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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA CONSERVATION DE LA VIE SAUVAGE
ET DU MILIEU NATUREL DE L'EUROPE

Standing Committee
Comité permanent

30th meeting
30^e Réunion

Strasbourg, 6-9 December 2010
Strasbourg, 6-9 décembre 2010

BIENNIAL REPORTS (2007-2008)
RAPPORTS BIENNAUX (2007-2008)

*Memorandum drawn up by
the Directorate of Culture and of Cultural and Natural Heritage*

*Note du Secrétariat Général établie par
la Direction de la Culture et du Patrimoine culturel et naturel*

Biennial Reports submitted by the Contracting Parties to the Bern Convention /
Rapports biennaux soumis par les Parties contractantes de la Convention de Berne

MEMBER STATES / ÉTATS MEMBRES	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008
ALBANIA / ALBANIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
ANDORRA / ANDORRE			
ARMENIA / ARMENIE		Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE	Yes / Oui		Yes / Oui
AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN		Yes / Oui	
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	/	/	
BULGARIA / BULGARIE			
CROATIA / CROATIE			
CYPRUS / CHYPRE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
CZECH REP. / RÉP. TCHÈQUE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
DENMARK / DANEMARK	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
ESTONIA / ESTONIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
FINLAND / FINLANDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
FRANCE / FRANCE		Yes / Oui	
GEORGIA / GEORGIE	/	/	/
GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
GREECE / GRÈCE			
HUNGARY / HONGRIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
ICELAND / ISLANDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
IRELAND / IRLANDE			
ITALY / ITALIE	Yes / Oui		
LATVIA / LETTONIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN			
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
MALTA / MALTE			
MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
MONACO / MONACO	Yes / Oui		Yes/Oui
MONTENEGRO / MONTENEGRO	/	/	
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS	Yes / Oui		
NORWAY / NORVÈGE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
POLAND / POLOGNE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
SERBIA / SERBIE	/	/	
SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE			
SPAIN / ESPAGNE			
SWEDEN / SUÈDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
TFYRMACEDONIA / LERYMACEDOINE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
TURKEY / TURQUIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
UKRAINE / UKRAINE			
UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
EEC / CEE	Yes / Oui		
NON MEMBER STATES ÉTATS NON MEMBRES			
BURKINA FASO			
MOROCCO / MAROC			Yes / Oui
SENEGAL / SENEGAL			
TUNISIA / TUNISIE			

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ARMENIA / ARMENIE**2007թ.**

In accordance with the order of The Minister of Nature Protection of RA about amateur hunting permission in the huntinglands of RA territory /excepting special conservation areas/

1. *Coturnix coturnix* – up to 25 000 individuals
2. *Columba oenas* and *Columba palumbus*, *Streptopelia turtur* – up to 2000 individuals
3. *Charadriiformes* – up to 1000 individuals
4. *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Aythya ferina*, *Anas crecca* և *Anas querquedula* և *Fulica atra*, *Gallinula chloropus* / - up to 7000 individuals
5. *Alectoris chuker* - up to 2000 species
6. *Lepus europaeus* – up to 500 individuals
7. *Vulpes vulpes* up to - 2000 individuals
8. Unlimited amateur hunting - *Canis lupus*, *Canis aureus*, *Arvicola terrestris*
 - Industrial hunting
 1. *Carassius auratus* – up to 700 individuals
 2. *Astacus leptodactylus* - up to 400 individuals

2008թ.

In accordance with the order of The Minister of Nature Protection of RA about amateur hunting permission in the huntinglands of RA territory /excepting special conservation areas/

1. *Coturnix coturnix* – up to 30 000 individuals
2. *Columba oenas* և *Columba palumbus*, *Streptopelia turtur* up to 2000 individuals
3. *Charadriiformes* - up to 2000 individuals
4. *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Aythya ferina*, *Anas crecca* և *Anas querquedula* *Fulica atra*, *Gallinula chloropus* - up to 10 000 individuals
5. *Alectoris chuker* - up to 3000 individuals
6. *Lepus europaeus* - up to 500 individuals
7. *Vulpes vulpes* - up to 2000 individuals
 - Unlimited amateur hunting - *Canis lupus*, *Canis aureus*, *Arvicola terrestris*, *Corvus corone*, *Pica pica*

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS

The departments of the provincial governments and the district administration authorities of the federal provinces.

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licenses	Number of specimens	Reasons for issuing of licenses	Impact on population
Plants	3	-	a	none

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Chiroptera	7	-	c	i;iv;v	hand, net	none
Ursus arctos	1	3	c,d	I;ii;iii;iv	trap	none
Spermophilus citellus	1	4	c	iv	trap	none
Podacris muralis 1	-	c	iv	hand	none	none
Reptilia	2	-	c	iv	hand	none
Bombina bombina	3	140	c,d	iv	hand	none
Bombina variegata	1	80	c,d	iv	hand	none
Leucorrhinia pectoralis	1	-	c	iv	hand	none
Amphibia	2	-	c	iv	hand	none
Euphydryas sp.	1	-	c,d	iv	hand	none
Odonata	5	-	a,c	iv	hand	none
Lepidoptera	11	-	a,c	iv	hand, net	none
Coleoptera	2	-	a,c	iv	hand	none

EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	iv
Castor fiber	iv
Natrix natrix	iv
Vipera berus	iv
Zootoca vivipara	iv
Triturus vulgaris	iv
Triturus alpestris	iv
Rana kl. Esculenta	iv
Rana temporaria	iv
Bufo bufo	iv
Thymallus thymallus	iv
Coregonus lavaretus	iv
Mamalls	iv
Soricidae	iv

ESTONIA / ESTONIE**1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES**

Estonia has not made any exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species.

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ¹	Impact on population
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2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i> 2007	73	40	a	ii, iii	shooting	Population is stable/increasing. 2007 - 110 specimens in spring. 2008 - 135 specimens in spring.
<i>Canis lupus</i> 2008	173	156	a	ii, iii	shooting	
<i>Ursus arctos</i> 2007	40	27	a	ii	shooting	Population is stable/increasing. 2007 - 580 specimens. 2008 - 620 specimens.
<i>Ursus arctos</i> 2008	48	37	a	ii	shooting	

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

The Falconry is prohibited in Estonia (Nature Conservation Act, 2004; Law on Hunting Management, 1997).

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)²

Name of the species	Exceptions made
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Action (a) by shooting 2007 – 100 licences and 76 individuals shot. 2008 – 152 licences and 150 individuals shot. Population is stable/increasing. 2007 - 740 specimens. 2008 - 760 specimens.

¹ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction

B – for exploitation

C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

² If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Estonia has not made any exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV.

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
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MONACO / MONACO**INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES**

- Nom de la Partie contractante : Principauté de Monaco
- Date d'entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour la Partie contractante : 1^{er} juin 1994 (Ordonnance Souveraine n°11259 du 29 avril 1994, parue au Journal Officiel du 27/05/1994)
- Date du rapport : octobre 2010
 - Période de référence du rapport : 2007- 2008
- Autorité de liaison avec la Convention :
Délégation Permanente auprès des Organismes Internationaux à caractère scientifique, environnemental et humanitaire.
Ministère d'Etat - BP 522
Place de la Visitation
MC 98015 - MONACO Cedex
tél : + 377 98 98 81 48 - télécopie : + 377 93 50 95 91
- Autorité chargée de l'application de la Convention :
Direction de l'Environnement
3, Avenue de Fontvieille
MC 98000 MONACO
environnement@gouv.mc,

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ³	Impact sur la population
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Aucune activité susceptible de demande de dérogations n'a été recensée pour la période 2007-2008.

³ A – recherche/éducation/repeuplement ou réintroduction
B – exploitation
C – autre intérêt public prioritaire (lequel ?)

2. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES (ANNEXE II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
Pinna nobilis, Espèce voisine de Pinna pernula , P18 Annexe II	Un seul permis délivré dans le cadre de la création du Complexe de Loisirs pour les Jeunes de la zone du Portier . Transfert effectué les 18 et 19 février 2008	15 grandes nacres, Pinna nobilis ,	15 grandes nacres ont été transférées de la zone de construction de la digue sous-marine pour être réimplantées dans la partie Est de la Réserve marine du Larvotto. Les opérations ont été effectuées sous contrôle de la Direction de l'Environnement .	Construction d'une digue sous-marine de protection du Complexe de Loisirs pour les Jeunes – zone du Portier. A la demande du Gouvernement Princier, le Maître d'Ouvrage a fait appel à une Société spécialisée (CreOcéa) pour procéder au transfert.	aucun	L'ensemble de la population de la zone a été transférée dans la Réserve du Larvotto où le recensement des grandes nacres a été parallèlement effectué décembre 2007. Un suivi de la population des grandes nacres est régulièrement effectué par la Direction de l'Environnement en concertation avec l'Association Monégasque de Protection de la Nature gestionnaire de la Réserve du Larvotto.

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

NON APPLICABLE à MONACO

4. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES (ANNEXE III)⁴

Nom de l'espèce

Exceptions faites

Aucune activité susceptible de demande de dérogations n'a été recensée pour la période 2007-2008.

⁴ Si les dérogations concernent les moyens de capture et de mise à morts interdits (annexe IV), utilisez la page suivante.

5. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LES MOYENS DE CAPTURE ET DE MISE A MORT ENUMERES DANS L'ANNEXE IV

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (approx.)	Motifs	Méthodes employées	Impact sur la population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Aucune activité susceptible de demande de dérogations n'a été recensée pour la période 2007-2008.

MOROCCO / MAROC

Rapport biennal 2007-2008 Maroc

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ⁵	Impact sur la population
Néant	0	0

2. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES (ANNEXE II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
Cigogne blanche (<i>ciconia ciconia</i>)	1	indéterminé	(c) Capture pour baguage	(iv) Recherche scientifique	filets	Aucun Les oiseaux sont relâchés après baguage
Traquet pâtre (<i>Saxicola torquata</i>) Mésange bleu (<i>Parus caeruleus</i>)	1	indéterminé	(c) Capture pour baguage et prélèvements sanguins	(iv) Recherche scientifique	filets	Aucun Les oiseaux sont relâchés après les opérations de baguage et de prélèvements sanguins
Pic de levaillant (<i>Picus vaillantii</i>)	1	indéterminé	(c) Capture pour baguage et prélèvements de plumes	(iv) Recherche scientifique	filets	Aucun Les oiseaux sont relâchés après les opérations de baguage et de prélèvements de plumes
Outarde houbara (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>)	1	40 oeufs	Collecte d'œufs	(iv) Recherche scientifique	-	-
<i>Passereaux</i>	7	indéterminé	(c) Capture pour baguage	(iv) Recherche scientifique	filets	Aucun Les oiseaux sont relâchés après baguage

Les permis scientifiques sont délivrés par le Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification

Les services régionaux sont chargés de suivre de près les différentes opérations et d'en faire rapport à la Direction de la Lutte Contre la Désertification et de la Protection de la Nature.

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

Pour chaque espèce utilisée en fauconnerie, indiquez (en employant une feuille par espèce) :

⁵ A – recherche/éducation/repeuplement ou réintroduction
B – exploitation
C – autre intérêt public prioritaire (lequel ?)

Nom de l'espèce : Les espèces les plus utilisées par les fauconniers au Maroc sont : le faucon de barbarie (*Falco pelegrinoides*), le faucon pèlerin (*Falco peregrinus*), le faucon lanier (*Falco biarmicus*)

Nombre d'oiseaux tenus en captivité (après l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention) :

Origine des oiseaux : 100% capturés à l'état sauvage dans le pays

% importés

% élevés en captivité

Population sauvage estimée (dans le pays) : 15 à 20 000

Nombre d'oiseaux capturés à l'état sauvage chaque année : les captures sont autorisées uniquement pour les membres des associations des fauconniers et sur demande des présidents des associations des fauconniers. Chaque bénéficiaire ne peut prétendre à une autorisation de capture que s'il produit les justifications vétérinaires prouvant le décès ou la perte du faucon qu'il détient.

Il est à signaler, qu'il existe au Maroc uniquement quatre associations des fauconniers et le nombre total des bénéficiaires des autorisations de détention d'un faucon est d'environ 25 fauconniers.

Aucune autorisation de capture n'a été délivrée durant cette période.

Nombre d'oiseaux importés (indiquez le pays d'origine) :

Moyens de capture autorisés : Ces oiseaux sont capturés par des fauconniers spécialisés par des filets. Les espèces préférées sont, en général, âgées de 6 mois à un an, pour des raisons de dressage.

Contrôles effectués :

La législation nationale interdit la capture et la détention des faucons. Seuls certains fauconniers organisés en association sont autorisés à detenir un faucon par personne pour la pratique de la tradition de la fauconnerie.

Les contrôles sont effectués par les agents chargés de la surveillance, la police de la chasse, les services des Eaux et Forêts que ce soit au niveau des sites de captures, point de contrôle sur les routes ou lors des manifestations culturelles de la fauconnerie

4. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES (ANNEXE III)⁶

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
Erithacus rubecula (rouge gorge)	Capture pour bagage et prélèvements d'échantillons sanguins
Turdus merula (merle noir)	Capture pour bagage et prélèvements d'échantillons sanguins
Otus scops (Petit duc scops)	Capture pour bagage

⁶ Si les dérogations concernent les moyens de capture et de mise à morts interdits (annexe IV), utilisez la page suivante.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

BIENNIAL REPORT FROM NORWAY 2007-2008

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS

Submitted by the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, P.O. Box 5672 Sluppen,
NO-7485 Trondheim, Norway.

Norway signed the Convention on 19th of September 1979, it was ratified on 27th of May 1986 and it entered into force on 1st of September 1986.

I. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Norwegian reservations

No new reservations or exceptions have been made by Norway during the reporting period.

