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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

31st meeting
Strasbourg, 29 November-2 December 2011
Palais de l'Europe, Room 5

**LIST OF DECISIONS
AND ADOPTED TEXTS**

*Memorandum of the Secretariat
established by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity*

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PART I – OPENING

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The draft agenda was adopted with amendments.

2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DELEGATIONS AND FROM THE SECRETARIAT

The Committee took note of the information presented by the Chair and the Secretariat on the work carried out in 2011.

The delegate of Switzerland informed the Committee that the Federal Council had, on 16 November 2011, sent a letter to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe requesting an amendment to Article 22 of the Bern Convention to enable any Contracting Party to make reservations regarding certain species listed in Appendices I to III after having signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, if circumstances had fundamentally changed on its territory since the entry into force of the Convention, and asking the Secretary General to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 16 of the Convention.

PART II – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL ASPECTS

3. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CONVENTION

3.1 Report on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party (Switzerland)

The Committee took note of the draft monitoring report on the implementation of the Convention in Switzerland. The concerned Party will forward its comments to the consultant who will revise the monitoring report accordingly.

3.2 Biennial reports 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 concerning exceptions made to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 and quadrennial reports 2005-2008

In conformity with Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Parties having made exceptions to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 shall present these exceptions in writing.

The Committee took note of the biennial reports submitted. It stressed the important role of these reports in the monitoring of the implementation of the Bern Convention, and invited the Contracting Parties which have not yet fulfilled this obligation to do so as soon as possible. The Committee further thanked Contracting Parties who submitted General reports on a voluntary basis.

PART III - INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

4. INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 9.1 OF THE BERN CONVENTION

4.1 Legal analysis of the interpretation of Article 9.1 of the Bern Convention

The Committee took note of the report on the Interpretation of Article 9 of the Convention and thanked the Secretariat for recalling its findings.

4.2 Guidelines for the reporting system set under article 9.2 of the Bern Convention

The Committee discussed the updated Draft Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of articles 8 and 9 of the Convention (adopted by the Standing Committee 3 December 1993), including comments made by Parties through electronic consultation.

The Committee amended and adopted the following document:

- Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention as amended on 2nd December 2011.

The Committee discussed, amended and endorsed the:

- Updated model form for biennial reports.

The updated model form for biennial reports can be used by Parties as from next reporting cycle.

PART IV –MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

5. MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

- Plants

The Committee took note of the “Planta Europa Krakow Declaration 2011” and thanked Planta Europa for its efforts and guidance on plant conservation in Europe and its positive partnership with the Convention.

- Marine Turtles

The Committee took note of the results of the 4th Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean, supported by the Barcelona, Bonn and Bern Conventions, welcomed the new data provided by research and regretted the decline of marine turtles in the region, inviting the Bureau to look with attention into the cases involving key nesting beaches for marine turtles in the framework of the case-file system.

- Large Carnivores

The Committee took note of findings and recommendations from the workshop on Conservation and Monitoring of Leopards, Co-predators and Prey in the Caucasus Ecoregion and invited relevant Parties and Observer States to implement them as appropriate.

The Committee took note of the Results of the Strategic Planning Workshop for the Conservation of the Balkan lynx and the Strategy for the Conservation of the Balkan lynx in Albania and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and encouraged both states to implement it without delay and collaborate as appropriate for its success in restoring lynx populations in the region.

5.1 Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change

The Committee welcomed the excellent work of the Group of Experts and was pleased to note that the system of classification prepared by this Group has been recently used by the European Environment Agency for preparing the biodiversity indicators on climate change.

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts, including the proposals for its future work.

The Committee amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 152 (2011) on marine biodiversity and climate change.

5.2 Group of Experts on European Island Biodiversity

The Committee thanked the French conservation authorities and the Regional Corsican authorities for the excellent hospitality and organisation of the meeting.

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts, in particular on the on-going work in different Contracting Parties, as well as of the activities carried out by the Observer organisations. Furthermore, the Committee took note of the proposals by the Group for its future work, as well as of the priorities for conserving biodiversity in European islands.

The Committee welcomed the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands and amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 153 (2011) on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in European Islands.

5.3 Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species

a) Progress report, codes of conducts and draft recommendations

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting and, in particular of the very good progress in the implementation of the Convention's European Strategy on IAS and in the preparation in the framework of the Convention of innovative voluntary Codes of Conduct and Guidelines. The Committee thanked Maltese Conservation authorities for the excellent preparation of the meeting and all governments and international organisations for the very good input.

The Committee adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No.154 (2011) on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species.

b) Monitoring of the European Strategy on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (Side event)

The Committee welcomed the reports of the different states on the implementation of Recommendation No. 149 (2010) on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) in the Western Palaearctic, noting with satisfaction that the United Kingdom and France were continuing successfully their operations of control of the species, meeting the objective to reduce by half the number of wintering birds every year, even in difficult field conditions. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in many other states there are only sporadic sightings or breeding of ruddy ducks and that the eradication plan was being successfully implemented. Regarding the Netherlands, (holding 40 wintering birds) the Committee took note of the census made, of the transfer of competences in nature conservation to the provinces and instructed the Secretariat to contact the government of the Netherlands to offer the support of the Convention and the technical expertise of several states so that the recommendation is also fully implemented without delay in this state.

5.4 Conservation of birds

a) Illegal taking and trading of birds in Europe

The Committee took note of the report of the European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds (Larnaca, Cyprus, 6-8 July 2011) and more particularly of the conference's conclusions, including a call for a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing of birds, and a proposal to organise a follow-up conference in 2013.

The Committee thanked Cyprus authorities for the excellent cooperation and most professional organisation of the meeting, as well as the moderators and *rapporteurs* of the working groups for the very smooth and fruitful running of the discussions.

The Committee further took note of the Larnaca Declaration, adopted by the participants to the European Conference on 8th July 2011 and encouraged Contracting Parties, and invited Observer States, to disseminate it.

The Committee amended and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 155 (2011) on the illegal taking and trade of birds in Europe.

b) Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube – Draft recommendation

The Committee took note of the Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle and thanked DANUBEPARKS for its preparation as well as for the successful work carried-out within the White-tailed Sea Eagle project.

The Committee further amended and adopted the following recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 156 (2011) on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle along the Danube.

5.5 Habitats

a) Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks: Report

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts in 2011.

b) Setting-up of the Emerald Network: strategic development and steps forward

The Committee appreciated the efforts of Contracting Parties and Observer states on the setting-up of the Emerald Network and welcomed the very positive outcomes of the first year of implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar (2011-2020). The successful initiation of Phase II of the Emerald Network constitution process in the West Balkans was particularly appreciated by the Committee.

The Committee examined, amended and adopted:

- Recommendation No. 157 (2011) on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination;
- The Revised Annex I of Resolution 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention.

The Committee officially nominated as “Candidate Emerald sites” the sites listed in the “List of proposed Emerald Candidate Sites” [T-PVS/PA (2011) 6].

The Committee warmly thanked the European Environment Agency and its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity for their continuous support and cooperation in the setting-up of the Emerald Network; it further encouraged the EEA and its ETC/BD to consider the inclusion of biodiversity as a priority topic for its 2012-2013 work in the EU neighbourhood area, in the light of the progress made on Phase I of the Emerald Network constitution process in Central and Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus and the plans for follow-up activities on Phase II in the region.

The Committee further thanked the European Union for the financial support it provided for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Central and Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus in the period 2009 - 2011, through a European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programme.

c) European Diploma of Protected Areas

The Secretariat informed the Committee that 10 Resolutions for the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas were adopted by the Committee of Ministers. It further informed on the on-the-spot appraisals carried-out prior to the renewal of the European Diploma, with a particular focus on the two pending non-renewals for Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park (Belarus) and Bialowieza National Park (Poland). Finally, the Secretariat recalled that, in keeping with the principle of rotation, the Group's current membership would be modified: the representatives of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands would leave the Group, while the term of office of the other 3 specialists (France, Russian Federation, and United Kingdom) was renewed for 2 years. The Bureau has proposed the nomination of three new members (Slovenia, Sweden, and Turkey).

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists and welcomed the proposals for the future of the European Diploma; it decided to submit these proposals to the Group of Specialists for further analysis in 2012.

PART V – MONITORING OF SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

6. SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

6.1 Files opened

- Ukraine: Building of a navigable waterway in the Bystroe Estuary (Danube delta)

The Committee took note of the report of Ukrainian authorities and of comments from other Parties, calling for regular exchange of information with the Secretariat to be maintained and improved.

The Committee decided to keep the case file open.

The Committee further decided to ask the three concerned Parties, namely Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, to ensure that the Secretariat receive – not later than 1st March 2012 - a short, although highly informative, report on the current state of the situation as well as on the implementation of the provisions included in Recommendation 111 (2004). The reports will be assessed and discussed by the Bureau members at their next meeting, in April 2012.

- Cyprus: Akamas Peninsula

The Committee took note of the report sent by the government, of the status of the infringement procedure pending under the European Union, as well as of the observations of NGOs. The Committee requested from Cyprus the full implementation of its Recommendation No. 63 (1997) and decided to keep the file open, further requesting from Cyprus more information on the protection of sites in the whole of the Akamas Peninsula and Limni. The Committee asked the Secretariat to follow-up the file in close co-operation with the European Commission.

- Bulgaria: Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra – Via Pontica

In the absence of a delegate of Bulgaria and noting the very late delivery of the government report, the Secretariat presented the latest available information. The Committee took note of the information provided by the NGOs and of their concern.

The Committee decided to keep the case file open, asking the authorities of Bulgaria to present a report for its next meeting, as well as to take into consideration the provisions of Recommendation No. 130 (2007) on the windfarms planned near Balchick and Kaliakra, and other windfarm developments on the Via Pontica route (Bulgaria). The Committee further instructed the Secretariat to continue to follow this complaint up in close co-operation with the European Commission, taking into account the three ongoing infringement procedures.

- France: Habitats for the survival of the Common Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace (France)

The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of France, the representatives of NGOs and the representative of the European Commission.

It welcomed the efforts made by the French authorities and asked them to fully take into account the judgment issued on 9 June by the European Court of justice.

The Committee decided to keep the case file open.

- Italy: Eradication and trade of the American Grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of Italy; it welcomed the information concerning the progress made in the implementation of the LIFE+ project launched in September 2010 to provide effective tools, particularly under the awareness raising aspect, for implementing actions aimed at the eradication of the American Grey Squirrel in the country.

However, the Committee expressed deep concern for this longstanding situation which represents a serious threat for the long-term survival of the native red squirrel, while damaging the woodland. The Committee was particularly worried to note that inaction may result in the spread of the invasive alien species to other Contracting Parties.

Acknowledging the charm and appeal of the American grey squirrel, which makes it difficult to eradicate the species, the Committee stressed that some examples of good practices are available. In addition, the Committee regretted the delays in the adoption of a legislative instrument aimed at banning the trade of this invasive species, and recalled both its Recommendations No. 123 (2007) on limiting the dispersal of the American grey squirrel in Italy and other Contracting Parties, and No. 114 (2005) on the control of the American grey squirrel and other alien squirrels in Europe.

The Committee agreed to keep the case file open and instructed the Bureau to closely follow this issue up to ensure that reporting from Italian authorities is improved and include information on concrete measures towards both the eradication of the species and the adoption of a legislative instrument to ban its trade in Italy.

6.2 Possible files

- France: Protection of the European Green Toad (*Bufo viridis*) in Alsace

The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of France and by the representatives of the NGOs. The Committee urged the French authorities to finalise the procedure for drawing up the National Action Plan in view of its final adoption.

The Committee decided to keep the file as a possible case file.

6.3 Complaints in stand-by

- Morocco: Ecological impacts of a tourism centre in Saidia

The Committee took note of the information presented by the delegate of Morocco and by the Secretariat about the results of the advisory visit organised by the Ramsar Convention from 12 to 16 October 2010.

The Committee decided to keep the complaint as a complaint in stand-by and asked the Moroccan Government to report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations issued as a result of the advisory visit. It further instructed the Bureau to continue to co-operate with the Ramsar Convention on this issue.

- Ukraine: threats to natural habitats and species in Dniester River Delta

The Committee welcomed the information presented by the delegate of Ukraine on this issue. It decided to keep the complaint as a complaint in stand-by in order to assess the progress made in the preparation of a management plan for the area, in view of its adoption and further implementation.

The delegate of Ukraine will report on these progresses at next Standing Committee meeting.

6.4 Follow-up of previous recommendations from previous meetings:

➤ Recommendation No. 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds

The Committee discussed the adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds, including in light of the outcomes of the discussions held at the “Conference on Power lines and bird mortality in Europe” (Hungary, 13th April 2011), and taking into account the “Budapest Declaration on bird protection and power lines”, which encourages countries, the EU and non EU countries, the NGOs and business, to work towards eliminating the risk for birds from power lines.

The Committee further took note of the outcomes of the CMS COP 10 (Norway, 20th – 25th November 2011) where a “Review of the conflict between migratory birds and electricity power grids in the African-Eurasian region” was discussed, together with “Guidelines for mitigating the conflict between migratory birds and electricity”. In addition, the Committee welcomed the conclusions of a side event held at CMS COP 10 on the “Challenges in mitigating bird electrocution”.

In the light of the information presented, as well as of the interest of Parties in this issue, and in order to collect more information on the results of the efforts done by Parties to improve technical standards and to adopt mitigation measures, the Committee decided to endorse the “Budapest

Declaration” as well as to adopt a temporarily system of biennial reporting for monitoring the implementation of Recommendation No. 110 (2004). The first report will be due in 2014. The Secretariat will send a notification to Parties in due time.

The Committee welcomed the proposal from the delegate of Germany to disseminate, via the Bureau, the English version of the national guidance document including examples of best practices.

➤ **Recommendation No. 144 (2009) of the Standing Committee, on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and other wind farm developments in Norway**

The Committee welcomed the reporting from Norway on the Recommendation No. 144 (2009) on the wind park in Smøla (Norway) and other wind farm developments in Norway, as well as on the outcomes of the Conference on “Wind energy and Wildlife impacts” (2nd – 5th May 2011), and on the findings of the BirdWind Project in Smøla. The Committee further took note of the information provided by the NGO.

The Government of Norway is invited to report again on the implementation of the above mentioned recommendation at the 34th Standing Committee meeting, in 2014.

➤ **Recommendation No. 151 (2010) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 9 December 2010, on protection of the Hermann tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*) in the Massif des Maures and Plaine des Maures localities (Var) in France**

This Recommendation was adopted following two interlinked complaints lodged in 2008.

The Committee took note of the report presented by the French authorities, as well as of the concern expressed by the representatives of the NGOs.

In light of the information provided, the Committee invited both the French government and the NGOs to present updated reports on the follow-up of the above mentioned recommendation at its next meeting. More particularly, the Committee asked the French government to ensure that its report includes more precise demographic data and information on the viability of the population at national level.

➤ **Recommendation No. 119 (2006), on the conservation of certain endangered species of amphibians and reptiles in Europe**

➤ **Recommendation No. 120 (2006) on the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates**

➤ **Recommendation No. 132 (2007) on the conservation of fungi in Europe**

➤ **Recommendation No. 136 (2008) on improving the conservation of the Common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Europe**

The Committee took note of the information presented on the four recommendations above; welcomed advance in the implementation on the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates, and thanked the Parties which submitted a report to the Committee’s attention on the other topics. The Committee took note of the comments made by Parties (to be reflected in the report of the meeting) and decided, regarding Recommendation No. 119 (2006), that due to the very low number of reports received, its implementation will be again tabled for its next meeting. The Secretariat will notify the reporting request to Parties in due time.

PART VI – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

7. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

7.1 Improving the case-file system by proposing mediation

The Committee welcomed the Secretariat proposal and gave its support to the idea of complementing the case-file system with a mediation procedure improving the flexibility of the system. The Committee instructed the Secretariat to modify the document to take into account possible costs, suggesting ways to ensure that this mechanism is cost-effective, and clarifying that the mediation should necessarily take place before the opening of a case-file. A new version of the document will be circulated for comment of Parties and discussed by the Bureau.

