

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

› The Netherlands

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

› 01.11.1999

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

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

› The European Union has entered a reservation with respect to the inclusion of the Western Siberia/North European population of Long-tailed Duck and the Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW European population of the Velvet Scoter in Category 1b of Column A of Table I to the Agreement and the North-west & Central Europe population of Red-breasted Merganser and the population of Common Redshank in Category 3c of Column A of Table 1 of the Agreement.

However all bird species are strictly protected in the Netherlands, only the Mallard is a huntable species.

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

› Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

Name and title of the head of institution

› Drs. R. Feringa, Director of the Department of Nature and Biodiversity

P.O.Box

› P.O. Box 20401

Postal code

› 2500 EK

City

› The Hague

Country

› The Netherlands

Telephone

› +31 70 379 8911

Website

› <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-landbouw-natuur-en-voedselkwaliteit>

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Wilmar Remmelts, Senior Policy Officer

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality ; Department of Nature & Biodiversity

P.O.Box

› P.O. Box 20401

Postal code

› 2500 EK

City

› The Hague

Country

› The Netherlands

Telephone

› 31 (0)6 38825338

E-mail

› w.j.remmelts@minez.nl

Website

› <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-landbouw-natuur-en-voedselkwaliteit>

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

› Theo Verstrael, Director

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Mailing address - Street and number

> Toernooiveld 1

P.O.Box

> 6521

Postal code

> NL-6525 ED

City

> Nijmegen

Country

> The Netherlands

Telephone

> +31247410410

E-mail

> theo.verstrael@sovon.nl

Website

> www.sovon.nl

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

> At this moment there is no designated Focal Point for CEPA matters.

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

☒ Another person has been designated as the National Respondent

Name and title of the DNR

> Marlies Sanders

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Wageningen Environmental Research

Mailing address - Street and number

> Droevendaalsesteeg 3

P.O.Box

> 47

Postal code

> 6700 AA

City

> Wageningen

Country

> Netherlands

Telephone

> +31 (0)317 485899

Fax

> +31 (0)317 419000

E-mail

> marlies.sanders@wur.nl

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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

> René Henkens from Wageningen Environmental Research has answered the questions and completed the report.

André van Kleunen en Marc van Roomen, SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology have supplemented the report with relevant information.

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 3c*

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

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

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

3a

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

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Horned Grebe / *Podiceps auritus* / *auritus*, North-east Europe (small-billed) / Column A / Category 2

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Baillon's Crane / *Zapornia pusilla* / intermedia, Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

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Common Loon / *Gavia immer* / Europe (win) / Column A / Category 1c

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

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Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia* / leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa / Column A / Category 2

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

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

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

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

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Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus* / Europe/North-west Africa / Column A / Category 3c

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Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category 4

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Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category 4

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1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii* / Fennoscandia/North & West Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina* / *arctica*, NE Greenland/West Africa / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina* / *schinzii*, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in,

any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima* / NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding) / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / totanus, Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

> Deliberate disturbance is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c*

Is there an open hunting season for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c* ?

☒ No

Please explain.

› *Anser fabalis* is a protected species under the Nature Conservation Act.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

☒ No

Please explain.

› *Numenius arquata* is a protected species under the Nature Conservation Act.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4 ?

☒ No

Please explain.

› *Limosa limosa* (including all subspecies) is a protected species under the Nature Conservation Act.

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

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

☒ No

Please explain.

› *Limosa limosa* (including all subspecies) is a protected species under the Nature Conservation Act.

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

Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus* / Iceland/UK & Ireland / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2b

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus* / Svalbard/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima* / *mollissima*, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands / Column B / Category 2c 2d

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2a

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina* / North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Red-necked Grebe / Podiceps grisegena / grisegena, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Western Water Rail / Rallus aquaticus / aquaticus, Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Coot / *Fulica atra* / *atra*, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

> Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

> Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata* / *North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c*

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

☒ Yes

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

> Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

> Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica* / *arctica*, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe / Column B / Category 2c

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

population concerned.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Great White Egret / *Ardea alba* / alba, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre) / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula* / hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

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

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

> Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

> Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a

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

☒ Yes

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

> Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

> Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres / interpres*, Northern Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Red Knot / *Calidris canutus / canutus*, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa /

Column B / Category 2a 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Red Knot / *Calidris canutus* / *islandica*, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Ruff / *Calidris pugnax* / Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima* / N Europe & W Siberia (breeding) / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Little Stint / *Calidris minuta* / N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus* / Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa / Column B / Category 2b

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos* / West & Central Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / *totanus*, Central & East Europe (breeding) / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which

applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla* / *tridactyla*, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus* / *argenteus*, Iceland & Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger* / *niger*, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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

☒ Yes

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

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

Great Skua / Catharacta skua / N Europe/N Atlantic / Column B / Category 1

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

☒ Yes

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

› Taking is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

☒ Yes

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

› Taking may not have an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the species population.

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

☒ Yes

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

› Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country. Exemptions may be granted by the Provinces or the Minister.

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

Please select from the list below.

☒ Snares

☒ Limes

☒ Hooks

☒ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

☒ Tape recorders and other electronic devices

☒ Electrocuting devices

☒ Artificial light sources

☒ Mirrors and other dazzling devices

☒ Devices for illuminating targets

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

☒ Explosives

☒ Nets

- ☒ Traps
- ☒ Poison
- ☒ Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- ☒ Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- ☒ Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)
- ☒ Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> All non-selective modes of taking are prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act. Exemptions from the provisions under the EU Bird Directive can be allowed for specified reasons if there is no other satisfactory solution.

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

> All non-selective modes of taking are prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act which applies to the entire country.

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

☒ No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

☒ Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[BD derogations2015_NL.xls](#) - An overview of exemptions during the full 2015-2017 reporting period is not available yet. The exemptions for the year 2015 however are provided in the attached file. It covers a total of 22 AEWA-listed species. The Top 3 of -Number of individuals actually affected by the derogations- concerns geese species: Anser anser (more than 140.000), Anser albifrons (more than 30.000) and Branta leucopsis (more than 20.000).

[BD derogations2016_NL.xlsx](#) - An overview of exemptions during the full 2015-2017 reporting period is not available yet. The exemptions for the year 2016 however are provided in the attached file. It concerns a total of 33 AEWA-listed species. The Top 3 of -Number of individuals actually affected by the derogations- concerns geese species: Anser anser (more than 160.000), Anser albifrons (more than 20.000) and Branta leucopsis (more than 20.000).

7. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.

> There is no need to review the national legislation. The Nature Conservation Act (entered into force 1-1-2017) prohibits the hunting and trade of all AEWA-listed birds, except for hunting of Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) during a fixed period. In the Netherlands, the NW European population of the Mallard is the only one occurring in the Netherlands.

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

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

☒ Not Applicable

Please explain.

> The migratory waterbirds and their key habitats are protected under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and as such under the Nature Conservation Act of the Netherlands. The guidelines of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives are in line with the AEWA guidelines.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and

Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Actieplan Bedreigde Vogels.pdf](#) - NGO Actionplan Threatened Birds (Actieplan Bedreigde Vogels, 2015): The Netherlands - Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) launched an actionplan in 2015 for the protection of 11 threatened species, among which the Corncrake

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

[Corncrake \(Kwartelkoning\)](#) - Species webpage (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology
[Creating opportunities for the Corncrake \(Kansen scheppen voor de Kwartelkoning; brochure 2017\)](#) - Brochure published by The Netherlands - Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) and partners on the Corncrake aiming to conserve the species in The Netherlands.

[Research on the *Crex crex*](#) - Research by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Corncrake \(Kwartelkoning\)](#) - Species webpage by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Corncrake is an Annex I listed species of the Birds Directive, for which Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented. Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. The species does however occur predominantly in agricultural areas. To boost the protection of species in agricultural areas a new Agri-environmental management system is in place since 2016. This system more or less replaces a formal NP for the Corncrake. The NNN and terrestrial species protection fall under the responsibility of the provinces.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.
- The NGO Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) launched an action plan in 2015 for the protection of 11 threatened species, among which the Corncrake.
- The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) and partners published a brochure (2017) on the Corncrake aiming to conserve the species in The Netherlands.
- Agricultural Nature Societies (Agrarische Natuurverenigingen) have budget from provinces to compensate farmers for later mowing of grassland when Corncrakes are breeding there.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

☒ No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> The Great Snipe is a vagrant species in The Netherlands. Numbers are too low to justify a NP. The species may benefit from the National Nature Network.

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

[Observations of the Great Snipe in The Netherlands](#) - Website of Dutch Birding

Field for additional information (optional)

> Apart from registration of incidental observations, there are no specific actions for the species.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

☒ No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> The Ferruginous Duck is a rare (mainly) non-breeding species in The Netherlands. Its conservation status is assessed as favourable but that is an assessment for the last 30 years where the species was all the time very rare. On a longer time scale it decreased most likely substantially. Numbers nowadays are too low to justify a NP. The species may benefit from the National Nature Network including many (large) wetlands.