1. Norway ratified the Bern Convention on 27 May 1986, with a reservation with respect to the prohibition listed in Appendix IV on the use of semi-automatic weapons capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunitions for hunting of the following species included in Appendix III: Red Deer *Cervus elaphus*, Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus* and Moose *Alces alces*.
2. This reservation applies furthermore to the use of semi-automatic weapons used for sealing and whaling, conducted in accordance with Norwegian laws and regulations.
3. Following the decision of the Standing Committee to include several Cetacean species in Appendix II of the Convention in December 1987, Norway made reservations regarding six of the species. The reservations were withdrawn for three species in 1989: Pilot Whale *Globicephala melaena*, Bottle-nosed Whale *Hyperoodon rostratus* and Sowerby's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon bidens*. The reservation is maintained for the following three species: Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*, White-sided Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus acutus* and White-beaked Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*.
4. Norway made a reservation in April 1996 regarding the reclassification of Narwal *Monodon monoceros* and Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus* from Appendix III to II. Norway's view on these two species is thus for the time being based upon their former listing in Appendix III of the Convention.
5. In April 1991 Norway made a partial reservation with respect to Bryophytes listed in the Appendix concerning species protection. This applies to all Appendix I species occurring in Norway. To our present knowledge these are the following eight species: *Scapania massalongi*, *Atractylolcarpus alpinus*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Cynodontium suecicum*, *Dicranum viride*, *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Meesia longiseta* and *Orthotrichum rogeri*. However, the reservation does not cover obligations contained in other Articles of the Convention, such as the obligations following from Article 4, § 1: "Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in the Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats." In other words, Norway do not object to ensuring habitats of the Bryophyte species included in Appendix I, but do not intend to adopt legislative species protection measures.

6. Following the decisions of the Standing Committee in December 1996 Norway made an objection in March 1997 regarding the inclusion of *Rheum rhaponticum* in Appendix I of the Convention. This species is now regarded as introduced in Norway and from Norway's point of view inclusion in Appendix I of this species is in conflict with Article 11-2b of the Convention, which call for the strict control of non-native species. However, the objection does not imply any change in the present management practice concerning this species.

Norway also made a statement concerning the interpretation regarding the inclusion of marine species in the Appendices after the Standing Committee meeting in December 1996: Concerning the adopted list of marine species in Appendices II and III, Norway understands that these listings only apply to the geographical area of the Mediterranean Sea, as it is reflected in Article 1.1 of the Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal region of the Mediterranean adopted in Barcelona on 16th February 1976 and amended on 15th of June 1995.

7. Following the decisions of the Standing Committee in December 1997 Norway made an objection in February 1998 regarding the inclusion of *Dracocephalum ruyschiana* in Appendix I of the Convention. Since this species was considered rather common in its range in Norway a strict protection of this species under the obligations given by the Convention was not considered relevant since Appendix I species primarily should be regarded as endangered or vulnerable.

However, Norway supports the idea of listing populations with unfavourable conservation status in parts of the distribution area.

Geographical coverage

At the time of ratification Norway made a declaration to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe stating that the Convention shall apply to the continental territory of the Kingdom of Norway. With respect to the territories in Svalbard and Jan Mayen, the Government of Norway will promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna and natural habitats in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, with a reservation in respect of the conservation and management of the population of Arctic Fox *Alopex lagopus* in Svalbard.

An in-depth study on the implementation of the Convention in Norway and the other Nordic countries was presented to the 19th Meeting of the Standing Committee, cf "Implementation of the Bern Convention. Nordic Countries: Norway." Report to the Council of Europe by Cyrille de Klemm, T-PVS (99) 20 rev. of 22 November 1999, and also published in "Nature and Environment", no 103, February 2000.

II. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING ARTICLES 5, 6, 7 AND 8

1. STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES ¹⁾ – APPENDIX I

In Norway the following Appendix I species occur: *Aster sibiricus* (protected by Royal Decree 2 October 1981), *Braya purpurascens* and *Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *norvegica* (both protected by Royal Decree 25 January 1983), *Cypripedium calceolus* and *Platanthera obtusata* ssp. *oligantha* (both protected by Decree issued by the Directorate for Nature Management 1 June 1989).

A proposal to protect 52 species (43 vascular plants and 9 invertebrates) from the Directorate for Nature Management was approved by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001. This new decree includes all plant and invertebrate species on Appendix I and II not previously protected in Norway (except those species where Norway holds a reservation).

The new protection includes the following Appendix I species: *Botrychium simplex*, *Botrychium matricariifolium*, *Botrychium multifidum*, *Luronium natans*, *Silene furcata* ssp. *angustiflora*, *Trisetum subalpestre*, *Najas flexilis*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Platanthera obtusata* ssp. *oligantha*, *Papaver lapponicum*, *Polemonium boreale* and *Saxifraga hirculus*. The older decrees on *Aster sibiricus*, *Braya purpurascens* and *Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *norvegica* is still in force. *Liparis loeselii* is considered extinct in Norway.

A new proposal by the Directorate for Nature Management presented in June 2004 includes species protection of *Dracocephalum ruyschiana*, in addition to eight Appendix I species of moss that occur in Norway: *Scapania massalongi*, *Hamatocaulis vernicosus*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Atractylolopus alpinus*, *Cynodontium suecicum*, *Dicranum viride*, *Meesia longiseta* and *Orthotrichum rogeri*. All these species were subsequently protected by Royal Decree on July 13th 2005.

¹⁾All species names according to the taxonomy used in the Appendices of the Convention.

Regulations and exceptions

The Directorate for nature management can as the management authority for the Royal Decree on protection of species give conditional exemptions for collection of protected species. As part of the ongoing mapping of new localities the directorate has encouraged amateurs and professionals alike to annually register for permits to collect ia protected species.

The collections must be registered with scientific institutions and limitations to the number of samples that can be collected will be stated in the permit. On average the directorate issues annually 1-3 exemptions from the decree, with a time limit of one year. Frequently the exemptions do not result in collections of the protected species.

Action plans

The Directorate for Nature Management has by 2010 nominated 36 species for implementation of action plans. In 2008 action plans for the following two species were published: *Triturus cristatus* (see report 2008:1) and for *Crex crex* (see report 2008:3).

2. STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES – APPENDIX II

Specific regulations have been adopted for the removal of individuals of wildlife species causing damage to crops, livestock, forests, water or other forms of property, or in the interest of public health and safety. Generally, other solutions shall within reasonable limits have been pursued in order to avoid damage, before permit is given to remove protected species. The Directorate for Nature Management has issued a Decree dated 1 September 1997, which states that permits may be issued on three different management levels. A number of species were removed from the former list when the new Decree was issued, amongst those were Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica* and White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*.

Nationwide protection of Appendix II species

A proposal on species protection in Norway adopted by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001 include the following invertebrate Appendix II species: *Leucorrhinia albifrons*, *Leucorrhinia caudalis*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*, *Parnassius apollo*, *Parnassius mnemosyne*, *Coenonympha hero*, *Cucujus cinnaberinus* and *Dytiscus latissimus*.

A proposal by the Directorate for Nature Management presented in June 2004 includes species protection of *Grahoderus bilineatus*, which was subsequently protected by Royal Decree on July 13th 2005.

After the rediscovery of *Osmoderma eremita* in 2008, the species was given nationwide protection by the Directorate for Nature Management on August 22nd 2008.

Regulations and exemptions

Exemptions from the general protection of wildlife is possible under a differentiated management regime according to species and level of potential damage. Generally applications for exemptions for more numerous species is handled by the municipal level (1), while the County Governor handles more sensitive species (2). The Directorate for nature management as the national wildlife management authority handles the most sensitive species (3).

1. Municipality based Wildlife Boards

The following Appendix II species may be removed if permitted by the local Wildlife Board (one in each municipality) if they are damaging wooden constructions, crops etc.: Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*, Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*, Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*, Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*, Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* and Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*.

2. County Governor

The County Governor may, when the following Appendix II species cause damage, issue permits for removal: Otter *Lutra lutra*, bats Microchiroptera, Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*, Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* and Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*.

3. The Directorate for Nature Management

The Directorate for Nature Management may, under particular circumstances, issue permits for removal of protected wildlife, either when wildlife causes damage or for scientific purposes. Such permits have in the biennial period been issued for the following Appendix II species: Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*, Wolverine *Gulo gulo* and Wolf *Canis lupus* (see table 1)

The Directorate for nature management issued on 18th June 2004 (no 913) a regulation for handling of dead specimen of wildlife (ie those found dead). This regulation outlines national regulations for taxidermists and it lists for which species should be tagged and for which species it is necessary to apply for a licence to keep. The last requirement applies for 47 species (incl. bats, carnivores and birds) and is made mandatory from 2004. Of these 47 species it is necessary to register ownership and tag 8 species back in time, ie old specimens.

Large carnivore management

Management of large carnivores in Norway is regulated by the Wildlife act from 1981. The Directorate for Nature Management issued in 2005 a regulation on the management of predators, including regulations of bear, wolverine, wolf, lynx and golden eagle. In this regulation the Norwegian populations goals for bear, wolf, lynx, wolverine and golden eagle is defined, which are the management authorities, and giving guidelines under which specific circumstances killing of carnivores can be allowed.

Approximately 200 persons are engaged on a seasonal basis to map and monitor the national occurrence of carnivores, and to report on relevant incidences involving carnivores in relation to incidences with husbandry. Every incidence of dead or injured husbandry is analysed, whether these are killed by a large carnivore or by other causes (natural mortality, accidents etc) and registered in a database. Also an overview of dead carnivores segregated on different causes of mortality (natural, licensed or quota hunted, accident, illegal or other) is available from 1997 until now in this database. E.g. through the use of GIS-technology the public may enter the database via a map of the country and sample information from different levels (municipal, regional or national) as well as information on single cases, see 'rovviltportalen' below. On the webpage of the national statistical agency (Statistics Norway) statistical information on the number of dead carnivores can be found (both in English and Norwegian), cf www.ssb.no/rovdyravg or www.ssb.no/english This statistics is based on different calculations and includes also animals found dead (natural causes).

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management opened a website called 'Rovviltportalen' ('the large carnivore gate') (www.rovviltportalen.no), all in Norwegian only. This website aim to simplify access to information on the issue by the general public and others. The site publishes interactive maps of

sites with records of the four large carnivores and maps on husbandry carcasses found. The information also covers Golden Eagle. The site gives information on national policy, on population monitoring, gives oversight of meetings on the issue, media-clippings, specific information on each species concerning its biology and hunting practices. The site gives overviews of all licenses issued and the results of these. It is also a site giving information of requirements for hunters, and for registration of hunters, the most recent quotas, it contains access to electronic application for compensation for livestock or semi-domestic reindeer killed by large carnivores, and financial support for preventive measures to avoid killing of husbandry, etc. The site is regarded as a success and is widely used.

Exceptions for threatened or vulnerable populations of species:

The Norwegian policy towards the large carnivores is based on the White Paper to the Parliament no 15 (2003-04). This paper replaced the former White Paper to the Parliament no 35 (1996-97): On the Management of Larger Carnivorous Animals. For these species reference is also given to "Recommendation no 59 (1997) on the drafting and implementation of Action Plans of wild fauna species", "Recommendation no 74 (1999) on the conservation of large carnivores", "Recommendation no 82 (2000) on urgent measures concerning the implementation of Action Plans for large carnivores in Europe" and 'Recommendation no 115 (2005) on the conservation and management of transboundary populations of large carnivores.' In general, Norway has accepted all the recommendations from the Bern Convention regarding large carnivores.

The number of individuals killed or found dead of the three species of large carnivores on Appendix II are listed in Table 1. When it is agreed upon the Directorate for nature management normally issues pending permits (licenses) for these species, or if the population level within each region is reached, the pending permits are issued by a Regional Board for large carnivores which has the authority within the region. The County Governors have the authority to confirm the final permit, when it is deemed necessary. The number of pending permits issued will therefore normally be higher than the number of actual animals felled.

Brown Bear Ursus arctos

For brown bear, see further information under Recommendation no 10 (December 1988) in chapter III below. In 2008 the national population count 120 animals confirmed by DNA-analysis of hair and scat samples collected during the season.

Wolverine Gulo gulo

For wolverine, reference is given to the Norwegian contributions to the "Final Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Wolverines (*Gulo gulo*) in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 27 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 115). In 2008 the national population counted approximately 339 individuals and 51 dens.

Wolf Canis lupus

The population of Wolf is small and endangered in Norway. However, there is a general provision in the Norwegian Wildlife Act for killing large carnivores when there is danger of a direct attack on livestock. Norway has started applying a management regime for wolves that varies according to area. In some parts the wolves will be protected and in other parts sheep and reindeer production is given priority. These management principles are also practised for brown bear and wolverine.

Reference is given to the letter from the Directorate for Nature Management to the Bern Convention of 26 March 1999 on the protection of the Wolf in Norway, i.a describing the agreement between the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management of 7 September 1998. Norway has also contributed to the "Final Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Wolves (*Canis lupus*) in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 24 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 113).

The wolf population in Scandinavia is growing. In 2008 the Norwegian population consisted of 31-37 individuals and 3 confirmed breeding. There were 28 confirmed family packs of wolves in Norway and Sweden in 2008; 3 of these family packs were entirely on the Norwegian side of the border. The

Norwegian target remains that the joint Swedish-Norwegian wolf population should reach a viable level of at least 8-10 family packs, or approximately 100 individuals.

Table 1. Exceptions concerning brown bear, wolverine and wolf as reported to the Directorate for Nature Management for the hunting seasons (01.04-31.03) 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. The numbers also contain specimens killed by road accidents, natural deaths etc.

Species	No. of ind. felled	Licence hunting	
		Lic. issued	Felled
Brown bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	7	-	-
2000-2001	3	-	-
2001-02	1	-	-
2002-03	4	-	-
2003-04	1	-	-
2004-05	6	-	-
2005-06	5	6	0
2006-07	12	15	3
2007-08			
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	43	44	31
2000-01	32	50	23
2001-02	34	42	28
2002-03	39	50	23
2003-04	49	60	21
2004-05	58	68	38
2005-06	79	91	40
2006-07	76	94	28
2007-08			
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	17	-	-
2000-2001	2	-	-
2001-02	5	-	-
2002-03	5	-	-
2003-04	7	-	-
2004-05	4	-	-
2005-06	2	2	1
2006-07	5	4	2
2007-08			

Otter Lutra lutra

The population of otter is estimated at 25.000-30.000 individuals and the population is still increasing in Norway. It is perceived as a common species along the coast and is also recolonizing inland areas. The rise and spread of the population causes conflicts with the fish farming industry. The increase in the population has also led to an increase of otters drowning in fishing gear or being killed accidentally by cars. Illegal killing of otters is also known to occur. However, the death rate (both illegal and caused by accidents etc) should be perceived as insignificant in relation to the overall population and the demographic development.