7.2 Implementation of CBD COP-10 decisions: setting priorities for the Bern Convention

The Committee welcomed the document presented and instructed the Secretariat to prepare an information document on the contribution of the Bern Convention in the implementation of the relevant CBD provisions, to be presented at the next CBD COP, emphasizing the role and reach of the Convention in implementing the CBD regionally.

The Bureau was charged to supervise the elaboration of a second document, to be presented at its next meeting, on possible options for the further strategic development of the Convention taking into account the appropriate Aichi 2020 Biodiversity Targets and stressing priorities to implement the Biodiversity Strategic Plan under the Bern Convention focus and perspective.

The Committee further decided to report to next Standing Committee meeting the discussion on the possible adoption of the draft recommendations on “European 2020 Targets for Invasive Alien Species” and “European 2020 targets on Protected Areas”.

7.3 Financing the Bern Convention: possible options

The Committee discussed the Comments of the Standing Committee on Recommendation 1964 (2011) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on « The need to assess progress in the implementation of the Bern Convention » and strongly reiterated that the Bern Convention should be regarded as one of the Council of Europe priorities : it deals with nature conservation, as well as with the preservation of a common heritage ; it is an instrument to improve the quality of life and the health of European citizens and it contribute to make European societies more sustainable, therefore more democratic.

The Committee invited Parties to encourage their representatives at the Committee of Ministers to supporting the activities carried-out within the Bern Convention, as well as to allocate adequate resources (or at least to prevent further cuts) for its effective implementation and monitoring.

In light of the on-going Council of Europe’s reform, as well as of budgetary constraints, the Committee gave mandate to its Chair, to follow-up very closely this internal Council of Europe process and to act accordingly, where appropriate, including by issuing communications to the Committee of Ministers.

Furthermore, the Committee thanked the Secretariat for the document presenting different options for financing the work of the Convention and decided to create an Advisory Group of Experts to explore those options and other possibilities of improving the finance and efficiency of the Convention. The Committee instructed the Secretariat to contact States in January 2012 asking them for their views on the long-term finance of the Convention and appointing possible experts for the Select Group, which will meet in Strasbourg in April 2012.

The Committee asked the Bureau to support the Chair on the form and timing of the letter of request of voluntary contributions.

7.4 Draft Programme of Activities for 2012-2013

The Committee adopted its programme of activities as it figures in appendix 1, noting that further adjustments might be needed following latest budgetary decisions of the Committee of Ministers.

7.5 States to be invited as observers to the 32nd meeting

The Committee decided unanimously to invite the following States to attend its 32nd meeting: the Russian Federation, San Marino, Algeria, Belarus, Cape Verde, Holy See, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

PART VII- OTHER ITEMS

8. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

In accordance with Article 18(e) of the Rules of Procedure “The Chair, Vice-Chair and two additional Bureau members shall be elected at the end of each meeting. They shall execute their respective terms of office from their election onwards until the end of the meeting following the meeting where they were elected. Their terms of office may be renewed, but the total length of term of office shall not exceed four years or, as appropriate, the end of the first meeting following the expiry of this period of four years.

The Committee elected Mr Jan Plesnik (Czech Republic) as Chair.

The Committee elected Mr Olivier Biber (Switzerland) as Vice-Chair.

The Committee further elected Mr Silviu Megan (Romania) and Ms Snezana Prokic (Serbia) as Bureau members.

According to Rule 19 of the Standing Committee Rules of procedure, the Committee acknowledged the automatic election of the previous Chair, Mr Jón Gunnar Ottósson (Iceland), as a Bureau member.

9. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 32ND MEETING

The Committee agreed to hold its next meeting on 27th -30th November 2012, in Strasbourg.

10. ADOPTION OF THE MAIN DECISIONS OF THE MEETING

The Committee adopted document T-PVS (2011) Misc 1+2.

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

In order both to preserve the environment and to be more cost-effective, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to ensure that printed documents will not be available at any of the meetings organised under the Bern Convention.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 152 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on
2 December 2011, on Marine Biodiversity and Climate Change**

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and its natural habitats;

Aware that the conservation of natural habitats is a vital component of the protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna;

Recalling that Article 2 of the Convention requires Parties to take requisite measures to maintain the populations of wild flora and fauna at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic requirements;

Recalling that Article 3 of the Convention requires Parties to undertake to have regard to the conservation of wild fauna and flora in their planning and development policies, and in their measures against pollution;

Recalling that Article 4 of the Convention requires Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species as well as of endangered natural habitats; and give particular attention to the protection of areas of importance for migratory species;

Recognising that climate change affects biological diversity in the territory covered by the Convention, including species, habitats and the Areas of Special Conservation Interest of the Emerald Network;

Recognising the need to adapt conservation work to the challenges of climate change so as to minimise its impacts on the species and natural habitats protected under the Convention;

Particularly concerned by the raise in global warming and by the related changes, including retreat of sea-ice cover, changes in salinity, oxygen levels and pH, circulation rates and pollution, as well as habitat loss, disruption of marine food webs and general alteration of ocean biogeochemistry;

Further concerned by the accelerating rise in sea level, affecting the littoral ecosystems and mainly the wetlands, the foreshores, islands and low-lying islets which constitute a unique or privileged habitat for numerous animal and plant species which again will be affected by accelerated erosion;

Recognising the many ecosystem services provided by marine communities, including a large potential for sequestering and storing carbon, particularly in coastal habitats, and stressing that changes in the functional attributes of ecosystems often affect their ability to deliver several of the ecosystem services upon which human society depends;

Noting that marine and coastal biodiversity is also threatened by increasing pressure from human activity (particularly construction work), contributing to the shrinkage of coastal wetlands and mangroves, the disappearance of lagoons and grassbeds, shoreline retreat and coastal erosion, over-exploitation of marine resources through fishing and the introduction of invasive species;

Having regard to the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly's Resolution 1794 (2011) on "Preserving the environment in the Mediterranean", Recommendation 1630 (2003) on "Erosion of the Mediterranean coastline: implications for tourism", "Resolution 1693 (2009) on water: a strategic challenge for the Mediterranean Basin" and Recommendation 1883 (2009) on "The challenges posed by climate change";

Having regard also to Recommendation 271 (2009) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on "The global challenges of climate change: Local responses";

Recognising the work on vulnerability and impacts of climate change on the biodiversity of the Mediterranean sea, carried out under the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention, 1976);

Recalling CBD COP Decision X/29 on "Marine and coastal biodiversity" which invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further integrate climate change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes (...) and urges Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas;

Recalling also the guidance included in CBD COP Decision X/33 on "Biodiversity and climate change" to enhance the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of marine and coastal habitats that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change or which contribute to climate-change mitigation;

Taking into account the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and more particularly Target 10 aiming at minimising, by 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change, as well as Target 15 aiming at enhancing, by 2020, ecosystem resilience as well as the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, and conserving and restoring at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification;

Recognising the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, namely the strategic objective aiming at a more climate-resilient, low-carbon economy; bearing in mind the work carried out by the EU Ad Hoc Expert Working Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change in the preparation of a EU strategy on adaptation to climate change, to be issued by 2013;

Recalling the "Message from Reunion Island" issued at the conference "The European Union and its Overseas Entities: Strategies to Counter Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss" (July 2008) and the exceptional importance of the biodiversity of the EU's Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions and their vulnerability to climate change;

Recognising the importance of the work of the European Environment Agency on biodiversity and climate change indicators, and the launch of the European Topic Centre on Climate Change;

Recognising the need to improve co-operation with and between the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species and its related agreements, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and welcoming the joint outreach activity through the Rio Conventions' Pavilion with a view to harness synergy and promote collaboration;

Recalling Recommendation No. 122 (2006) of the Standing Committee, on the conservation of biological diversity in the context of climate change, adopted on 30 November 2006;

Recalling Recommendation No. 135 (2008) of the Standing Committee, on addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, adopted on 27 November 2008;

Recalling Recommendation No. 142 (2009) of the Standing Committee, recommending Parties and inviting Observers to the Convention to interpret the term "alien species" for the purpose of the

implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species as not including native species naturally extending their range in response to climate change;

Recalling Recommendation No. 143 (2009) on further guidance for Parties on biodiversity and climate change;

Recalling Recommendation No. 146 (2010) on guidance for Parties on biodiversity and climate change in European islands;

Welcoming and bearing in mind the following expert reports: “Conserving European biodiversity in the context of climate change”, by Mr. Michael B. Usher [doc. T-PVS (2005) 21], “Climatic change and the conservation of European biodiversity: towards the development of adaptation strategies” by Mr. Brian Huntley [doc. T-PVS/Inf(2007)03], “Protected areas and climate change in Europe” by M. B. Araújo [doc. T-PVS/Inf (2009) 10 rev], “Climate change and the biodiversity of European islands” by Ms Cordula Epple and Mr Yves de Soye [doc. T-PVS/Inf (2010)09E], and “Impact of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity: current state of Knowledge”, by UNEP-MAP-RAC/SPA;

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invites Observer States to:

1. Increase efforts to develop robust ecological models pertaining not only to species but specifically also to the biotic/abiotic mechanisms and processes regulating marine ecosystems so as to evaluate their resilience to climate change, bearing in mind that uncertainties surrounding the precise nature of future climate change and its impacts on biodiversity should not delay practical conservation action;
2. Develop cross-cutting and sectoral adaptation and mitigation policies and measures to take account of the different climate change scenarios, particularly focussing on mitigating current and potential impacts on already vulnerable marine and coastal areas;
3. Improve the status of marine biodiversity by stepping-up the designation of marine and coastal protected areas, including under the Emerald and the Natura 2000 networks, and ensure that they are managed in a sustainable way;
4. Improve the knowledge-base of effects of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity, including improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation measures to effectively inform the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, and ecosystem services. Ensure mechanisms are in place, to facilitate sharing of data and information at national, regional and international levels, making full use, where possible, of already-established mechanisms, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility;
5. Examine how marine invasive alien species may affect the biodiversity and, in particular, how Lessepsian species may affect native Mediterranean biodiversity;
6. Continue to engage in the development and application of further guidance to implement the Convention in this regard; and
7. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 153 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Noting the adoption by the Council of the European Union, in March 2010, of a long-term Vision 2050 and Headline Target 2020 for biodiversity; and noting the European Commission's Communication in May 2011 of an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;

Equally noting the adoption by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in March 2006, of a Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity; and that the in-depth review of the Programme of Work at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD in October 2012;

Recalling that in Article 3 of the Bern Convention Parties undertake to have regard to the conservation of wild fauna and flora in their planning and development policies, and are required to take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4 of the Bern Convention requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species, as well as of endangered natural habitats; and to give special attention to the protection of areas of importance for migratory species;

Recognising, in this context, the outstanding contribution of islands to global biodiversity largely resulting from their isolation and the high degree of endemism amongst their terrestrial, freshwater and marine animal and plant communities;

Recognising that the five principal proximate drivers of biodiversity loss – pollution, habitat change and disturbance, over-exploitation, climate change, invasive alien species – all have severe and cumulative impacts on the biological diversity of European islands;

Recognising moreover the extreme vulnerability of island biodiversity and that the majority of documented modern-time species extinctions have occurred on islands;

Equally recognising the high vulnerability of human cultures and communities on islands, as well as their economies that often hinge upon only a few sectors, most notably tourism, agriculture, fisheries and mining, and on external financial support; at the same time highlighting the particular resourcefulness of islanders;

Recognising that limitations in both scale and accessibility are fundamental characteristics of many islands and that any type of activity must commonly be conducted by fewer people than in mainland situations;

Noting that Europe has more than 50,000 islands, including around 500 islands larger than 20 km², ranging from polar to subtropical latitudes, and that several European countries are entirely situated on islands;

Recalling its Decision in 2008 to create a Group of Experts on European Island Biological Diversity having the following objectives: (i) improve Network conservation work on European islands; (ii) contribute positively to the island programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity by bringing the views, expertise and problems of European islands; (iii) assist Bern Convention governments on specific conservation issues of European islands; (iv) propose common guidelines and tools that may be used to improve conservation of European islands; (v) analyse threats to biodiversity that may present greater challenges on islands than on the continent; (vi) foster national conservation work on islands;

Acknowledging that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in and around European islands is, further to the Bern Convention, subject to an array of sub-national and national policies, as well as to a range of international instruments, policies and initiatives, an non-exclusive list of which is provided in annex 1);

Referring to document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 8 rev “Draft Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands”, by Yves de Soye;

Taking note with interest of the document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 9 on “Priorities for conserving Biodiversity on European Islands”;

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the appended Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands as a source of inspiration for their policies and practice, promoting its use also with sub-national and regional authorities;
2. Devote special attention to island biological diversity in the implementation of their international obligations and also in the achievements of the 2020 targets adopted in the framework of the Convention of Biological Diversity;
3. Take note in the elaboration of their work-plans for island biological diversity of the priorities suggested in the document mentioned above;
4. Inform the Standing Committee on the measures taken on the implementation of this recommendation.

Invites Observer States to implement as appropriate the recommendation.

Furthermore the Standing Committee decides to use the enclosed Charter and the priorities suggested in the document mentioned above as a useful framework for further Bern Convention work in the field.

Appendix to the recommendation

CHARTER ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ON EUROPEAN ISLANDS

Whilst the principles and recommendations captured hereunder could apply to most, if not all, islands worldwide, this Charter focuses specifically on the marine islands of the European and Mediterranean states which are parties to the Bern Convention¹. The Charter refers to all forms of biological diversity in the terrestrial, marine, coastal and freshwater realms, unless specified.

The Charter will be complemented by a separate plan of action detailing the corresponding recommendations and implementation means and measures.

1. The biological diversity of European islands is an important part of Europe's natural heritage and warrants protection for both its intrinsic value and because the services it provides are a fundamental pillar of local socio-economic development

Islands cover around 5% of the global land area but contribute significantly to global biodiversity and are host to a significant proportion of threatened species: 29% (10/34) of the world's terrestrial Biodiversity Hotspots are islands, and of 10 coral reef hotspots identified, 70% are on islands; 48% (104/218) of the world's Endemic Bird Areas are on islands; 25% of WWF's 200 priority Ecoregions wholly comprise islands; roughly 20% of all the world's vascular plant diversity is found only on islands; around one-third of the world's threatened mammals, birds and amphibians are found only on islands.

European islands harbour many of Europe's endemic species, host major breeding congregations of important species and may act as refuges for species threatened or extinct on the continent or 'mainland' islands. They also often represent vital wintering grounds, stopover points or bottlenecks for migrating birds, mammals, and possibly invertebrates.

The Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions with their large numbers of islands stand out as a global Biodiversity Hotspot - despite significant historic losses of endemic species resulting from early human occupation. In the Canary Islands up to 70% of some taxa (e.g. beetles) are known to be endemic. On the Mediterranean islands of Corsica, Crete and Cyprus, endemic plants make up 12%, 10% and 9% of the respective floras. The islands in these regions are, in addition, highly vulnerable to climate change.

In contrast, the Northern European islands are characterised by a relatively impoverished biodiversity and a near complete absence of species-level endemism, due to their recent history of glaciations. However, a number of these islands are important feeding and breeding areas for birds and marine mammals, and are home to important marine living resources.

Finally, the economies and livelihoods of European islands often depend to a significant degree on the multi-faceted values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with nature-based tourism including recreational diving, and the harvesting of marine living resources being the most obvious examples.

However, these values and services are often taken for granted, and their continuing deterioration is not noticed or heeded. The intrinsic, economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity and ecosystem services should be increasingly recognised and reflected in public and private sector decision-making on islands.

¹ i.e. those located in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea, Arctic Sea, North Sea, and the north and east Atlantic Ocean. Those African and near eastern countries with islands in the Mediterranean Sea are also encouraged to collaborate in delivering this Charter.

2. Renewed targeted efforts are needed to conserve and manage sustainably both species and natural habitats on European islands, especially those with the greatest and most threatened endemic biodiversity, but also noting the significant conservation potential of small uninhabited islands

Past and current efforts have been insufficient to halt the loss of species and natural habitats on most European islands. Much to the contrary, pressures are mounting on various fronts including those resulting from continuing land use change, disturbance, over-exploitation, invasive species and climate change.