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

[Ferruginous Duck \(Witooogend\)](#) - Species webpage by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Individual observations of Ferruginous Duck in The Netherlands](#) - Waarneming.nl is a website where citizens can register their observation of flora and fauna (citizen science)

Field for additional information (optional)

> The species is part of the Special Species Project (BSP) of SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology. Apart from monitoring, there are no specific conservation actions for the species.

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

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

☒ No NP and no action implemented

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

[*Oxyura leucocephala* \(Witkoopeend\)](#) - Observations of the White-headed Duck in The Netherlands (website Dutch Birding)

Please explain the reasons

> The White-headed Duck has always been a vagrant species in The Netherlands. Numbers are too low to justify a NP. The species may benefit from the National Nature Network, including many (large) wetlands.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Eurasian Spoonbill is an Annex I listed species of the Birds Directive, for which Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions implemented. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. The NNN more or less replaces a NP. The species has a favourable conservation status in The Netherlands, both as a breeding and as a non-breeding bird.

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

[Eurasian Spoonbill \(Lepelaar\)](#) - Species webpage (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Eurasian Spoonbill \(Lepelaar\)](#) - Species webpage by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> - Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented for the species.

- The species is monitored by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*

National Plan for Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Pink-footed Goose is a regularly occurring migratory bird species in the Netherlands as mentioned in article 4.2 of the EU Bird Directive. Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented for the species. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. The NNN more or less replaces a NP for the species. The species however predominantly occurs in agricultural areas. The species has a moderately unfavourable conservation status in the Netherlands. Recent numbers seem to decline due to short-stopping of wintering Pink-footed Goose in Denmark where the wintering conditions improved.

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

[Pink-footed Geese ignore the Netherlands \(Kleine Rietganzen laten Nederland links liggen\)](#) - Publication (2015) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Pink-footed Goose \(Kleine Rietgans\)](#) - Species webpage by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology
[Pink-footed Goose \(Kleine Rietgans\)](#) - Species webpage (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- › - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.
- Foraging sites in agriculture land are designated where farmers are compensated for damage and disturbance of geese is prohibited.

Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*

National Plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

- › The Lesser White-fronted Goose is an Annex I listed species of the Birds Directive, for which Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. This strategy more or less replaces the NP. The species has a very unfavourable conservation status in The Netherlands.

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

[Lesser White-fronted Goose \(Dwerggans\)](#) - Webpage Lesser White-fronted Goose in The Netherlands by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Lesser White-fronted Goose \(Dwerggans\)](#) - Webpage (Bird Atlas) Lesser White-fronted Goose in The Netherlands by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- › - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

National Plan for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

- › The Taiga Bean Goose is a regularly occurring migratory bird species in the Netherlands as mentioned in article 4.2 of the EU Bird Directive. Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented for the species. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. The NNN more or less replaces a NP for the species. The species has a very unfavourable conservation status in The Netherlands.

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

[Taiga Bean Goose \(Taigarietgans\)](#) - Webpage Taiga Bean Goose by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Taiga Bean Goose \(Taigarietgans\)](#) - Webpage Taiga Bean Goose (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- › - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus*

National Plan for Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

- › The Tundra Swan is an Annex I listed species of the Birds Directive, for which Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. This strategy more or less replaces a NP for the species. The species has a very unfavourable conservation status in The Netherlands.

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

[Tundra Swan \(Kleine Zwaan\)](#) - Webpage Tundra Swan by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- > - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.
- The Dutch Institute of ecological research (NIOO) is carrying out a research project focussing on discovering the reasons behind the decline in the flyway and in the Netherlands.

Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa

National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Black-tailed Godwit is a regularly occurring migratory bird species in the Netherlands as mentioned in article 4.2 of the EU Bird Directive. Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented for the non-breeding occurrence of the species. The conservation status of non-breeding Black-tailed Godwits is very unfavourable in The Netherlands. The Netherlands is important for the breeding population of the Black-tailed Godwit.

The species breeds predominantly in agricultural areas. To boost the protection of species in agricultural areas a new Agri-environmental management system is in place since 2016. The Netherlands have developed an approach including scenario's for the conservation of the breeding meadow bird populations, among which the Black-tailed Godwit. The national and regional governments, together with farmers collectives, nature conservation organisations, relevant NGO's and scientists have developed action plans for focus areas, of which the implementation has started in 2018. This system replaces a formal NP for the Black-Tailed Godwit. The NNN and terrestrial species protection fall under the responsibility of the provinces. The conservation status as a breeding bird is considered as moderately unfavourable. The populations of meadow birds, like the Black-tailed Godwit, have decreased dramatically past decades.

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

Black-tailed Godwit (Grutto) - Webpage Black-tailed Godwit by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Black-tailed Godwit (Grutto) - Webpage Black-tailed Godwit (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Estimation of the numbers of Black-tailed Godwit - Publication (2017) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology: Young Black-tailed Godwits flown out in the Netherlands in 2016: a number estimate based on color ring densities (Jonge Grutto's uitgevlogen in Nederland in 2016: een aantalsschatting op basis van kleurringdichtheden)

Letter to parliament (17-03-2017) about the implementation of a motion on meadow birds (Kamerbrief - 17-03-2017-over uitvoering motie over weidevogels) - Letter to the parliament concerning a national plan for the conservation of breeding populations of meadow birds (dd 17-03-2017).

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- > - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites for non-breeding birds.
- Monitoring by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.
- Nest protection on Farmland and agri-environmental management on farmland by Agriculture Nature Societies.
- Development of an Agri-environmental scheme with a scenario approach for breeding meadow birds among which the Black-tailed Godwit.
- Campaign by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Red de Rijke Weide) aimed at meadow bird friendly management of 200.000 hectares of meadows in The Netherlands The Black-tailed Godwit is the national bird of The Netherlands.
- Actions by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of birds a.o. aimed at the implementation of key meadow bird areas.
- Research of Wageningen Environmental Research and Sovon to identify important meadow bird areas in the Netherlands
- Research of University of Groningen to study population ecology, flyway connectivity and habitat requirements of Black-tailed Godwits
- The Netherlands coordinates the AEWA ISAP for the Black-tailed Godwit.

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

Meadow bird key areas (weidevogelkerngebieden) - Ambition to realise key areas for meadow birds.

Save the rich meadow (Red de Rijke Weide) - Campaign by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds aimed at meadow bird friendly management of 200.000 hectares of meadows in The Netherlands

Black-tailed Godwit chosen as the national bird of The Netherlands (Grutto gekozen tot nationale vogel) - Campaign by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds to choose the national bird of The Netherlands.

Eurasian Curlew / Numenius arquata

National Plan for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata*

☒ No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> The Eurasian Curlew is a regularly occurring migratory bird species in the Netherlands conform article 4.2 of the EU Bird Directive. Natura 2000-sites are designated and management actions are implemented for the non-breeding birds. The Natura 2000-sites are part of the National Nature Network (NNN), the backbone of nature conservation in The Netherlands. The NNN more or less replaces a NP for the non-breeding population. The species has a moderate unfavourable conservation status in The Netherlands, both as a breeding and as a non-breeding bird. To boost the protection of species in agricultural areas a new Agri-environmental management system is in place since 2016. The Netherlands have developed an scenario approach for the conservation of the breeding meadow bird populations, among which the Curlew. The national and regional governments, together with farmers collectives, nature conservation organisations, relevant NGO's and scientist have developed action plans for focus areas, of which the implementation has started in 2018. This system replaces a formal NP for the Curlew. The NNN and terrestrial species protection fall under the responsibility of the provinces. The breeding populations of meadow birds, like the Eurasian Curlew, have decreased dramatically past decades.

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

[Eurasian Curlew \(Wulp\)](#) - Webpage Eurasian Curlew by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Eurasian Curlew \(Wulp\)](#) - Webpage Eurasian Curlew (Bird Atlas) by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

[Letter to the parliament concerning a national plan for the conservation of breeding populations of meadow birds \(dd 17-03-2017\)](#). - Letter to the parliament concerning a national plan for the conservation of breeding populations of meadow birds (dd 17-03-2017).

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

- > - Designation and management of Natura 2000 sites, for non-breeding birds.
- Development of an Agri-environmental scheme with a scenario approach for breeding meadow birds among which the Eurasian Curlew.
- Development of a legal national plan for breeding meadow bird populations, among which the Eurasian Curlew.
- Monitoring by Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.
- Actions by the NGO Netherlands Society for the Protection of birds a.o. aimed at the implementation of key meadow bird areas.

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

☒ No

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

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

☒ No

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

> The Netherlands have no formal National Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP, ISSMP) or International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP).

