



Strasbourg, 13 November 2003
[inf36arev_2002.doc]

T-PVS/Inf (2002) 36 revised

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

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

Standing Committee
Comité permanent

23rd meeting
23^e Réunion

Strasbourg, 1-4 December 2003
Strasbourg, 1^{er}-4 décembre 2003

BIENNIAL REPORTS (1999-2000)
RAPPORTS BIENNAUX (1999-2000)

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

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

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

MEMBER STATES ÉTATS MEMBRES	1995-1996	1997-1998	1999-2000
ALBANIA / ALBANIE	/	/	Yes/Oui
AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE Flandre	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE Wallonie	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
BULGARIA / BULGARIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
CYPRUS / CHYPRE	No / Non	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
CZECH REP. / RÉP. TCHÈQUE	/	/	
DENMARK / DANEMARK	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
ESTONIA / ESTONIE	No / Non	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
FINLAND / FINLANDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
FRANCE / FRANCE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE	No / Non	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
GREECE / GRÈCE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
HUNGARY / HONGRIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
ICELAND / ISLANDE	Yes / Oui		Yes/Oui
IRELAND / IRLANDE	No / Non	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
ITALY / ITALIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
LATVIA / LETTONIE	/	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE	/	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG	Yes / Oui		
MALTA / MALTE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	
MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
NORWAY / NORVÈGE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
POLAND / POLOGNE	/	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE	/	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE	/	/	
SPAIN / ESPAGNE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui
SWEDEN / SUÈDE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
TFYRMACEDONIA / LERYMACEDOINE	/	/	
TURKEY / TURQUIE	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
UKRAINE / UKRAINE	/	/	
UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
EEC / CEE	No / Non	Yes / Oui	
NON MEMBER STATES ÉTATS NON MEMBRES			
BURKINA FASO	No / Non		
MONACO / MONACO	Yes / Oui	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui
SENEGAL / SENEGAL	No / Non	Yes / Oui	
TUNISIA / TUNISIE	/	Yes / Oui	Yes/Oui

CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE

	Pages
1. BELGIUM (Flanders) / BELGIQUE (Flandre).....	7
BELGIUM (Wallonn Region) / BELGIQUE (Région wallonne)	9
2. CYPRUS / CHYPRE.....	11
3. ESTONIA / ESTONIE	12
4. FRANCE / FRANCE	14
5. HUNGARY / HONGRIE.....	16
6. ICELAND / ISLANDE	26
7. IRELAND / IRLANDE.....	27
8. ITALY / ITALIE	29
9. LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN	32
10. MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA.....	33
11. MONACO / MONACO	39
12. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS.....	41
13. NORWAY / NORVEGE.....	44
14. PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL.....	57
15. ROMANIA / ROUMANIE.....	59
16. SPAIN / ESPAGNE	60
17. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE.....	73

1. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS /
AUTORITÉS HABILITÉES À DÉLIVRER DES AUTORISATIONS

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

Regional Environment Centres of the Laender:

Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg,
Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg & Vienna.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE:

- Flanders:

Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap Afdeling Natuur

Mr Koen De Smet

Graaf de Ferraris-gebouw

Emile Jaqmainlaan 156 bus 8, 1000 Brussel

Telephone: 0032-(0)2-5537684. Fax: 0032-(0)2-5537685.

E-mail: Koen.desmet@lin.vlaanderen.be

Wallonia :

Ministère de la Région Wallonne

Direction générale des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement

(Division de la Nature et des Forêts)

Mr Jacques Stein

Avenue Prince de Liège 15, B-5100 Namur

Tel: 0032-(0)81/33 58 27. Fax: 0032-(0)81/33 58 22.

E-mail: J.Stein@mrw.wallonie.be

BULGARIA / BULGARIE:

Ministère de l'Environnement.

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment

Environment Service

CY-1411 NICOSIA

DENMARK / DANEMARK:

Danish Hunting and Wildlife Administration (Landbrugministeriets Vildtforvaltning);

Miljø & Energi Ministeriet (Ministry of Environment and Energy)

The National Forest and Nature Agency (Skov- og Naturstyrelsen

Haraldsgade, 53, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø.

