



Report on the implementation of AEW A 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 AEW A Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEW A 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 AEW A-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 AEW A National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEW A 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/AEW A Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Republic of Slovenia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01.10.2003

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

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

>>> None

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> mag. Andrej Vizjak, Minister

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

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>>> Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

>>> not designated

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 of the RS for Nature Conservation, Tobačna 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection, Dunajska 22, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

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))

Yes

Please indicate the outcome of this review

Relevant national legislation was fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

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.

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

No

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

>>> The only huntable species in Slovenia is mallard, and exceptions regarding any prohibition are in line with AEWA provisions, therefore the current legislation is compatible with advice too.

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.

[Slovenia_Q3 AEWA NR 2018-2020 PopColA.xlsx](#)

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.

[Slovenia_Q4 AEWA NR 2018-2020 PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

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;

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.

[Slovenia_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB.xlsx](#)

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Limes

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Hooks

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

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

Yes, partially

Please clarify whether the partial prohibition is temporal or spatial or both and indicate to which time periods and/or areas of your country it applies; provide further details, including the relevant legislation in place

>>> It is prohibited to hunt birds (and most of other game) during the night, therefore such devices aren't useful.

Explosives

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Nets

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Traps

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Poison

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act prohibits also all other modes of taking, not listed above (and in the Act), which are non-selective.

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act, Nature Conservation Act

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

>>> /

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))

Yes

When was the review completed? Please attach a copy or provide a weblink, if available.

>>> There is no document, as compliance of legislation is checked with the provisions of the EU WBD, and the extent of check is very small for compliance and enforcement (one huntable waterbird species - mallard, one waterbird species taken under exceptions - great cormorant).

What is the assessed level of enforcement and compliance?

Very high (full compliance - 100%)

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of compliance

>>> One huntable waterbird species has government adopted management plans on the level of each hunting club, and reporting system for implementation (incl. hunting bags) in place.

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.

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> National legislation has been prepared, using principles, listed also in these guidelines.

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

>>> The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning can issue a permit for exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraph 2.1.1, in accordance with provisions of the Art.9 of the EC Wild Birds Directive.

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*

NP in place and being implemented

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

>>> Slovenia has government adopted Natura 2000 Management Programme 2015-20, which contains conservation objectives and measures to achieve these objectives for each species (incl. *Aythya nyroca*) at each Natura 2000 site designated for this species.

http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumenti/Life_Upravljanje/C5_ProgrammeNatura2020.pdf

http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumenti/Life_Upravljanje/C5_Ann61ObjectMeasures_2.xlsx

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> Activities, that are part of the Natura 2000 network, have a higher degree of implementation in comparison to those outside.

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

>>> Slovenia has government adopted Natura 2000 Management Programme 2015-20, which contains conservation objectives and measures to achieve these objectives for each species (incl. *Crex crex*) at each Natura 2000 site designated for this species.

http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumenti/Life_Upravljanje/C5_ProgrammeNatura2020.pdf

http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumenti/Life_Upravljanje/C5_Ann61ObjectMeasures_2.xlsx

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> Activities, that are part of the Natura 2000 network, have a higher degree of implementation in comparison to those outside.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> This species occurs in Slovenia very rarely (a few records in the last 20 years).

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> This species and Ruddy Duck occur in Slovenia very rarely (a few records in the last 20 years).

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

>>> Very limited 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

>>> Very limited 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.

>>> This is a part of the preparation of a new Natura 2000 Management Programme 2022-28

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In preparation of the Natura 2000 Management Programme some parts of guidelines were used to prepare structure of management objectives, measures and monitoring, related to waterbird species.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Single Species Action Plans

>>> Slovenia has adopted Natura 2000 Management Programme 2015-20, which contains conservation objectives and measures to achieve these objectives for each species at each Natura 2000 sites (incl. a number of waterbirds).

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> When developing responses to outbreak of avian influenza in 2020 some parts of these guidelines were taken into consideration.

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)

Yes

Please provide details on the register

>>> There is a register of permits for keeping and/or transport of protected wild animal species (all AEWA species included), including reasons for it.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Re-establishments of non-native species are regulated by the Nature Conservation Act, and for this activity a permit is needed.

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.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> A policy of re-establishment has not been developed in Slovenia, due to relatively well-preserved nature.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.4. Re-establishments

>>> A policy of re-establishment has not been developed in Slovenia, due to relatively well-preserved nature.