Renewed efforts are required to address the most urgent biodiversity conservation challenges, particularly on those islands which harbour an important share of European endemic and threatened biodiversity, particularly in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian regions. Additional efforts should equally be directed at protecting remote and/or uninhabited European islands, especially in the north-eastern Atlantic, where important wildlife populations and wilderness areas can be protected with relatively limited investment.

3. The conversion, modification and disturbance of natural habitats continues to be a significant threat to biodiversity on many European islands, wherefore spatial planning should give biodiversity full consideration

Historically the conversion of natural habitats by man has been the most widespread and significant cause for the reduction of animal and plant species populations. This trend continues on a number of European islands, especially the more densely populated ones where the demand for urbanisation and infrastructure development as well as for recreational and exploitative activities is highest.

Integrated spatial planning including Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and impact assessments should give biodiversity and ecosystem services full consideration and avoid, mitigate or compensate for any unavoidable impacts. The integration of spatial planning with biodiversity conservation should be deepened, based on the best available knowledge, by strengthening the cross-sectoral cooperation at national and regional level, i.e. through the exchange of experiences and good practices.

4. Invasive alien species represent one of the leading threats to island biodiversity; invasive species must be prevented from arriving on islands, detected, eradicated or controlled and measures be put in place to identify and manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment, particularly in priority sites and to safeguard highly threatened species

Besides habitat loss, invasive alien species (IAS) represent arguably the greatest immediate threat to European island biodiversity. This is largely due to the vulnerability of the large number of restricted-range endemic animal and plant taxa, but also to the scarcity or lack of natural factors, such as predators or pathogens, to control the expansion of harmful arrivals.

In addition, IAS cause significant damage to economic activities and human health: the costs related to IAS issues, in the EU alone, are estimated to be at least EUR 12.7 billion per year. Furthermore, both climate change and the expansion of international trade are prone to exacerbate IAS problems.

Tackling the IAS threat proactively is thus fundamental for safeguarding biological diversity on European islands. Important opportunities exist because both prevention and eradication are feasible on islands, where they are almost impossible to achieve in continental situations. Global and regional including EU policies pertaining to IAS should therefore give special consideration to islands.

5. Water resources on European islands should be managed so that negative impacts on freshwater biodiversity are minimised, especially in light of the growing impacts of climate change

Freshwater ecosystems are listed as the most threatened in Europe and globally, due to a number of key impacts including overexploitation, water pollution, flow modification including water abstraction, destruction or degradation of habitat, and invasion by invasive alien species.

Water is one of the most valuable resources on many European islands, particularly in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions, home to the greatest share of European island biodiversity. However, the maintenance of water resources on these islands is at risk due to losses of forests and wetlands and, most importantly, inadequate water management resulting in the over-exploitation of local resources. In addition pollution and inadequate water sanitation endanger water quality. All of these threats are intensified by high levels of seasonal tourism on some European islands. During tourist season both water consumption and wastewater discharge can be many times higher than levels resulting from permanent residents alone, with major negative effects on water resources and quality.

The predicted impacts of climate change provide additional reason for concern as they are expected to affect the rainfall patterns and freshwater regimes on European islands, with those in northern Europe experiencing an increase in annual precipitation but those in southern Europe suffering significant decreases. The widespread damming of rivers and streams for domestic and agricultural use exacerbates the problem as it profoundly affects natural freshwater ecosystems, and this is also liable to increase under a drier climate.

Special attention should therefore be given to reducing the existing, and preventing additional negative impacts of inadequate water management on freshwater biodiversity, such as through appropriate incentive and regulation schemes.

6. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the especially vulnerable biodiversity and living natural resources on European islands require concerted preventive action, including measures enhancing their resilience and facilitating their adaptation.

Climate change is widely expected to become the greatest threat to global biodiversity in the course of the 21st century and deserves special attention on islands. Island biotas are highly sensitive to climate change due to their isolation and ecological characteristics. While some changes may be mitigated by the buffering effect of the surrounding seas, others are likely to cause severe impacts.

In this context it is worth highlighting that biodiversity may be impacted by climate change both directly from the resulting changes in the physical and living natural environment, and indirectly through societal response measures, most notably those undertaken in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

A four-part approach is therefore required for addressing climate change, by: (i) determining the vulnerabilities of island biotas and the anticipated direct impacts on species and habitats; (ii) minimising the negative direct impacts, by enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of island species and ecosystems, by enhancing ecosystem connectivity and other suitable interventions; (iii) determining and anticipating any potential indirect impacts from maladaptive measures; and (iv) minimising key negative indirect impacts. This reflects the increasingly accepted view that climate change and biodiversity loss are best addressed together in light of their degree of interdependency and the opportunities for synergies and co-benefits.

Within Europe, the islands in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions appear as the leading priority, because they have the highest endemic biodiversity and can be expected to experience the most significant direct and indirect climate change impacts. Within these regions, sites hosting vulnerable or threatened endemic taxa should be given special consideration.

7. On many European islands the intensification of agricultural, pastoral and silvicultural practices and the abandonment of traditional low-intensity farming may have major effects on island species and habitats.

Agricultural, pastoral and silvicultural practices are critically important in the context of biodiversity management. Biodiversity may be negatively affected by both land-use intensification and the abandonment of farming. The former leads to enhanced pressures on biodiversity by removing important habitat elements from the agricultural landscape, and by increasing the chemical load of the environment. The latter will impact negatively on those species and habitats that have benefited from traditional human management practices and rely on the maintenance of those practices.

On European islands the switch from traditional biodiversity-friendly practices to more intensive methods gives reason for increasing concern. However special attention should also be paid to the

abandonment of remote and sparsely-inhabited islands that have retained traditional low-intensity management, as this may have major effects on island habitats and species.

Where possible, incentives should be directed to deliver public benefits including cultural and environmental values for example by preventing undesirable intensification measures on the one hand, and encouraging the maintenance of traditional practices and biodiversity-enhancing low impact farming practices on the other hand.

8. Recognising that many European islands offer important opportunities for renewable energy generation, the potentially serious effects of some forms of renewable energy make it imperative that impact assessments fully consider potential effects on island biodiversity.

Islands across the world are increasingly exploring means to exploit their local renewable energy resources, in order to achieve energy autonomy and export energy to consumers elsewhere. The renewable energies considered include especially solar, offshore and onshore wind, biomass, tidal stream and tidal impoundment, wave energy, geothermal and small and large-scale hydroelectric sources. Widely considered to be clean and green energies, the construction, operation and decommissioning of generation and transmission infrastructures may nevertheless have significant impacts on biodiversity, primarily through habitat loss and disturbance effects but also by favouring the establishment of invasive alien species.

Renewable energy initiatives should therefore undergo careful strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments that fully integrate biodiversity considerations in order to avoid, mitigate or compensate for any important negative impacts.

9. The management of waste presents a real challenge to many European islands and requires concerted action to prevent harmful long-term effects on biodiversity, ecosystems and the wider environment.

On the more densely populated European islands, and especially those receiving large numbers of seasonal visitors, the problems of waste management and disposal may be far more acute than in mainland areas. Many islands have very limited areas for landfill and the development of island-specific approaches to maximise re-use and recycling should be a priority. There may need to be particular approaches for dealing with large waste items such as vehicles and machinery, and providing bulk storage solutions for smaller islands to enable the intermittent removal of inert waste to facilities on larger islands or the mainland.

Failure to manage waste leads to social, economic and environmental problems on islands; the accumulation of waste on land, and especially along the coasts and in the surrounding waters is an ever-growing challenge as it pollutes the environment, poses real threats to biodiversity and is counterproductive to tourism development. Failure to manage both primary and processed plastic wastes presents particular problems to marine wildlife through entanglement and ingestion of plastics. A means of reducing this risk is to minimise the use of plastics and maximise the use of biodegradable plastics on islands.

10. The situation and characteristics of islands require the development and application of specially-adapted approaches and tools for problem analyses and response measures.

Islands and their biodiversity often offer some specific challenges linked to their small size and large distance from the continent. Scientific methods, tools for analysis and management and policies and legislative frameworks aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity often originate from continental situations and may be inappropriate for island situations.

A better recognition of islands in national policy frameworks and the further development and adoption of island-specific approaches would be essential contributions in this regard. Such approaches should offer opportunities for problem analysis and solutions at appropriate scales, consider the resource and spatial constraints as well as ecological specificities inherent to most islands, and build ecological and social networks between islands. They should furthermore integrate socio-economic factors with biodiversity and wider environmental considerations aiming at holistic improvements.

11. The knowledge and sharing of scientific data on the biodiversity and living natural resources of European islands, including on the threats they face and their conservation status, remain limited, and renewed efforts should be made to fill the priority gaps.

Many island biotas remain surprisingly understudied, even in Europe. This applies especially to remote uninhabited islands and to islands exhibiting a higher biodiversity, most importantly those in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian regions. In the Canary Islands for instance, over the past decade one new species was described on average every six days. The characterisation and distribution of island species, communities and ecological interactions, across all biomes, is still far from complete.

To increase and openly share the knowledge base on the species, habitats and ecosystems on European islands, determining and monitoring their conservation status, exploring their ecological interactions, and defining their relationship with human activities is therefore a cornerstone of all efforts to protect and manage the biodiversity of these islands.

12. Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management on European islands require adequate financial means and institutional capacities, recognising that by affording greater means to islands, more may be achieved for biodiversity than by analogous investments in continental settings in Europe.

Success in the conservation and management of biodiversity and natural resources relies on institutional capacities and financial resources in proportion to the issues at stake. However, on European islands, the public and private sectors, and civil society organisations tend to lack the resources to build and maintain the capacity to adequately assess and respond to their respective biodiversity challenges. Island stakeholders continue to be relatively isolated, and different islands tend to adopt different approaches to the challenges they face.

Compared to mainland situations, investing in initiatives on islands is expected to contribute more to the conservation of biodiversity in relative terms, given the higher proportion and density of endemic and threatened species and unique ecosystems, and noting that biodiversity pressures can often be more easily controlled on islands.

National governments, local authorities and other stakeholder organisations should therefore provide financial resources in proportion to the biodiversity on islands; mobilise locally available financial resources but also seek or source external funding in cases where local economies are not in the position to cover the needs alone; consider market-based and other innovative financial mechanisms; and develop and undertake targeted and effective initiatives to build capacity and reduce isolation, making best use of local resourcefulness.

13. To achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on European islands it is fundamental to enhance local awareness and ownership.

Local people are pivotal to the success of any conservation and resource management initiative. The particular strength and nature of island communities emphasises the need for this across the islands of Europe. It is therefore essential to facilitate a better understanding of conservation objectives and build local ownership of related activities amongst islanders. Local support also helps secure the commitment from political leaders to consider the value and needs of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their decision-making.

Annex 1

Non-exclusive list of relevant sub-national and national policies, as well as international instruments, policies and initiatives:

- Convention on Biological Diversity with its Strategic Plan 2011-2020, Resource Mobilisation Strategy, and the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity and the closely linked Global Island Partnership (GLISPA);
- Convention on Migratory Species;
- Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species;
- World Heritage Convention;
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance;
- European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176);
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- EU Birds and Habitats Directives;
- EU Water Framework Directive;
- EU Common Agricultural Policy;
- EU White Paper “Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action”;
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive;
- EU Common Fisheries Policy and the various Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
- Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;
- Helsinki Commission on Baltic Marine Environment Protection (HELCOM);
- OSPAR Commission on the Protection and Conservation of the North-East Atlantic and its Resources;
- Barcelona Convention with its Mediterranean Action Plan;
- Convention and Action Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Smaller Islands of the Mediterranean;
- North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS);
- European Small Island Network;
- European Islands Network on Energy and Environment (ISLENET) convened under the Islands Commission of the Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 154 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aim of the Convention which is notably to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna, by giving particular attention to species, including migratory species, which are threatened with extinction and vulnerable;

Recalling that under Article 11, paragraph 2.b of the Convention, each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 99 (2003) on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species;

Recalling Decision VI/23 of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, and the definitions used in that text;

Recalling that the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with its 20 Aichi targets for 2020, in particular Target 9 devoted to invasive alien species (IAS): “By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”;

Taking note of the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group meeting (2011) on addressing the risks associated with the introduction of invasive species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, organised within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Welcoming the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and in particular its Target 5, calling on Member States to combat IAS so that by 2020 IAS and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS;

Noting the need to co-operate with all the actors involved in breeding, import and trade of pets in the prevention of the entry, release and spread of IAS into the territory of the Convention;

Referring to the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1rev];

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take the European Code of Conduct mentioned above into account while drawing up other relevant codes - or where appropriate - draw up national codes of conduct on pets and IAS;
2. Collaborate as appropriate with the private sector involved in breeding, import and trade of pets in implementing and helping disseminate good practices and codes of conduct aimed at preventing entry, release and spread of invasive alien species;
3. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.

Invites Observer States to take note of this recommendation and implement it as appropriate.



Convention on the Conservation of
European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Recommendation No. 155 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011 on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Recalling that under Article 1, paragraph 2, which sets out the aims of the Convention, particular emphasis is to be given to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species;

Recalling that Article 6 requires Parties to take the necessary and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II, prohibiting in particular all forms of deliberate capture and keeping, and deliberate killing, as well as the possession and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 5 (1986) on the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in protected birds, which encouraged Parties to ensure the prosecution of persons illegally catching or killing birds or establishments commercialising live or protected birds;

Further recalling its Recommendation No. 90 (2001) on the catching, killing or trading of protected birds in Cyprus, which encouraged Cyprus to properly implement the actions suggested in Recommendation No. 5 (1986);

Noting with satisfaction that since these recommendations were adopted by the Standing Committee, most Parties have adopted national legislation providing for the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in wild birds;

Regretting that despite growing efforts by competent authorities, enforcement of domestic legislation intended to meet international obligations is weak and not always accompanied by appropriate sanctions;

Recognising and regretting that illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds is still carried out, and that in some Parties these are a growing phenomena, sometimes involving other related issues, such as the transit of the killed and captured birds through third countries;

Bearing in mind the difficulties in identifying the illegally killed or captured species and proving the crimes before the Courts, in order to achieve the effective prosecution of offenders;

Bearing in mind the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity (document T-PVS (2007) 7 revised), adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 29 November 2007, and particularly its Principles No. 2 – Ensure that regulations are understandable and respected; No. 3 – Ensure that harvest is ecologically sustainable; No. 8 – Empower local stakeholders and hold them accountable; and No. 11 - Encourage cooperation between all stakeholders in management of harvested species, associated species and their habitats;

Regretting the negative conservation impact that results from the indiscriminate killing and trapping of birds, including by using prohibited means and methods of killing, capture and other forms of exploitation, listed in Appendix IV of the Convention;

Welcoming, and bearing in mind, the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020, and its Aichi targets;

Recalling the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM (2011) 244) and, in particular, its target 1 “Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives”;

Recalling that Contracting Parties to the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) shall ensure that any use of migratory waterbirds is sustainable for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them (art. III. 2b), shall develop and implement measures to reduce and, as far as possible eliminate, the use of poisoned baits, and prohibit the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds and eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions laid down pursuant to this agreement (art. II. 1 together with the Action Plan);

Recalling also that the Action Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia, under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), has identified as a priority action the protection of the species covered by the Memorandum of Understanding from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and unsustainable exploitation;

Further recalling that the CMS Conference of the Parties urged Parties to develop an Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian migratory land birds;

Recalling that the promotion of cultures and traditions, as well as of a European identity based on shared values should be respectful of human and fundamental rights, and take into account ethical aspects;

Recognising that effective measures to secure compliance with international obligations need to include actions aimed at education, changes in social attitudes and awareness campaigns;

Recognising that the need for improved knowledge should not in any way delay the undertaking of urgent measures in response to the growing problem of illegal wild bird killing, trapping and trade reported by several Contracting Parties;

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invite Observers to:

1. General

a. Develop and support national communication strategies, promoting dialogue between all relevant interest groups, and noting cultural sensitivities. These strategies should be aimed to the conservation of bird population and based on the following principles: (i.) this is about illegal killing of birds, not legal hunting; (ii.) zero tolerance of illegal killing of wild birds; (iii.) recognition of legal hunting and sustainable use.