Birds of prey

The numbers stated here for white-tailed eagle, golden eagle and goshawk for the seasons 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 are given in table 2. The numbers are mostly birds found dead. The numbers are regarded as being in the lows. No licence for felling in the reporting periods were given for these species. The national populations of white-tailed eagle is estimated at 3000 pairs, for golden eagle at 850-1200 pairs and of goshawk at ca. 2000-2700 pairs.

Table 2. Numbers of goshawk, golden eagle and white-tailed eagle reported as found dead for the seasons 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Species	Total number
Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	
2003-04	44
2004-05	27
2005-06	15
2006-07	15
2007-08	9
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	
2003-04	4
2004-05	12
2005-06	10
2006-07	14
2007-08	7
White-tailed eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	
2003-04	26
2004-05	31
2005-06	43
2006-07	44
2007-08	26

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

Falconry is not allowed in Norway, and no exceptions from this prohibition were made in the period 2007 to 2008. The only birds of prey at the moment in permanent captivity in Norway are eagle owls *Bubo bubo* and snowy owls *Nyctea scandiaca* at Kristiansand Dyrepark (zoo).

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

The exploitation of all species originally listed in Appendix III is regulated, with fixed hunting seasons for all of the species. For several species hunting and other forms of exploitation is only allowed in some parts of the country, while the species may be totally protected in other parts. Restrictions on hunting periods and geography are decided by the Directorate for Nature Management and each hunting period now lasts for five years until a new revision. The revised hunting periods are based on hunting statistics as well as scientific advice and public advice. In addition the Directorate may stop hunting of species totally or in geographic regions if the circumstances changes or emergencies occur.

Exceptions from the ordinary hunting season may be accepted in order to avoid damage to crops, livestock or reindeer husbandry. In most cases such exceptions require the prior grant of a permit issued by either the local Wildlife Board in a municipality, the County Governor or the Directorate for Nature Management, cf also above under paragraph 2 (on Appendix II species).

Particularly for lynx *Lynx lynx*, Norway has applied a hunting quota system for each county, to regulate the population and to prevent damage on livestock and reindeer husbandry. The quotas are defined by the Directorate for Nature Management or if the regional population level of lynx is reached a Regional Board for large Carnivores has authority to define the quota within the region. In the season 2006/07 the quota for felling of European Lynx was 74, and 58 were actually felled. For 2007/08 the quota was 96 and 90 were felled. In 2008 the national population of lynx counted 429-452 individuals and 72-76 family groups.

Table 3. Quota hunting concerning lynx for the seasons 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. The total numbers also contain specimens killed by road accidents, natural deaths etc.

Species	Total number	Quota hunting	
Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	48	Quota 50	Felled 35
2003-04	56	51	44
2004-05	52	48	40
2005-06	85	74	58
2006-07	104	96	90
2007-08			

The Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* is an Appendix III species. As a measure to safeguard threatened strains of this species in particular watercourses, mainly due to impact of the introduced parasite *Gyrodactylus salaris*, Norway has decided to apply treatment with the poisonous agent rotenone. The Norwegian policy towards the use of this agent is to restore ecosystems that stand a risk of becoming destroyed due to introduced species. Rotenone treatment has mainly been applied in watercourses with salmon stocks to eradicate *Gyrodactylus salaris*. Research has shown that there is no negative impact on e.g the populations of the Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*, another Appendix III species, from these rotenone treatments. Some lakes have also been treated with rotenone to try to eradicate the European Minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus* from areas where this species has been introduced.

A Norwegian case study on *Gyrodactylus salaris* was worked out in 2000 and submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity in May 2001. A trial with an aluminium based solvent has proven less toxic to non-target species and at the same time highly effective against the parasite. It is thus expected to become a more widespread method in the years to come.

Protection of Appendix III species

On Appendix III Norway holds three species: the freshwater crayfish *Astacus astacus*, the pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* and the leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. The first two has a long standing protection regime in Norway, while the leech was given a formal and total species protection in Norway by Royal Decree on December 21st 2001.

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

The only exception made for means of killing as specified in Appendix IV, is the use of semi-automatic weapons, cf the Norwegian reservation under I.1-2 above. In addition, persons authorised by the Directorate for nature management may use mist nets or other nets, traps and tape recorders to catch birds or other animals for scientific purposes (ringing etc.). These birds or other animals are normally released afterwards, and therefore the use of these methods will not cause local disappearance of or serious disturbance to populations of a species as stated in Article 8. Obligatory training programmes (2 different courses) with exams have to be passed for persons to hold a license for bird trapping and ringing. The same kind of programme is applicable for bat handling and ringing.

III. IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PERIOD 2007-2008 OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Resolution no 1 and recommendations no 14, 15 and 16 on habitat conservation:

Thematic county nature protection plans

A systematic conservation programme for different types of natural habitats (thematic nature protection plans), based on regional inventories, was initiated in Norway in the beginning of the 1970s. Regional (county) conservation plans for wetlands (especially those important for waterfowl), mires/bogs (primarily selected on botanical and hydrological criteria), broad-leaved forest (selected mainly on botanical criteria) and important seabird colonies were given priority. In 1985 inventories started in order to identify coniferous forests for protection, and elaboration of conservation plans for coniferous forests have been given high priority since 1988, when the recommendations from a national task force on protection of coniferous forest were presented.

In the reporting period work has been carried out to implement a national plan for marine protected areas. This will concern coral reefs and special marine ecosystems, as well as representative sites and particular sites for flora and fauna (cf the white paper Report to the Storting no 43 (1998-99) on the Protection and Use of the Coastal Environment).

By the end of 2008 the work with 64 of 70 thematic county nature protection plans was finalized. The Phase I plan for establishment of a network of coniferous nature reserves has been completed, as has phase II (additional coniferous forests). A phase III is currently running (an extension of the forest protection scheme). It includes not only coniferous forests, but also other types of forested areas.

In addition to this a program for new national parks and landscape protection areas are under implementation. When this program is fulfilled it is expected to raise the percentage of Norway under nature conservation protection to above 17%.

Preparation of a county conservation plan is a time-consuming process, including the following steps:

1. Systematic inventories and evaluation of sites based on scientific criteria
2. The County Governor collects information on properties, names of landowners and other formalities concerning sites of high conservation priority, and makes preliminary judgements concerning conflicts with other interests
3. The County Governor informs landowners, the municipalities and different agencies at the county level about the conservation proposal
4. These are given the opportunity to make preliminary comments on the conservation proposals
5. The County Governor elaborates a draft conservation plan, which is sent to the Directorate for Nature Management for technical/scientific approval
6. The County Governor sends the proposal to landowners, organisations and municipalities at the local level and agencies at the county level for a formal hearing
7. Landowners, municipalities and others at the local level give their written comments to the plan
8. The County Governor makes his final proposal for a conservation plan
9. The Directorate for Nature Management sends the plan to organisations, agencies and ministries at the national level for comments
10. The Directorate for Nature Management analyses the comments, finalises the conservation plan, and presents its proposal to the Ministry of Environment
11. The Ministry of Environment presents the proposal to the Government, and the Government adopts the conservation plan through a Royal Decree.

Following the legal establishment of protected areas under the Nature Conservation Act, the decision has to be published, the sites have to be marked in the field, the question of possible economic compensation to land owners has to be settled (the land will normally still be owned by private land owners), and management plans may be elaborated if necessary.

The total land area under legal protection increased from 24.557 km² (7.58 %) in 2000 to 26.298 km² (8.12 %) by 2002 and to 47.143 km² (14.6%) by the end of 2008. Table 4 gives the status for area protection in Norway by the end of 2008. In the present nature conservation programme the final area under protection will be ca. 16% by 2010.

During the reporting period the Directorate for Nature Management has been working with a gap analysis (evaluation) of terrestrial protected areas in Norway (finalized June 2010).

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management issued a report from The Norwegian Pilot Project on Emerald Network (cf. final project report from Norway ([T-PVS/Emerald \(2007\) 18](#))). The Pilot Project forms the basis for the second phase, which is the implementation of the Network itself. This is coordinated with the evaluation of protected areas.

Table 4. Number and area of protected areas in Norway by the end of 2008

Type	Number	Area km ²	Percentage of mainland
National park	29	26.774	8.3
Nature reserve	1.872	4.726	1,5
Landscape protection	184	15.217	4.7
Other	406	426	0,1
Total	2.491	47.143	14.6

Other areas

In addition to the figures given in Table 2, approximately 2.900km² of sea areas are protected (out of ca. 90.000 km² inside 12 nautical miles, and two areas (totally covering 63 km²) are protected according to the Wildlife Act. Twenty-two areas are protected according to the Svalbard Act (totalling 35.029 km², equalling 65% of its land area). Of marine waters ca. ¾ of the territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles have been protected. A new act on the environment on Svalbard entered into force on 1st July 2002, cf. Svalbardmiljøloven.

Table 5. Number and area of protected areas in Svalbard by the end of 2008

Type	Number	Area km ²	Percentage of mainland
National park	7	14.487	23,7
Nature reserve	21	25.314	41,5
Other areas	1	14	0,02
Total	29	39.815	65,3%

Management of protected areas

The need for an improved overall strategy for management of protected areas in Norway led to the establishment of a committee on protected areas and a report published in 1989. The committee formulated a general strategy for future management of protected areas, and proposed some general criteria for allocation of resources to management actions.

The following general aims for management of protected areas have been adopted:

- Evaluate the needs for ecological management actions in all protected areas
- Develop management plans for those areas where certain actions are considered to be necessary, or eventually only short notes concerning more "stable" areas
- Make management plans realistic (scientifically, economically and with respect to practical implementation)
- Simplify/revise some existing (too ambitious) management plans
- Implement long term ecological management in a representative sample of sites, aimed at maintaining a certain ecological condition

According to the regulations for each protected area (protected under the Nature Conservation Act), a management plan for the area may be developed and adopted by the management authority.

Such a management plan may include three main parts:

1. Plan for ecological management, including
 - action plan for restoring ecological character
 - action plan for maintaining ecological character
 - action plan for enhancing ecological conservation aims
2. Plan for utilisation, including
 - arrangements for public access and information
 - arrangements for special groups of people
 - guidelines for the land owners use of the area
3. Plan for wardening, including
 - agreements on wardening
 - instructions for wardens

As a follow up of this work an action plan for a number of prioritised nature protected sites was published in 1996, cf Report from the Directorate for Nature Management no 4. Further work to revise a handbook for management of nature protected sites was initiated, and a new version of the handbook was published in the year 2000.

In 1998 an initiative was taken by the Ministry of Environment to delegate the management of conserved areas to the municipal level in Norway. During the reporting period all municipalities (450) have been offered the possibility to take over responsibility for the management of protected areas. In principle, this initiative covers all types of protected areas in Norway. In the early phase 16 municipalities with ca. 100 protected areas participated. This has now been replaced by a new programme with participation of 70 municipalities. Municipalities accepting the offer will be trained to cope with the task. An evaluation of this was completed in 2008.

The Norwegian policy regarding management of protected areas and species is stated in the white paper "Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination." Furthermore, the actual status of the environment is updated in annual white papers called "The National State of the Environment", e.g Report to the Storting no 24 (2000-2001) and no 26 (2006-2007): The Environmental Policy of the Government and the State of the Environment in Norway.

Furthermore, the Directorate for Nature Management has issued a "National Master Plan for Monitoring of Biological Diversity" (DN Report 1998-1, Trondheim (170 pp; ISBN: 82-7072-289-8)). The Norway/UN-Trondheim Conference in September 1999 had as its main theme "The Ecosystem Approach for Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity".

Based on a framework for monitoring of protected areas outlined in 2006, the Directorate for Nature Management in 2007 and 2008 has been working with guidance on setting and assessing conservation objectives. Conservation objectives are already being included as an important part in all new management plans.

During the reporting period, work on a proposal for a new Nature Diversity Act has been carried out. (The act entered into force in 2009 and replaced the Nature Conservation Act when it comes to protection of areas and management of protected areas.)

In 2007 the Directorate for Nature Management issued a strategy on funding of actions in protected areas. In 2007 the Ministry of Environment issued a national strategy on alien species, where the need for actions in protected areas is highlighted.

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The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate

The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) is the national ranger organization and the national authority for nature supervision and inspection of the whole country, on both publicly owned and privately owned land. The organisation was set up in 1997, as a consequence of the Nature inspectorate Act passed by The Norwegian Parliament in 1996.

SNO is organized as a specific part of The Directorate of Nature Management, with special legal powers and tasks. It has a head office in Trondheim (25 persons) and a network of 55 local offices (90 persons) across the country. The local offices are divided into 6 sections; National Parks and Protected Areas Section (2), Coastal Areas Section (2), Large Carnivores Section (1) and Nature Interpretation (1).

SNO has a national responsibility for prevention and control of environmental crime, and co-operates closely with the national and local police and other official and private organisations, such as the municipal committees that oversee grazing, hunting and fishing rights on common land, Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Norwegian Coastguard Service and the Archipelago Service.

SNO is also responsible for overseeing the national parks and protected areas, as well as conservation merits of national importance, such as endangered and vulnerable species and species where Norway has a special responsibility, e.g. the North Atlantic Salmon and the wild reindeer populations in the mountain areas of Southern Norway.

Integration of nature conservation, measures in physical planning and other sectors

The general Norwegian policy is to protect the most important areas for nature conservation under the Nature Conservation Act, as described above. However, not all sites can be protected as nature reserves (or equivalent), and the conservation of remaining sites (of regional and local importance) will have to be taken care of through the general physical planning process.

The Planning and Building Act which entered into force in 1986, provides improved possibilities to integrate nature conservation with physical planning at the municipal level, i.e. by authorising the County Governors, through its environmental department, to participate and give input to the planning process, and eventually object to plans which will have a negative effect on conservation interests. If such objections are made by the County Governor, the plan can not be adopted at local level. It will either have to be changed, or sent to the Ministry of Environment in order to reach a final decision.

Environmental impact assessments are required before decisions are taken on development projects above certain size criteria. Norway has a provision under the Planning and Building Act to consider important biological diversity as an important factor in the EIA process (cf the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment of 13 December 1996). There is also a regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture prohibiting the cultivation of natural areas containing species listed in the national red list, unless an assessment has first been carried out or adequate management measures have been put in place.