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.

>>> The introduction, repopulation and animal breeding of non-native species in Slovenia are regulated by the Nature Conservation Act (OJ RS 96/2004).

Introduction of plants or animals of non-native species is in general prohibited, but the competent Ministry (MoESP) may permit the introduction of plants or animals of non-native species for introduction in the wild, repopulation or animal breeding.

Permit is given only when it has been determined through an assessment of risk to nature that introduction of a non-native species shall not threaten the natural balance or biodiversity components.

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.

>>> Decree on zoos and similar facilities, 2003, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, enforced by the Environmental Agency of the RS and the Inspectorate for Environment of the RS.

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)

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Until 2020 no invasive waterbird species occurred regularly in Slovenia.

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

>>> There are no non-native species that would have significant negative impact on migratory waterbirds in Slovenia.

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?

>>> Until 2020 no invasive waterbird species occurred regularly in Slovenia.

4.6 Seabirds

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

Yes

29. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

Partial Data

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available

>>> Slovenian fishing encompasses only coastal artisanal fishery, therefore extent of bycatch is very low. Bycatch is being reported in line with the EU Common Fisheries Policy.

When and how do you plan to fill remaining data gaps?

>>> There are additional studies ongoing.

30. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> Interaction of artisanal fisheries exists only with the Mediterranean shag.

31. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> There is an ongoing study, results shall be available in 2021.

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

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

>>> EU legislation on reducing the incidental catch of seabirds and combat IUU fishing is being implemented.

33. Does your country have comprehensive data on hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is no hunting or harvesting of seabirds (breeding doesn't take place in Slovenia), and there is no interest in this.

34. Have you assessed the impact of hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is no hunting or harvesting of seabirds (breeding doesn't take place in Slovenia), and there is no interest in this.

35. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No seabird colonies.

36. Have you identified the key coastal and at-sea areas where responses to oil spills would be most urgently required in relation to the presence of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> https://simarine-natura.ptice.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/C.6_ExpertGuidelinesOilSpillsProtocol.pdf

Are AEWA seabirds and seabird sites adequately represented within existing oil spill response plans?

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> https://simarine-natura.ptice.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/C.6_ExpertGuidelinesOilSpillsProtocol.pdf

38. Have you identified priority sites by filling gaps in the Critical Site Network for seabirds (breeding, non-breeding, pelagic and coastal areas)? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Thresholds for CSN for seabirds are not achieved in Slovenia's sea.

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

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

>>> Slovenia undertook a review of important sites for migratory waterbird species in 2004 and in 2013 as part of designation of the Special Protection Areas under the EC Wild Birds Directive. Sites area available at the national interactive atlas and at the EU interactive atlas.

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

>>> In February 2021.

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.

No

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

>>> Slovenia developed the existing inventory in 2001, and followed the BirdLife IBA criteria for identification.

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

>>> There are general assessments at the EU or national level, but no specific assessment for sites important for waterbirds. Main reason for this is lack of funding and very limited human resources.

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There are general assessments at the EU or national level, but no specific assessment for sites important for waterbirds. Main reason for this is lack of funding and very limited human resources.

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

>>> 17

Total area (ha)

>>> 102422

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 17

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

Moderate

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

>>> National protection designation has varying level of effectiveness, depending of characteristic of a site. There is a high level of effectiveness on smaller sites, mainly owned by the state and with protected area administration, managing this property. There is less effectiveness on large sites, mainly privately owned, and nature conservation management done mainly through (non)-permitting of activities.

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

Number of sites

>>> 17

Area (in ha)

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

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

>>> Implementing management programme within nationally protected areas has varying level of effectiveness, depending of characteristic of a site. There is a high level of effectiveness on smaller sites, mainly owned by the state and with protected area administration, managing this property. There is less effectiveness on large sites, mainly privately owned, and nature conservation management done mainly through (non)-permitting of activities.

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

>>> 17

Area (in ha)

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

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

>>> Climate resilience measures not yet fully developed.

All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 17

Total area (ha)

>>> 102422

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 17

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

Moderate

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

>>> National protection designation has varying level of effectiveness, depending of characteristic of a site. There is a high level of effectiveness on smaller sites, mainly owned by the state and with protected area administration, managing this property. There is less effectiveness on large sites, mainly privately owned, and nature conservation management done mainly through (non)-permitting of activities.