2. Enforcement aspects

- a. Consider birds as a European heritage and a valuable resource, thus applying a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds to support a shift of culture towards shared values respectful of nature, and promote active stewardship;
- b. Strengthen the enforcement at each stage of the bird-crime chain through appropriate political, judicial, operational, scientific and technical support and cooperation, and include a concerted focus on end-users;
- c. Promote partnership and coordination between government agencies and stakeholders so as to streamline enforcement at the local, national and international level, and target awareness-raising.

3. Biological aspects

a. Taking into account that scientific knowledge can never be complete and this should not be an impediment to taking action, nevertheless every effort should be made to improve knowledge needed to support the solutions to the problem of illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds such as, in terms of priorities, a European bird migration atlas for the better knowledge of flyways of species and populations, seasonality of movements and connectivity among key areas for migratory birds;

- b.* In cooperation between the stakeholders, to establish systematic monitoring and reporting systems for illegal activities using standardised methods for data collection, providing for common reporting format and taking into account population flyways;
 - c.* Undertake prioritised actions in hotspots of bird concentration and illegal killing activities in order to facilitate a best practice approach in countries along flyways. The breakdown of the links between the demand for wild birds and the supply through illegal activities should be dealt with as a priority by the relevant countries and institutions;
 - d.* Ensure the effective management of protected areas with the aim of maintaining and improving the connectivity of habitats in the wider landscapes thus ensuring the functionality of flyways;
 - e.* Take forward the issue of poisoning of migratory species in a global context to Conferences or Meetings of Parties of CMS and respective agreements.
4. ***Institutional aspects:***
- a.* Strengthen the capacity, human resources, competencies and the level of cooperation between the relevant enforcement and judicial authorities, as well as make the best use of available budgetary resources to effectively prevent and punish wildlife/bird crimes;
 - b.* Where internal judicial processes allow, encourage the creation of special units of judges and prosecutors, provided with specialist training on combating wildlife/bird crime, and ensure all relevant cases are assigned to them.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 156 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the implementation of an Action Plan for the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the Convention;

Having regard to the aims of the Convention, which are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats;

Recalling that the Convention gives particular emphasis to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species;

Recalling that Article 3 of the Convention requires Parties to take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4.1 of the Convention requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 92 (2002) on sixteen new Action Plans for most threatened birds in the Convention's area which invites Parties to carry out (or, if appropriate, reinforce) National Action Plans for sixteen bird species, including the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*);

Aware that the design and implementation of recovery plans may be a useful tool to redress the situation of European globally threatened birds and recalling in this context its Recommendation No. 59 (1997) on the drafting and implementation of action plans of wild fauna species;

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia;

Referring to the Action Plan submitted by DANUBEPARKS – The Danube River Network of Protected Areas, and presented in the following document: T-PVS/Inf(2011)28 on the conservation of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) along the Danube;

Emphasising that the White Tailed Sea Eagle is an excellent European flagship species for biodiversity conservation that highlights the need for cross-border conservation efforts;

Noting that Protected Areas play a pivotal role as breeding sites for the White-tailed Sea Eagle in the Danube region;

Recommends that relevant Contracting Parties to the Convention:

1. Draw-up and implement national action plans or other relevant measures, as appropriate, on the White-tailed Sea Eagle, taking into account the international action plan mentioned above;
2. Keep the Standing Committee informed of measures taken to implement this recommendation.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 157 (2011) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 2 December 2011, on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Considering Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention;

Having regard to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network;

Recalling its Resolution No. 4 (1996) listing endangered natural habitats requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling its Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network);

Recalling its Resolution No. 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020) adopted in December 2010, committing Contracting Parties and Observer states to the Bern Convention to the completion of the Emerald Network constitution process by 2020;

Recalling the "Bern Declaration on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Europe: 2010 and beyond" and in particular its principle 6 which urges Parties to pursue the setting up of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, in order that it can be completed in Europe by 2020, at the latest, and developed in other regions with Contracting Parties of the Convention, and recalls the positive implications for local development that may be derived;

Welcoming the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011 – 2020) and the 'Aichi 2020 targets' adopted at the 10th COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity and taking note in particular of target 11, committing Parties to conserve at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas through well managed, ecologically representative and connected protected areas;

Taking note, with appreciation, of the EU 2020 biodiversity Strategy, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and more particularly its target 1, which calls on Member States to fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives;

Welcoming the efforts of Contracting Parties and Observer states and the support of the European Commission and the European Environment Agency in the development of the Emerald Network, as a contribution to step up averting global biodiversity loss, with regard to the Aichi headline target 11;

Recognising the work of the European Union and its Member States on the development of the Natura 2000 Network and their current efforts on improving the management of the Network and achieving a favourable conservation status for threatened species and habitats;

Welcoming the considerable efforts of Contracting Parties on the implementation of the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011 – 2020) in view of the identification of potential Emerald sites on their territory;

Considering the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites* adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 9th December 2010, as well as the official “candidate Emerald site” status it provides for;

Conscious that the ecological quality of proposed Emerald sites should be preserved as soon as they are officially nominated as ‘candidate Emerald sites’ by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take the necessary protection and conservation measures in order to maintain the ecological characteristics of the candidate Emerald sites;
2. Ensure that, if and when appropriate, these measures include administrative, management or development plans corresponding to the ecological requirements for the long term survival of species and habitats present in the proposed Emerald sites, in particular those of the Bern Convention Resolutions No. 4 (1996) and No. 6 (1998) or specified by Recommendation 16 (1989) and that these are set in place at the latest once ASCIs have officially been adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;
3. Ensure that the site proposals submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as candidate Emerald sites comply with the minimum criteria proposed in the guidance set out in Appendix 1 to the present Recommendation.

Invites Contracting Parties, the European Commission and the European Environment Agency to consider listing biodiversity among the programme priorities for the neighbourhood policy.

APPENDIX I

Guidance

This guidance draws on the discussions of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks at its 3rd meeting (2011) as well as on the expert opinion of the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. It complements the provisions of the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites*, adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention at its 30th meeting in 2010.

National sites' proposals can be submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as Emerald candidate sites once they fulfil the following minimum criteria:

- a. Are described according to the Emerald standard data form (Appendix I to resolution No. 5 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention);
- b. Contain at least one habitat and/or species listed in the Revised Annex I of Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or in Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or specified by Recommendation No. 16 (1989);
- c. Provide information on site name, site code and site area, together with the site boundary in an agreed GIS format (in the case of an individual cave, the central coordinate of the cave entrance should be provided).



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention,
adopted on 2 December 2011**

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Considering that it would be useful to further clarify the conditions laid down in Article 9 for the granting of exceptions and the submission of two-yearly reports on such exceptions;

Noting that, for Contracting Parties that are Member States of the European Union, and the EU itself, the reports submitted under the Habitats and Birds Directives Derogation System (Habides) format is considered to meet the reporting obligations under this resolution, on the condition that these reports are made accessible through the Secretariat;

RECOMMENDS that the Contracting Parties bring the appended document, which contains useful guidance for interpreting the scope of Article 9, to the attention of all those responsible for applying and interpreting the Convention in their respective countries;

RESOLVES that, in future, the reports which the Contracting Parties are required to submit every two years under Article 9 on the exceptions made from the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cover only:

- a. General exceptions;
- b. Individual exceptions if they are so numerous as to result in a generalised practice;
- c. Individual exceptions concerning more than ten individuals of a species;
- d. Individual exceptions concerning individuals of endangered or vulnerable populations of species;

RESOLVES that, following common procedures and guidance in other fora, derogation reports specify, as appropriate, additional information to help provide an understanding of the reasoning behind the derogations and monitor their impacts, including:

- a. Information on the conservation status of the derogated species;
- b. Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status;
- c. Alternative solutions considered and compared with any available data;
- d. Results of derogations implemented, including cumulative effects and the effects of any compensation measure taken, where relevant.

Appendix to Resolution No. 2

Interpretation of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention

I. PROHIBITED MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING

1. Article 8 of the Convention requires Parties, in respect of the species specified in Appendices III and II (in the case of exceptions under Article 9), to prohibit the use of:

- a) all indiscriminate means of capture and killing;
- b) means capable of causing local disappearance of populations of a species; and
- c) means capable of causing serious disturbance to populations of a species.

2. Article 8 refers, in connection with the prohibited means, to Appendix IV of the Convention, which lists means and methods of hunting and other prohibited forms of exploitation, in respect of birds and other animals.

3. It should be noted that the use of some of the means listed in Appendix IV is not prohibited absolutely, but only in certain circumstances. Thus, the footnotes indicate that:

- a) explosives to be prohibited "except for whale hunting";
- b) nets and traps to be prohibited "if applied for large-scale or non-selective capture or killing";
- c) snares are not to be allowed "except Lagopus north of latitude 58° North".

II. EXCEPTIONS ALLOWED BY ARTICLE 9

4. Article 9 allows exceptions to the provisions of a number of articles of the Convention, and in particular derogations in respect of:

- a) prohibited activities in respect of the strictly protected species listed in Appendices I and II; and
- b) the use of non-selective means of capture and killing and the other means prohibited in Article 8, in respect of the species listed in Appendices II and III.

5. The possibility of derogating from the articles of the Convention is subject to two very clear general conditions, and the non cumulative specific reasons for which the exceptions may be granted are listed exhaustively in Article 9.

6. The two general conditions that should be met are:

- a) that there is no other satisfactory solution; and
- b) that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned.

7. These two conditions are mandatory and cumulative, but the first raises a difficult problem of interpretation.

The existence of another satisfactory solution should be appreciated by considering possible alternatives which, in fact, depend on the motives for the derogation whilst ensuring that the survival of the population is not threatened. The competent national authority should choose, among possible alternatives, the most appropriate one that will have the least adverse effects on the species while solving the problem. The reasoning of the choice should be objective and verifiable. Thus, for example, in the case of the first derogation under Article 9 (1), "for the protection of flora and fauna", alternatives which are likely to cause as little damage as possible to flora and fauna should be taken into consideration. Regarding derogations for "the overriding public interest", possible solutions can include alternative locations or routings of infrastructure, other sizes of development or alternative activities, processes or methods. For damages to property, less oppressive measures can be regarded as an alternative solution, e.g. electric fences against predators. In the case of the last indent of paragraph 1, since the motives for the derogations are not spelled out in Article 9 and States are free to decide for what reasons derogations

have to be granted, taking into account the goals of the Convention, it is up to them to ensure that the condition "no other satisfactory solution" is satisfied. The Standing Committee of the Bern Convention can only examine this condition if the State who presents the report provides in appropriate cases additional information on the reasoning.

Regarding the second condition that "the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned", this should be based on current data on the state of the population, including its size, distribution, state of the habitat and future prospects.

In case of a transboundary population, its entire habitat and subpopulations should be considered when issuing an authorisation. Cumulative effects of several derogations should be also taken into account, as appropriate.

Special caution should be taken in case of species that are not in "favourable" conservation status.

8. If the two general conditions indicated at paragraph 6 above are fulfilled, exceptions are allowed:

- i) for 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 interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests;
- iv) for the purposes 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.

9. There is an important difference between the reasons given under paragraph 8 i) to iv) above and those given under v). In the first case, the Convention specifies the purpose of the exception (protection of flora and fauna, prevention of serious damage to crops, interests of health, etc), whereas in the second the Convention merely specifies the characteristics of the means to be used, without indicating the purpose for which the exception is granted.

10. The relevant characteristics are:

- the strictly supervised conditions under which the exception can be granted;
- the selective nature of the means used; and
- the limited numbers of individuals whose taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation are permitted.

11. From the differing nature of the exceptions contained in the last indent of paragraph 1 of Article 9, it follows that these exceptions, while they conform to the general conditions set out in paragraph 6 above and the special characteristics set out in paragraph 10 above:

- a) may be decided by a Contracting Party for any reason which to it seems valid (for instance, hunting, recreation, etc); the Party should ensure that such reason is clearly identified;
- b) should be temporary but may be renewed from time to time.

It can be taken that, from the legal angle, the application of the conditions laid down in Article 9 remains the same irrespective of the species in question, with no possibility of a distinction being drawn on the basis of the Appendices in which the species appears. However, when granting the exception referred to in paragraph 8 v. and when setting the special conditions (paragraph 10), regard should be had to the state of populations of species. The expression "small numbers" should thus be construed in the light of the state of conservation of the population of a species.

12. It follows from the above that in the case of this exception the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention is not required to check the merits of the purpose of the exception, but to ensure that the other conditions are satisfied, i.e.:

- a) The no other satisfactory solution condition has been met;
- b) The exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned;
- c) The provision "under strictly supervised conditions" should be interpreted to mean that the authority granting the exception must possess the necessary means for checking on such exceptions either beforehand (e.g., a system of individual authorisations) or afterwards (e.g., effective on-the-spot supervision), or also combining the two possibilities;
- d) The expression "on a selective basis" raises difficult problems of interpretation in view of its apparent contradiction with the wording of Article 9 in that it could lead to the following paradox: exceptions to the prohibition of using the non-selective means mentioned in Article 8 are permitted provided that the capture is done on a selective basis. In reality, this contradiction disappears if the indent in question is interpreted in the following manner: the non-selective means may be used provided it is used for the purpose of permitting the "taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation" on a selective basis. In other words, the means used must allow the individuals of the species in question to be kept ("selection") and those of other species to be released without harm. In other words, the means used must either allow individuals of the species in question to be kept ("selection") and those of other species to be released unharmed or enable the capture of individuals of the species to be avoided by appropriate methods, or else permit a combination of the two.
- e) The expression "other judicious exploitation" should be interpreted to mean activities other than taking or keeping allowed by way of an exception that is "reasonable", as distinct from any "excessive" action that would prejudice the conservation of the populations concerned in favourable conditions. Exploitation of the species other than taking or keeping can comprise, for example, the taking of eggs, the use of down, selling, and the disturbance of animals by tourists, etc.
- f) The expression "to a limited extent" suggests that the means authorised should not be general, but should be limited in both space and time;
- g) The expression "small numbers" is more difficult to interpret, especially if considered from a global point of view. How, in fact, can "small numbers" be defined at national or regional levels. In contrast, if applied to the individual granted the exception, the expression acquires a meaning in that the means employed must not allow the whole-scale taking of members of the species concerned. Of course, from an overall point of view, the introductory sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 9 still applies since the number of persons granted exceptions must not be such as to be detrimental "to the survival of the population concerned".

13. The purpose of the exception indicated in the third indent of paragraph 1 of Article 9 raises a very difficult problem, namely the interpretation of the expression "other overriding public interests".

14. With regard to the definition of the scope of similar concepts, e.g. "public order", experience with other international Conventions (including the European Convention on Human Rights) has in fact shown that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a general, prior interpretation for such concepts.

15. In contrast, under the Bern Convention it is possible for the Standing Committee to consider whether a particular exception is justified on the grounds put forward, in this case "other overriding public interests". Consequently, if the grounds in question were put forward, the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention could assess the merits of the exception in the light of all the provisions contained in the Convention. Article 18 could be applied in the event of difficulties.

16. A further interpretation issue which arises in connection with Article 9, paragraph 1, second sub-paragraph, is that of how to interpret "serious damage" (to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property). If "damage" is taken to mean prejudice sustained by a person as a result of damage caused to those items of property that are listed in Article 9, paragraph 1, second sub-paragraph,

and it seems legitimate to do so, then the adjective "serious" must be evaluated in terms of the intensity and duration of the prejudicial action, the direct or indirect links between that action and the results, and the scale of the destruction or deterioration committed. "Serious" does not, of course, necessarily mean that the damage was widespread: in some cases the item of property affected may cover only a limited geographical area (for example, a region), or even a particular farm or group of farms. However, the exceptions should be proportional to the damage suffered: the fact that an isolated farm sustains damage would not appear to justify the capture or killing of a species over a very wide area, unless there is evidence that the damage could extend to other areas. It is not required that the damage be already present. Rather, it is sufficient if serious damage in all likelihood will occur.