Conservation plans to protect specific watercourses from hydropower development have been approved by the Norwegian Parliament. The fourth conservation plan for the protection of watercourses was adopted in April 1993, resulting in a total of 341 watercourses being protected. To supplement these conservation plans a new supplementary plan has been initiated and this is expected to be approved in 2005.

Resolution no 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network):

Norway initiated work to implement the Emerald Network in 2004. By 2010 the total number of nationally Protected Areas (PA) evaluated was 197. These cover about 22,500 km² (2250000 ha) of the land area, (including freshwater), or about 45 % of the total area of national PAs in Norway. They also cover about 1,000 km² of marine areas, and about 30 % of the total protected sea area. Since some of the PAs are aligned, or very close to each other, they have been proposed as single Emerald sites (ASCI). The number of proposed ASCIs by now is thus 93. 36 out of 45 classified habitats have been considered relevant for Norway (cf T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 18). Concerning species 106 out of the 132 are considered relevant for Norway.

Resolution no 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures:

The Norwegian policy is generally based on the white paper "Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination." Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment has initiated a nation-wide project on registration of biodiversity in the municipalities. This project has ended in a countrywide database (naturbasen).

The Parliament in 2000 decided to establish a National Data Bank for Species (a threatened species unit) concentrating primarily on red-listed species. This data bank will be fully operative early 2005. The unit will be in charge of producing updates of the national red list.

Different recommendations on fauna species or groups

The 12 recommendations adopted concerning fauna species or groups of species of relevance for Norway that were commented upon in the former biennial report from Norway (eg 1997-98, 1999-2000), are repeated and (if relevant) updated below.

Recommendation no 5 (1986) on prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading of protected birds:

In the 1990ies several persons have been convicted for illegal catching, killing or trading of protected birds in Norway. The trend during the last years is however a decline in the incidences. Even if the reactions against those involved in the illegal catching, killing and trading of birds have been increasingly strong (both fines and imprisonment), a need to increase the maximum penalty for violation of nature conservation legislation was felt. Thus, an increase of the maximum penalty for violation of the Wildlife Act from one to two years imprisonment was adopted in 1993. More stringent

regulations on the possibility of preparing and possessing specimens of protected birds (dead, stuffed or alive) have also been adapted. Regulations on a marking system for protected specimens (which has been discussed for a long time), is now expected to enter into force early 2005. This will make investigatory work much easier by moving the burden proof to the owner.

Recommendation no 10 (1988) concerning the protection of the Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*:

The management of Brown Bear in Norway is generally in compliance with the ideas and proposals contained in this recommendation. A comprehensive plan for management of large carnivores, including the Brown Bear, was adopted by the Parliament in the spring of 1997, cf the white paper "Report to the Storting no 35 (1996-97): On the Management of Larger Carnivorous Animals" and Recommendation S. no 301 (1996-97) to the Parliament. Reference is also given to the Norwegian contribution to the "Final Draft Action Plan for Conservation of the Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 23 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 114).

Recommendation no 11 (1988) concerning the protection of the Common Seal *Phoca vitulina* and its habitats:

In 1990 a task force headed by the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries, with representation from, i.a, the Ministry of Environment, presented a national plan for management of coastal seal populations in Norway (Common Seal and Grey Seal). The task force proposed that the coastal seals should, as a general principle, be protected, unless otherwise decided for specific areas. In areas where the populations are productive enough to allow a sustainable harvest, or in areas where it might be necessary to reduce the populations, it was proposed to be allowed to hunt seals. Specific regulations were proposed to follow up the recommendations from the task force, and new regulations were adopted in the spring 1996. In addition to new regulations on management of the coastal seal populations, the task force has also recommended to establish a monitoring programme for coastal seal populations.

Recommendation no 17 (1989) on the protection of the Wolf *Canis lupus* in Europe:

The ideas and proposals contained in this recommendation are, with a couple of exceptions, reflected in Norway's protection and management of its endangered Wolf population. The exceptions are the recommendations contained in § 4 and § 6 of the operational part of the recommendation, which are not considered to be relevant for Norwegian conditions. Reference is also given to document T-PVS (99) 49, and white paper no 35 and Recommendation S. no 301 (1996-97) to the Parliament for a more in depth review of the Norwegian management of the Norwegian-Swedish Wolf population, as well as further information given under chapter II.2 above.

Recommendation no 18 (1989) on the protection of indigenous crayfish in Europe:

The management of crayfish in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention. Everyone who wish to harvest crayfish today, need to have a specific licence.

Recommendation no 20 (1991) on the protection of the European Lynx *Lynx lynx*:

The management of European Lynx in Norway is generally in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention, cf letter from the Directorate for Nature Management dated 3 May 1996, and white paper no 35 (1996-1997) and Recommendation S. no 301 (1996-97) to the Parliament on the management of large carnivores, including European Lynx. Reference is also given to the "Nature and Environment" no 112 on this species. See further information on this species under chapter II.4 above.

Recommendation no 21 (1991) on the conservation of insects of the order of Hymenoptera and their habitats:

Knowledge about the order exists, and a national report on distribution has been published. No further actions have been implemented.

Recommendation no 22 (1991) on the conservation of the Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* and other freshwater mussels (Unionidae), cf also Recommendation no 80 (2000) on the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*):

The management of Pearl Mussel in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention, as it is fully protected by the Act relating to Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries. Following the recommendation no 80 Norway has intensified the efforts to study this species, aiming at increasing the knowledge of its biology and also aiming at developing a management strategy for the species. Norway is also continuing to add calcium to acidified watercourses and lakes, resulting in improved habitats for e.g the pearl mussel. A new action plan was published in 2006 (Directorate for nature management report 2006-3).

Recommendation no 48 (1996) on the conservation of European globally threatened birds, cf also Recommendation no 60 (1997) on the implementation of the Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe, and Recommendation no 75 (1999) on the implementation of new Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe, and Recommendation no 93 (2002) on the further implementation of Action Plans for Globally threatened birds and on other issues of interest for bird conservation in the Convention's range:

Norway holds breeding populations of two of the species mentioned in the Appendix to Recommendations no 48 and no 60; Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus* and Corncrake *Crex crex*. The Directorate for Nature Management, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) are responsible for a program that monitors the population development and breeding success of the Fennoscandian population of Lesser White-fronted Geese. A satellite tracking study has also been accomplished in order to reveal the migratory routes, stopover sites on migration and wintering grounds for the species. The project involves several nations, i.e. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Finland, Russia, Hungary, Romania, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. See separate action plans published by the Directorate for nature management (report 2008-3 for corncrake and 2009-2 for lesser white-fronted goose).

A monitoring and management project for Corncrakes in Southern Norway is also established. Breeding Corncrakes are localised, and information on the sites is conveyed to local landowners. Mowing of the breeding meadows is recommended postponed.

Recommendation no 75 specifically asks for National Action Plans for four species listed in the Appendix to the recommendation in coordination with the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) under the Bonn Convention. One of these species is Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*, which is included in the "Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan" under Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), issued in June 1997, and partly funded by the Directorate for Nature Management. This Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented in the period 2000-02 under CAFF.

A certain downward trend has been noted in Northern Europe for the Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*. In Norway a similar situation seems to be the case for wintering populations. A national monitoring programme for wintering seabirds also covers this species.

Recommendation no 51 (1996) on action plans for invertebrate species in the Appendices of the Convention and Recommendation no 52 (1996) on habitat conservation for invertebrate species:

Due to the scarce knowledge that exists about invertebrate habitats in Norway, the effort has so far been put into the mapping of distribution and population size. A national project has been initiated to map important habitats for threatened invertebrates, with special attention to insects. The first report on important habitats in SE Norway was issued in 1998: "Insect habitats for conservation in the Oslofjord area" (NINA Oppdragsmelding 546: 1-132).

Recommendation no 53 (1996) on the conservation of European Otter *Lutra lutra*:

A national monitoring programme and studies on the biology of this species have been performed by the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research. Among the conclusions are that this species is still

increasing in Norway and are now re-colonising former areas in the southern and interior parts of the country. The total population is probably now about 20.000 individuals and is still increasing. (See also information on this species under chapter II.2 above.)

Of the recommendations adopted in the period 1997-2000 the following seven recommendations with particular relevance to Norway are commented upon below.

Recommendation no 57 (1997) on the introduction of organisms belonging to non-native species into the environment and Recommendation no 77 (1999) on the eradication of non-native terrestrial vertebrates:

The official policy in Norway is fully in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention. Of the species listed in the appendix to Recommendation no 77, only the American Mink (*Mustela vison*) is of major concern to Norway, although also the Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) also might become a growing problem in the NE part of the country. The latter species may be hunted all year around in Norway.

Alien species are one out of seven prioritised themes in the white paper "Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01) Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination." More information on these themes are given under chapter II.4 above.

Recommendation no 58 (1997) on the reintroduction of organisms belonging to wild species and on restocking and reinforcing populations of such organisms in the environment:

A small number of recovery projects have been undertaken, particularly on threatened bird species. These have largely been concluded some years ago with positive results, e.g the re-introduction projects in collaboration with Sweden dealing with *Falco peregrinus* (see under chapter II.2 above) and *Bubo bubo*, and in collaboration with Scotland dealing with *Haliaeetus albicilla*. An example of collaborative efforts between Norway and Sweden on mammals has been the re-introduction efforts of Otter *Lutra lutra* into Sweden based on Norwegian animals.

In 1999 the Directorate for Nature Management (DN) ordered the development of a Status Report and Action Plan on the highly endangered Scandinavian population of Arctic Fox *Alopex lagopus*. During the year 2000 a recovery project to strengthen the population of the Arctic Fox on the Norwegian mainland, involving breeding in captivity, was established. No specimen were caught during 2000, but in 2001 six juvenile Arctic Foxes were caught for this recovery project. An official Action Plan for the Arctic Fox will be worked out before 1 April 2002 by DN. The Arctic Fox is on the Appendix II list.

Recommendation no 59 (1997) on the drafting and implementation of Action Plans of wild fauna species, Recommendation no 74 (1999) on the conservation of large carnivores and Recommendation no 82 (2000) on urgent measures concerning the implementation of Action Plans for large carnivores in Europe:

The joint Swedish-Norwegian management agreement for Wolf (*Canis lupus*) is still aiming at a maintenance in the South of the Scandinavian peninsula of a viable population of this species shared between the two states, while at the same time minimising conflicts with sheep farming and traditional reindeer herding. See further information relating to these recommendations under chapter II.2 above.

Recommendation no 76 (1999) on the effective implementation of the Bern Convention within domestic legal systems:

In 2000 preliminary work started to develop a new "Biological Diversity Act" in Norway. Today, conservation or management provisions relating to terrestrial vertebrates have to be based on the Wildlife Act of 1981 (with important amendments 1992 and 1993); and freshwater and anadromous fish species on the Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries Act of 1964 (amended 1992). For important groups like invertebrates, all plant taxonomic groups and marine groups regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations must be based on the Nature Conservation Act of 1970.

The Norwegian Government appointed in April 2001 an expert group assigned to examine Norwegian legislation with the aim to strengthen legal measures for the protection of biodiversity in Norway,

including how the legislation responds to the issues within the scope of relevant international conventions.

Recommendation no 80 (2000) on the implementation of the action plan for the conservation of the pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*):

The population of the protected pearl mussel has been surveyed and forms part of a nationwide monitoring programme. Scientific research has been basis for recommendation for management of its habitats. The action plan has been published by the Directorate for nature Management (Report 2006:3).

Recommendation no 92 (2002) on sixteen new action plans for most threatened birds on the Convention area:

The recommendation concerns two species in Norway: Gyr falcon and white-tailed sea eagle. The former species has been under a nationwide programme of monitoring for the last two decades. Norway contributes with eaglets within reintroduction programmes in Scotland and Ireland. The national population of sea eagle now counts above 5000 individuals. The gyr falcon population in Norway is stable and it forms part of a monitoring programme.

Recommendation no 93 (2002) on the further implementation of action plans for globally threatened birds and on other issues of interest for bird conservation in the Convention's range:

In Norway the recommendation concerns eider duck. This species has been monitored for two decades in Norway. Today it forms part of survey and monitoring of wintering, moulting and breeding populations, cf. www.seapop.no. The hunt for this species is regulated and only allowed on the southern most parts of the country and in the period October 1st to November 30th.

Recommendation no 99 (2003) on the European strategy on invasive alien species

Norway has published a national strategy on IAS, and continues to develop sectoral policies. Norway has been active in the collaboration with Convention activities and inter alia North European countries, cf. www.nobanis.org. The Directorate for nature management has established a team focussing on the issue and commissioned a number of research projects on mapping and eradicating IAS. The national threatened species unit was commissioned a task to produce a method to collect and analyse information on IAS. This task culminated in a 'black list' on IAS published in May 2007, cf. <http://www.artsdatabanken.no/Article.aspx?m=172&amid=2581>

Recommendation no 103 (2004) on five new action plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's area

In Norway the recommendation concerns great snipe. This species has been surveyed nationwide and Norway has been leading in the European work in developing an action plan for the species. The Norwegian population is the highest in Western Europe and new breeding sites are still being uncovered. Much scientific studies have been conducted on this species during the last 20 years.

Recommendation no 109 (2004) on minimizing adverse effects of wind power generation on wildlife

Norway supported the proposed guidelines for development of wind power and how environmental issues should be integrated in the planning. The guidelines on national coordination has now been implemented to a larger extent than in the initial phase of wind mill development. Norway has in 2006 accepted an invitation from the Convention to evaluate the process concerning wind mill development on Smøla. A major research programme running in the period 2007-2011 on the conflicts with migratory species has been initiated.

Recommendation no 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds

Already in the 1980ies it was conducted studies on the impact of transmission lines on wildlife in general. The knowledge of how these lines influence inter alia bird population is thus quite good. The recommendations from these studies have been made available to the responsible institutions. The recommendation from the Convention and inter alia from the CMS has also been forwarded is continuously implemented on new power lines and when old ones are replaced.