Focus in the Netherlands lies on the implementation and management of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and the implementation of the National Nature Network, including the Natura 2000 sites. This substantially benefits migratory waterbirds. Since 2016 a new Agri-environmental management plan exists under which an approach for focus areas for meadow birds is developed (2018).

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

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The strategy is now focussed on a more holistic approach of a combination of species in threatened habitats and/or the Natura 2000-sites.

3.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

☒ No emergency situation has occurred

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

☒ Yes

Please provide information on each emergency situation for which measures have been developed and are in place

Measures for Harmful algal bloom

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Blooms of poisonous Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae) regularly occur in the Netherlands and the number of blooms is expected to increase due to climate change. In February 2011 a protocol for the management of Cyanobacteria has been implemented by Rijkswaterstaat, which is the executive arm of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[blauwalgenprotocol_2012.pdf](#) - Protocol Blue-green algae (2012)

Measures for Oil spill

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> (a) Monitoring of beached birds is carried out in the event of real oil spills and as regular surveillance.

Monitoring of oil spills as such is carried out by a government service (Kustwacht).

(b) Oil spills are prohibited under environmental legislation (not the specific Flora and Fauna Act)

(c) preparedness in the form of an emergency plan exists under the coordination of Rijkswaterstaat (under the Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment). In emergency situations the 'Samenwerkingsregeling' (cooperative plan of action) will come into force, under which Rijkswaterstaat, Kustwacht, municipalities, NGOs (Sea bird group and bird sanctuaries that treat oiled birds), and scientists (NIOZ) cooperate.

(e) treatment is done by voluntary sanctuaries, licensed by the government (Bird Care Centres, see web link attached).

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

[Bird Care Centres in The Netherlands \(Vogelopvangcentra in Nederland\)](#)

Measures for Botulism

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> The impact of Botulism on species populations is generally low. Botulism is an annual reoccurring problem in several locations in the Netherlands however. An overview cannot be given, since there is no central point where this information is registered.

In the event of the discovery of dead animals in the water the municipality or water board concerned need to be contacted. Agreements between these two government bodies exist concerning the removal of cadavers. The municipality removes dead fish and birds that are found in parks, on private land and at the shores, while the water board removes dead birds and fish that are floating on the water.

If botulism is confirmed, the laboratory or veterinarian concerned notifies the municipal health service (GGD).

Waters that have botulism each year can be deepened or regularly flushed which ensures that the water temperature rises less rapidly and the botulism bacteria gets no chance. Additional water can be supplied from adjacent waterways to increase water flow and oxygen. Excess organic material is removed.

One of the measures to prevent further spread of the botulism bacteria is to prevent the public feeding waterfowl in contaminated water. Feeding always attracts more birds and thus increases the risk of spreading the botulism.

Measures for Infectious disease

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> See chapter 10

Measures for Introduction of alien species

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

› See chapter 3.5

Measures for Chemical pollution

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

- › - Citizens can dial 144 to call for an animal ambulance if they find a bird victim. Animal ambulances exist across The Netherlands.
- Birds that are victims of chemical pollution / extreme weather may be taken to one of many Bird Care Centres in the Netherlands.

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

[Animal Ambulances \(Dieren ambulance\)](#) - Citizens can dial 144 to call for an animal ambulance if they find a bird victim. Animal ambulances exist across The Netherlands.

Measures for Extreme weather

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

- › - Citizens can dial 144 to call for an animal ambulance if they find a bird victim. Animal ambulances exist across The Netherlands.
- Birds that are victims of chemical pollution / extreme weather may be taken to one of many Bird Care Centres in the Netherlands.
- closing of hunting during extreme weather

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

[Animal Ambulance \(Dieren Ambulance\)](#) - Citizens can dial 144 to call for an animal ambulance if they find a bird victim. Animal ambulances exist across The Netherlands.

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

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

☒ No

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

- › In the Netherlands there are guidelines on how to deal with various emergency situations concerning threats to waterbirds. These are in line with the AEWA Guidelines.

Rijkswaterstaat (part of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water management) manages the North Sea and the Dutch inland waterways. They are responsible for the prevention of oil spills, and clean-up of oil spills and chemicals. There are contingency plans to prevent oil spills. For the Wadden Sea an ecological timetable is made for oil pollution.

Rijkswaterstaat continuously measures water quality, among which the presence of cyanobacteria and growth conditions for cyanobacteria.

Beached bird surveys are conducted by volunteers of the Dutch Seabird Group (NZG/NSO), commissioned by Rijkswaterstaat, to get insight in the proportion of dead oiled birds washed ashore in The Netherlands of the total number of birds washing ashore.

The Dutch Wildlife Health Centre (DWHC) monitors and identifies major diseases among wild animals, along with related institutions.

There is a special plan for incident control on the North Sea (see web link Incident Prevention).

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

[Incidentbestrijdingsplan Noordzee](#)

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

- › Additional information for question 12: incidents of botulism and infectious disease in water birds are not rare in The Netherlands, but emergency situations did not occur past triennium.

3.4 Re-establishments

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details on the register

- › Information about the number of re-establishment projects in the Netherlands (between 1908-2008) is publicly available (see web link). This is a website with facts and figures about the environment, nature and

land-use in the Netherlands. It is a publication from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) and Wageningen University and Research Centre (Wageningen UR). The last re-establishment/re-introduction of a species under AEWA was the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in 1969. No recent re-establishments.

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

[Reintroduced species, 1908 - 2008](#) - Overview of reintroduced species in The Netherlands between 1908 - 2008. No AEWA listed species were reintroduced after 1969.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The Nature Conservation Act requires that we should avoid harming plants and animals, this is also referred to as 'the duty of care'. For the protection of our native plant and animal species, the release of animals in the wild is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act. The Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality may grant an exemption for the release, breeding or catching and translocation of protected animals.

Reintroductions are entirely carried out in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines of the IUCN. The guidelines are contained in the Policy Guideline Reintroductions (Parliamentary 31 200 XIV, no. 215).

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

☒ No

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

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> Translocation of waterbirds is not an issue in the Netherlands.

3.5 Introductions

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

☒ Yes, and being enforced

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

[Union list of invasive alien species](#) - Union list of invasive alien species for which concerted measures are required across the EU.

[List of potential IAS in The Netherlands](#) - The risk of (new) alien species to become invasive is assessed and reported by the Team Invasive Alien Species (TIE) and species experts.

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

> Non-native species of animals and plants can easily migrate across borders and become problematic (Invasive Alien Species - IAS). This is why the EU has adopted a law - the IAS Regulation - to tackle the problem in a coordinated, joint effort across all Member States. The IAS Regulation is fairly young: it entered into force in January 2015. It also implements the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 which sets a specific target to combat the threat of invasive alien species in order to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

At the core of the IAS Regulation is a list of invasive alien species of Union concern (the Union list, see web link), including some of those species that cause the most damage to native biodiversity, and for which concerted measures are required across the EU. The IAS Regulation imposes restrictions on the keeping, importing, selling, breeding and growing of the listed species. Member States are also required to take measures for their early detection and rapid eradication, and to manage populations that are already widely spread in their territory. Prevention is the priority because established populations can be expensive to manage and difficult or impossible to eradicate.

As new information and evidence become available, the Union list gets updated at regular intervals. The first Union list entered into force on 3 August 2016 while the first update entered into force on 2 August 2017. The second update is under preparation. Risk assessments for eleven species are currently reviewed. The deadline

to submit risk assessments for the 3rd update of the Union list was 10 February 2018.

The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality requested The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) to advise on the Dutch approach per Union listed species. This advice has been laid down in the document Substantiation strategy Union list species (Onderbouwing strategie Unielijssoorten; September 2016). The NVWA also advised the ministry of species that might be added to the Union list, among which wetland species. The risk of (new) alien species to become invasive is assessed and reported by the Team Invasive Alien Species (TIE) and species experts. The list is available at the NVWA-website (see web link).

The legislation concerning IAS is implemented in the Nature Conservation Act 2017 and applies to the entire country. The responsibility for implementing the IAS Regulation is divided between the state (Min. of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality) and the provinces.

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

☒ Yes, and being enforced

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

> See description under question 19.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The policy document Substantiation strategy Union list species (Onderbouwing strategie Unielijssoorten; September 2016) describes the management actions (if any) per Union-list species that has been observed in the Netherlands. The Union list is dynamic and new species were added on August 2nd 2017 (see web link). The Union list does not cover all harmful exotic species within the EU, as species will only be listed after a risk assessment based on EU criteria. The third edition of the Netherlands field guide on invasive aquatic plants lists for instance 42 species with management recommendations (see weblink), while only 9 of these are listed on the Union list.

