85. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has ratified AEWA with entry into force in March 2019.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

86. 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 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

>>> According to the Law on Nature Protection art.101, Nature protection administrative activities are performed by the Ministry, the competent authority of autonomous province and competent authority of local self-government unit. In accordance with Art.102, Professional activities for nature and natural goods protection are performed by competent nature protection organizations and such activities shall particularly refer to the following:

- 1) Collection and processing of data on nature and natural values;
- 2) Monitoring of performance and assessment of conservation of nature and level of endangerment of geo heritage objects, wild species and their habitats, habitat types, ecosystems, ecologically important areas, protected areas, ecological corridors, ecological networks and landscapes;
- 3) Preparation of protection studies determining the values of areas proposed to be protected and methodology for managing such areas;
- 4) (deleted)
- 5) Drafting of proposal for termination of area protection;
- 6) Drafting of proposal for prior area protection;
- 7) Providing conditions for works on protected natural goods, issuance of the opinion on plan for managing of protected area;
- 8) Performing competent supervision of protected natural goods with proposed measures;
- 9) Providing professional assistance to managers of protected natural goods, local self-government authorities, associations of citizens, groups of citizens and individuals in protecting nature, landscapes and natural goods;
- 10) Determining the conditions and measures for protection of nature and natural values in drafting and implementing spatial and town plans, designing documents, bases (forestry, hunting, fishing, water management and other), programmes and strategies in all industries that affect the nature;
- 11) Performing professional activities in drafting of acceptability assessment for works and activities in nature, preparation and implementation of projects and programmes on protected area;
- 12) Proposing scope and contents of feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments in the process of reintroduction and inhabitation of wild species into free nature;
- 13) Maintaining records on method and scope of use, as well as on factors of endangerment of protected and strictly protected wild species to identify and monitor performance of their population;
- 14) Taking part in the procedure of public insight for proclamation of protected natural goods;
- 15) Organizing and implementing nature protection educational and promoting activities;
- 16) Participating in implementation of ratified international agreements on nature protection;

- 17) Maintaining registers of protected natural goods and other data significant to nature protection;
- 18) Inventory of individual elements of geological, biological and landscape diversity with statistical analyses and reports on thereof performance;
- 19) Maintaining nature protection database as a part of a single information system of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- 20) Informing public of natural values, nature protection, thereof endangerment, factors and consequences of endangerment;
- 21) Performing of other activities as determined by the present Law.

According to the Law of Nature Protection, it is prescribed for Nature Protection Organisations
Article 103

Activities for protection of nature and natural goods situated on the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be performed by the Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia.

The Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia shall maintain register of protected natural goods and information system on nature protection (databases on protected natural goods, habitats, protected species, ecological network area) for the territory of the Republic of Serbia; it shall also develop medium-term programme of natural goods protection, develop professional bases for the Strategy of Nature and Natural Values Protection of the Republic of Serbia and Report on Nature Status.

Activities of nature protection and protection of natural goods which are located in its whole or partial structure on the territory of AP Vojvodina, shall be performed by the Provincial Institute for Nature Protection. Nature protection organizations are legal entities.

Nature protection organizations institutions.

In performing activities for protection of nature and natural goods, the nature protection organizations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article shall establish cooperation through harmonisation of programmes for protection of natural goods.

The Provincial Institute for Nature Protection shall submit the medium-term and annual programme for natural goods protection and the report on their implementation to the Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia.

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial resources

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for the lower effectiveness

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial resources

87. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

88. 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

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

89. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

90. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

91. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of administrative and financial capacity

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

92. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.5)?

92.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

>>> National Biodiversity Strategy has lasted to 2018. Adoption of new Program of Nature Protection is in the procedure.

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> National Biodiversity Strategy has lasted to 2018. Adoption of new Program of Nature Protection is in the procedure.

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"

Ramsar site included: Gornje Podunavlje

Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

Lead partner: WWF Austria

Partner in Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

Countries included in partnership: Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd>

Active sensor monitoring Network and environmental evaluation for protection and wise use of wetlands and other surface waters (SeNSWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Wetland included: Zobnatica lake

Partners in Serbia: Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad; Institute for Nature Conservation of

Vojvodina Province
<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/>

Aichi Targets

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management

Wetland included: Bosut forests

Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe -Biodiversity, GIZ

Lead partner: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjU6LnSz3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDScQFjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fjdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD

Operation Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (EcoWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Ramsar site included: Zasavica

Wetlands included: Trskovača, Bosut forests

Partners in Serbia: Ecological movement Sremska Mitrovica, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/>

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Center for marking of animals of Natural History Museum is the member of EURING and this cooperation is continual and long-term, for every year. Exchanging the results about migratory species.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

94. 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?