Recommendation no 115 (2005) on the conservation and management of transboundary populations of large carnivores

In Norway this particularly applies to the common wolf population with Sweden. This population is managed inter alia through a very close cooperation with the neighbouring country. Updated information on the Scandinavian population and on this cooperation can be found on the web: <http://skandulv.nina.no/> (in English).

Recommendation no 121 (2006) on the implementation of six new action plans for threatened birds in Europe

In Norway the recommendation concerns corncrake. In close cooperation with the national BirdLife Partner the Directorate for nature management has issued in 2007 a new and revised draft national action plan for this species. It is expected that the plan will be published late 2007. The directorate as the national wildlife authority has for a number of years supported work on this species and in particular promoted collaboration with farmers.

Recommendation no 125 (2007) on trade in invasive and potentially invasive species in Europe

In 2007 a national strategy for alien species was signed by 11 Ministries. The strategy lays the foundation for how each sector handles the issue. Involvement of the private sector has been another approach, involving in particular the zoo-traders and the horticultural enterprises. A national advisory group on aliens species was established in 2007 and major tasks have been to implement action plans and to finance research. One such action plan is the one for raccoon dog (see Directorate for nature management report 2008-2). Norway established a new national nature protection act in 2009. This act emphasises the need to use a risk analysis as a fundamental prerequisite before importing alien species. From 1st of January 2011 a new regulation enters into force regulating all import of alien species, except vascular plants.

Recommendation no 134 on the European code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants

See comments under rec. no 125. A collaborating partnership has been initiated with the private sector to implement the code of conduct in the horticultural business.

Recommendation 135 on addressing the impact of climate change on biodiversity

In 2007 the Directorate for nature management issued a report on climate change adaption in nature management (see report 2007-2b: Climate change – Nature Management Measures). Recommendations from this report has been followed up by integrating climate change aspects in biodiversity management, e.g in protected area management, combating alien species, semi natural ecosystem management, water management plans. Further development of biodiversity monitoring programmes is also strongly focused. Climate change effects on biodiversity is focused in the research programme NORKLIMA (2004-2013), see www.forskningsradet.no/.../Satellite?...norklima%2FHovedsidemal An assessment of climate change effects on nature and society in the north, focussing on different sectors, including biodiversity was published in 2010 (start 2006). A Norwegian climate change adaption committee was appointed in December 2008 to produce a Norwegian official report on risks, vulnerability and adaptation for different sectors, including natural environment by November 2010.

Recommendation no 137 on population level management of large carnivore populations

See rec. no 115.

Recommendation no 138 on the European Strategy for plant conservation

Norway has in 2006 started a programme to develop action plan and fund the approved action plans. The first plant species to get its action plan was the red hellebore (see report 2006-1). More plant species followed after 2008.

IV. SPECIES LISTED ON APPENDIX I, II AND III NOT HAVING LEGAL PROTECTION

All of the species originally listed on these Appendices have legal protection as prescribed by the Convention.

Cetaceans

The small Cetacean species added to Appendix II by the decision of the Standing Committee in December 1987, are all protected under the Act relating to Sea Water Fisheries of 3 June 1983 (including those species for which Norway has made reservations).

Freshwater fish

The taking of freshwater fishes listed in Appendix III is regulated under the Act relating to Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries.

Invertebrates

All invertebrate species on Appendix II occurring in Norway are protected.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

Bvl. Libertății, no12, District 5, Bucharest

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS:

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (activities related to hunting and capture of species by Appendix II)

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ⁷	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Romania did not have made any exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species.

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)

HUNTING SEASON 2006-2007

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	500	172	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	300	221	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing
<i>Felix silvestris</i>	500	127	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing

⁷ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

HUNTING SEASON 2007-2008

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	500	218	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	333	270	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing
<i>Felix silvestris</i>	460	127	a	ii	shooting	population optimizing

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

No exceptions granted

6. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)⁸

Name of the species	Exceptions made
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No exceptions granted

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
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No exceptions granted

⁸ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE

**THE REPORT RELATES TO THE YEARS 2005-2006
AND TO THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AS THE CONTRACTING PARTY OF THE BERN
CONVENTION**

Introduction:

The Slovak Republic is the contracting party to the Bern Convention since January 1997.

The national legislation relevant for implementation of the Bern Convention in the period covered by the Biennial report (2007-2008):

- Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended (valid since January 1st, 2003);
- Order No. 24/2003 Coll. by which is executed the Act No. 543/2002 Coll. as amended (valid since February 1st, 2003);
- Act No. 15/2005 Coll. on Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on the Amending and Complementing of certain Acts as amended (valid since April 1st 2005)
- Order No. 110/2005 Coll. to implement some provisions of the Act No. 15/2005 Coll. (valid since April 1st, 2005);
- Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment and on change and amending of some acts (valid since February 1st, 2005)
- Act No. 23/1962 Coll. on Hunting as amended;
- Order No. 172/1975 Coll. as amended;
- Act No. 139/2002 Coll. on Fishing;
- Order No. 185/2006 Coll. on Fishing (valid since April 15th 2006);
- Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Water Protection (valid since July 1st, 2004).

The following authority is competent to report on derogations issued according to the Article 9 of the Bern Convention:

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Department of Nature and Landscape Protection
(Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava 1, Slovakia)

Data has been compiled by the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (the expert body of the Ministry for nature protection [providing data for each of the decisions of the state administration body related to species protection](#)).

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Tab. 1.1 (2007)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (if practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ⁹	Impact on population
<i>Daphne arbuscula</i>	1	Seeds Parts of plants	A (research)	Small number
<i>Dianthus serotinus</i>	1	Maximum 2-3	A (research)	Small number
<i>Aconitum</i> sp., <i>Pulsatilla slavica</i> ,	1	Maximum 2	A (research)	Small number

Tab. 1.2 (2008)

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (if practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ¹⁰	Impact on population
<i>Aconitum lasiocarpum</i> , <i>Armoracia macrocarpa</i> , <i>Daphne arbuscula</i> , <i>Dracocephalum austriacum</i> , <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> , <i>Onosma tornensis</i> , <i>Pulsatilla grandis</i> , <i>Pulsatilla patens</i> , <i>Pulsatilla slavica</i> , <i>Salvinia natans</i> , <i>Thlaspi jankae</i> , <i>Trapa nantans</i>	1	? Plants, Seeds	A (research)	Small number
<i>Aconitum lasiocarpum</i> , <i>Armoracia macrocarpa</i> , <i>Ostericum palustre</i> , <i>Poa granitica</i> , <i>Salvinia natans</i>	1	? Plants, Seeds	A (research)	Small number
<i>Dracocephalum austriacum</i>	1	Maximum 50 Parts of leaves	A (research)	Small number

Note:

Approvals are often issued for the sake of making inventory of species occurring in the specified area. In these cases the applicant does not ask to permit collect the concrete species but of the order or family.

⁹ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

¹⁰ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

Therefore in the tables (in the part 1, 2 and 4) of this report there are indications of these exceptions (without stating which species are concerned), in many of these cases the exception does not concern the species listed in the appendices of the Bern Convention.

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APP. II)

Tab 2.1 (2007)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (if practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Mammals						
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	90	67 (22 realized)	a	v	Regulation shooting	None
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	20	9 (3 realized)	a	ii	Protective shooting	None
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	?	c	iv	Monitoring, collection of data,	None
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Capture and release	None
Birds						
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	1	?	c	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Aves sp.</i>	2	?	d	iv	Visual observation, monitoring	None
<i>Aves sp.</i> <i>Hirundo rustica</i> , <i>Delichon urbica</i>	1	?	b	ii, iii	Destroying of nests during nesting period, flushing in the airport area	None
Reptiles						
<i>Vipera berus</i>	2	?	a, c	iv	Research of ectoparasites DNA analysis	None
<i>Reptilia sp.</i>	2	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring. Capture and release	None
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring of eggs lay	None
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring, Capture and release	None
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Capture and release	None
Amphibia						
<i>Amphibia sp.</i>	1	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring. Capture and release	None
<i>Bufo sp.</i> , <i>Rana sp.</i> , <i>Triturus sp.</i> ,	1	?	a, c	iv	Capture and release	None

Butterflies						
<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Collection and release	None
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	3	?	a, c	iv	Collection and release	None
Insects						
<i>Orthoptera</i>	3	?	c, d	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Coleoptera</i>	7	?	a, c	iv	Collection and release	None

Tab. 2.2 (2008)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (if practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
Mammals						
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	60	66 (30 realized)	a	v	Regulation shooting	None
<i>Microtus tatricus</i>	2	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring	None, released
<i>Chiroptera</i> sp.	2	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring, data collection, biometry	None, released
<i>Mammalia</i>	1	?	c	iv	Visual observation	None
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Capture with nets and release	None
Birds						
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	4	?	b	iii	Destroying of nests during nesting period	None
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Ringling and DNA analysis	None, released
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring, DNA analysis, biometry (eggs)	None
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1	?	a	vi	Falconery baskets	None
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Ringling	None, released
<i>Egretta alba</i>	1	?	c	ii	Flushing	None
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	?	c	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Aves</i> sp.	4	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring	None
<i>Aves</i> sp.	1	?	c	iii	Flushing in the airport area	None
Reptiles						
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring	None

of egg lays						
Fish						
<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>	1	?	a, c	iv	Monitoring	None, released
Butterflies						
Butterflies sp.	1	?	a	iv	Monitoring	None, released

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

General remark: as Slovak republic is since 1.5.2004 member of European Union, in this meaning “import” is only situation if the bird is brought from abroad on EU, so movement of bird among member states of EU is not recognised as import and we do not issue any certificate.

NOTE: According to the EU legislation concerning CITES and evidence we are obliged to have, it is hard to select the origin of individuals to the proposed categories (import/reared). Due to the mentioned legislation, we know from the CITES permit only information of its origin, how the owner get the animal – we don’t know from the documentation the country of origin, sometimes it is hard to distinguish if the animal was reared in captivity and the same year was registered by someone else as “gift”. We propose to change the categories according to the codes which are regularly used in the CITES documentation.

Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Number of birds in captivity: **10 individuals**

Origin of birds: **20 % (2 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State - injured

30 % (3 individuals) imported

50 % (5 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **1600-1800 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2007: **none**

2008: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2007: **1 x Czech Republic, 1 x Poland**

2008: **1 x Czech Republic**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: *Aquila chrysaetos*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **12 individuals**

Origin of birds: **15 % (2 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State - injured

10 % (1 individual) imported

75 % (9 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **90 - 95 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2007: **none**

2008: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2007: **1 x Germany**

2008: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: ***Falco cherrug***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **12 individuals**

Origin of birds: **0 % (0 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

34 % (4 individuals) imported

66 % (8 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **10 - 40 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2007: **none**

2008: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2007: **2 x Czech Republic, 1 x Germany, 1 x Austria**

2008: **none**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

Name of species: ***Falco peregrinus***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): **27 individuals**

Origin of birds: **0 % (0 individuals)** captured from the wild in the State

41 % (11 individuals) imported

59 % (16 individuals) reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State): **40 - 70 breeding pairs**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year:

2005: **none**

2006: **none**

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):

2007: **1 x Czech Republic**

2008: **6 x Czech Republic, 4 x Austria**

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved:

Falconry is according to the hunting legislation allowed only for the members of the Slovak Club of Falconers. Owner (keeper) must have registration of each bird on regional authority of nature and

landscape protection. Keeping of birds is controlled by the Slovak Environmental Inspection. Details on the evidence, marking and the evidence of the origin of the birds that are subject to falconry are specified in the Act No 15/2005 Coll. as amended and its Order No. 110/2005 Coll.

4. **EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)**¹¹

Table 4.1 (2007)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Birds	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 permission for killing and flushing of 150 specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
Mammals	
<i>Castor fiber</i>	1 permission for elimination nearby railways because of prevention of serious damages
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	1 permission for monitoring, collection of data on occurrence of animals
Amphibia	
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permission for monitoring

Table 4.2 (2008)

Name of the species	Exceptions made
Birds	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 permission for killing and flushing of 800 specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 permission for killing and flushing of max. 50 specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 permission for flushing of specimen with aim to minimize damages in a fish stock
<i>Bison bonasus</i>	1 permission for sanitary shooting
Amphibia	
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permission for monitoring

Notes:

- In 2005-2006 (as a result of amending of hunting legislation– the Order No. 172/1975 Coll. and of adoption of the Order No. 24/2003 Coll.) the following species of the Appendix III, naturally occurring in Slovakia, were subject to “partial protection” (with stated hunting season or stated protected season respectively):
 - *Lepus capensis* hunting season : 1.11. – 31.12.
 - *Martes foina* 1.12. – 28./29. 2.
 - *Martes martes* 1.12. – 28./29. 2.
 - *Meles meles* 1.9. – 31.11.
 - *Putorius (Mustela) putorius* 1.10. – 28./29.2.
 - *Cervus elaphus* 1.9. – 31.12.
 - *Capreolus capreolus* 1.9. – 30.11. females, 16.5.-30.9. – males
 - *Bonasa bonasia* 1.10. – 15.11., males only
 - *Streptopelia decaocto* 1.8. – 31.12.

¹¹ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4 on Appendix IV.

- *Fulica atra* 1.10. – 16.1.
 - *Scolopax rusticola* 16.3. – 30. 4.
 - *Anser albifrons* 16.10. – 15.1.
 - *Anser fabalis* 16.10. – 15.1.
 - *Anser anser* 16.10. – 15.1.
 - *Anas platyrhynchos* 16. 9. – 15.1.
- Since April 2005 all species of the Appendix II and Appendix III were protected species according to the Act No. 139/2002 Coll. and Order No. 185/2006 Coll. and at the same time the following fish species naturally occurring in Slovakia were subject to the legislation of fishing:
 - *Acipenser ruthenus* protected 15.3.-31.5, length limit 45 cm
 - *Thymallus thymallus* protected 1.1. – 31.5., length limit 27 cm
 - *Hucho hucho* protected 1.1. – 31.10.*, length limit 70 cm
 - *Abramis ballerus* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 20 cm
 - *Abramis sapa* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 20 cm
 - *Aspius aspius* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 40 cm
 - *Chondrostoma nasus* protected 15.3.-31.5., length limit 30 cm
 - *Gobio albipinnatus* angling all year
 - *Leucaspis delineatus* angling all year
 - *Siluris glanis* protected 15.3.- 15.6., length limit 70 cm
 - *Cottus poecilopus* protected 15.3.-31.5., no length limit

* in the River Dunajec and Poprad protected 1.1.-31.8.