Activities for 2012²

in Euros

1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention		BO	VC
1.1	<p>Reports of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party and legal assistance to new Contracting Parties</p> <p>Reports providing a legal analysis of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party, suggesting ways to improve such implementation, share lessons learnt and adapt them to the provisions of the Convention</p> <p><i>Fixed appropriation for consultants</i></p>	4,000	4,000
2. Conservation of natural habitats		BO	VC
2.1	<p>Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks³</p> <p><i>Terms of reference</i> To do the necessary work to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) on areas of special conservation interest, in line with the milestones fixed in the "Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020" (document T-PVS/PA(2010)08rev). The group will review the technical documents prepared by the experts and make proposals to make progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 14 states*:</i></p> <p>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, SWITZERLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA", UKRAINE</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one consultant</i></p> <p><i>*Countries targeted by planned or on-going Emerald projects</i></p>	8,300 1,000	6,000
2.2	<p>Technical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant</i></p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 7 states (to be negotiated with EEA or other donors):</i></p> <p>ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE</p>	1,000 p.m.	p.m.
2.3	<p>Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway</p>		5,000

² The activities which will not receive voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

³ Participants: All Contracting Parties; Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

			BO	VC
2.4	Biogeographical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland	Switzerland, 3 days, June 2012 (t.b.c.)		5,000
2.5	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some states			
	Financial contribution for the setting-up of the Network in two countries			30,000
2.6	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	Strasbourg, 2 days, 9-10 February 2012		
	<i>Terms of reference</i> To carry-out an effective monitoring of the areas to which the Diploma is awarded or renewed, thus ensuring that a high level of protection is maintained, management is improved, and the conservation of the outstanding area is ensured.			
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for six delegates* and two consultants</i>		7,200	
	*Members of the Group of Specialists			
2.7	Consultancy for the Protected Areas and Ecological Networks			
	Consultants will be hired to manage the setting-up of the Emerald Network and to do the necessary technical work required, included software, lists, handling of data, etc.			25,000
3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action				
			BO	VC
3.1	Biodiversity and Climate Change			
	Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change⁴	Strasbourg, 2 days 1-2 October		
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Recognising the need to adapt conservation work to the challenges of climate change so as to minimise its impact on the species and natural habitats protected under the Convention, the Group of Experts will provide guidance to Parties on developing appropriate measures in national policies and ensure co-ordination with the European Union and the CBD to avoid overlapping of aims and activities.			
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 18 States*:</i>			
	ARMENIA, BULGARIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ICELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, NETHERLAND, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM		7,300	9,000
	*Countries having been particularly active in Climate change issues			
	<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>			
	<i>Consultants to prepare draft reports for consideration by the Group of Experts</i>		2,000	12,000

⁴ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
3.2	Invasive Alien Species		
	Select Experts Group on Invasive Alien Species		
	Meeting of consultants in charge of the preparation of technical reports and studies as a follow-up to the meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species held in Malta in 2011		
	Rome, 15-16 March 2012		
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for five consultants</i>	3,400	
	<i>Consultancy fees</i>		6,000
3.3	Management of Large Carnivores		
	Group of Experts on Large Carnivores⁵		
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Recognising the difficulties encountered by some Contracting Parties with regards to the management of large carnivores' populations the Group of Experts on large carnivores, in tight collaboration with the Large Carnivores Initiative for Europe (LCIE) will promote the exchange of good practices, particularly focussing on population management and communication between all concerned stakeholders.		
	Switzerland, 2 days, dates to be confirmed		
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 expert of each of the following 18 States*:</i> ALBANIA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, ITALY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SWEDEN, SPAIN, TURKEY, UKRAINE		
	*Countries with important populations of Large Carnivores		
	<i>Travel and subsistence for one consultant</i>	8,100	9,000
	<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>		6,000
3.4	Conservation of Birds⁶		
	Group of Experts on the conservation of birds		
	<i>Terms of reference:</i> Follow-up and monitoring the implementation of relevant Action Plans and recommendations; reviewing the main threats to the conservation of wild birds and proposing appropriate conservation measures; ensuring international co-ordination in this field. This Group will work in close co-operation with BirdLife, the AEWa and the European Union.		
	Place t.b.c., 2 days, June		
	<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 17 States*:</i> ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, CROATIA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY		
	*Countries having participated in previous meetings of the Group		
	<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>	9,100	6,000
		4,000	12,000

⁵ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

⁶ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties

Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation			
		BO	VC
4.1	Charter on gathering of mushrooms and other wild biodiversity (in cooperation with IUCN).		5,000
5. Monitoring of sites at risk			
		BO	VC
5.1	On-the-spot visits On-the-spot visits, by independent experts designated by the Secretary General to examine threatened habitats and travel and subsistence expenses incurred by such experts to inform the Standing Committee or its groups of experts. It includes appraisals of the European Diploma.	14,000	10,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency Fixed appropriation to cover expenses for reports, travelling of experts or Secretariat to areas under a particular environmental stress as a result of natural catastrophes or accidents caused by man. It includes assistance to areas under political or military conflict. It may cover training of specialists, aid to establish environmental monitoring. This chapter will only be used under instruction of the Bureau and will be paid for both from the Council of Europe or by voluntary contributions.		p.m.
6. Training, Awareness and visibility			
		BO	VC
	Capacity Building. Implementation of article 3 of the Convention. Funds for the conception, the translation, the photocomposition and publication of technical documents, publications, monitoring reports, posters, brochures, etc. It includes publication on Internet, dissemination of publications (article 3.3) and regular and update of a Website	12,200	8,000
7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee's Secretariat			
		BO	VC
7.1	Strategic development and implementation of the Convention after CBD/COP 10: the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses Fixed appropriation to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses incurred by the Chairman or delegate T-PVS after consultation with the Secretary General. Expenses of the Chair to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee.	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the delegates of African states to attend the Standing Committee meeting or other meetings organised under its responsibility Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by some delegates from Contracting Parties of Central and Eastern Europe (on a temporary basis and after decision of the Bureau) to attend the Standing Committee meeting.	4,000 8,200	3,000 5,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by experts to attend meetings of special relevance under instruction from the Committee of the Chair, and Secretariat official journeys.	16,100	8,900

		BO	VC
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Bureau to attend the Bureau meetings (tentative dates: 23-24 April, including a meeting of the Advisory Select Group of Experts on the Finance of the Convention; 17 September)	6,800	3,768
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE): Administrator, Principal Administrative Assistant (until March 2012), Administrative Assistant	188,500	
	High level management costs	36,900	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,332
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Translation, interpretation, overheads (printing of documents and daily running of the office)	81,200	
	TOTAL	427,300	359,000
	OVERALL TOTAL		786,300

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The activities for which the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe is not sufficient alone, and that will not receive additional voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around €427,300 in 2012 (€201,900 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and €225,400 for staff and high level management costs). Parties are expected to provide new voluntary contributions in 2012. A detailed report on 2011 expenditure and a list of voluntary contributions will be presented to the Committee for information.

Bern Convention Programme of Activities and Budget for 2012 (Summary)

in Euros

		BO	VC
1.	Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention	4,000	4,000
1.1	Reports on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party and legal assistance	4,000	4,000
2.	Conservation of natural habitats	17,500	71,000
2.1	Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks	9,300	6,000
2.2	Biogeographical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network	1 000	
2.3	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway		5,000
2.4	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland		5,000
2.5	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some States		30,000
2.6	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	7,200	
2.7	Consultants		25,000
3.	Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action	34,900	60,000
3.1	Biodiversity and Climate Change	9,300	21,000
3.2	Select experts Group on Invasive Alien Species	3,400	6,000
3.3	Large Carnivores	9,100	15,000
3.4	Conservation of Birds	13,100	18,000
4.	Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation	/	5,000
4.1	Charter on gathering of mushrooms and other wild biodiversity		5,000
5.	Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies	14,000	10,000
5.1	On-the-spot visits, including European Diploma appraisals	14,000	10,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency		p.m.
6.	Training, awareness and visibility	12,200	8,000
	Costs of part-time webmaster, publications	12,200	8,000
7.	Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat	344,700	201,000
7.1	Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and of some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe	12,200	8,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau	6,800	3,768
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE)	225,400	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,332
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)	81,200	
TOTAL		427,300	359,000
OVERALL TOTAL		786,300	

Activities for 2013⁷

The Programme and Budget for 2013 can be reviewed at the 32nd Standing Committee meeting

in Euros

1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention		BO	VC
1.1 Reports of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party and legal assistance to new Contracting Parties Reports providing a legal analysis of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party, suggesting ways to improve such implementation and adapt it to the provisions of the Convention <i>Fixed appropriation for consultants</i>		4,000	8,000
2. Conservation of natural habitats		BO	VC
2.1 Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks⁸ <i>Terms of reference</i> To do the necessary work to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) on areas of special conservation interest, in line with the milestones fixed in the "Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020" (document T-PVS/PA(2010)08rev). The group will review the technical documents prepared by the experts and make proposals to make progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network. <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 15 states*:</i> ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, SWITZERLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA", UKRAINE <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one consultant</i> *Countries targeted by planned or on-going Emerald projects	Strasbourg, 2 days, September	6,000 800	9,000
2.2 Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant</i> <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 7 states :</i> ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE	VENUE, 2 days, first half 2013		1,000 7,000
2.3 Technical seminars for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in three States (according to the state of progress in the implementation of the Emerald Calendar of Activities)		5,900	10,000

⁷ The activities which will not receive voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

⁸ Participants: All Contracting Parties; Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
2.4 Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some states			
Financial contribution for the setting-up of the Network in Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey (t.b.c)			40,000
2.5 Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	Strasbourg, 2 days, March 2013		
<i>Terms of reference</i> To carry-out an effective monitoring of the areas to which the Diploma is awarded or renewed, thus ensuring that a high level of protection is maintained, management is improved, and the conservation of the outstanding area is ensured.			
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for six delegates* and two consultants</i>		5,100	2,000
*Members of the Group of Specialists			
2.6 Consultancy for the Protected Areas and Ecological Networks			
Consultants will be hired to manage the setting-up of the Emerald Network and to do the necessary technical work required, included software, lists, handling of data, etc.			25,000
3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action			
		BO	VC
3.1 Invasive Alien Species			
Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species⁹	VENUE, 3 days MONTH (t.b.c.)		
<i>Terms of reference:</i> <i>Follow-up and review the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Discussion of CBD COP-9. Decision on IAS, preparation of guidance for Parties on accompanying animals and consideration of relevant issues such as trade, climate change, etc</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 18 States*:</i>			
<i>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, CROATIA, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALTA, MOLDOVA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM</i>		7,300	9,000
*Countries particularly active in eradicating invasive alien species			
<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>		1,000	1,000
<i>Consultancy and preparation of draft reports for consideration by the Group of Experts</i>		4,000	8,000

⁹ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties; **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

		BO	VC
3.2 European Islands			
Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity¹⁰			
<i>Terms of reference:</i> Identify specific conservation problems of biological diversity in European islands; registering threatened endemics; identifying island species and habitat-types at risk from global change; networking regional experts and contributing to the CBD's programme of work on island biodiversity; proposing special conservation solutions for European islands.	VENUE, 3 days, first half 2013		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 15 States*:</i> <i>CROATIA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALTA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM</i>		6,100	10,000
<i>* States (with) Islands</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence for two consultants</i>		1,000	1,000
<i>Consultancy fees</i>			12,000
3.3 Invertebrates			
Group of Experts on Invertebrates¹¹			
<i>Terms of reference:</i> The Group of Experts will monitor and follow-up the implementation of the European Strategy for the Conservation of Invertebrates.	Albania, (t.b.c.) 2 days, DATES		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 expert of each of the following 17 States*:</i> <i>ALBANIA, BELGIUM, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM.</i>		9,300	8,000
<i>*Countries which have been particularly active in this issue</i>			
<i>Travel and subsistence for one consultants</i>		1,000	
<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>			6,000
4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation			
4.1 2nd European Conference on Illegal killing of birds¹²		BO	VC
Monitoring the implementation of relevant European legislation and follow-up of the conclusions of the 1 st European Conference on Illegal killing of birds (Cyprus, July 2011)	VENUE, 2 days, June		
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 16 States:</i> <i>ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, CROATIA, CYPRUS, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY</i>		6,100	10,000

¹⁰ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

¹¹ **Participants:** All Contracting Parties; **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

¹² **Participants:** All Contracting Parties **Observers:** All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.

<i>Travel and subsistence for three consultants</i>		3,000	
<i>Consultancy fees for the preparation of technical reports</i>		6,000	
5. Monitoring of sites at risk			
		BO	VC
5.1 On-the-spot visits On-the-spot visits, by independent experts designated by the Secretary General to examine threatened habitats and travel and subsistence expenses incurred by such experts to inform the Standing Committee or its groups of experts. It includes appraisals of the European Diploma.		11,000	14,000
5.2 Sites at risk as a result of an emergency Fixed appropriation to cover expenses for reports, travelling of experts or Secretariat to areas under a particular environmental stress as a result of natural catastrophes or accidents caused by man. It includes assistance to areas under political or military conflict. It may cover training of specialists, aid to establish environmental monitoring. This chapter will only be used under instruction of the Bureau and will be paid for both from the Council of Europe or by voluntary contributions.			p.m.
6. Training, awareness and visibility			
		BO	VC
Capacity Building. Implementation of article 3 of the Convention. Funds for the conception, the translation, the photocomposition and publication of technical documents, publications, monitoring reports, posters, brochures, etc. It includes publication on Internet, dissemination of publications (article 3.3) and regular and update of a Website		6,000	12,000
7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee's Secretariat			
		BO	VC
7.1 Strategic development and implementation of the Convention after CBD/COP 10: the European targets for 2020			p.m.
7.2 Chair's expenses Fixed appropriation to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses incurred by the Chairman or delegate T-PVS after consultation with the Secretary General. Expenses of the Chair to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee.		3,000	3,000
7.3 Delegates of African states and some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the delegates of African states to attend the Standing Committee meeting or other meetings organised under its responsibility		4,000	3,000
Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by some delegates from Contracting Parties of Central and Eastern Europe (on a temporary basis and after decision of the Bureau) to attend the Standing Committee meeting.		7,000	8,000

		BO	VC
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by experts to attend meetings of special relevance under instruction from the Committee of the Chair, and Secretariat official journeys.	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Bureau to attend the Bureau meetings	6,800	3,200
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE): Administrator, Administrative Assistant	172,800	
	High level management costs	26,600	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,900
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Translation, interpretation, overheads (printing of documents and daily running of the office)	81,500	
	TOTAL	401,400	397,000
	OVERALL TOTAL		798,400

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The activities for which the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe is not sufficient alone, and that will not receive additional voluntary contributions will not or partially be implemented.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around €401,400 in 2013 (€202,000 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and €199,400 for staff and high level management costs). Parties are expected to provide new voluntary contributions in 2013. A detailed report on 2012 expenditure and a list of voluntary contributions will be presented to the Committee for information.

Bern Convention Programme of Activities and Budget for 2013 (Summary)

		in Euros	
		BO	VC
1.	Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention	4,000	8,000
1.1	Reports on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party and legal assistance	4,000	8,000
2.	Conservation of natural habitats	17,800	94,000
2.1	Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks	6,800	9,000
2.2	Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network		8,000
2.3	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in three states	5,900	10,000
2.4	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some States		40,000
2.5	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	5,100	2,000
2.6	Consultants		25,000
3.	Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action	29,700	55,000
3.1	Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species	12,300	18,000
3.2	Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity	7,100	23,000
3.3	Group of Experts on Invertebrates	10,300	14,000
4.	Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation	15,100/	10,000
4.1	2 nd European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds	15,100	10,000
5.	Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies	11,000	14,000
5.1	On-the-spot visits, including European Diploma appraisals	11,000	14,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency		p.m.
6.	Training, awareness and visibility	6,000	12,000
	Costs of part-time webmaster, publications	6,000	12,000
7.	Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat	317,800	204,000
7.1	Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020		p.m.
7.2	Chair's expenses	3,000	3,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and of some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe	11,000	11,000
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat	16,100	8,900
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau	6,800	3,200
	Secretariat: Staff and office costs		
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE)	199,400	
7.7	Temporary staff		141,900
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff		36,000
7.9	Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)	81,500	
TOTAL		401,400	397,000
OVERALL TOTAL		798,400	

REVISED APPENDIX 1: SPECIES REQUIRING SPECIFIC HABITAT CONSERVATION MEASURES

ANNEXE 1 REVISÉE: ESPÈCES NÉCESSITANT DES MESURES SPÉCIFIQUES DE CONSERVATION DE L'HABITAT

PLANTS / PLANTES

PTERIDOPHYTA

ASPLENIACEAE

- Asplenium adulterinum* Milde
- Asplenium jahandiezii* (Litard.) Rouy

BLECHNACEAE

- Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm.