>>> there is lack of administrative and financial resources, and this makes difficulties

95. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium? (Resolution 7.1)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of financial resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there is a lack of financial resources

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

97. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolution 7.11, Resolution 7.12)

Not Applicable: the country has no arrangement with the UN to provide JPOs

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

98.1 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?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> have no resources

98.2 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

98.3 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 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 98.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> have no resources

98.4 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

>>> no further information

98.5 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

>>> no comment

98.6 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

>>> Administrative and organizational lacks

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

>>> Data gathered from the national project "Establishing the ecological network in the Republic of Serbia" in the period 2015-2021, financed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) from the republic budget, coordinated by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in collaboration with Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province and scientific institutions, will result in the input of large amount of digitalized data on habitat types and species and their habitats in the Information System of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia. Collection and evaluation of existing data, research and establishment of GIS will be continued during the named period and therefore project contributes to update the inventory of wetlands in the country (according also to Ramsar definition).

New Ramsar site Djerdap is designated in Serbia in December 2020. Djerdap includes National Park Djerdap and IBA Mala Vrbica, both part of ecological network of the Republic of Serbia. In line with the Governmental Decision to designate site Djerdap for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in June 2020, the data were filled into RSIS finalizing the procedure for designation. Djerdap covers more than 66.000 ha and with this designation Serbia has more than 120.000 ha of Ramsar sites.

Derdap is exceptionally important for migrating and wintering birds due to its geographic location and the fact that large water bodies in the Site rarely freeze. Up to 150,000 birds are present during the winter, the majority of them ducks, geese and swans. The Site is also a breeding ground for a number of protected

species such as the common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and the black tern (*Chlidonias niger*) both listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

And of course very important, the Government of Serbia has adopted the Resolution on Resolution on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, No 11/2021 published on 12. February 2021. and 20. February 2021. as day of entry into force).

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

99. 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

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Climate Changes (Official Gazette No 26/2021 from 23.3.2021. with a day of entry into force 31.3.2021.). According to Art 13. Ministry shall prepare the Program of adaptation on changed climate conditions with an Action plan in order for identification of climate changes impact on systems and sectors and confirmation of adaptation measures on changed climate conditions. This is globally and for now, adaptation measures are not particularly relevant to migratory waterbirds. But, in the future shall be undertaken or planned in the country.

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 41 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Climate Changes (Official Gazette No 26/2021 from 23.3.2021. with a day of entry into force 31.3.2021.). According to Art 13. Ministry shall prepare the Program of adaptation on changed climate conditions with an Action plan in order for identification of climate changes impact on systems and sectors and confirmation of adaptation measures on changed climate conditions. This is globally and for now, adaptation measures are not particularly relevant to migratory waterbirds. But, in the future shall be undertaken or planned in the country.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Climate Changes (Official Gazette No 26/2021 from 23.3.2021. with a day of entry into force 31.3.2021.). According to Art 13. Ministry shall prepare the Program of adaptation on changed climate conditions with an Action plan in order for identification of climate changes impact on systems and sectors and confirmation of adaptation measures on changed climate conditions. This is globally and for now, adaptation measures are not particularly relevant to migratory waterbirds. But, in the future shall be undertaken or planned in the country.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Climate Changes (Official Gazette No 26/2021 from 23.3.2021. with a day of entry into force 31.3.2021.). According to Art 13. Ministry shall prepare the Program of adaptation on changed climate conditions with an Action plan in order for identification of climate changes impact on systems and sectors and confirmation of adaptation measures on changed climate conditions. This is globally and for now, adaptation measures are not particularly relevant to migratory waterbirds. But, in the future shall be undertaken or planned in the country.

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 42 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

Please provide details

>>> as a part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate changes, which is the procedure of adoption by the name Nature Protection Program

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

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

No

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

>>> No guidance instead

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

101. 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?

List challenges

>>> Order on taking measures to prevent the introduction, occurrence, spread and control of infectious avian influenza diseases in the Republic Serbia (Official Gazette No 91/05, 30/10 and 93/12)

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

https://www.vet.minpolj.gov.rs/legislativa/naredbe/Naredba_za_kontrolu_avijarne_influence.pdf

<https://www.vet.minpolj.gov.rs/legislativa/naredbe/NAREDBA%20o%20izmeni%20Naredbe%20o%20preduzimanju%20mera%20za%20spre%20C4%8Davanje%20uno%20C5%A1enja%20zarazne%20bolesti%20ptica%20avijarna%20influenca%20u%20Republiku%20Srbiju.pdf>

<https://24sedam.rs/drustvo/pred-vratima-srbije-opasna-bolest-preduzete-sve-mere-za-suzbijanje-sirenja-opakog-virusa/>

List required further guidance or information

>>> /

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> /

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza

>>> /

12. 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 2018-2020 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.

[off.letter_national_report_serbia_2021.doc.pdf](#) - Official letter for the submission of Serbia National Report

Date of submission

>>> 7. April 2021.