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV

Tab. 4 (2007/2008)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1	?	iv	Nets	1. none – released after catching 2. Only few individuals taken from wild for lyssa-virus research
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	?	iv	Nets	None, released
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	1	?	i, iii	Snare, trap	None, released
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	1	?	iv	Snare, trap	None, released
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	1	?	ii	Trap	None, released
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	1	?	iv	Nets	None, released
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	1	?	iv	Nets	None, released
<i>Tychodroma muraria</i>	1	?	Iv	Nets	None, released

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA / L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

BIENNIAL REPORT: 2007-2008

The report covers all exceptions made from the provision of Article 4,5,6,7 and 8 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention).

Regarding Resolution No 2 (1993) of the Standing Committee (SC) general exceptions have been made in this period.

1. Exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species (Appendix I)

Macedonia did not have made any exception concerning strictly protected flora species.

2. Exceptions concerning strictly protected fauna species (Appendix II)

Name of species*	No of licences	No of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on population
Canis lupus	-	-	C	i	hand	none
Felis silvestris	-	-	C	i	-	-
Anser erythropus	-	-	A	iv	live captive	-
Gallinago media	-	-	A	iv	-	-
Accipiter gentilis	-	-	A	iv	-	-

* In accordance with the Macedonian regulations (Law on Hunting) for the use of this species did not have obligations to request licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Economy/Department of Hunting.

3. Exceptions concerning Falconry

None.

4. Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (Appendix III)

Name of species*	No of license	Name of specimens	Reasons	Metod used	Impact on population
Meles meles	-	-	iv	hand / capture	none
Mustela nivalis	-	-	iv	“	-
Putorius putorius	-	-	iv	“	-
Vormela peregusna	-	-	iv	“	-
Martes martes	-	-	iv	“	-
Martes foina	-	-	iv	“	-
Phalacrocorax carbo	-	-	iv	“	-
Ardea cinerea	-	-	Iv	“	-

* In accordance with the Macedonian regulations (Law on Hunting) for the use of this species did not have obligations to request licences from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Economy/Department of Hunting.

5. Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified (App. IV)

None.

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PERIOD 2007-2008 OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Resolution No 1 and Recommendations No 14,15 and 16 on Habitat conservation:

In the reporting period the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning continued to realize the Work Program for the last two years (2007-2008).

The Department of Nature protection, especially the Division of Biological Diversity (DBD), with collaboration of the Division of Nature Heritage (DNH) and the Department of Sustainable Development (SSD) in the end of year 2006 (November-December) has prepared the two years Priorities of Nature Conservation in Macedonia (2007-2008). The first priority of the Department of Nature Protection is to fully implement obligation of the International Conventions and Agreements of Nature Conservation, especially CBD, BC/CE, CMS, RCW, AEWA, EUROBATS, CITES etc.

Referring this important document the Division of Biological Diversity has proposed sixth projects for implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations of the SC/BC and the Administration of Environment and they has been included in the Annual Work-Program of MEPP (2007-2008).

Note: Information on the implementation of Resolution No 5 concerning the rules for the network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network, 1998) is included in our Final Report of the realization of the Emerald Network Project in the Republic of Macedonia (MEPP, November 2008).

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UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI**BIENNIAL REPORT****(Excluding birds data to be submitted by the European Union)****2007- 2008****(Article 9.2)****Report presented by the delegation of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland****Compiled by Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs October 2010****CONTENTS:****1. Summary Tables**

- 1.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)
- 1.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 1.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)
- 1.4 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

ENGLAND**2. Licences issued by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

- 2.1 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

3. Licences issued by Natural England

- 3.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)
- 3.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 3.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

SCOTLAND**4. Licences issued by Scottish Government**

- 4.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 4.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

5. Licence issued by Scottish Natural Heritage

- 5.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)
- 5.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 5.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)
- 5.4 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

WALES

6. Licences issued by Welsh Assembly Government

- 6.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 6.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

7. Licences issued by Countryside Council for Wales/ Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru

- 7.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)
- 7.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 7.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

NORTHERN IRELAND

8. Licences issued by Northern Ireland Environment Agency

- 8.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 8.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)
- 8.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

ISLE OF MAN

9. Licences issued by Isle of Man Government

- 9.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 9.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)
- 9.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV
- 9.4 Exceptions concerning Falconry

JERSEY

10. Licences issued by Government of Jersey

- 10.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)
- 10.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)
- 10.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV
- 10.4 Exceptions concerning Falconry

1. SUMMARY TABLES

1.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)				
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reason for issuing licences	Impact on population
Early Gentian (<i>Gentianella anglica</i>)	13	348	A	Nil
Fen Orchid (<i>Liparis loeselii</i>)	1	25x1cm sq leaf or 5% seed per site	A	Nil
Fen Orchid (<i>Liparis loeselii</i>)	6	54	A	
Floating Water Plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	19	No restrictions		Nil
Floating Water Plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	38	2918	A, C	Nil, minimal
Green Shield Moss (<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>)	2		A	Nil
Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomoanthes sepciosum</i>)	1	No restrictions	A	Nil
Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	1		A	Nil
Shore Dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>)	3	25x1cm sq leaf or 5% seed per site	A	Nil
Shore Dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>)	2		A	
Slender Green Feather Moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>)	3	No restrictions	A	Nil
Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	4		A	Nil
Western Rustwort (<i>Marsipella profunda</i>)	1		A	Nil

A - for research, education, repopulation or reintroduction

B - for exploitation

C - for other overriding public interest (specify)

1.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bat (all species)	228		b, c, d, f	ii, iv	Hand, hand net, plastic cone with bag, harp trap, mist net, bat workers, roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bats (<i>Chiroptera</i>)	3417	6334	b, c, d, f	i, ii, iv	Observation, camera, not applicable, funnel or cone trap, as appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets, cannon nets, fur clipping, hand and torch, artificial light, by hand from bat boxes, video camera (low light), camera with flash, light trap, static net, net, approved trap	Nil
Bats (<i>Microchiroptera</i>)	63		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	Nil
Bats (<i>Vespertilionidae</i>)	186		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Bat, Barbastelle (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>)	61	1039	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	By hand, static hand held net, harp traps and mist nets, as appropriate, funnel or cone trap, appropriate net or trap, camera with flash, light trap	Min
Bat, Bechstein's (<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>)	64	1,775	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone trap, light trap	Min
Bat, Brandt's (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	92	1019	b, c, d	iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, hand, static hand-held net and harp trap, mist nets	Min

Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	761	9,665	b, c, d	i, ii, iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, as appropriate camera, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, by hand from bat boxes, hand net. Roost destroyed by hand	Nil, minimal
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	117	4,009	a, b, c, d	i, ii, iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, as appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, camera with flash, humane methods, roost destroyed by hand	Nil, minimal
Bat, Grey Long-eared (<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>)	45	195	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone trap	Min
Bats, Horseshoe (<i>Rhinolophidae</i>)	57		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Bat, Horseshoe, Greater (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>)	62	1,625	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, camera, funnel or cone trap, camera with flash	Min
Bat, Horseshoe, Lesser (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	133	4,286	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Observation, as appropriate, camera, hand, static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets, cone/funnel trap, video camera (low light), camera with flash	Min
Bat, Leisler's (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>)	14	614	b, c, d	iii, iv	Roost destroyed by hand, hand and static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets	Nil, minimal
Bat, Mouse-Eared (<i>Myotis Myotis</i>)	4	60	c	i, iii, iv	Hand and static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets	Nil
Bat, Natterer's (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	217	5,381	b, c, d	iii	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, funnel or cone trap, camera with flash, roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Nathusius Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	7	305	b, c, d	iii	By hand, static hand held net	Min

Bat, Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)	39	2,946	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Hand, hand net, harp trap, funnel or cone trap, static hand-held net, mist nets, camera with flash	Nil, minimal
Bats, Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>)	20		b, d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Bat, Serotine (<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>)	70	2,708	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone/funnel trap	Min
Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	1,685	7,860	b, c, d	i, ii, iii	None captured or killed, roost destroyed by hand, by hand, static hand held net	None, minimal
Bat, Whiskered (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	124	7,097	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	By hand, static hand held net, funnel or cone trap, harp traps and mist nets	Min
Bird (all species) (<i>Aves</i>)	8	Unknown	a, c, d	ii, iv	Netting, shooting if only a danger to air safety	Nil
Birds of Prey (all species)		Unknown	d	iv	Monitoring nests	Nil
Butterfly, Large Blue (<i>Maculinea arion</i>)	9	2680	a, c	i, iv	As appropriate hand, hand and net	Nil
Butterfly, Marsh Fritillary (<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>)	27	10, 10, 12, 12, 20	a, c, d	i, iv	Hand, net or approved trap, ethanol, as appropriate, alcohol	Nil
Cat, Wild (<i>Felis silvestris</i>)	6	1	d, f	iv		Nil
Cetaceans (all)	11		d, f	iii, iv		Nil
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil
Dolphins (all)	33		d	iv		Nil
Dolphin, Bottlenose (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	5		d	iv		Nil
Dolphin, Risso's (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil

Dolphin, White-beaked (<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil
Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)	66	743	b, c, d	iii	By hand	Min
Doves, Collared (<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>)	1	Unknown	a	ii	Shooting	Nil
Falcon, Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	1	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Fauna	32		c, d, f	i, iv	Hand	Nil
Frog, Agile (<i>Rana dalmatina</i>)	8	Unknown	a, c	iv	Humanely euthanize, netting	Nil, scientific purposes
Gull, Herring (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	9	Unknown	a, e	ii	Shooting	Nil
Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	2	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Lizard, Sand (<i>Lacerta agilis</i>)	125	294	b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Hand, net or approved trap, noose, netting, camera, observation, as appropriate, not applicable, hand and appropriate trap, pitfall traps, nylon noose, artificial refugia, reptile fencing, other humane method, running noose, camera with flash	Nil, minimal
Lizard, Wall (<i>Podarcis muralis</i>)	3	Unknown	b, c, d	i, iv	Netting, permission only to disturb	Nil, minor
Marine species	2		d	iii	None captured or killed	Nil

Newt, Great Crested (<i>Tristatus cristatus</i>)	6402	133,684	a, b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Amphibian fencing; not applicable, pipette, artificial egg laying substrate, hand, net, bottle and pitfall traps, camera, as appropriate, observation, funnel traps (including bottle traps), hand held tools and machinery, hand and appropriate trap, grappling, electro fishing, artificial refugia, Home Office approved methods, torch, artificial light, detection dog, plastic strip, fencing and pitfall traps, hand or other humane method, reptile fencing, suitable receptacle, approved trap, drift net	Nil, minimal
Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) & Natterjack Toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	4		d	iii	None captured or killed	Nil
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	209	76	b, c, d, f	i, ii, iii, iv	Relocation by hand only, none killed, by hand, by approved live traps, observation, camera	Nil, Minimal
Owl, Barn (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	2	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Owl, Long-eared (<i>Asio otus</i>)	1	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Porpoise, Common (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	7	4	c, d	iv	Not applicable	Nil
Seal, Monk (<i>Monachus monachus</i>)	1		f	iv		Nil
Snake, Grass (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	3	Unknown	b, c, d	i, iv	Netting, permission only to disturb	Nil, minor

Smooth snake (<i>Coronella austriaca</i>)	114	322	b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Noose, netting, hand, appropriate trap, observation, as appropriate, camera, not applicable, appropriate net or trap, artificial refugia, nylon noose, net and torch; reptile fencing, other humane method, PIT tagging	Min
Toad, Natterjack (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	163	2112	a, b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Hand, hand net, bottle trap, pitfall trap, drift net, approved trap	Nil, minimal
Tortoise, Herman's (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>)	1		f	iv		Nil
Tortoise, Spur-thighed (<i>Testudo graeca</i>)	1		f	iv		Nil
Whales (all)	7		d	iv		Nil
Whale, Humpback (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil
Whale, Killer (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil

- a deliberate killing
- b deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites
- c deliberate capture and keeping
- d deliberate disturbance of wild fauna
- e deliberate destruction or taking of eggs
- f possession and internal trade

- i the protection of flora and fauna
- ii to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- iii In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify)
- iv for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding.
- v to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers
- vi falconry (**dealt with separately**)

1.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Adder (<i>Vipera berus</i>)	5 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education
Allis Shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>)	2 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education, by rod and line, appropriate net or trap
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	64 licences to damage or destroy setts or disturb badgers occupying setts during development, 13 licences issued to undertake investigation, 40 licences issued to disturb only, 20 licences issued to disturb and exclude using badger gates and/or fencing, 35 licences to disturb, exclude using badger gates and/or fencing and to destroy the setts using mechanical excavator or hand tools, 8 licences to disturb, interfere with setts by hand and to take and possess badgers, 1 licence to take for scientific purposes, 17 licences to disturb or destroy a sett 448 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by hand, trap, snare, video/camera, hand tools/machinery, electric fencing, one way gates or soft/hard stopping
Bat, Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	3 licences to disturb and take by hand or hand-held net, 107 licences issued to permit the destruction of nesting sites and deliberate disturbance of wild fauna in order to prevent serious damage and in the interests of public health and safety, 30 licences to disturb or destroy roosts in the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interest, 889 licences to capture/disturb/take/keep in the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interest, protection, research and education, by hand, static hand held net
Beaver (<i>Castor fiber</i>)	1 licence to take and possess by hand
Crayfish, White Clawed (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	26 licences to disturb and take by hand or appropriate trap for scientific research, some held in temporary captivity but released at site of capture, 22 licences to disturb and take by hand or appropriate trap for scientific research, released at site of capture, 461 licences to kill/take/keep for protection, research and education by net, trap or hand
Deer (all species) (<i>Cervus</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer (all species excluding Muntjac) (<i>Cervus</i>)	4 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Fallow (<i>Cervus dama</i>)	1 licence issued to take by use of missile carrying stupefying or muscle relaxing drug, 3 licences to take/keep for research and education by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Red (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Roe (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)	2 licences to take/keep for research and education, by net, trap or stupefying drug

Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)	193 licences to take dormice by hand or trap for scientific research and recording, immediate release, 32 licences to disturb, 14 of these to also destroy breeding sites and 8 of these to also take by hand, 1042 licences to take/keep/disturb/possess for protection, research and education by observation, hand, traps, fur clipping or PIT tagging
Fauna (all)	3 licences for disturbance, taking, possession, for research or conservation
Frog, Common (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	1 licence for educational use (schools) and return to wild afterwards, 1 licence for removal, for protection to safe site, 1 licence for disturbance for research
Geese, Feral Greylag/Domestic (<i>Anser anser</i>) & Feral Canada (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	General licence with an open season restriction, to prevent serious damage to crops
Goose, Feral Greylag/Domestic (<i>Anser anser</i>)	3 licences to kill birds/destroy eggs, to prevent serious damage to crops
Hare, Mountain (<i>Lepus timidus</i>)	1 licence to take by cage trap or long nets
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)	3 licences to take and possess using baited or unbaited traps or spot lamp, 3 licences to take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by trap, artificial light or torch
Harrier, Hen (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) & Owl, Short-eared (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	1 licence issued to allow disturbance for research
Leech, Medicinal (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>)	3 licences for identification, 15 licences to kill/take/keep/disturb for research and education by hand, net, torch and alcohol
Lizard, Common (<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>)	3 licences were issued to disturb common lizards - to undertake a development survey - no lizards were found
Lizard, Western Green (<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>)	2 licences to disturb breeding site and disturb/take species by netting to relocate individuals to adjacent site, 1 licence to disturb species during land development, minimal disturbance
Lizard, Viviparous (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	1 licence for disturbance for research
Mussel, Freshwater Pearl (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	81 licences to disturb and take by hand, 8 licences to take and temporarily possess for scientific research, all released at site of capture, 21 licences to take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by hand, net or other humane method
Newt, Common or Smooth (<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>)	1 licence was issued to disturb newts, to allow invasive species control in the pond
Pigeon, Feral (<i>Columba livia</i>)	General licence to kill/take and destroy nests/eggs to preserve public health and public safety
Pine Marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	4 licences to disturb, 4 licences for trapping and marking/recording
Polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i>)	5 licences for trapping and marking/recording, 6 licences to take/keep for protection, research and education by hand and trap

Seals, Common & Grey (<i>Phoca vitulina</i> & <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	1 licence to allow disturbance (filming)
Seal, Harbour or Common (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	4 licences to protect static line and offshore salmon fishing interests, 1 kill was reported
Seal, Grey (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	5 licences to protect static line and offshore salmon fishing interests 19 kills were reported
Shrews (<i>Soricidae</i>)	4 licences to take by hand or trap for scientific research and recording, immediate release
Shrew, Common (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	6 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education by hand and or trap, cervical dislocation, anaesthetic, fur clipping and humane methods
Shrew, Pigmy (<i>Sorex minutus</i>)	3 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education by hand and trap, fur clipping, anaesthetic, cervical dislocation, humane methods
Shrew, Water (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)	3 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education traps and hand
Slow Worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	1 licence to kill/keep for research and education, by hand
Snake, Grass (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	5 licences to kill/keep/disturb for research and education by hand
Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	3 licences to disturb and 1 licence to take and possess, 2 licences for trapping and marking/recording and photography, 13 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb/possess for protection, research and education by observation, hand and trap
Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	1 licence to take and temporary possess for scientific research, all released at site of capture
Vendace (<i>Coregonus albula</i>)	2 licences to take and possess by gill netting, 3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by net or trap
Whitefish (<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>)	2 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education, by net or trap

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

1.4 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Badger, European (<i>Meles meles</i>)	1		b	Traps	
Bat, Brandt's (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	0	14	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Whiskered (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Birds (all)	2		d	Nets, light, tape recording	Nil
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	2	Unknown	c	Shooting	Nil
Newt, Palmate (<i>Triturus helveticus</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Netting/released	Nil
Pheasant, Common (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	270	4300 approx	b	Shooting	Control of non native species
Pigeons, Feral (<i>Columba livia</i>)	1		c	Cage trap or net	Nil
Shrew, Common (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	6		d	Longworth live trap and Ugglund trap	Nil
Shrew, Lesser White-toothed (<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>)	6		d	Longworth live trap, live trapping, released	Nil
Shrew, Millet's (<i>Sorex coronatus</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil
Shrew, Pygmy (<i>Sorex minutus</i>)	7		d	Longworth live trap and Ugglund trap	Nil
Shrew, Water (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)	5		d	Longworth live trap	Nil
Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	1	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil
Toad, Common (<i>Bufo bufo</i>)	9	Unknown	a, d	Netting/released	Nil, minor relocation of individuals
Vole, Bank (<i>Clethrionomys glareolus caesarius</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil

a - for the protection of flora and fauna

b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests

- d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding
e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

ENGLAND

2. Licences issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

2.1 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the Species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reason	Method used	Impact on population
Bat, Brandt's (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	0	14	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil
Bat, Whiskered (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	0	1	c	Euthanised under Animal Health Act	Nil

- a - for the protection of flora and fauna
b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests
d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding
certain wild animals and plants in small numbers
e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

3. Licences issued by Natural England

3.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)				
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reason for issuing licences	Impact on population
Early Gentian (<i>Gentianella anglica</i>)	13	348	A	Nil
Fen Orchid (<i>Liparis lleseli</i>)	6	54	A	Nil
Floating-leaved Water Plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	38	2918	A, C	Nil, minimal
Shore Dock (<i>Rumex rupestri</i>)	2		A	Nil
Western Rustwort (<i>Marsipella profunda</i>)	1		A	Nil

A - for research, education, repopulation or reintroduction

B - for exploitation

C - for other overriding public interest (specify)

3.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats all species (<i>Chiroptera</i>)	2930	6334	b, c, d, f	i, iv	Observation, camera, not applicable, funnel or cone trap, as appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets, cannon nets, fur clipping, hand and torch, artificial light, by hand from bat boxes, video camera (low light), camera with flash, light trap	Nil
Bat, Barbastelle (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>)	61	1039	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	By hand, static hand held net, harp traps and mist nets, as appropriate, funnel or cone trap, appropriate net or trap, camera with flash, light trap	Min
Bat, Bechstein's (<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>)	64	1,775	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone trap, light trap	Min
Bat, Brandt's (<i>Myotis brandtii</i>)	92	1019	b, c, d	iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, hand, static hand-held net and harp trap, mist nets	Min
Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	724	9,665	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, as appropriate camera, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, by hand from bat boxes, hand net	Min
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	102	4,009	a, b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, as appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, camera with flash, humane methods	Min
Bat, Grey Long-eared (<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>)	45	195	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone trap	Min

Bat, Horseshoe, Greater (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>)	62	1,625	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, camera, funnel or cone trap, camera with flash	Min
Bat, Horseshoe, Lesser (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	133	4,286	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Observation, as appropriate, camera, hand, static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets, cone/funnel trap, video camera (low light), camera with flash	Min
Bat, Leisler's (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>)	11	614	b, c, d	iii, iv	Hand and static hand-held net, harp trap, mist nets	Min
Bat, Mouse-Eared (<i>Myotis myotis</i>)	4	60	c	iv	Hand and static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets	
Bat, Natterer's (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	209	5,381	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	As appropriate, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, funnel or cone trap, camera with flash	Min
Bat, Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)	38	2,946	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Funnel or cone trap, hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, camera with flash	Min
Bat, Nathusius Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	7	305	b, c, d	iii	By hand, static hand held net	Min
Bat, Serotine (<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>)	70	2,708	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	Hand, static hand-held net, harp traps and mist nets, cone/funnel trap	Min
Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	1,546	7,860	b, c, d	iii	By hand, static hand held net	Min
Bat, Whiskered (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	124	7,097	b, c, d	i, iii, iv	By hand, static hand held net, funnel or cone trap, harp traps and mist nets	Min
Butterfly, Large Blue (<i>Maculinea arion</i>)	9	2680	a, c	i, iv	As appropriate hand, hand and net	Nil
Butterfly, Marsh Fritillary (<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>)	11	20	a, c	i, iv	As appropriate, hand, net, alcohol, hand and net	Nil
Cat, Wild (<i>Felis silvestris</i>)	1	1	f			Nil
Dormice (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)	66	743	b, c, d	iii	By hand	Min

Lizard, Sand (<i>Lacerta agilis</i>)	115	294	b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Noose, netting, camera, observation, as appropriate, not applicable, hand and appropriate trap, pitfall traps, nylon noose, artificial refugia, reptile fencing, other humane method hand and net, running noose, camera with flash	Min
Newt, Great Crested (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	5,683	133,648	a, b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Amphibian fencing; not applicable, pipette, artificial egg laying substrate, hand, net, bottle and pitfall traps, camera, as appropriate, observation, funnel traps (including bottle traps), hand held tools and machinery, hand and appropriate trap, grappling, electro fishing, artificial refugia, Home Office approved methods, torch, artificial light, detection dog, plastic strip, fencing and pitfall traps, hand or other humane method, reptile fencing, suitable receptacle	Min
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	52	76	b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	By hand, by approved live traps, observation, camera	Min
Porpoise Common Harbour (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	2	4	c, f	iv	Not applicable	Nil
Snake, Smooth (<i>Coronella austriaca</i>)	114	322	b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Noose, netting, hand, appropriate trap, observation, as appropriate, camera, not applicable, appropriate net or trap, artificial refugia, nylon noose, net and torch; Reptile fencing, other humane method, PIT tagging	Min

Toad, Natterjack (<i>Epidalea calamita</i>)	107	2112	a, b, c, d, f	i, iii, iv	Noose, netting, artificial egg laying substrate, as appropriate, camera, hand, net, bottle and pitfall traps, amphibian fencing, hand held tools and machinery, observation, not applicable, net and cage, torch, appropriate trap, plastic strip, alcohol, other humane method, camera with flash	Min
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- a deliberate killing
- b deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites
- c deliberate capture and keeping
- d deliberate disturbance of wild fauna
- e deliberate destruction or taking of eggs
- f possession and internal trade

- i the protection of flora and fauna
- ii to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- iii In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify)
- iv for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding.
- v to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers
- vi falconry (**dealt with separately**)

3.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Adder (<i>Vipera berus</i>)	5 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education
Allis Shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>)	2 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education, by rod and line, appropriate net or trap
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	448 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by hand, trap, snare, video/camera, hand tools/machinery, electric fencing, one way gates or soft/hard stopping
Bat, Common Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	889 licences to capture/disturb/take/keep in the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interest, protection, research and education, by hand, static hand held net
Crayfish, White-clawed (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	461 licences to kill/take/keep for protection, research and education by net, trap or hand
Deer (all species) (<i>Cervus</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer (all species excluding Muntjac) (<i>Cervus</i>)	4 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Fallow (<i>Dama dama</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Red (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by trap or stupefying drug
Deer, Roe (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)	2 licences to take/keep for research and education, by net, trap or stupefying drug
Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)	1042 licences to take/keep/disturb/possess for protection, research and education by observation, hand, traps, fur clipping or PIT tagging
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)	3 licences to take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by trap, artificial light or torch
Leech, Medicinal (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>)	15 licences to kill/take/keep/disturb for research and education by hand, net, torch alcohol
Mussel, Freshwater Pearl (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	21 licences to take/keep/disturb for protection, research and education by hand, net or other humane method
Polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i>)	6 licences to take/keep for protection, research and education by hand and trap
Shrew, Common (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	6 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education by hand and or trap, cervical dislocation, anaesthetic, fur clipping and humane methods
Shrew, Pigmy (<i>Sorex minutus</i>)	3 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education by hand and trap, fur clipping, anaesthetic, cervical dislocation, humane methods
Shrew, Water (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)	3 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education traps and hand
Slow Worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	1 licence to kill/keep for research and education, by hand
Snake, Grass (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	5 licences to kill/keep/disturb for research and education by hand

Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	13 licences to kill/damage/take/keep/disturb/possess for protection, research and education by observation, hand and trap
Vendace (<i>Coregonus albula</i>)	3 licences to take/keep for research and education, by net or trap
Whitefish (<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>)	2 licences to kill/take/keep for research and education, by net or trap

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

SCOTLAND

4. Licences issued by the Scottish Government

4.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (<i>Microchiroptera</i>)	63		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	None
Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	27		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	None
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	12		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	None
Bat, Natterer's (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	4		b, d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Bats (<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>)	20		b, d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	132		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	None
Cetaceans	5		d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Marine species	2		d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	17		b, c, d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) and Natterjack Toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	4		d	iii	None captured or killed	None
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	62		b, d	ii, iii	None captured or killed	None

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a deliberate killing b deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites c deliberate capture and keeping d deliberate disturbance of wild fauna e deliberate destruction or taking of eggs f possession and internal trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i the protection of flora and fauna ii to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property iii In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) iv for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. v to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers vi falconry (dealt with separately) |
|---|---|

4.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Bat, Common Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	107 licences issued to permit the destruction of nesting sites and deliberate disturbance of wild fauna in order to prevent serious damage and in the interests of public health and safety

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for

Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

5. Licences issued by Scottish Natural Heritage

5.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)				
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reason for issuing licences	Impact on population
Floating Water Plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	2		A	
Green Shield Moss (<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>)	2		A	
Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)	1		A	
Slender Green Feather Moss (<i>Hematocaulis</i> (<i>Depranocladus</i>) <i>vernicosus</i>)	1		A	
Slender Naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	4		A	

- A - for research, education, repopulation or reintroduction
 B - for exploitation
 C - for other overriding public interest (specify)

5.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (all species)	216		c, d, f	iv	Hand, hand net, plastic cone with bag, harp trap, mist net	
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	4		c	iv	Hand, hand net, harp trap, mist net	
Bat, Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)	1		c	iv	Hand, hand net, harp trap	
Butterfly, Marsh Fritillary (<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>)	5	10, 10, 12, 12	a, c, d	iv	Hand & ethanol	
Cat, Wild (<i>Felis silvestris</i>)	5		d	iv		
Cetaceans (all species)	4		d, f	iv		
Dolphins (all species)	7		d	iv		
Dolphin, Bottlenose (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	5		d	iv		
Dolphin, Risso's (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	1		d	iv		
Dolphin, White-beaked (<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>)	1		d	iv		
Fauna	32		c, d, f	i, iv	Hand	
Newt, Great Crested (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	128		c, d	i, iv	Funnel trap, hand, net, bottle trap, pitfall trap, drift net	
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	5		d	iv		
Porpoise, Common (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	5		d	iv		
Seal, Monk (<i>Monachus monachus</i>)	1		f	iv		
Toad, Natterjack (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	38		c, d	iv	Hand, hand net, bottle trap, pitfall trap, drift net	