DICKSONIACEAE

- Culcita macrocarpa* C. Presl

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

- Diplazium sibiricum* (Turcz. ex Kunze) Kurata
- Dryopteris corleyi* Fraser-Jenk.
- Dryopteris fragans* (L.) Schott

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

- Trichomanes speciosum* Willd.

ISOETACEAE

- Isoetes boryana* Durieu
- Isoetes malinverniana* Ces. & De Not.

MARSILEACEAE

- Marsilea batardae* Launert
- Marsilea quadrifolia* L.
- Marsilea strigosa* Willd.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

- Botrychium simplex* Hitchc.
- Ophioglossum polyphyllum* A. Braun

GYMNOSPERMAE

PINACEAE

- Abies nebrodensis* (Lojac.) Mattei

ANGIOSPERMAE

ALISMATACEAE

- Alisma wahlenbergii* (Holmberg) Juz.
- Caldesia parnassifolia* (L.) Parl.
- Luronium natans* (L.) Raf.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

- Leucojum nicaeense* Ard.
- Narcissus angustifolius* Curt.

Narcissus asturiensis (Jordan) Pugsley
Narcissus calcicola Mendonça
Narcissus cyclamineus DC.
Narcissus fernandesii G. Pedro
Narcissus humilis (Cav.) Traub
Narcissus nevadensis Pugsley
Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. subsp. *nobilis* (Haw.) A. Fernandes
Narcissus scaberulus Henriq.
Narcissus triandrus L. subsp. *capax* (Salisb.) D. A. Webb.
Narcissus viridiflorus Schousboe
Sternbergia candida B.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia samsunensis Davis

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Vincetoxicum pannonicum (Borhidi) Holub

BORAGINACEAE

Anchusa crispa Viv.
Echium russicum J.F.Gemlin
Lithodora nitida (H. Ern) R. Fernandes
Myosotis lusitanica Schuster
Myosotis rehsteineri Wartm.
Myosotis retusifolia R. Afonso
Onosma halophilum Boiss. & Heldr.
Onosma polyphylla Lebed.
Onosma proponticum Aznav.
Onosma tornensis Javorka
Omphalodes kuzinskyanae Willk.
Omphalodes littoralis Lehm.
Solenanthus albanicus (Degen & al.) Degen & Baldacci
Symphytum cycladense Pawl.

CAMPANULACEAE

Adenophora lilifolia (L.) Ledeb
Asyneuma giganteum (Boiss.) Bornm.
Campanula bohemica Hruby
Campanula damboldtiana
Campanula gelida Kovanda
Campanula lycica
Campanula romanica Savul.
Campanula sabatia De Not.
Campanula serrata (Kit.) Hendrych
Campanula zoysii Wulfen
Jasione crispa (Pourret) Samp. subsp. *serpentinica* Pinto da Silva
Jasione lusitanica A. DC.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria ciliata L. ssp. *pseudofrigida* Ostenf. & O.C. Dahl
Arenaria humifusa Wahlenberg
Arenaria nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Arenaria provincialis Chater & Halliday
Cerastium alsinifolium Tausch
Cerastium dinaricum G.Beck & Szysz.
Dianthus arenarius L. subsp. *arenarius*

Dianthus arenarius subsp. *bohemicus* (Novak) O.Schwarz
Dianthus cintranus Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter
Dianthus diutinus Kit.
Dianthus hypanicus Andr.
Dianthus lumnitzeri Wiesb.
Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.
Dianthus moravicus Kovanda
Dianthus nitidus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay
Dianthus rupicola Biv.
Dianthus serotinus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus urumoffii Stoj. et Acht.
Gypsophila papillosa P. Porta
Herniaria algarvica Chaudhri
Herniaria latifolia Lapeyr. subsp. *litardierei* Gamis
Herniaria lusitanica (Chaudhri) subsp. *berlengiana* Chaudhri
Herniaria maritima Link
Minuartia smejkalii Dvorakova
Moehringia hypanica Grynj. et Klok.
Moehringia jankae Griseb. ex Janka
Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.
Moehringia tommasinii Marches.
Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl
Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.
Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.
Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas
Saponaria halophila
Silene cretacea Fisch. ex Spreng.
Silene furcata Rafin. ssp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters
Silene hicesiae Brullo & Signorello
Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.
Silene holzmanii Heldr. ex Boiss.
Silene longicilia (Brot.) Oth.
Silene mariana Pau
Silene orphanidis Boiss.
Silene rothmaleri Pinto da Silva
Silene salsuginae Hub.-Mor.
Silene sangaria Coode & Cullen
Silene velutina Pourret ex Loisel.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Bassia (*Kochia*) *saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott
Beta trojana Pamuk. apud Aellen
Cremnophyton lanfrancoi Brullo et Pavone
Microcnemum coralloides subsp. *anatolicum*
Suaeda cucullata Aellen
Salicornia veneta Pignatti & Lausi

CISTACEAE

Cistus palhinhae Ingram
Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen
Helianthemum arcticum (Grosser) Janch.
Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday
Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.
Tuberaria major (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

COMPOSITAE

Achillea glaberrima Klok.
Achillea thracica Velen.
Anacyclus latealatus Hub.-Mor.
Andryala levitomentosa (E. I. Nayardy) P. D. Sell
Anthemis glaberrima (Rech. f.) Greuter
Anthemis halophila Boiss. & Bal.
Artemisia campestris L. subsp. *bottnica* A.N. Lundström ex Kindb.
Artemisia granatensis Boiss.
Artemisia laciniata Willd.
Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror
Artemisia pancicii (Janka) Ronn.
Aster pyrenaeus Desf. ex DC
Aster sorrentinii (Tod) Lojac.
Carduus myriacanthus Salzm. ex DC.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
Centaurea akamantis Th Georgiades & G Chatzikyriakou
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler
Centaurea attica Nyman subsp. *megarensis* (Halacsy & Hayek) Dostal
Centaurea balearica J. D. Rodriguez
Centaurea borjae Valdes-Berm. & Rivas Goday
Centaurea citricolor Font Quer
Centaurea corymbosa Pourret
Centaurea dubjanskyi Iljin.
Centaurea gadorensis G. Blanca
Centaurea hermannii F. Hermann
Centaurea horrida Badaro
Centaurea immanuelis-loewii Degen
Centaurea jankae Brandza
Centaurea kalambakensis Freyn & Sint.
Centaurea kartschiana Scop.
Centaurea lactiflora Halacsy
Centaurea micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link subsp. *herminii* (Rouy) Dostál
Centaurea niederi Heldr.
Centaurea peucedanifolia Boiss. & Orph.
Centaurea pinnata Pau
Centaurea pineticola Iljin.
Centaurea pontica Prodan & E. I. Nayardy
Centaurea pseudoleucolepis Kleop
Centaurea pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca
Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál
Centaurea tchihatcheffii Fich. & Mey
Centaurea vicentina Mariz
Cirsium brachycephalum Juratzka
Crepis crocifolia Boiss. & Heldr.
Crepis granatensis (Willk.) B. Blanca & M. Cueto
Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxmüller
Crepis tectorum L. subsp. *nigrescens*
Dendranthema zawadskyi (Herb.) Tzvel.
Erigeron frigidus Boiss. ex DC.
Helichrysum melitense (Pignatti) Brullo et al
Hymenostemma pseudanthemis (Kunze) Willd.
Hyoseris frutescens Brullo et Pavone
Jurinea cyanoides (L.) Reichenb.
Jurinea fontqueri Cuatrec.

Lagoseris purpurea (Willd.) Boiss.
Lamyropsis microcephala (Moris) Dittrich & Greuter
Leontodon microcephalus (Boiss. ex DC.) Boiss.
Leontodon boryi Boiss.
Leontodon sculus (Guss.) Finch & Sell
Leuzea longifolia Hoffmanns. & Link
Ligularia sibirica (L.) Cass.
Palaeocyanus crassifolius (Bertoloni) Dostal

Santolina impressa Hoffmanns. & Link
Santolina semidentata Hoffmanns. & Link
Saussurea alpina subsp. esthonica (Baer ex Rupr) Kupffer
Senecio elodes Boiss. ex DC.
Senecio jacobea L. subsp. gotlandicus (Neuman) Sterner
Senecio nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Serratula lycopifolia (Vill.) A.Kern
Serratula tanaitica P. Smirn.
Sonchus erzincanicus Matthews
Tephrosia longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. moravica

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus argyrothamnus Greuter
Convolvulus fernandesii Pinto da Silva & Teles
Convolvulus pulvinatus Sa'ad

CRUCIFERAE

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.
Arabis kennedyae Meikle
Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.
Arabis scopoliana Boiss
Armoracia macrocarpa (Waldst. & Kit.) Kit. ex Baumg
Biscutella neustriaca Bonnet
Biscutella vinentina (Samp.) Rothm.
Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux
Brassica glabrescens Poldini
Brassica hilarionis Post
Brassica insularis Moris
Brassica macrocarpa Guss.
Brassica sylvestris (L.) Mill. subsp. taurica Tzvel.
Braya linearis Rouy
Cochlearia polonica Frohlich
Cochlearia tatarae Borbas
Coincya rupestris Rouy
Coronopus navasii Pau
Crambe koktebelica (Junge) N. Busch.
Crambe litwinonowii K. Gross.
Crambe tatarica Sebeok
Diplotaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo
Diplotaxis siettiana Maire
Diplotaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.
Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman
Draba cinerea Adams
Draba dorneri Heuffel.
Erucastrum palustre (Pirone) Vis.
Erysimum pieninicum (Zapal.) Pawl.
Iberis arbuscula Runemark

Iberis procumbens Lange subsp. *microcarpa* Franco & Pinto da Silva
Jonopsidium acaule (Desf.) Reichenb.
Jonopsidium savianum (Caruel) Ball ex Arcang.
Lepidium turczaninowii Lipsky.
Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. *cintrana* (Coutinho)
 Franco & P. Silva (*Coincya cintrana* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)
Schivereckia podolica (Besser) Andrz.
Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo
Sisymbrium supinum L.
Thlaspi cariense
Thlaspi jankae A.Kern.

CYPERACEAE

Carex holostoma Drejer
Carex panormitana Guss.
Eleocharis carniolica Koch

DIOSCOREACEAE

Borderea chouardii (Gaussen) Heslot

DIPSACACEAE

Dipsacus cephalarioides

DROSERACEAE

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

ELATINACEAE

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo *et al.*

ERICACEAE

Rhododendron luteum Sweet
Vaccinium arctostaphylos L.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia margalidiana Kuhbier & Lewejohann
Euphorbia transtagana Boiss.

GENTIANACEAE

	<i>Centaurium rigualii</i> Esteve			
	<i>Centaurium somedanum</i> Lainz			
	<i>Gentianella bohémica</i> Skalicky			
	<i>Gentiana ligustica</i> R. de Vilm. & Chopinet			
Gentianella	<i>anglica</i>	(Pugsley)	E.	F.
				Warburg

GERANIACEAE

Erodium astragaloides Boiss. & Reuter
Erodium paularense Fernandez-Gonzalez & Izco
Erodium rupicola Boiss.

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia stygia Orph. ex Boiss.

GRAMINEAE

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.
Arctophila fulva (Trin.) N. J. Anderson
Avenula hackelii (Henriq.) Holub

Bromus grossus Desf. ex DC.
Bromus psammophilus
Calamagrostis chalybaea (Laest.) Fries
Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.
Coleanthus subtilis (Tratt.) Seidl
Eremopoa mardinensis
Festuca brigantina (Markgr.-Dannenb.) Markgr.-Dannenb.
Festuca duriotagana Franco & R. Afonso
Festuca elegans Boiss.
Festuca henriquesii Hack.
Festuca summilusitana Franco & R. Afonso
Gaudinia hispanica Stace & Tutin

Holcus setiglumis Boiss. & Reuter subsp. duriensis Pinto da Silva
Micropyropsis tuberosa Romero - Zarco & Cabezudo
Poa granitica Br.- Bl.
Poa riphaea (Ascherson et Graebner) Fritsch
Pseudarrhenatherum pallens (Link) J. Holub
Puccinellia phryganodes (Trin.) Scribner + Merr.
Puccinellia pungens (Pau) Paunero
Stipa austroitalica Martinovsky
Stipa bavarica Martinovsky & H. Scholz
Stipa danubialis Dihoru & Roman
Stipa styriaca Martinovsky
Stipa syreistschikowii P. Smirn.
Stipa veneta Moraldo
Stipa zaleskii Wilensky
Trisetum subalpestre (Hartman) Neuman

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes sardoum Martelli

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris tetraphylla L. Fil.

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum aciferum (Greuter) N.K.B. Robson
Hypericum salsugineum

IRIDACEAE

Crocus abantensis
Crocus cyprius Boiss. et Kotschy
Crocus hartmannianus Holmboe
Gladiolus palustris Gaud.
Iris aphylla L. subsp. hungarica Hegi
Iris humilis Georgi subsp. arenaria (Waldst. et Kit.) A. et D. Löve

JUNCACEAE

Juncus valvatus Link
Luzula arctica Blytt #

LABIATAE

Dracocephalum austriacum L.
Micromeria taygetea P. H. Davis
Nepeta dirphyia (Boiss.) Heldr. ex Halacsy
Nepeta sphaciotica P. H. Davis

Origanum dictamnus L.
Phlomis brevibracteata Turril
Phlomis cypria Post
Salvia veneris Hedge
Sideritis cypria Post
Sideritis incana subsp. *glauca* (Cav.) Malagarriga
Sideritis javalambrensis Pau
Sideritis serrata Cav. ex Lag.
Teucrium lepicephalum Pau
Teucrium turredanum Losa & Rivas Goday
Thymus camphoratus Hoffmanns. & Link
Thymus carnosus Boiss.
Thymus lotocephalus G. López & R. Morales (*Thymus cephalotos* L.)

LEGUMINOSAE

Anthyllis hystrix Cardona, Contandr. & E. Sierra
Astragalus aitosensis Ivanisch.
Astragalus algarbiensis Coss. ex Bunge
Astragalus aquilanus Anzalone
Astragalus centralpinus Braun-Blanquet
Astragalus kungurensis Boriss.
Astragalus macrocarpus DC. subsp. *lefkarensis*
Astragalus maritimus Moris
Astragalus peterfii Jav.
Astragalus physocalyx Fischer
Astragalus tremolsianus Pau
Astragalus setosulus Gontsch.
Astragalus tanaiticus C. Koch.
Astragalus verrucosus Moris
Cytisus aeolicus Guss. ex Lindl.
Genista dorycnifolia Font Quer
Genista holopetala (Fleischm. ex Koch) Baldacci
Genista tetragona Bess.
Glycyrrhiza iconica
Hedysarum razoumovianum Fisch. et Helm.
Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser. subsp. *fallax* Franco
Ononis hackelii Lange
Sphaerophysa kotschyana
Thermopsis turcica
Trifolium banaticum (Heuffel) Majovsky
Trifolium pachycalyx
Trifolium saxatile All.
Trigonella arenicola
Trigonella halophila
Trigonella polycarpa
Vicia bifoliolata J.D. Rodriguez

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Pinguicula crystallina Sm.
Pinguicula nevadensis (Lindb.) Casper

LILIACEAE

Allium grosii Font Quer
Allium regelianum A. Beck.
Allium vuralii
Androcymbium rechingeri Greuter

Asparagus lycaonicus
Asphodelus bento-rainhae P. Silva
Chionodoxa lochia Meikle in Kew Bull.
Chionodoxa luciliae
Colchicum arenarium Waldst. et Kit.
Colchicum davidovii Stef.
Colchicum fominii Bordz.
Colchicum micranthum
Fritillaria montana Hoppe.
Hyacinthoides vicentina (Hoffmans. & Link) Rothm.
Lilium jankae A. Kerner
Lilium rhodopaeum Delip.
Muscari gussonei (Parl.) Tod.
Scilla litardierei Breist.
Scilla morrisii Meikle
Tulipa cypria Stapf
Tulipa hungarica Borbas

LINACEAE

Linum dolomiticum Borbas
Linum muelleri Moris (*Linum maritimum muelleri*)

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum flexuosum Lag.