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

Number of sites

>>> 17

Area (in ha)

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

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

>>> National protection designation has varying level of effectiveness, depending of characteristic of a site. There is a high level of effectiveness on smaller sites, mainly owned by the state and with protected area administration, managing this property. There is less effectiveness on large sites, mainly privately owned, and nature conservation management done mainly through (non)-permitting of activities.

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

>>> 17

Area (in ha)

>>> 102422

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

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

>>> Climate resilience measures not yet fully developed.

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

>>> Slovenia has an extensive network of protected areas (Natura 2000 network covers 38% of our territory), therefore a need for buffer zones is low. Additionally, impact assessment procedures (for appropriate assessment of impact on e.g. waterbirds) require assessment of impact of plans or projects also around (outside) Natura 2000 areas.

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No gaps.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No gaps.

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)

Yes, fully

Please provide details

>>> It is integrated in planning, land-use and water policies, following the EU Wild Birds and Habitats Directive.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For preparation of Natura 2000 management programme and protected area management plans some elements from this guidance were used.

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.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> For purposes of testing the CSN tool.

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))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

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

>>> Operational programme - Natura 2000 management programme (2007-13) and renovated in 2015, adopted by the Government, determines measures and actions aimed at ensuring favourable conservation status of the majority of qualifying species for each SPA. Therefore in this report it is considered as a management plan for each of these sites. Next to this management programme protected areas with a status of natural, regional or national park and national nature reserve have site management plans (there are 3 areas with such plans).

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

>>> Only one waterbird species is being used (Game and Hunting Act and subordinate legislation), sustainable use is guaranteed through hunting management plans, adopted by public authority.

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))

Yes

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

All AEWA species occurring in your country

>>> Obligatory (hunting legislation)

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

The whole territory of your country

>>> Every hunting club is obliged to report.

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

All forms of waterbird harvesting

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Reporting on implementation of management plans, including on hunting levels, to Slovenian Forest Service is a statutory requirement. Reports from Hunting Clubs are collected yearly by the Hunting Association of Slovenia and special hunting reserves (managed by the Slovenian Forest Service).

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))

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

>>> Due to a very low number of huntable waterbird species the problem of the lead shots is very limited in Slovenia. The relevant legislation does not yet address it.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Due to a very low number of huntable waterbird species the problem of the lead shots is very limited in Slovenia. The relevant legislation does not yet address it.

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?

High

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

>>> There are projects running by NGOs to decrease already low level of illegal activities.

Please provide details

>>> Increased activity of inspectorates, and increased activity of NGOs, resulting in less cases of illegal taking in the last years.

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))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Estimates are done in the frame of MIKT initiative.

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

>>> Game and Hunting Act.

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

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> Hunting can be conducted by Club members, in case of serious breach of legislation the licence and the membership are withdrawn.

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

High (almost always applied)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of application

>>> Hunting Clubs want to be a nature conservation organisations, too.

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

High (very effective in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of effectiveness

>>> Enforcement is better, when supported by Hunting Clubs.

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?

>>> Since 1993 the only huntable waterbird in Slovenia is Mallard, and there are hunting management plans developed for it since then. They are developed on the basis of sustainable harvest.

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))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Too specific and not important enough for tourism industry in the country.

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

>>> Very few initiatives.

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

High

Please provide details

>>> These are specialised local tour guides, using local resources and taking care of conservation requirements of waterbirds and wetlands.

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

High

Please provide details and the reasons for successful delivery

>>> Accommodation is used in less touristic sites, jobs are provided (before the Covid 19 pandemic).

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

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

>>> Slovenia implements the EU SEA and the Wild Birds Directives.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Republic of Slovenia carries out impact assessments in accordance with relevant EU legislation (Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC, Habitats Directive 92/43/EC and Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC).

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In the process of the approval of a plan or a project MoESP assures public participation in accordance with the principles of the Aarhus Convention.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The SEA and appropriate assessment procedures are sufficient.

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))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> For the high voltage power line Cirkovci - Pince across the Mura and Drava rivers, the motorway across the Drava River, the bypass on the Ljubljansko Barje mitigation measures were required to compensate habitats that may be destroyed. Plans have not been finalized yet and are not yet operational.