Some Union list species do exist in the Netherlands, but are not managed (yet) as present climatic conditions prevent reproduction like Water hyacinth (Waterhyacint; Eichhornia crassipes) and the fresh water turtles Red-eared slider (Roodwangschildpad; Trachemys scripta elegans), Yellow-bellied slider (Geelbuikschildpad; T. scripta scripta) and Cumberland slider (Geelwangschildpad; T. scripta troostii).

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

[Fieldguide on invasive waterplants in The Netherlands \(Veldgids invasieve waterplanten in Nederland\)](#) - Fieldguide on invasive waterplants in The Netherlands by The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)
[The Union List in The Netherlands](#) - Dutch approach on the Union List by The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> See information provided under 19 and 20. In addition to that, the Dutch Centre of Expertise for Invasive Exotic Species (NEC-E) develops and implements innovative strategies for the management of invasive exotic species.

Field for additional information (optional)

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

[Dutch Expertise Centre Exotics](#)

22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

☒ Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis*

☒ Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Onderbouwing_strategie_Uniellijstsoorten.pdf](#) - Description strategy Union list species (Ruddy Duck, page 48).

Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

For Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

☒ Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[09617_Egyptian_Goose_final_version_30092010_reduced.pdf](#) - Risk analyses and management recommendation

African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

For African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

☒ Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Onderbouwing_strategie_Uniellijstsoorten.pdf](#) - *Threskiornis aethiopicus* on page 31

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

☒ Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> Since August 2nd 2017, the following aquatic Union list species do exist in the Netherlands and are actively controlled through management actions.

Fresh water plants:

- Floating primrose-willow (Kleine waterteunisbloem; *Ludwigia peploides*): early signalling and elimination;
- American skunk cabbage (Moeraslantaarn; *Lysichiton americanus*): early signalling and elimination;
- Fanwort (Waterwaaier; *Cabomba caroliniana*): damage control, early signalling and elimination;
- Floating pennywort (Grote waternavel; *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*): damage control, early signalling and elimination;
- Curly waterweed (Verspreidbladige waterpest; *Lagarosiphon major*): early signalling and elimination or effective management;
- Nuttalls waterweed (Smalle waterpest; *Elodea nuttallii*): early signalling and elimination or effective management;
- Water-primrose (Waterteunisbloem; *Ludwigia grandiflora*): elimination of small populations; research on biological pest control;
- Parrot's feather (Parelvederkruid; *Myriophyllum aquaticum*): damage control, early signalling and elimination.
- Broadleaf watermilfoil (Ongelijkbladig vederkruid; *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*): damage control, early signalling and elimination.

Mammals:

- Coypu (Beverrat; *Myocastor coypus*): elimination influx from Germany and individual specimen elsewhere.
- Muskrat (Muskusrat; *Ondatra zibethicus*): damage control through elimination of specimen (management costs approx. 35 million euro per year).

Amphibians:

- American bullfrog (Amerikaanse stierkikker; *Rana catesbeiana*): early signalling and elimination.

Fish:

- Amur sleeper (Amoergrondel; *Percottus glenii*): elimination in isolated waters;
- Stone moroko (Blauwband; *Pseudorasbora parva*): elimination in isolated waters.

Freshwater invertebrates:

- On 8 July 2016 commercial fisheries on all crustacean species below became legalised (see Vrijstellingsregeling bevissing Chinese wolhandkrab en uitheemse rivierkreeften).
- Chinese mitten crab (Chinese wolhandkrab; *Eriocheir sinensis*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.
- Spiny-cheek crayfish (Gevlekte Amerikaanse rivierkreeft; *Orconectus limosus*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.
- Virile crayfish (Geknobbelde Amerikaanse rivierkreeft; *O. virilis*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.
- Signal crayfish (Californische rivierkreeft; *Pacifastacus leniusculus*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.
- Red swamp crayfish (Rode Amerikaanse rivierkreeft; *Procambarus clarkii*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.

- Marbled crayfish (Marmerkreeft; *Procambarus fallax f. virginalis*): elimination not possible, management through commercial fisheries.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> See the attached Policy Document: Substantiation Strategy Union List Species (Onderbouwing strategie Unielijstsoorten)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Onderbouwing strategie Unielijstsoorten.pdf](#) - Substantiation Strategy Union List Species (Onderbouwing strategie Unielijstsoorten)

24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

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

☒ No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines (see question 14 and 15).

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

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

☒ Partially

Please describe the progress

> All sites of international importance for migratory waterbird species/populations in the Netherlands have been identified. Most of them are part of the National Nature Network and have been designated as Natura 2000-site. A selection of them have also been designated as Ramsar site.

The Natura 2000 sites and Ramsar -sites however, do not cover most of the foraging and breeding areas for waterbirds on farmland, such as those for Bewicks and Wooper Swan, several Geese species, Black-tailed Godwit Ruff, Oystercatcher, Curlew and Corncrake. The Agri- Environmental Scheme has an approach with focus areas for breeding meadowbirds.

Sites of national importance are not formally identified in the Netherlands.

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

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

☒ No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines on the identification of the network of sites of international and national importance in the Netherlands are based on the Birds Directive and as such in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

☒ Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> The expected impacts of climate change are integrated in the management plans of the sites concerned. Besides that, a vision for the long term has been developed in the policy document 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters 2050 and beyond' (2014). This is a vision on nature in the large waters of the Netherlands between 2050-2100. It strongly takes into account the effects of climate change. In the vision natural processes play a crucial role in creating new synergies between various urgent tasks as the necessary measures for flood protection, nature conservation and a new recreational program. The vision shows a resilient and robust nature: giving more space to the rivers, creating tidal and fresh-salt transitions in the western Delta, intensifying the dynamic coastal management and the construction of more gradual transition from land to water in the IJsselmeer.

For the national protected area network

☒ Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> All large water bodies concerned in the policy document 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters; 2050 and beyond' are part of the national protected area network.

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

Nature Ambition Large Waters; 2050 and beyond (Natuurambitie grote wateren; 2050 en verder) - Policy document and long term vision regarding the development of the large water bodies in The Netherlands

28. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

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

- ☒ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites
- ☒ Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites
- ☒ Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Explanation on question 28.docx](#) - Explanation question 28

All sites of international importance

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

Total number

> 150

Total area (ha)

> >>935749

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 77

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 935749

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

> 77

Area (in ha)

> 935749

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

Number of sites

> 77

Area (in ha)

> 935749

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 180

Total area (ha)

> >>935749

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 77

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 935749

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

Number of sites

> 77

Area (in ha)

> 935749

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

Number of sites

> 77

Area (in ha)

> 935749

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Roughly 50 – 75% of designated Birds Directive sites (approx. 50 sites) require a kind of buffer zones. To a certain extent, all designated Birds Directive sites have undesignated buffer zones in order to prevent significant ecological impacts of projects and activities in their vicinity. The programmatic approach nitrogen (1 July 2015) which limits the impacts of nitrogen on protected sites is a policy measure in this respect. Some sites have official buffer zones however, like the Naardermeer and Groote Peel, which conserve the hydrological conditions of these peat swamp sites.

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> The Council of Europe awarded four sites in The Netherlands a European Diploma for Protected Areas, which are:

- Boschplaat (Terschelling) (since 1970)
- National Park Weerribben-Wieden (since 1996).
- Naardermeer (since 2005)
- Oostvaardersplassen (since 1999).

All these sites are important for AEWA listed species.

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> The National Nature Network (NNN) includes almost all nationally and internationally important sites. The NNN is due to be completed in 2027. The activities on the NNN concern enlarging, connecting and improving the protected areas by nature development and management.

The policy document 'Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond' pays special attention to the nature development of the large water bodies, also in respect to climate change and other function like water recreation. This is especially relevant for AEWA listed species.

Main gap within the NNN is the agricultural land. Intensification of agriculture past decades has led to dramatic loss of biodiversity. A policy aiming to develop and conserve sustainable (breeding) populations of meadow bird species is currently underway in The Netherlands (see attached policy letter meadow birds, September 2017).

In 2016/2017 an evaluation of the current Natura 2000 sites network has taken place by Wageningen Environmental Research and Sovon for the Ministry of LNV to identify missing sites or missing species.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Policy brief meadow birds September 2017.pdf](#) - Policy letter meadow birds (September 2017; in Dutch)

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

[Focus areas Agri environmental scheme](#)

[Evaluation Natura 2000 goals \(in Dutch\)](#) - Evaluatie Natura 2000 doelendocument

[Meadow birds scenarios; Opportunities for enhancement on the approach for the conservation status of meadow birds in The Netherlands \(in Dutch; 2017\)](#) - Weidevogelsscenarios; Mogelijkheden voor aanpak van verbetering van de weidevogelstand in Nederland (2017)

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> See the attached 'Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond' and the policy letter meadow birds (above).

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

[Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond](#)

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

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> See the answer under 29 and the attached weblinks. The 'Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond' can be seen as the main strategic plan in this respect.