MALVACEAE

Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.

NAJADACEAE

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L. Schmidt
Najas tenuissima (A. Braun) Magnus

OLEACEAE

Syringa josikaea Jacq. fil.

ORCHIDACEAE

Anacamptis urvilleana Sommier et Caruana Gatto
Calypso bulbosa L.
Cephalanthera cucullata Boiss. & Heldr.
Cypripedium calceolus L.
Dactylorhiza chuhensis
Dactylorhiza kalopissii E.Nelson
Gymnigritella runei Teppner & Klein
Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann
Himantoglossum caprinum (Bieb.) V.Koch
Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.
Ophrys isaura
Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. et Soo
Ophrys lunulata Parl.
Ophrys lycia
Ophrys melitensis (Salkowski) J et P Devillers-Terschuren
Platanthera obtusata (Pursh) subsp. *oligantha* (Turez.) Hulten
Steniella satyrioides (Stev.) Schlechter.

OROBANCHACEAE

Orobanche densiflora Salzm. ex Reut.

PAEONIACEAE

Paeonia cambessedesii (Willk.) Willk.
Paeonia clusii F.C. Stern subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoudakis
Paeonia parnassica Tzanoudakis
Paeonia officinalis L. subsp. *banatica* (Rachel) Soo
Paeonia tenuifolia L.

PALMAE

Phoenix theophrasti Greuter

PAPAVERACEAE

Corydalis gotlandica Lidén
Papaver laestadianum (Nordh.) Nordh.
Papaver radicum Rottb. subsp. *hyperboreum* Nordh.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago algarbiensis Sampaio (*Plantago bracteosa* (Willk.) G. Sampaio)
Plantago almogravensis Franco

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Armeria berlengensis Daveau
Armeria helodes Martini & Pold
Armeria neglecta Girard
Armeria pseudarmeria (Murray) Mansfeld
Armeria rouyana Daveau
Armeria soleirolii (Duby) Godron
Armeria velutina Welw. ex Boiss. & Reuter
Limonium anatolicum
Limonium dodartii (Girard) O. Kuntze subsp. *lusitanicum* (Daveau) Franco
Limonium insulare (Beg. & Landi) Arrig. & Diana
Limonium lanceolatum (Hoffmans. & Link) Franco
Limonium multiflorum Erben
Limonium pseudolaetum Arrig. & Diana
Limonium strictissimum (Salzmann) Arrig.
Limonium tamaricoides

POLYGONACEAE

Persicaria foliosa (H. Lindb.) Kitag.
Polygonum praelongum Coode & Cullen
Rheum rhaponticum L.
Rumex rupestris Le Gall

PRIMULACEAE

Androsace mathildae Levier
Androsace pyrenaica Lam.
Cyclamen fatrense Halda et Sojak
Cyclamen kuznetzovii Kotov et Czernova
Cyclamen mirabile
Primula apennina Widmer
Primula carniolica Jacq.
Primula nutans Georgi
Primula palinuri Petagna
Primula scandinavica Bruun #
Soldanella villosa Darracq.

RANUNCULACEAE

Aconitum corsicum Gayer (*Aconitum napellus* subsp. *corsicum*)
Aconitum flerovii Steinb.
Aconitum firmum (Reichenb.) Neilr subsp. *moravicum* Skalicky
Adonis distorta Ten.
Anemone uralensis Nevski.
Aquilegia bertolonii Schott
Aquilegia kitaibelii Schott
Aquilegia pyrenaica D.C. subsp. *cazorlensis* (Heywood) Galiano
Consolida samia P.H. Davis
Delphinium caseyi B.L.Burt
Pulsatilla grandis Wend. (*Pulsatilla halleri* (All.) Willd. subsp. *grandis* (Wend.)

Meikle

Pulsatilla patens (L.) Miller
Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) Miller subsp. *hungarica* Soo
Pulsatilla slavica G.Reuss.
Pulsatilla subslavica Futak ex Goliasova
Pulsatilla vulgaris Hill. subsp. *gotlandica* (Johanss.) Zaemelis & Paegle
Ranunculus kykkoensis Meikle
Ranunculus lapponicus L.
Ranunculus weyleri Mares

RESEDACEAE

Reseda decursiva Forssk.

ROSACEAE

Agrimonia pilosa Ledebour
Potentilla emilii-popii E. I. Nayardy
Potentilla delphinensis Gren. & Godron
Potentilla silesiaca Uechtr.
Pyrus anatolica
Pyrus magyarica Terpo
Sorbus teodori Liljefors

RUBIACEAE

Galium cracoviense Ehrend.
Galium globuliferum
Galium litorale Guss.
Galium moldavicum (Dobrescu) Franco
Galium sudeticum Tausch
Galium viridiflorum Boiss. & Reuter

SALICACEAE

Salix salvifolia Brot. subsp. *australis* Franco

SANTALACEAE

Thesium ebracteatum Hayne

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Saxifraga berica (Beguinot) D.A. Webb
Saxifraga florulenta Moretti
Saxifraga hirculus L. #
Saxifraga osloënsis Knaben
Saxifraga tombeanensis Boiss. ex Engl.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Antirrhinum charidemi Lange
Chaenorhinum serpyllifolium (Lange) Lange subsp. *lusitanicum* R. Fernandes
Euphrasia genargentea (Feoli) Diana
Euphrasia marchesettii Wettst. ex Marches.
Linaria algarviana Chav.
Linaria coutinhoi Valdés
Linaria ficalhoana Rouy
Linaria flava (Poiret) Desf.
Linaria hellenica Turrill
Linaria loeselii Schweigger
Linaria pseudolaxiflora Lojacono
Linaria ricardoi Cout.
Linaria tursica B. Valdes & Cabezudo
Linaria tonzigii Lona
Odontites granatensis Boiss.
Pedicularis sudetica Willd.
Rhinanthus oesilensis (Ronniger & Saarsoo) Vassilcz
Tozzia carpathica Wol.
Verbascum basivelatum
Verbascum degenii
Verbascum litigiosum Samp.
Verbascum purpureum (Janka) Huber-Morath
Verbascum stepporum

Veronica micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link
Veronica euxina Turrill
Veronica oetaea L.-A. Gustavsson
Veronica turrilliana Stoj. et Stef.

SOLANACEAE

Atropa baetica Willk.

THYMELAEACEAE

Daphne arbuscula Celak
Daphne petraea Leybold
Daphne rodriguezii Texidor

ULMACEAE

Zelkova abelicea (Lam.) Boiss.

UMBELLIFERAE

Angelica heterocarpa Lloyd
Angelica palustris (Besser) Hoffm.
Apium bermejoi Llorens
Apium repens (Jacq.) Lag.
Athamanta cortiana Ferrarini
Bupleurum capillare Boiss. & Heldr.
Bupleurum kakiskalae Greuter
Eryngium alpinum L.
Eryngium viviparum Gay
Ferula halophila
Ferula sadleriana Lebed.
Hladnikia pastinacifolia Reichenb.
Laserpitium longiradium Boiss.
Naufraga balearica Constans & Cannon
Oenanthe coniooides Lange

PTERIDOPHYTA

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum maderensis Gibby & Lovis

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum drepanum (Sw.) C. Presl.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes azorica Durieu & Paiva ex Milde

MARSILEACEAE

Marsilea azorica Launert & Paiva

ANGIOSPERMAE

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Caralluma burchardii N. E. Brown

Ceropegia chrysantha Svent.

BORAGINACEAE

Echium candicans L. fil.

Echium gentianoides Webb & Coincy

Myosotis azorica H. C. Watson

Myosotis maritima Hochst. in Seub.

CAMPANULACEAE

Azorina vidalii (H. C. Watson) Feer

Musschia aurea (L. f.) DC.

Musschia wollastonii Lowe

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus palmensis Link

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Spergularia azorica (Kindb.) Lebel

CELASTRACEAE

Maytenus umbellata (R. Br.) Mabb.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Beta patula Ait.

CISTACEAE

Cistus chinamadensis Bañares & Romero

Helianthemum bystropogophyllum Svent.

COMPOSITAE

Andryala crithmifolia Ait.

Argyranthemum lidii Humphries

Argyranthemum thalassophyllum (Svent.) Hump.

Argyranthemum winterii (Svent.) Humphries

Atractylis arbuscula Svent. & Michaelis

Atractylis preauxiana Schultz.

Calendula maderensis DC.

Cheirolophus duranii (Burchard) Holub
Cheirolophus ghomerytus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus massonianus (Lowe) Hansen & Sund.
Cirsium latifolium Lowe
Helichrysum gossypinum Webb
Helichrysum monogynum Burt & Sund.
Hypochoeris oligocephala (Svent. & Bramw.) Lack
Lactuca watsoniana Trel.
Onopordum nogalesii Svent.
Onopordum carduelinum Bolle
Pericallis hadrosoma (Svent.) B. Nord.
Phagnalon benettii Lowe
Stemmacantha cynaroides (Chr. Son. in Buch) Ditt
Sventenia bupleuroides Font Quer
Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum Webb & Berth

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus caput-medusae Lowe
Convolvulus lopez-socasii Svent.
Convolvulus massonii A. Dietr.

CRASSULACEAE

Aeonium gomeraense Praeger
Aeonium saundersii Bolle
Aichryson dumosum (Lowe) Praeg.
Monanthes wildpretii Banares & Scholz
Sedum brissemoretii Raymond-Hamet

CRUCIFERAE

Crambe arborea Webb ex Christ
Crambe laevigata DC. ex Christ
Crambe sventenii R. Petters ex Bramwell & Sund.
Parolinia schizogynoides Svent.
Sinapidendron rupestre (Ait.) Lowe

CYPERACEAE

Carex malato-belizii Raymond

DIPSACACEAE

Scabiosa nitens Roemer & J. A. Schultes

ERICACEAE

Erica scoparia L. subsp. azorica (Hochst.) D. A. Webb

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia handiensis Burchard
Euphorbia lambii Svent.
Euphorbia stygiana H. C. Watson

GERANIACEAE

Geranium maderense P. F. Yeo

GRAMINEAE

Deschampsia maderensis (Haeck. & Born.) Buschm.
Phalaris maderensis (Menezes) Menezes

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia ascanii D. Bramwell & Kunkel
Globularia sarcophylla Svent.

LABIATAE

Sideritis cystosiphon Svent.
Sideritis discolor (Webb ex de Noe) Bolle
Sideritis infernalis Bolle
Sideritis marmorea Bolle
Teucrium abutiloides L'Hér.
Teucrium betonicum L'Hér.

LEGUMINOSAE

Anagyris latifolia Brouss. ex. Willd.
Anthyllis lemanniana Lowe
Dorycnium spectabile Webb & Berthel
Lotus azoricus P. W. Ball
Lotus callis-viridis D. Bramwell & D. H. Davis
Lotus kunkelii (E. Chueca) D. Bramwell & al.
Teline rosmarinifolia Webb & Berthel.
Teline salsoloides Arco & Acebes.
Vicia dennesiana H. C. Watson

LILIACEAE

Androcymbium psammophilum Svent.
Scilla maderensis Menezes
Semele maderensis Costa

LORANTHACEAE

Arceuthobium azoricum Wiens & Hawksw.

MYRICACEAE

Myrica rivas-martinezii Santos.

OLEACEAE

Jasminum azoricum L.
Picconia azorica (Tutin) Knobl.

ORCHIDACEAE

Goodyera macrophylla Lowe

PITOSPORAEEAE

Pittosporum coriaceum Dryand. ex. Ait.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago malato-belizii Lawalree

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Limonium arborescens (Brouss.) Kuntze
Limonium dendroides Svent.
Limonium spectabile (Svent.) Kunkel & Sunding
Limonium sventenii Santos & Fernandez Galvan

POLYGONACEAE

Rumex azoricus Rech. fil.

RHAMNACEAE

Frangula azorica Tutin

ROSACEAE

Bencomia brachystachya Svent.
Bencomia sphaerocarpa Svent.
Chamaemeles coriacea Lindl.
Dendriopoterium pulidoi Svent.
Marcetella maderensis (Born.) Svent.
Prunus lusitanica L. subsp. azorica (Mouillef.) Franco
Sorbus maderensis (Lowe) Dode

SANTALACEAE

Kunkeliella subsucculenta Kammer

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Euphrasia azorica H.C. Watson
Euphrasia grandiflora Hochst. in Seub.
Isoplexis chalcantha Svent. & O'Shanahan
Isoplexis isabelliana (Webb & Berthel.) Masferrer
Odontites holliana (Lowe) Benth.
Sibthorpia peregrina L.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum lidii Sunding

UMBELLIFERAE

Ammi trifoliatum (H. C. Watson) Trelease
Bupleurum handiense (Bolle) Kunkel
Chaerophyllum azoricum Trelease
Ferula latipinna Santos
Melanoselinum decipiens (Schrader & Wendl.) Hoffm.
Monizia edulis Lowe
Oenanthe divaricata (R. Br.) Mabb.
Sanicula azorica Guthnick ex Seub.

VIOLACEAE

Viola paradoxa Lowe



BRYOPHYTA

Echinodium spinosum (Mitt.) Jur.
Thamnobryum fernandesii Sergio

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae
Desmana moschata
Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Pteropidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

Rhinolophidae

Rhinolophus blasii

Rhinolophus euryale

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Rhinolophus hipposideros

Rhinolophus mehelyi

Vespertilionidae

Barbastella barbastellus

Eptesicus bottae

Miniopterus schreibersi

Myotis bechsteini

Myotis blythii

Myotis capaccinii

Myotis dasycneme

Myotis emarginatus

Myotis myotis

RODENTIA

*Castoridae*Castor fiber #^{1, 2}*Cricetidae*

Mesocricetus newtoni

Gliridae

Myomimus roachi (Myomimus bulgaricus)

Microtidae

Microtus cabreræ

Microtus oeconomus arenicola #²

Microtus tatricus

Spalax graecus

Muridae

Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Sciuridae

Marmota marmota latirostris

Pteromys volans (Sciuropterus ruscicus)#

Spermophilus citellus (Citellus citellus)#

Spermophilus suslicus (Citellus suslicus) #

Zapodidae

Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Alopex lagopus #

Canis lupus #¹

Cuon alpinus

*Ursidae*Ursus arctos #¹

Ursus maritimus

Mustelidae

Gulo gulo #

Lutra lutra #

Mustela eversmannii

Mustela lutreola

Vormela peregusna

Felidae

Caracal caracal
Lynx lynx #¹
Lynx pardinus
Panthera pardus

Odobenidae

Odobenus rosmarus

Phocidae

Halichoerus grypus #²
Monachus monachus
Phoca hispida bottnica²
Phoca hispida saimensis
Phoca hispida ladogensis
Phoca vitulina #²

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus corsicanus
Rangifer tarandus fennicus²

Bovidae

Bison bonasus²
Capra aegagrus (natural populations/populations naturelles)
Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica
Gazella subgutturosa
Gazella dorcas
Ovis gmelini musimon (Ovis ammon musimon) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia / populations naturelles - Corse et Sardaigne)²
Ovis orientalis ophion (Ovis gmelini ophion)
Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata (Rupicapra rupicapra ornata)
Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica²
Rupicapra rupicapra tatraica

CETACEA

Delphinidae

Tursiops truncatus #

Phocoenidae

Phocoena phocoena #

Birds/Oiseaux

GAVIIFORMES

Gaviidae

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Gavia immer
Gavia stellata

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podiceps auritus

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Hydrobatidae

Hydrobates pelagicus #
Oceanodroma castro
Oceanodroma leucorhoa #

Pelagodroma marina
Procellariidae
 Bulweria bulwerii
 Calonectris diomedea (Procellaria diomedea)
 Puffinus assimilis
 Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus (Puffinus mauretanicus)
 Puffinus yelkouan
 Pterodroma feae

Pterodroma

madeira

PELECANIFORMES

Phalacrocoracidae
 Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii ²
 Phalacrocorax pygmaeus
Pelecanidae
 Pelecanus crispus
 Pelecanus onocrotalus

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae
 Ardea purpurea
 Ardeola ralloides
 Botaurus stellaris
 Casmerodius albus (Egretta alba)
 Egretta garzetta
 Ixobrychus minutus
 Nycticorax nycticorax