Tortoise, Herman's (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>)	1		f	iv		
Tortoise, Spur-thighed (<i>Testudo graeca</i>)	1		f	iv		
Whales (all species)	7		d	iv		
Whale, Humpback (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	1		d	iv		
Whale, Killer (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	1		d	iv		

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|---|--|-----|--|
| a | deliberate killing | i | the protection of flora and fauna |
| b | deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites | ii | to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property |
| c | deliberate capture and keeping | iii | In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) |
| d | deliberate disturbance of wild fauna | iv | for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. |
| e | deliberate destruction or taking of eggs | v | to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers |
| f | possession and internal trade | vi | falconry (dealt with separately) |

5.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	40 licences to disturb only, 20 licences to disturb and exclude using badger gates and/or fencing, 35 licences to disturb, exclude using badger gates and/or fencing and to destroy the setts using mechanical excavator or hand tools. 8 licences to disturb, interfere with setts by hand and to take and possess badgers
Bat, Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	3 licences to disturb and take by hand or hand-held net
Beaver (<i>Castor fiber</i>)	1 licence to take and possess by hand
Hare, Mountain (<i>Lepus timidus</i>)	1 licence to take by cage trap or long nets
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)	3 licences to take and possess using baited or unbaited traps or spotlight

Mussel, Freshwater Pearl (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	81 licences to disturb and take by hand
Pine Marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	4 licences to disturb
Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	3 licences to disturb and 1 licence to take and possess
Vendace (<i>Coregonus albula</i>)	2 licences to take and possess by gill netting

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for
Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

5.4 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Shrew, Common (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	6		d	Longworth live trap and Uggland trap	
Shrew, Lesser White-toothed (<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>)	2		d	Longworth live trap	
Shrew, Pygmy (<i>Sorex minutus</i>)	7		d	Longworth live trap and Uggland trap	
Shrew, Water (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)	5		d	Longworth live trap	

a - for the protection of flora and fauna

b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests

d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding

e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

WALES

6. Licences issued by Welsh Assembly Government

6.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (<i>Vespertilionidae</i>)	186		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Bats, Horseshoe (<i>Rhinolophidae</i>)	57		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Newt, Great Crested (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	74		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	18		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil
Toad, Natterjack (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	1		b, d	iii	Relocation by hand only	Nil

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|---|--|-----|--|
| a | deliberate killing | i | the protection of flora and fauna |
| b | deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites | ii | to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property |
| c | deliberate capture and keeping | iii | In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) |
| d | deliberate disturbance of wild fauna | iv | for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. |
| e | deliberate destruction or taking of eggs | v | to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers |
| f | possession and internal trade | vi | falconry (dealt with separately) |

6.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus Avellanarius</i>)	Total 32 - all to disturb dormice, 14 also to destroy a breeding site or resting place and 8 of these also to take dormice by hand

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

7. Licences issued by Countryside Council for Wales/ Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru

7.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Flora Species (Appendix I)				
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reason for issuing licences	Impact on population
Fen Orchid (<i>Liparis loeselii</i>)	1	25x1cm sq leaf or 5% seed per site	A	Nil
Floating Water Plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)	17	No restrictions	A	Nil
Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomoanes sepciosum</i>)	1	No restrictions	A	Nil
Shore Dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>)	1	25x1cm sq leaf or 5% seed per site	A	Nil
Slender Green Feather Moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>)	2	No restrictions	A	Nil

- A - for research, education, repopulation or reintroduction
 B - for exploitation
 C - for other overriding public interest (specify)

7.2 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (<i>Chiroptera</i>)	481		c, d	i, iv	Hand, net or approved trap	
Butterfly, Marsh Fritillary (<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>)	11		c, d	iv	Hand, net or approved trap	
Dolphin (<i>Cetacea</i>)	26		d	iv		
Lizard, Sand (<i>Lacerta agilis</i>)	10		b, c, d	i, iv	Hand, net or approved trap	
Newts, Great Crested (<i>Tristatus cristatus</i>)	500		b, c, d	i, iv	Hand, net or approved trap	
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	67		b, d	iv		
Toads, Natterjack (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	17		b, d	i, iv	Hand, net or approved trap	

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|---|--|-----|--|
| a | deliberate killing | i | the protection of flora and fauna |
| b | deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites | ii | to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property |
| c | deliberate capture and keeping | iii | In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) |
| d | deliberate disturbance of wild fauna | iv | for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. |
| e | deliberate destruction or taking of eggs | v | to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers |
| f | possession and internal trade | vi | falconry (dealt with separately) |

7.3 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	13 licences issued to undertake investigation, 64 licences to damage or destroy setts or disturb badgers occupying setts during development
Crayfish, White Clawed (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	26 licences to disturb and take by hand or appropriate trap for scientific research, some held in temporary captivity but released at site of capture, 22 licences to disturb and take by hand or appropriate trap for scientific research, released at site of capture
Deer, Fallow (<i>Cervus dama</i>)	1 licence issued to take by use of missile carrying stupefying or muscle relaxing drug
Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>)	193 licences to take dormice by hand or trap for scientific research and recording, immediate release
Leech, Medicinal (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>)	3 licences for identification
Mussel, Freshwater Pearl (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	8 licences to take and temporarily possess for scientific research, all released at site of capture
Pine Marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	4 licences for trapping and marking/recording
Polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i>)	5 licences for trapping and marking/recording
Shrews (<i>Soricidae</i>)	4 licences to take by hand or trap for scientific research and recording, immediate release
Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	2 licences for trapping and marking/recording and photography
Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	1 licence to take and temporary possess for scientific research, all released at site of capture

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

NORTHERN IRELAND

8. Licences issued by Northern Ireland Environment Agency

8.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (all species)	12		d, b	ii, iv	Bat workers, roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Brown Long-eared (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	10		b	ii, iii	Roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Daubenton's (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	3		b	iii	Roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Leisler's (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>)	3		b	iii	Roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Natterer's (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	4		b	iii	Roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrelle pygmaeus</i>)	7		b	i, ii, iii	Roost destroyed by hand	Nil
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	5		b, f	iii, iv	Road kill, holt closure	Nil

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|---|--|-----|--|
| a | deliberate killing | i | the protection of flora and fauna |
| b | deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites | ii | to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property |
| c | deliberate capture and keeping | iii | In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) |
| d | deliberate disturbance of wild fauna | iv | for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. |
| e | deliberate destruction or taking of eggs | v | to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers |
| f | possession and internal trade | vi | falconry (dealt with separately) |

8.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Badger, European (<i>Meles meles</i>)	1 licence to take badgers for scientific purpose, 17 licences to disturb or destroy a sett
Bat, Common Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	30 licences to disturb or destroy roosts in the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public
Lizard, Common (<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>)	3 licences were issued to disturb common lizards - to undertake a development survey - no lizards were found
Newt, Common or Smooth (<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>)	1 licence was issued to disturb newts, to allow invasive species control in the pond
Seal, Grey (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	5 licences to protect static line and offshore salmon fishing interests 19 kills were reported
Seal, Harbour or Common (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	4 licences to protect static line and offshore salmon fishing interests, 1 kill was reported

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

8.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Badger, European (<i>Meles meles</i>)	1		b	Traps	

a - for the protection of flora and fauna

b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests

d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding

e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man is covered by the United Kingdom's ratification of the Bern Convention but it is not part of the European Union. The tables below include data supplied by the Isle of Man for derogations and licences concerning avian species.

9. Licences issued by Isle of Man Government

9.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Bats (<i>Chiroptera</i>)	6		b, c, d	ii, iv	Hand or static net	Nil
Cetaceans	2		d	iv		Nil
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	1		d	iv		Nil

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a deliberate killing b deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites c deliberate capture and keeping d deliberate disturbance of wild fauna e deliberate destruction or taking of eggs f possession and internal trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i the protection of flora and fauna ii to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property iii In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) iv for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. v to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers vi falconry (dealt with separately) |
|---|---|

9.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Fauna	3 licences for disturbance, taking, possession, for research or conservation
Frog, Common (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	1 licence for educational use (schools) and return to wild afterwards, 1 licence for removal, for protection, to safe site, 1 licence for disturbance for research
Goose, Feral Greylag/Domestic (<i>Anser anser</i>)	3 licences to kill birds/destroy eggs, to prevent serious damage to crops
Goose, Feral Greylag/Domestic (<i>Anser anser</i>) and feral Canada (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	General licence with an open season restriction, to prevent serious damage to crops
Harrier, Hen (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) and Owl, Short-eared (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	1 licence for disturbance for research
Lizard, Viviparous (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	1 licence for disturbance for research
Pigeon, Feral (<i>Columba livia</i>)	General licence to kill/take and destroy nests/eggs to preserve public health & public safety
Seal, Common (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) and Grey (<i>Halochoerus grypus</i>)	1 licence for disturbance (filming)

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

9.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Birds (all species)	2		d	Nets, light, tape recording	Nil
Pigeons, Feral (<i>Columba livia</i>)	1		c	Cage trap or net	Nil

a - for the protection of flora and fauna

b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests

d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding

e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

9.4 Exceptions concerning Falconry

Exceptions concerning Falconry								
Name of the species (Common /Latin)	Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	Origin of birds - % captured from the wild in the State	Origin of birds - % imported	Origin of birds - % reared in captivity	Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	Number of birds captured from the wild each year	Number of birds imported (specify country of origin)	Means authorised for capture
Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>)	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Falcon, Lanner (<i>Falco biarmicus</i>)	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	4	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Gyr-Saker Hybrid (<i>Falco rusticolus</i> - <i>Falco cherrug</i>)	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Harrier, Hen (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	2	100 (all rescues)	0	0	51 pairs	0	0	
Hawk, Harris (<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>)	4	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	2	100 (all rescues)	0	0	120 pairs	0	0	
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	1	100 (rescue)	0	0	0	0	0	
Owl, Barn (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	10	30 (all rescues)	0	70	<40 pairs	0	0	
Owl, Bengal Eagle (<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>)	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Owl, Eagle (<i>Bubo bubo</i>)	6	0	67	33	0	0	0	
Owl, Great Horned (<i>Bubo virginianus</i>)	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Owl, Little (<i>Athene noctua</i>)	3	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Owl, Long-eared (<i>Asio otus</i>)	5	0	40	60	22 pairs	0	0	

Owl, Spectacled (<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>)	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	7	43 (all rescues)	57	0	25-29 pairs	0	3 UK (2007)	
Peregrine-Saker Hybrid (<i>Falco peregrinus-Falco cherrug</i>)	2	0	100	0	0	0	1 UK (2008)	
Sparrowhawk (<i>Accipiter nisus</i>)	2	100 (rescues)	0	0	75-80 pairs	2 rescues 2008	0	

JERSEY

Jersey is covered by the United Kingdom's ratification of the Bern Convention but is not part of the European Union. The tables below therefore include data supplied by Jersey for derogations and licences concerning avian species.

10. Licences issued by Government of Jersey

10.1 Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)

Exceptions concerning Strictly Protected Fauna Species (Appendix II)						
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing or capture	Impact on population
Birds (all species)	8	Unknown	a, c, d	ii, iv	Netting, shooting only if immediate danger to air safety	Nil
Birds of Prey (all species)		Unknown	d	iv	Monitoring nests	Nil
Doves, Collared (<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>)	1	Unknown	a	ii (damage to property)	Shooting	Nil
Falcon, Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	1	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Frog, Agile (<i>Rana dalmatina</i>)	8	Unknown	a, c	iv	Humanely euthanize, netting	Scientific purposes
Gull, Herring (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	9	Unknown	a, e	ii (damage to property)	Shooting	Nil

Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	2	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Lizard, Wall (<i>Podarcis muralis</i>)	3	Unknown	b, c, d	i, iv	Netting, permission to disturb only	Nil, minor
Owl, Barn (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	2	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Owl, Long-eared (<i>Asio otus</i>)	1	Unknown	d	i	Permission only to disturb	Nil
Snake, Grass (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	3	Unknown	b, c, d	i, iv	Netting, permission to disturb	Nil, minor

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|---|--|-----|--|
| a | deliberate killing | i | the protection of flora and fauna |
| b | deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites | ii | to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property |
| c | deliberate capture and keeping | iii | In the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (please specify) |
| d | deliberate disturbance of wild fauna | iv | for the purpose of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding. |
| e | deliberate destruction or taking of eggs | v | to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers |
| f | possession and internal trade | vi | falconry (dealt with separately) |

10.2 Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)

Exceptions concerning Protected Fauna Species (Appendix III)	
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Exceptions made
Lizard, Western Green (<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>)	2 licences to disturb breeding site and disturb/take species by netting to relocate individuals to adjacent site, 1 licence to disturb species during land development, minimal disturbance through enforced timing of works.

If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species use the form for Appendix IV

10.3 Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV

Exceptions concerning the use of means of capture and killing specified in Appendix IV					
Name of the species (Common/Latin)	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	2	Unknown	c	Shooting	Nil
Newt, Palmate (<i>Triturus helveticus</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Netting/released	Nil
Pheasant, Common (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	270	4300 approx	b	Shooting	Control of non native species
Squirrel, Red (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	1	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil
Shrew, Millet's (<i>Sorex coronatus</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil
Shrew, Lesser White-toothed (<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil
Toad, Common (<i>Bufo bufo</i>)	9	Unknown	a, d	Netting/released	Nil, minor relocation
Vole, Bank (<i>Clethrionomys glareolus caesarius</i>)	4	Unknown	d	Live trapping/released	Nil

a - for the protection of flora and fauna

b - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

c - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests

d - for the purpose of research and education, of re-population, or re-introduction and for necessary breeding

e - to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers

10.4 Exceptions concerning Falconry

[illegible]