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

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

☒ No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory birds are based on the Birds Directive and as such in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

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

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Not used for the information about sites because this information is very much out of date for the Netherlands (especially the information about maximum numbers)

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> The total number of sites of national importance is set at 180, as SOVON estimates that there are an additional 30 sites of national importance on top of the 150 sites of international importance

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ All AEWA species occurring in your country

› Hunters (united in Fauna Management Units or WBE's) have to report the annual harvest and other derogation shooting in the Fauna Registration System (Fauna Registratie Systeem FRS).

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

☒ The whole territory of your country

› No AEWA species, apart from the Mallard, are hunted. There is however the possibility of shooting with an exemption in the case of damage management. Damage control usually occurs in the agricultural area's and at airports.

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

☒ All harvesting activities

› Hunters (united in Fauna Management Units or WBE's) have to report the annual harvest and other derogation shooting in the Fauna Registration System (Fauna Registratie Systeem FRS).

34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

☒ Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

› The use of lead shot has been banned in The Netherlands since February 1st 1993. Possession of lead shot in the field is also illegal, though illegal use is sometimes reported. The enforcement of this ban is carried out by the police. A hunter's certificate will be suspended in case of an offence. The ban is generally accepted by the hunting community, since there are good alternatives available at comparable costs.

What legislation is in place?

› Hunting is regulated in the Nature Conservation Act (2017). Hunters need to have a hunting certificate. Falconers (Hawk or Peregrine Falcon) need to have a falconer certificate. They need to be member of a Fauna Management Unit (in Dutch Faunabeheereenheid), which is a local hunters association. The Mallard is allowed to be hunted between August 15th and January 31st. All AEWA-listed species can only be shot with a specific derogation, if there are no alternatives for damage control or population management.

Who enforces this legislation?

› The Provinces are responsible for enforcement of the Nature Conservation Act which includes the hunting legislation.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

› Fauna Management Units make a Fauna Management Plan based on an assessment of the species populations. These plans are publicly available for inspection and possible objection. All hunted game is registered by the Fauna Management Unit and send to the Province (see also answer under question 33).

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

☒ Good (almost full compliance)

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

› The system works quite well, though this does not prevent illegal actions. The hunting or falconer certificate can be withdrawn in case of illegal actions.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead

poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

☒ No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

> Lead poisoning is no issue in the Netherlands anymore as the use of lead was banned 25 years ago in February 1993.

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

☒ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

☒ Moderate

Please provide details

> Hunting is strictly regulated in the Netherlands by the Nature Conservation Act and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (enforced by the Ministry of Justice and Security). If a legal weapon owner is caught poaching, his/her weapon and hunting certificate will be taken. Poaching can be discovered by hunters, tourists, birdwatchers, farmers, foresters etc. and reported to the police/wardens who then detect the poachers and give them a fine or warrant.

The Nature Conservation Act is enforced by wardens (BOA's, special investigators) and the police. These wardens are mainly employed by land managers (TBO's), municipalities, provinces, and by anglers and hunters. BOA's do not only trace poaching, but all violations of the Nature Conservation Act. The number of Green Special Investigating Officers ('green BOAs') declined from approx. 1000 in the year 2000, to approx. 275 in 2014. Poaching increased and in 2014 the government decided to invest in the education of Green Special Investigating Officers.

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ Yes

What do these cover?

☒ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

☒ Club Affiliation

☒ Game Management Plans

☒ Other (please specify)

> General hunting standard

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

> The National legislation is more strict than the European Birds Directive and its guidelines for hunting. The Netherlands does not allow the hunting of birds, apart from the Mallard, so therefore hunting is not a factor influencing the sustainable conservation birds in the Netherlands.

General hunting standard:

The course Hunting and Wildlife Management is the basic training in preparation for the hunting exam for hunting with a rifle. The hunting degree is one of the three requirements for the application of the hunting permit. All hunters are trained in theory and practice before being allowed to hunt.

A hunting permit is required for being able to exercise hunting at all.

37. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

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

☒ No

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

> The Netherlands have more than 300 Fauna Management Units which develop Fauna Management Plans, This is coordinated by the Fauna Management Unit in the provinces. The AEWA guidelines have not specifically been used for this matter, but the Fauna Management Plans are in line with the AEWA obligations.

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

> Hunting on breeding waterbirds is only allowed, in a limited period outside the breeding season, for the Mallard (August 15 - January 31).

Shooting of other species (Wigeon, geese) because of crop damage or air safety reasons is only possible with an exemption.

Specific management approaches are implemented for geese species and Wigeon. This includes shooting, gasification, disturbance and collection of eggs. (see www.faunabeheereenheid.nl).

The traditional collection of eggs of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) in the province of Fryslân/Friesland between March 1 and April 1 was allowed in the past triennium. In January 2015, it has been forbidden though by the Council of State. Reason is that species numbers are declining.

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

Fauna management units in The Netherlands - Fauna or game management units (Wildbeheereenheden -WBE) in The Netherlands.

5.2. Other human activities

38. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

☒ No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> Lead poisoning is recognized as a problem in the Netherlands, but so far no legal restrictions on the use of lead in fishing weights are made. In 2018 the sports fisheries organization and the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality agreed to reducing the use of lead with 30% in three years' time prior to legislative measures for a complete ban.

Besides that, government subsidises innovative research aiming to develop alternatives for lead fishing weights. The Royal Dutch Angling Association introduced a lead code, aiming at the wise use and disposal of lead.

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

Lead and sportfishing - Information by Sport Fishing Netherlands (Sportvisserij Nederland) on actions for alternatives for lead.

Emission of lead by sport fishing in fresh and marine waters (in Dutch; Deltares, 2016) - Emission of lead by sport fishing in fresh and marine waters (Deltares, 2016). (Emissie van lood door de sportvisserij in zoete en zoute wateren).

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

☒ Yes and being implemented

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

☒ Entire country

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The EU Birds Directive is the key legal instrument for the protection of the habitats of waterbirds in the Netherlands. It is the main instrument to give practical effect to the objectives of AEWA in the EU. Based on the list of species of Annex I and other migratory species of the Birds Directive, important habitats are designated as Special Protected Area (Natura 2000). The Directive requires that any plan or project shall undergo an appropriate environmental impact assessment (EIA) to determine its implications for the site concerned and to be approved only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned. In exceptional circumstances, a plan or project may still be allowed to go ahead, in spite of a negative assessment, provided there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project is considered to be of overriding public interest. In such cases the EU Member State must take appropriate compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network is protected. EIA for plans or projects of some size with expected effects on the environment outside Natura 2000 sites are also compulsory. The Dutch EIA is part of the Environmental Law, which implements EU directive 97/11/EC. The same goes for SEA, based on EU directive 2001/42/EC.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The draft EIA report is published for public consultation. The term to react is usually six weeks. The national EIA commission takes the results of the consultation process into consideration in its subsequent advice.

Public participation also applies to SEA. EIA applies to projects, SEA to plans. When the final decision is made the competent authority has to explain how citizens and civil society organisations were involved in the preparation of the plan.

40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

☒ Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> The Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA; 'Commissie voor de Milieueffectrapportage) reports at its website www.commissiemer.nl (see attached) about completed and current advices, like the current (March 2018) outstanding case about a windenergy park: 3288. Windenergiepark Pottendijk, gemeente Emmen

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

Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) - The Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) prepares mandatory and voluntary advisory reports for government (national, provincial and local) on the scope and quality of environmental assessments (EA).

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

☒ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> When there is a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, the first measure that is considered is avoidance of the protected area and look for alternative locations. Exemptions under the Nature Conservation Act are always accompanied by mitigation or compensation measures, aiming to keep the impacts on habitats and species populations within acceptable (non-significant) limits.

Field for additional information (optional)

> New power lines are preferably constructed in combination with existing lines.

There are different documents and guidelines available on how to mitigate effects of renewable energy (wind energy) offshore and on land, that are used in EIAs.

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

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

☒ No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and EU-guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

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

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

☒ Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitoring is generally part of the obligatory conditions in a derogation for the construction of powerlines. Nevertheless, this is a priority issue in The Netherlands, considering the upscaling of the energy transition in the near future and a scientific report on the impacts in a national scale is in progress: Buij R. et al. (in press). Vulnerable species for renewable energy infrastructure and the high-voltage grid in the Netherlands. Overview of effects on the most vulnerable species of birds, bats, marine mammals and fish for a nature-inclusive energy transition. Wageningen Environmental Research (in Dutch).