Ciconiidae
 Ciconia nigra
 Ciconia ciconia
Threskiornithidae
 Plegadis falcinellus
 Platalea leucorodia

Phoenicopteridae
 Phoenicopus ruber

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

 Anser albifrons flavirostris ²
 Anser erythropus
 Aythya nyroca ²
 Branta leucopsis
 Branta ruficollis
 Bucephala islandica
 Cygnus bewickii (Cygnus columbianus bewickii) #
 Cygnus cygnus #
 Histrionicus histrionicus
 Marmaronetta angustirostris (Anas angustirostris)
 Mergus albellus
 Oxyura leucocephala
 Polysticta stelleri
 Tadorna ferruginea

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Accipiter brevipes
Accipiter gentilis arrigonii
Accipiter nisus granti
Aegypius monachus
Aquila adalberti
Aquila chrysaetos
Aquila clanga
Aquila heliaca
Aquila nipalensis
Aquila pomarina
Buteo rufinus
Circus aeruginosus
Circus cyaneus
Circus macrourus
Circus pygargus
Elanus caeruleus
Gypaetus barbatus
Gyps fulvus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Hieraetus fasciatus
Hieraetus pennatus
Milvus migrans
Milvus milvus
Neophron percnopterus
Pernis apivorus

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Falconidae

Falco biarmicus
Falco cherrug
Falco columbarius #
Falco eleonora
Falco naumanni
Falco peregrinus
Falco rusticolus
Falco vespertinus

GALLIFORMES

Tetraonidae

Bonasa bonasia ²
Lagopus mutus helveticus ²
Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus ²
Tetrao tetrix tetrix ²
Tetrao urogallus ² (only T.u. cantabricus in App II / seulement T.u.cantabricus est à l'annexe II)

Phasianidae

Alectoris barbara ²
Alectoris graeca
Perdix perdix hispaniolensis ²
Perdix perdix italica ²

GRUIFORMES

Turnicidae

Turnix sylvatica

Rallidae

Crex crex

Fulica cristata

Porphyrio porphyrio

Porzana parva

Porzana porzana

Porzana pusilla

Gruidae

Grus grus

Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata

Otis tarda

Tetrax tetrax

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae

Charadrius alexandrinus

Charadrius asiaticus ²

Charadrius leschenaultii

Charadrius morinellus (Eudromias morinellus)

Chettusia gregaria ²

Hoplopterus spinosus

Pluvialis apricaria # ²

Scolopacidae

Calidris alpina schinzii

Gallinago media

Limosa lapponica

Numenius tenuirostris

Philomachus pugnax ²

Tringa glareola

Xenus cinereus (Tringa cinereus) ²

Recurvirostridae

Himantopus himantopus

Recurvirostra avosetta

Phalaropodidae

Phalaropus fulicarius

Phalaropus lobatus

Burhinidae

Burhinus oedicnemus

Glareolidae

Cursorius cursor

Glareola nordmanni

Glareola pratincola

Laridae

Chlidonias hybridus

Chlidonias leucopterus

Chlidonias niger

Gelochelidon nilotica

Larus audouinii

Larus genei

Larus melanocephalus

Larus minutus

Pagophila eburnea

Sterna albifrons

Sterna caspia (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Sterna dougallii

Sterna hirundo

Sterna paradisaea (*macrura*)

Sterna sandvicensis

Alcidae

*Uria aalge ibericus*²

COLUMBIFORMES

Pteroclididae

Pterocles alchata

Pterocles orientalis

Columbidae

Columba bollii

Columba junoniae

*Columba palumbus azorica*²

*Columba trocaz*²

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Aegolius funereus

Asio flammeus

Bubo bubo

Glaucidium passerinum

Ketupa zeylonensis

Nyctea scandiaca

Strix nebulosa

Strix uralensis

Surnia ulula

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae

Caprimulgus europaeus

APODIFORMES

Apodidae

Apus caffer

CORACIIFORMES

Alcedinidae

Alcedo atthis

Halcyon smyrnensis

Coraciidae

Coracias garrulus

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Dendrocopos leucotos

Dendrocopos major canariensis

Dendrocopos major thanneri

Dendrocopos medius

Dendrocopos syriacus

Dryocopus martius

Picoides tridactylus

Picus canus

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Calandrella brachydactyla
Chersophilus duponti
Galerida theklae
Lullula arborea²
Melanocorypha calandra
Melanocorypha yeltoniensis

Certhiidae

Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae

Motacillidae

Anthus campestris

Laniidae

Lanius collurio
Lanius minor
Lanius nubicus

Paridae

Parus ater cypriotes

Troglodytidae

Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis

Muscicapidae Turdinae

Luscinia svecica (Cyanosylvia svecica)
Oenanthe cypriaca (Oenanthe pleschanka cypriaca)
Oenanthe pleschanka
Oenanthe leucura
Saxicola dacotiae

Sylviinae

Acrocephalus melanopogon
Acrocephalus paludicola
Hippolais olivetorum
Sylvia melanothorax
Sylvia nisoria
Sylvia rueppelli
Sylvia sarda
Sylvia undata

Muscicapinae

Ficedula albicollis
Ficedula parva
Ficedula semitorquata

Sittidae

Sitta krueperi
Sitta whiteheadi

Emberizidae

Emberiza caesia
Emberiza cineracea
Emberiza hortulana²

Fringillidae

Bucanetes githagineus (Rhodopechys githaginea)
Fringilla coelebs ombrosa²
Fringilla teydea
Loxia scotica
Pyrrhula murina²

Corvidae

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

Reptiles

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae

Testudo graeca
Testudo hermanni
Testudo marginata

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis
Mauremys caspica
Mauremys leprosa

Tryonichidae

Rafetus euphraticus
Tryonix triunguis

SAURIA

Lacertidae

Gallotia galloti insulanagae
Gallotia simonyi
Lacerta bonnali (Lacerta monticola)
Lacerta clarkorum
Lacerta monticola (Archaeolacerta monticola)
Lacerta schreiberi
Podarcis lilfordi
Podarcis pityusensis

Scincidae

Chalcides simonyi (Chalcides occidentalis)

Gekkonidae

Phyllodactylus europaeus

OPHIDIA (SERPENTES)

Colubridae

Coluber cypriensis
Elaphe quatuorlineata #
Elaphe situla #
Natrix natrix cypriaca

Viperidae

Macrovipera schweizeri (Vipera lebetina schweizeri)
Vipera albizona
Vipera barani
Vipera kaznakovi
Vipera pontica
Vipera ursinii
Vipera wagneri

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
Mertensiella luschani (Salamandra luschani)
Salamandra atra aurorae²
Salamandrina terdigitata

Triturus carnifex (Triturus cristatus carnifex)
 Triturus cristatus (Triturus cristatus cristatus)#
 Triturus dobrogicus (Triturus cristatus dobrogicus)
 Triturus karelinii (Triturus cristatus karelinii)#
 Triturus montandoni
 Triturus vulgaris ampelensis

Proteidae

Proteus anguinus

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes ambrosii (Speleomantes ambrosii)²
 Hydromantes flavus (Speleomantes flavus)
 Hydromantes genei (Speleomantes genei)
 Hydromantes imperialis (Speleomantes imperialis)
 Hydromantes strinatii (Speleomantes strinatii)²
 Hydromantes supramontes (Speleomantes supramontes)

ANURA

Discoglossidae

Alytes muletensis
 Bombina bombina#
 Bombina variegata#
 Discoglossus galganoi (incl. Discoglossus jeanneae)
 Discoglossus montalentii
 Discoglossus sardus
 Neurergus crocatus
 Neurergus strauchi

Ranidae

Rana holtzi
 Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

Pelobates fuscus insubricus

Fish/Poissons**OSTEICHTHYES****PETROMYZONIFORMES***Petromyzonidae*

Eudontomyzon spp.²
 Lampetra fluviatilis^{1,2} #
 Lampetra planeri^{1,2} #
 Lethenteron zanandreaei (Lampetra zanandreaei)
 Petromyzon marinus^{1,2} #

ACIPENSERIFORMES*Acipenseridae*

Acipenser naccarii
 Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES*Salmonidae*

Hucho hucho (natural polulations/populations naturelles)²
 Salmo macrostigma²
 Salmo marmoratus²

Salmo salar (only in freshwater/uniquement en eau douce) # ^{1,2}

Coregonidae

Coregonus oxyrhynchus ¹ #

Umbridae

Umbra krameri

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Alburnus albidus (*Alburnus vulturius*) ²

Anaecypris hispanica ²

Aspius aspius # ^{1,2}

Barbus capito

Barbus comiza ²

Barbus meridionalis ²

Barbus plebejus ²

Chalcalburnus chalcoides ²

Chondrostoma genei ²

Chondrostoma lusitanicum ²

Chondrostoma polylepis ^{1,2}

Chondrostoma soetta ²

Chondrostoma toxostoma ²

Gobio albipinnatus ²

Gobio kessleri

Gobio uranoscopus ²

Iberocypris palaciosi ²

Ladigesocypris ghigii ²

Leuciscus lucumonis ²

Leuciscus souffia ²

Pelecus cultratus

Phoxinellus spp. ²

Phoxinus phoxinus

Rhodeus sericeus amarus # ²

Rutilus alburnoides ²

Rutilus arcasii ²

Rutilus frisii meidingeri ²

Rutilus lemmingii ² (*Chondrostoma lemingi*)

Rutilus macrolepidotus ²

Rutilus pigus ²

Rutilus rubilio ²

Scardinius graecus ²

Cobitidae

Cobitis elongata

Cobitis taenia ^{1,2} #

Cobitis trichonica ²

Misgurnus fossilis ²

Sabanejewia aurata ² (*Cobitis aurata*)

Sabanejewia larvata (*Cobitis larvata* et *Cobitis conspersa*) ²

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

Silurus aristotelis ²

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Aphanius iberus

Aphanius fasciatus

Valencia hispanica
Valencia letourneuxi

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

Cottus gobio ^{1,2} #
Cottus petiti

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus baloni
Gymnocephalus schraetzer ²
Romanichthys valsanicola ² (proposed for Appendix II/proposition pour
l'Annexe II)
Zingel spp. ²

Gobiidae

Knipowitschia panizzae (Padogobius panizzae) ²
Padogobius nigricans ²
Pomatoschistus canestrini ²

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. # ²

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTEBRES

Arthropods/Arthropodes

INSECTA

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Coenagrion hylas (Coenagrion freyi)
Coenagrion mercuriale
Coenagrion ornatum
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii
Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii

Orthoptera

Baetica ustulata
Brachytrupes megacephalus
Isophya costata
Isophya harzi
Isophya stysi
Myrmecophilus baronii
Odontopodisma rubripes
Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
Pholidoptera transsylvanica
Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

Coleoptera

Agathidium pulchellum
Bolbelasmus unicornis
Boros schneideri
Buprestis splendens
Carabus hampei
Carabus hungaricus
Carabus menetriesi pacholei²
Carabus olympiae
Carabus variolosus
Carabus zawadzskii
Cerambyx cerdo
Corticaria planula²
Cucujus cinnaberinus
Dorcadion fulvum cervae
Duvalius gebhardti
Duvalius hungaricus
Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Leptodirus hochenwarti
Limoniscus violaceus²
Lucanus cervus²
Macroplea pubipennis²
Mesosa myops²
Morimus funereus²
Osmoderma eremita
Oxyporus mannerheimii²
Phryganophilus ruficollis
Pilemia tigrina
Probaticus subrugosus
Propomacrus cypriacus
Pseudogaurotina excellens
Pseudoseriscius cameroni
Pytho kolwensis²
Rosalia alpina
Rhysodes sulcatus
Stephanopachys linearis²
Stephanopachys substriatus²
Xyletinus tremulicola²

Hemiptera

Aradus angularis²

Lepidoptera

Agriades glandon aquilo²
Arytrura musculus
Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria #²
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Clossiana improba²
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris²
Eriogaster catax

Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
 Glyphipterix loricatella
 Gortyna borelii lunata
 Graellsia isabellae²
 Hesperia comma catena²
 Hypodryas maturna
 Leptidea morsei
 Lignyoptera fumidaria
 Lycaena dispar
 Lycaena helle
 Maculinea nausithous
 Maculinea teleius
 Melanargia arge
 Nymphalis vaualbum
 Papilio hospiton
 Phyllometra culminaria
 Plebicula golgus
 Polymixis rufocincta isolata
 Polyommatus eroides
 Pseudophilotes bavius
 Xestia borealis²
 Xestia brunneopicta²
 Xylomoia strix

CRUSTACEA

Decapoda

Austropotamobius pallipes²
 Austropotamobius torrentium

Isopoda

Armadillidium ghardalamensis

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae²

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Cycloneritimorpha

Theodoxus transversalis

Dytocardia

Gibbula nivosa (Med.)

Hygrophila

Anisus vorticulus

Mesogastropoda

Paladilhia hungarica

Sadleriana pannonica

Stylommatophora

Caseolus calculus

Caseolus commixta

Caseolus sphaerula

Chilostoma banaticum

Discus guerinianus

Discula leacockiana

Discula tabellata

Elona quimperiana

Geomalacus maculosus
Geomitra moniziana
Helicopsis striata austriaca²
Hygromia kovacsi
Idiomela (Helix) subplicata²
Lampedusa imitatrix
Lampedusa melitensis
Leiostyla abbreviata
Leiostyla cassida
Leiostyla corneocostata
Leiostyla gibba
Leiostyla lamellosa
Vertigo angustior²
Vertigo genesii²
Vertigo geyeri²
Vertigo moulinsiana²

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera durrovensis (Margaritifera margaritifera)²
Margaritifera margaritifera²
Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congerina kusceri

LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED AS CANDIDATES BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR POTENTIAL AMENDMENT OF ANNEX I OF RESOLUTION 6, OR, OF APPENDICES I OR II OF THE BERN CONVENTION IF NEED BE

LISTE D'ESPÈCES IDENTIFIÉES PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT EN TANT QUE CANDIDATES ÉVENTUELLES POUR L'AMENDEMENT DE L'ANNEXE 1 DE SA RÉOLUTION n°6, OU, LE CAS ÉCHÉANT, DES ANNEXES I OU II DE LA CONVENTION

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

RODENTIA

Gliridae

Dryomis laniger

CETACEA

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera physalus (Med.)

Physeteridae

Physeter macrocephalus (Med.)

Birds/Oiseaux

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Melanocorypha bimaculata

Sylvidae

Sylvia mystacea

Hippolais languida

Phylloscopus lorenzii

Fringillidae

Serinus pusillus

Turdidae

Irania gutturalis

Oenanthe finschii

Prunellidae

Prunella atrogularis

Prunella ocularis

CORACIFORMES

Alcedinidae

Ceryle rudis

Reptiles

SAURIA

Chamaeleonidae

Chamaeleo chamaeleon

Lacertidae

Lacerta dugesii

Lacerta parva

Lacerta princeps

Podarcis filfolensis

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

Coluber gyarosensis
Viperidae
Vipera darevski

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae
Euproctus platycephalus

ANURA

Discoglossidae
Alytes dickhilleni

Fish/Poissons

OSTEICHTHYES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae
Acipenser nudiiventris

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae
Salmothymus ohridanus

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae
Aulopyge hugeli
Chondrostoma kneri
Chondrostoma lemingi
Chondrostoma phoxinus²
Leucaspius stymphalicus
Leuciscus illyricus
Leuciscus microlepis
Leuciscus polylepis
Leuciscus svallize
Leuciscus turskyi
Leuciscus ukliva
Pachychilon pictum
Pomatoschistus tortonesei (Med.)
Pseudophoxinus marathonicus (Leucaspius marathonicus)
Pseudophoxinus stymphalicus (Leucaspius stymphalicus)
Rutilus macedonicus
Rutilus racovitzai
Cobitidae
Cobitis aurata
Cobitis caspia
Cobitis caucasia
Cobitis hassi
Cobitis paludicola
Cobitis romanica
Sabanejewia calderoni

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae
Cottus ferruginosus

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus acerina

Percarina demidoffi

Gobiidae

Caspiosoma caspium

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTÉBRÉS

Arthropods/Arthropodes

ARACHNIDA

Araneae

Macrothele calpeiana

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Dyotocardia

Patella ferruginea (Med.)

BIVALVIA

Unionoidea

Margaritifera auricularia