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

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> The above listed outstanding cases are still in process of finalisation and in case there will be likelihood of significant negative impacts mitigation measures will be required to compensate habitats that may be destroyed.

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 such project finalised yet.

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.

>>> /

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.

>>> /

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.

>>> /

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?

>>> All SEA and EIA are carried out in accordance with relevant EU legislation (Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC, Habitats Directive 92/43/EC and Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC). All these legislation and directives are also incorporated in national legislation

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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> When new power lines are built all listed stakeholders are being consulted on impact of power lines on waterbirds.

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

>>> All Important bird areas (IBAs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs - Birds directive) are designated and known and all power line projects must consider these areas. Prior to plan/project a SEA/EIA must be carried out and if monitoring is needed before the start of works then the investor must assure it and ensure that no significant negative implications will be carried out. According to the in monitoring identified risks plan must be amended.

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

Please provide details.

>>> If the SEA /EIA determines harmful impact on the waterbird important areas, mitigation measures (e.g. new less harmful route) must be implemented otherwise erection of power lines isn't possible.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> If the SEA /EIA determines harmful impact on the waterbird important areas, mitigation measures (e.g. new less harmful route) must be implemented otherwise erection of power lines are not possible.

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.

>>> Study of variants has to undergo SEA, and there the variant is selected that is the least harmful.

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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In general guidelines prepared by Insitute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation which are used for all plans and project that might have impact on migration flyways and Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas it is stated that use of all technical solutions that can reduce impact on birds, such as to cable, to increase the distance between carrier beams, to safeguard beams etc.

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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> They have been identified and sources for injuries or fatalities are being modified according to financial capacities of those who own powerlines.

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?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No such power lines identified.

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.

>>> Regular waterbird monitoring has potential to monitor the impact of power lines.

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?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> For newly build power lines.

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?

No

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

>>> Measures contained in Resolution 5.11., that relate to planning and construction of new power lines, are being implemented as a part of legislation and practice on appropriate assessment of this construction on birds (within the SEA or EIA procedure).

National Biodiversity Strategy is not yet adopted.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> We use them in the preparation of nature conservation guidelines which need to be incorporated in plans/project in nature conservation areas (protected areas, sites of community importance, IBAs etc.)

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?

No

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

>>> Several studies have been done and several assessments, most of them in the period before this reporting period.

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

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

>>> Relevant EU Directives.

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

Yes

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

No

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

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> We haven't have such a case yet. Usually such plans/projects would be turned down in the proces od SEA/EIA.

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

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are only two wind turbines in the country, and not on migratory routes of waterbirds.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are only two wind turbines in the country.

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

>>> A study was done and published by BirdLife Slovenia.

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?

No

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

>>> Biofuel production is very low in Slovenia.

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

>>> Natura 2000 Management Programme defines relevant conservation objectives for those species at SPAs, designated for them.

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?

>>> Not yet used.

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)

No

Please provide details

>>> There was no bycatch of waterbirds reported.

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
>> Lack of 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))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Some breeding populations of waterbirds, for which Natura 2000 sites are designated, are being monitored. Species covered in national monitoring scheme: *Aythya nyroca* (one Natura 2000 site), *Ciconia ciconia*, *Crex crex*, *Numenius arquata* (one Natura 2000 site), *Porzana porzana* (one Natura 2000 site), *Porzana parva* (one Natura 2000 site).

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Drivers of population trends for each Natura 2000 site included in monitoring scheme are discussed in yearly monitoring reports. Main threats and some possible solutions are also represented.

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Birds are being monitored on a weekly or 10-day period within monitoring of species in protected areas (Ormož Basins Nature Reserve, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve). This also includes some waterbird species.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Monitoring during the passage period is being conducted only in some protected areas (e. g. Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve). Protected areas are managed with the goal of protecting nature and providing suitable habitat for species throughout the whole year.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Every year International Waterbird Census on all major rivers, coastline and majority of waterbodies in the country is carried out by volunteers.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> During the census, volunteers are paying attention to major threats present (for example shooting of birds).

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> In Slovenia there are three monitoring schemes for waterbirds running :

- wintering birds (IWC),
- monitoring of breeding birds - qualifying species for Natura 2000 sites
- monitoring of avifauna by managers of protected areas (Ormož Basins Nature Reserve, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve).