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The planning of any new power line project requires an appropriate assessment (EIA) to determine its implications for the site concerned, including waterbird populations. In this assessment all available knowledge and data is used, including the waterbird monitoring data (see also question 43). If data is insufficient to make a good assessment of the impact, additional counts and research is carried out. Baseline studies on waterbird distribution are carried out each month in important sites by the Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology (SOVON). These data are stored in databases and can be used for Ecological Impact Assessments (EIAs). EIA are obligatory for infrastructural developments like the construction of power lines.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

› Yes by searching for alternative sites or by implementing compensation and or mitigation measures.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The EU Birds Directive requires that any plan or project, including new power lines, shall undergo an appropriate assessment to determine its implications for the site concerned and to be approved only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned or have a significant effect on the populations of the bird species for which the Nature 2000 area is designated (all Ramsar sites are also designated as Natura 2000-sites). In this assessment all available knowledge on bird distribution, key habitats for waterbirds and migration routes is used. If there is insufficient knowledge additional field work will be executed to be able to make the assessment.

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

› See answer above.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country.

TenneT (national electricity transmission system operator) works closely with stakeholders to balance environmental concerns with a secure and stable energy supply. In coming years, TenneT expects to realise another 10 km underground 380 kV cables, further reducing the impact on local ecology and landscape. In addition, the overhead lines will be realised with the Wintrack pylon. The benefits to landscape and ecology of this relatively new type of pylon is that instead of two overhead lines crossing the landscape and forming a danger to birds, only one line will remain. Bird flight diverters will be placed in bird habitat areas. Research is also carried out on the effectiveness of so-called 'bird flaps' that are aimed at minimising the collision with power lines.

For the connection of offshore wind farms in the Dutch part of the North Sea, TenneT has signed a partnership with the NGO 'Natuur and Milieu', jointly working to minimise the impact of future offshore wind farm connections on the environment.

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

[Research into the effectiveness of 'bird flaps'](#) - Measures to avoid collision of birds with powerlines.

42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> TenneT has placed bird markers on locations with relatively high numbers of collision. All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details.

> Mitigation measures will be installed if any of these sections exist.

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

☒ Partial

Please provide details.

> Monitoring (on a local scale) is generally an obligatory condition in a derogation. Occasionally the impacts on a national scale are evaluated, like in work in progress:

Buij R. et al. (in press). Vulnerable species for renewable energy infrastructure and the high-voltage grid in the Netherlands. Overview of effects on the most vulnerable species of birds, bats, marine mammals and fish for a nature-inclusive energy transition. Wageningen Environmental Research (in Dutch).

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

☒ Partial

Please provide details.

> If part of the conditions in a derogation.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> See answers above.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> In the case of new connections the EU- and AEWA guidelines are used. EIA are applied, mitigating measures are incorporated in the permit conditions, assessments are made with sufficient research and post-monitoring of collision victims takes place. TenneT has signed the European Grid Declaration in which grid operators and environmental organisations team up to promote sustainable modernisation of electricity grids.

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> A 'National wind turbines risk map for birds' has been developed (2009) by an NGO. It serves as a tool for assessing potential locations for new wind park constructions. The maps show where certain risks may occur,

and thus need further research. This map is still used nowadays in EIA (see weblink).

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

Wind turbine risk map of The Netherlands (2009)

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

☒ Yes

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

> The environmental legislation in The Netherlands is in line with the international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria.

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

☒ Yes

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

> In general this is part of the obligatory conditions of a derogation.

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

☒ Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

☒ Yes

Please provide details on the measures implemented.

> Several mitigation measures like removal of the power-line earth wire (common neutral). See the attached overview in the report 'Nature and the high-voltage grid by Tennet (2017).

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

Nature and the high-voltage grid - Vision and guidelines for nature inclusive working (Tennet, 2017). In Dutch; Natuur en hoogspanningsnet Visie en richtlijnen natuurinclusief werken.

Please share information and lessons learnt from the mitigation measures.

> In 2009, TenneT, the body responsible for the Dutch power network, funded research into reducing the number of bird collisions with high voltage power lines. As part of this research, part of a 150kV line near Hazerswoude-Rijndijk in the Netherlands, was fitted with a new type of marking device: the 'bird flaps' (or 'vogelflappen'). In order to investigate the effectiveness of these 'bird flaps', Bureau Waardenburg carried out research into the numbers of collision victims along both marked and unmarked parts of the power line. The research revealed that the 'bird flaps' led to a 67% reduction in the number of collision victims for bird that crossed the line during the day. The 'bird flaps' apparently allowed birds to detect the power line at a greater distance and adjust their altitude accordingly. In particular, the number of ducks, which made up a large proportion of the collision victims, reduced by around 80%. This is particularly interesting as most ducks passed the line at night. This suggests that the 'bird flaps' even increase the visibility of the line during periods of darkness (see attached website Bureau Waardenburg).

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

Research into the effectiveness of 'bird flaps' - Research by Bureau Waardenburg (2009)

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> In general it can be said that the policy is to change the project to avoid or mitigate damage to biodiversity. So compensation is usually not applicable in these cases.

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

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The Appropriate Assessment (Passende Beoordeling) reveals that significant negative impacts on nature are not to be expected with windfarms at sea of up to 10 NM as long as mitigating measures are taken. This means limits to noise levels in the construction phase, limits to the number of wind turbines, limits to the minimal size of the turbines and agreements about temporarily adjusting the rotation speed of wind turbines in very specific weather conditions.

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

National structural vision on offshore wind energy. Addition area Holland Coast (in Dutch) - National structural vision on offshore wind energy: Addition area Holland Coast, 2016. In Dutch: Rijksstructuurvisie Windenergie op Zee. Aanvulling gebied Hollandse Kust.

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

› This situation is non-existent in The Netherlands.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› These issues are part of (strategic) environmental impact assessments.

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

☒ No

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

› The production of biofuels may lead to changes in land-use, which can have an affect on biodiversity. So far no assessment has been made on the potential negative impact of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats in The Netherlands. Compared to other negative impacts on migratory waterbirds this subject is currently low on the agenda, as biofuel production is relatively limited in the Netherlands.

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

☒ No

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

› Resolution 5.11 concerns Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds. As stated above the impact of power lines on migratory birds is limited in the Netherlands.

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

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

☒ No

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

› Other information gave already the needed facts for national implementation. The national implementation is in general in agreement with the AEWA guidelines.

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

☒ Yes

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

By-catch by innovative fishing methods for mitten crab on the IJsselmeer - By-catch by innovative fishing methods for mitten crab on the IJsselmeer (2017). Bijvangst door innovatieve visserijmethoden voor wolhandkrab op het IJsselmeer

Please provide details

› Waterbirds are caught as bycatch in gillnet fisheries, Sites where this is for instance a problem is lake IJsselmeer. Different assessments have been made about the magnitude and importance with different results

ranging from large impact to relatively small impact.
Mitigation measures are implemented.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> Incidental catch of seabirds is relatively uncommon in The Netherlands with no large scale longline fishing present. All fishing practices in the Netherlands are regulated through the law of Fisheries including the prevention of illegal or unregulated fisheries.

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

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

☒ Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

☒ Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all waterbird species are covered by monitoring schemes that yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.

Please provide details.

> Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology conducts the National Breeding Bird Monitoring scheme including all breeding bird species. Main application is the monitoring of the trend in numbers. Data on breeding bird numbers and distribution are collected yearly. For common species a sample approach is applied and rare species are counted nationwide.

Sovon organised several nationwide atlasprojects with a time interval of 15-25 years. These provided species specific information on a national scale about their breeding and non-breeding status (wintering and passage phase). These atlases cover the periods 2013-2015, 1998-2000 and 1973-1977.

In the Waterbird monitoring scheme organised by Sovon numbers and distribution of non-breeding waterbirds are followed. Emphasis is on the passage and winter season, moulting concentrations and pre-breeding concentrations are monitored as well.

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

[The annually published report on the status of non-breeding waterbirds in The Netherlands](#)

[The annually published report on the status of breeding birds in The Netherlands](#)

[SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology](#) - Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology coordinates the monitoring of wild bird populations in The Netherlands and carries out research on the ecology and demography of bird populations.

[Dutch Bird Atlas](#) - The Bird Atlas provides species specific information on breeding and non-breeding (wintering and passage period) birds.

Covering the passage period

☒ Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.

Please provide details.

> See answer above.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.

Please provide details.

> See answer above

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Netherlands participates in the International Waterbird Census.

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> • Outside Europe several projects have been implemented by Wetlands International with financial support from the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- Birdlife Partner 'Vogelbescherming Nederland' assists international conservation activities to partners abroad, like in West Africa (see website).
- The Migratory Birds for People programme consists of more than 16 partner wetland visitor centres across Europe and West Africa, forming a network that follows the flight path of many migratory wetland birds species. These centres are working together to share best practice and develop new approaches to delivering waterbird and wetland messages to their visitors. The lead group consists of the Dutch State Forest Service (Staatsbosbeheer, Wetland Link International, and Wetlands International (see weblink attached).
- The international conservation and management of waterbirds and wetlands along the East-Atlantic Flyway benefitted from the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative, a cooperation between Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands that was established since 2011. Improvement of International monitoring under this umbrella was financed by the Dutch programme Rich Wadden Sea and others and coordinated by Sovon in cooperation with Wetlands International and BirdLife international. In January 2017 a complete inventory of all wintering areas along the flyway was executed in order to calculate new flyway trends and population sizes. This was done the first time in January 2014. Besides the monitoring of birds numbers also the presence of human induced threats was assessed. During these activities all countries along the Atlantic African coast, from Mauritania- South Africa are supported in terms of capacity building, technical advice and additional funding when needed.

A number of wetlands were/are twinned (see www.eurosite.org):

- On 30 November – 1 December 2016 Eurosite and its member organisation Natuurmonumenten, ELO and ECNC organised a workshop in the Netherlands on twinning, as part of the Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process.
- In 2017 Natuurmonumenten (the Netherlands) and Odra Delta Nature Park (Poland) have renewed their twinning which has originally started in 2010. This new phase of the twinning is structured around the development of a Natura 2000 Management Plan for the Odra Delta, attempting to integrate the concept of ecosystem services. The exercise will benefit both twinning partners as this aspect is lacking in most of the existing Natura 2000 management plans across the European Union.

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

Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative

Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for Nature and Man - Programma naar een rijke Waddenzee

Migratory Birds for People Programme - The Migratory Birds for People programme consists of 20 partner wetland visitor centres across Europe and West Africa, forming a network that follows the flight path of many migratory wetland birds species.

International Cooperation by the Dutch Society for Bird Protection - The Dutch Society for Bird Protection supports southern partners along the migration route.

Twinning in practice: Society for the Coast Poland (EUCC Poland) and Natuurmonumenten - In September 2017 the second twinning agreement between Natuurmonumenten and the Society for the Coast Poland was signed at the Eurosite meeting in Helsinki.

Please provide details

› See web links attached.

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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

☒ No

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

› The Netherlands has well established long-term monitoring schemes of which Netherlands Statistics performs the quality checks of the output. AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines. The waterbird monitoring guidelines used in the Netherlands can be found via this web link

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

Monitoring guidelines for waterbirds and roost sites. (in Dutch) - Handleiding watervogel and slaapplaatstellingen

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

☒ Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

› Internationally The Netherlands joined the AEWA European Goose management International Working Group (to support specifically the proces of the Barnacle Goose a researchproject by five research institutes was started providing technical input on population modelling, agricultural damage and international Monitoring in

the monitoring and modelling consortium)(see weblink)and the AEWA Black-tailed Godwit International Working Group (providing international coordination)
Metawad: population ecology and habitat requirements of Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Sanderling, Brent Goose and Spoonbill.
Chirp: population ecology of Oystercatcher and cumulative effects of human actions

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

The AEWA Black-tailed Godwit International Working Group

AEWA European Goose Management International Working Group - The Netherlands are partner in the AEWA European Goose Management International Working Group which was established in Paris in May 2016.

SOVON, Bird Atlas - For the last three years, hundreds of birders crossed the Netherlands to count birds. The regional bird counts have provided a wealth of data. The data collected is an indispensable source of information for the government and the site managers

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

› See web link Bird Atlas above.

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

☒ Yes

Nationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The systematic waterbird surveys in the Netherlands are part of a national governmental ecological surveillance scheme ('Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring').

Internationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative is partly funded by the Dutch Government through the program 'Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man' ('Naar een rijke Waddenzee'). The Dutch contribution is especially focused on the improvement of monitoring and the IWC and IBA program in West Africa.

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

Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man ('Naar een rijke Waddenzee')
International Waterbird Census

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

☒ No

Please explain reason

› The Netherlands pays for the Waddensea Flyway Initiative. A monitoring scheme that in itself is a contribution to African Eurasian waterbird monitoring.

56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.

☒ No

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

☒ No

Please provide reason(s)

› Research shows that 94% of the anglers are aware of the negative impact of lead on the environment, while 95% is willing to use alternatives. Alternatives are currently being developed and offered on the market.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes, being implemented

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

[Experience the Wadden Nature \(Beleef de Wadden Natuur\)](#)

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

> Many CEPA activities are implemented or ongoing, like:

- In the project 'Rust voor Vogels, Ruimte voor Mensen' (Rest for birds, space for people), Birdlife Netherlands, along with other nature- and landscape organizations, improves the conditions for breeding, resting and foraging birds in the Wadden Sea area. The project also aims to let visitors enjoy the birds of the Wadden Sea by bringing the nature experience closer. This is realised by creating new bird watching areas, handing out free bird recognition cards, a free downloadable bird recognition app, interactive maps, educative posters, short animation movies, and creating new bike- and walking routes. The philosophy is that the more people enjoy birds and nature, the greater the support for conservation and restoration. (see the website attached).

- Some 18 education centres are located at wetlands of international importance (for AEWA species among others): Oosterschelde (2), Wieden, Weerribben, Westerschelde and Saeftinghe, Biesbosch (3), Alde Feanen, Lauwersmeer, Groote Peel, Grevelingen, Oostvaardersplassen and the Wadden islands of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog (which not only provide information on the island dunes but also on the Wadden Sea and adjacent North Sea Coastal Zone). All these visitor centres provide information on the value of these sites for (AEWA-listed) migratory bird species. They also often run programs for school children.

- Educational programmes on Forest and Nature Conservation (including wetland and bird conservation) are offered at all educational levels: Secondary Vocational Education, Universities of Applied Sciences and Scientific Universities.

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

☒ No

Field for additional information (optional)

> The programs focus on the natural values (among which migratory birds), wise use and conservation issues mainly.

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ Government

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

☒ No

Please explain reasons

> There is currently no AEWA CEPA Focal Point in The Netherlands.

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

☒ There is no cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> At the moment the Focal Point for CEPA of AEWA is also the NFP of AEWA. Also for Ramsar a NFP has been appointed.

59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to

“Education and Information” in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> No, not specifically. The focus of the Netherlands is on the implementation of the National Nature Network including the Natura 2000 sites. The education and information activities concerned are generally in line with the AEWA Action Plan.

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

☒ Yes

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

[WMBD events in The Netherlands](#)

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

> See the website of the World Migratory Bird Day for WMBD events in The Netherlands during this reporting cycle.

61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Not specifically, as the present focus of the Netherlands lies on the implementation, including CEPA activities, of the National Nature Network including Natura 2000 sites.

However, many national and international activities by GO and NGO's are in line with the AEWA

Communication Strategy, including:

- Wetland Guardians (comparable to Birdlife International's IBA-caretakers) (See website attached)
 - Wetland Visitor Centres and activities organised by nature management organisations like Staatsbosbeheer and Natuurmonumenten.
 - International projects by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds aiming at the conservation of wetlands within the AEWA-flyway.
 - International training by the Centre for Development Innovation (Wageningen) on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) (See website attached).
- Besides that numerous (general nature) CEPA activities have been implemented under the governmental and NGO nature education programmes.

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

[Wetland guardians in The Netherlands](#)

[International training of trainers on IWRM](#)

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

☒ Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> The Netherlands already hosts the Global Office of Wetlands International. This already covers many AEWA related issues.

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> All staff involved in CEPA in The Netherlands have the certificates that prove sufficient training, though not on AEWA specifically.

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Other priorities due to limited capacity.

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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

☒ Yes

Please list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> The Netherlands provided financial support to the Wings over Wetlands project to the International Waterbird Census through its coordinator Wetlands International.

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

[Wings over Wetlands \(WOW\)](#)

[International Waterbird Census \(IWC\)](#)

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

☒ Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> The AEWA AA (Director of the current Department of Nature & Biodiversity) is also responsible for CMS, Ramsar, CITES, CBD and the, EU Habitats and Birds Directives and the species policies.

67. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

☒ Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Ongoing twinning (in 2014) of the Wadden Sea with the Banc d'Arguin through a cooperation of the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative.

In 2017 Natuurmonumenten (the Netherlands) and Odra Delta Nature Park (Poland) have renewed their twinning arrangement which originally started in 2010. This new phase of the twinning is structured around the development of a Natura 2000 Management Plan for the Odra Delta, attempting to integrate the concept of ecosystem services. The exercise will benefit both twinning partners as this aspect is lacking in most of the existing Natura 2000 management plans across the European Union.

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

[Memorandum of Understanding Banc d'Arguin - Wadden Sea](#)

[Twinning between Natuurmonumenten \(the Netherlands\) and Odra Delta Nature Park \(Poland\)](#)

68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Both officers work within the Department of Nature and Biodiversity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not have a specific NBSAP. However, the AEWA priorities are well incorporated in the national biodiversity strategy, which focuses on the realisation of the National Nature Network which includes almost all Natura 2000 sites. Nearly all sites of international importance for AEWA-listed species are included herein.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

☒ Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> See answer above concerning the realisation of the National Nature Network (see website attached).