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 from IWC is considered when preparing and renewing Natura 2000 Management programme. The programme is the basis for achieving a favourable conservation status of Natura 2000 species and habitat types.

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

>>> Slovenia's human and financial capacities are very limited.

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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In designation and development of the national IWC some elements from the guidance were used.

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)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Government is providing funds for protected area managers that participate in the International Waterbird Census scheme in Slovenia.

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Very limited funds.

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

>>> Very limited funds.

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)

>>> Very limited funds.

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human and financial resources.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human resources.

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

>>> Educational activities in Slovenia are carried out within Natura 2000 network educational activities. No specific educational activities regarding water birds were/are implemented.

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

Yes

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

>>> Promoting birdwatching, raising awareness about illegal shooting and hunting of migratory birds:

<https://www.facebook.com/100461331645583/videos/541514486511087>

<https://www.facebook.com/pticeDOPPS/videos/421233252027673/>

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

>>> Lack of human capacities and financial means.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Support is provided to implement communication and raising awareness on Natura 2000 sites (incl. sites important for waterbirds) in Slovenia, but not outside the country.

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

>>> Delivery of the Strategic plan in Slovenia is closely linked to implementation of the Natura 2000 network. This network is designated for conservation of many species and habitat types. There is an assessment of resources needed for this network. Specific assessment for the part of the network only supporting the AEWA Strat. plan has not (yet) been done.

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

>>> Slovenia has very limited resources for international cooperation, concentrating on Western Balkans and access of those countries to the EU.

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

>>> National implementation of AEWA is done widely through implementation of the Wild Birds Directive, for which coordination mechanism exists. AEWA NFP is also covering coordination of implementation of the Wild Birds Directive. Coordination with other biodiversity MEAs is ensured by the fact, that all focal points of other biodiversity MEAs are in the same unit in the Ministry, and regularly coordinated.

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> When needed to address them, and together with capacity needs of all national and international obligations.

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

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> Activities are conducted in the frame of programming of management of Natura 2000 sites.

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

>>> Not yet a priority.

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

>>> For permanent twinning schemes there is lack of permanent funding source. In frame of projects, funded by different EU funds or financial mechanisms or other donor funds there have been twinings.

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))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> CBD and AEWA NFPs are working in the same unit and liaising monthly.

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

>>> SDGs are implemented in a much wider context, and SDG challenges are not so relevant in Slovenia.

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))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Same officers.

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

>>> NBSAP has several levels in Slovenia:

- National Nature Protection Plan, adopted by the Parliament (<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ODLO1985>)

- Natura 2000 Management Programme, adopted by the Government (<http://www.natura2000.si/en/natura-2000/life-management/programme-management/>)

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> Natura 2000 management planning

Please provide details

>>> Documents and the process are described here:

<http://www.natura2000.si/en/life-management/natura-2000-management-programme-for-the-period-2015-2020/>

Sustainable Development Goals

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Slovenia's development aid is very limited, waterbirds and biodiversity not being a priority.

Aichi Targets

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Slovenia's development aid is very limited, waterbirds and biodiversity not being a priority.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Slovenia's development aid is very limited, waterbirds and biodiversity not being a priority.

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?

>>> By coordination of strategic planning between AEWA and other biodiversity MEAs (also on the level of St. Committees/ Bureaus), exchange of all results (incl. interim) and synergies of expert and technical bodies of these MEAs.

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

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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)

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> Very limited pool of staff.

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?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> There is public service for management of sites and human activities (incl. hunting), additionally project funding has been ensured.

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

>>> Lack of financial 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

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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

>>> Slovenia has access to EU funds.

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?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and benefits acquired

>>> NFPs of all biodiversity related conventions are in Sector for Nature Conservation and share information on monthly basis.

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

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

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.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> No activities have been undertaken.

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

>>> To keep recent level of cooperation between institutions on the national level, between national and international level and veterinary and ornithological institutions at the international level.

List required further guidance or information

>>> No further guidance needed.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> In the period September 2018 - December 2020 altogether 557 wild birds were tested for avian influenza and 6 were positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza (all mute swans): 5 cases of HPAI H5N8 and one case of HPAI H5N5.

HPAI H5N8 was detected on two locations in two regional offices of ASFVSPP. HPAI H5N5 was detected on one location (see attached map).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AI_2020_30.12.2020_ang.jpg](#)

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.

Date of submission

>>> 6.4.2021