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

Realisation of the revised National Ecological Network

Please provide details

> See above

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

☒ AEWA relevance for SDG implementation was NOT promoted

Please explain the reasons

> This is no issue in The Netherlands.

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

> We support the Future Shape process in the CMS, as well as current cooperation among nature conservation related MEAs. Better coordinated reporting and less duplications would be welcomed.

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> Contribution to the AEWA European Goose Platform and proces € 57.000

in kind support EGMP Barnacle Goose Research € 400.000,-

For the development of AEWA Guidelines for monitoring € 16.950,-

For the development of the resolution on Seabirds € 11.300,-

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

74.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

☒ Yes

Please describe the resources provided

› Monitoring Waddensea Flyway Initiative € 200.000

The coordinator of the ISAP BtG is financially supported € 25.000

A BtG workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal for the stop-over and wintering countries in Africa € 32.000

The ISAP BtG was translated in French.

74.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

☒ No

74.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› No funding available

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

☒ Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

› Through the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› The main driver for nature investments is the implementation of the EU Birds Directive and the National Ecologic Network. For the national Agri-Environment Climate Scheme there are innovative financing mechanisms in place. This includes a shift of € 40 million from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2 of the EU Common Agricultural Policy solely beneficial for meadowbirds (waders). For the Waddensea a long term programme to balance (mussel-)fisheries with nature recovery "Towards a Rich Waddensea" was developed under which the monitoring schemes of the Waddensea Flyway Initiative are financed.

These and other schemes that are in place, including research programmes and the National Ecological Monitoring Network, all contribute to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan although the policy drivers are different.

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

☒ Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and acquired benefits

› -The implementation of AEWA benefits from the EU Birds Directive as the legal framework for the designation of protected areas, for the protection of the birds in general and the knowledge and monitoring scheme's to establish the status of the Species.

-The Bern Convention requires additional information. Based on articles 1 & 3 the Netherlands publishes Red Lists that are established according our national criteria and methods. For the international comparison we also make a Red List based on IUCN criteria. In 2017 the Red List of Breeding Birds was renewed.

-The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation provides efforts for a joint knowledge base for protecting one of world's most important migratory hotspots.

- The Wadden Sea Flyway initiative has a focus on the monitoring and the necessary capacity building for

monitoring along Migratory routes.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> A broad range of institutions and universities are involved in research on the effects of climate change on birds. (See some of these in the attached websites).

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

Projects about climate change by Wageningen UR - Projects about climate change by Wageningen University & Research, among which on birds.

Projects about climate change by SOVON - Projects about climate change by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

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

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Assessments have been carried out for vulnerable key habitats like the Oosterschelde, the IJsselmeergebied and the Wadden Sea. Often before the present reporting period.

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

The ANT study (Autonomous Negative Trend) of the IJsselmeergebied (2014) - Scientific study aimed to assess the feasibility and affordability of the different conservation goals of the IJsselmeergebied.

The ANT study (Autonomous Negative Trend) of the Oosterschelde (2013) - Scientific study aimed to assess the feasibility and affordability of the different conservation goals of the Oosterschelde.

Impact of climate change on the Wadden Sea - Reports on climate change by the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat

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

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology made a contribution to the following research:

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/news/eu-protected-areas-help-wildlife-adapt-climate-change-new-research>

Species are responding to climate change by changing their distributions, creating debate about the effectiveness of existing networks of protected areas. As a contribution to this debate, they assessed whether winter abundance of the Smew, (*Mergellus albellus* L.), the only migratory waterbird species listed on Annex I (EU Birds Directive) that overwinters exclusively in Northwest Europe, changed during 1990-2011, the role of global warming in driving distributional changes and the effectiveness of the Special Protection Areas (SPAs, EU Birds Directive) in the context of climate change.

Sovon analysed the conservation status of SPA-triggering species in the Netherlands, including their vulnerability to climate change. <https://www.sovon.nl/nl/publicaties/de-ecologische-haalbaarheid-van-de-natura-2000-instandhoudingsdoelen-voor-vogels>

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

EU protected areas help wildlife adapt to climate change, new research shows - Impacts of climate change on the Smew, among others by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

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

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Climate change will cause temperature rise, sea level rise and increase of rain fall peaks. Winters will be wetter and summers will be drier. Rising sea levels, changing rain patterns and a warmer climate will have a direct effect on migratory bird species. Climate change will lead to changes in water management in the Netherlands, which will impact on the conditions for nature.

On 22 March 2018, the Minister presented the 'Room for the River' final evaluation to the House of Parliament. The goal of the Dutch Room for the River Programme is to give the river more room for dynamic processes and to be able to manage higher water levels. At more than 30 locations, measures are taken to give the river space to flood safely. Moreover, the measures are designed in such a way that they improve the quality of the immediate surroundings. Monitoring reveals a strong increase of natural values in 20 years of nature development along the large rivers.

'The Nature Ambition of Large Waters; 2050 and beyond' is a vision on nature in the large waters of the Netherlands. It strongly takes into account the effects of climate change. In the vision natural processes have a crucial role in creating new synergies between various urgent tasks as the necessary measures for flood protection, nature conservation and recreation and tourism. This concept is called Building with Nature or Eco-engineering.

The vision shows a resilient and robust nature: giving more space to the rivers (and nature), and their dynamic processes, restoring transitions between fresh and marine waters and between land and water.

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

Large rivers in the picture (Rivieren in beeld) - (Monitoring) results of 20 years of nature development along the large rivers in The Netherlands (in Dutch)

Room for the River for a safer and more attractive river landscape - Dutch Room for the River Programme

Nature ambition large waters; 2050 and beyond - Many large-scale projects affecting large areas of water (including coastal areas and rivers) are planned in the coming years as part of the Dutch Delta programme. This will create opportunities for recreation and nature development.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> There is no National Action Plan but for a few important areas for waterbirds studies have been executed, aimed at the adaption of waterbirds to climate change among other things:

* ANT IJsselmeergebied - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for ten species of waterfowl in the IJsselmeer, Markermeer and IJmeer, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to climate change, and the possible solutions (<http://www.deltares.nl/nl/actueel/nieuwsbericht/item/17007/natuurdoelen-ijsselmeergebied-onder-druk>).

* ANT Oosterschelde - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to sand demand and climate change, and the possible solutions. (<http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCIQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdtvirt35.deltares.nl%2Fproducts%2F30546&ei=dOoTVabxOI3JPamMgLAF&usg=AFQjCNGdQh-QF17Vn0IHT74cVauCxS12FA&bvm=bv.89217033,d.ZWU>).

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

☒ No

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

☒ No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and EU guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

77.1 List challenges

> The issues regarding HPAI in the Netherlands that have proved challenging correspond with the international challenges.

- The role of migratory birds in the epidemiology of these HPAI viruses (e.g. H5N8).
- The extent to which migrating bird populations of different flyways come in direct or indirect contact with each other (e.g. using the same water source during stop over), both in western Europe and central Asia.
- Continuous monitoring is needed, not only after outbreaks. HPAI H5N8 virus, like other avian influenza viruses, causes an infection of short duration, the chance of detection is low and large sample sizes are needed to determine its presence in the population. Monitoring wild birds to detect H5N8 virus and derived reassortants is warranted given their potential to cause severe disease and mortality in poultry and some species of wild birds (e.g. eagles and hawks).
- Some viruses may cause mortality also in waterbirds, as the H5N8 outbreak in 2016-2017 has shown (Kleyheeg et al. 2017). The Netherlands and other important staging areas for migratory waterbirds across Eurasia that have been affected by the 2016-2017 H5N8 outbreaks are at risk for substantial numbers of bird deaths during future HPAI outbreaks. International responsibilities regarding migratory bird populations should stimulate national authorities to avert HPAI outbreaks not only in poultry and humans but also in wild birds.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> Within Europe there is intensive contact concerning the challenges regarding HPAI, and European guidelines exist. It is critical however that a comprehensive monitoring program exists in all regions concerned and that knowledge and (up-to-date) information is exchanged to be able to get a better understanding of the role of migrating birds in the global dispersal of HPAI. The Global Consortium for H5N8 and related influenza viruses" has therefore been set-up to improve the cooperation between laboratory in different countries around the globe (See website attached).

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

Role for migratory wild birds in the global spread of avian influenza H5N8 - The Global Consortium for H5N8 and Related Influenza Viruses

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> See attached website for the dossier on Avian Influenza in The Netherlands.

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

Dossier regarding Avian Influenza in The Netherlands - Dossier by Wageningen University and Research

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

> See web link on: Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands.

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

Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands. - Kleyheeg, E., Slaterus, R., Bodewes, R., Rijks, J. M., Spierenburg, M., Beerens, N....van der Jeugd, H. P. (2017). Deaths among Wild Birds during Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus Outbreak, the Netherlands. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 23(12), 2050-2054.

11. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Date of submission

› 2018 - Jun 15