FINLAND / FINLANDE:

Ministry of the Environment, for the whole Finland;

Regional Environment Centres, for regional permits.

FRANCE / FRANCE:

Ministère de l'Environnement, Direction de la Protection de la Nature et des Paysages, et les
représentants de l'Etat dans les départements sur autorisation du Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de
l'Environnement;

20 Avenue de Ségur, F-75302 Paris 07 SP.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE:

Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit;
Kennedyallee 5, D-53175 Bonn 1.

GREECE / GRECE:

Regional Authorities of Forestry Services (Decision n° 164168/1572/23-4-85);
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Service, Wildlife management Section;
Hippokratous 3-5, GR-10164 Athens.

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Ministry for Environment, Authority of Nature Conservation,
Kolto u. 21, H-1121 BUDAPEST.

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Icelandic Institute of Natural History
Hlemmur 3, P.O. Box 5320, ISL-125 Reykjavik.

IRELAND / IRLANDE:

Ministry for Finance, National Park and Wildlife Service;
St Stephen's Green, 51, IRL-Dublin 2.

ITALY / ITALIE

Corpo Forestale dello Stato;
Via Carducci, 5, I-00164 Roma
Assessorati Caccia e Pesca delle Regioni.

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Ministry of Environmental Protection and
Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia
25 Peldu Str., LV-1494 RIGA.

LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN

Amt für Wald, Natur und Landschaft,
St. Florinsgasse 3, FL-9490 VADUZ

LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG:

Ministère de l'Environnement, Luxembourg;
18, Montée de la Pétrusse, L-2918 Luxembourg Ville.

MALTA / MALTE:

Ministry for the Environment, Environment Protection Department.

MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA

Department for Environmental Protection, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Division
Ministry of Environment
73, Stefan cel Mare Bd., 2001 Chisinau.

MONACO / MONACO

Département des Travaux publics et des Affaires sociales,
Service de l'environnement, 3, avenue de Fontvieille, MC-98000 Monaco.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS:

Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, Directie Natuur, Bos, Landschap en Fauna;
Bezuidenhoutseweg, 73, Postbus 20401, NL-2500 EK's Gravenhage.

NORWAY / NORVÈGE

Directorate for Nature Management
Tungasletta 2, N-7485 Trondheim

PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL:

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza, Secretaria de Estado do Ambiente e Recursos Naturais;
Rua da Lapa 73, P-1200 Lisboa.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE:

Ministère des Eaux, des Forêts et de la Protection de l'environnement
Bdul. Libertatii 12, sector 5, Bucarest.

SENEGAL / SÉNÉGAL

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Direction des Parcs nationaux, B.P. 5135, DAKAR-FANN

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Secretaria General de Medio Ambiente,
Gran Via de San Francisco, 4, E-28005 MADRID

SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Naturvårdsverket, Blekhölmsterrassen 36, S-106 48 Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Office fédéral de l'Environnement, des Forêts et du Paysage,
Département de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication (ETEC)
(ainsi que les cantons)
CH-3003 Berne

TUNISIA / TUNISIE

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction générale des Forêts

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Turkey,
General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Çevre Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü, Eskişehir
Yolu 8 Km, TR-06530 Ankara

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI:

England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland:
Department of the Environment, Wildlife Division, Tollgate House;
Hulton Street UK-Bristol BS2 9DJ.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London.
Scottish Development Dept., Edinburgh.
Department of Agriculture for Scotland, Edinburgh.
Welsh Office, Cardiff.
Department of the Environment-Northern Ireland, Belfast.

BELGIUM (Flanders) / BELGIQUE (Flandre)

1. Exceptions granted during the period 1 January 1998 – 31 December 2000

1. Exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species

None

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

Name species licences	No. of individuals	Action permitted	Reason	Means of capture	Impact
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	4	c/f	iv	- nihil
<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	1	5	c	iv	life-traps nihil
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	5	?	c	iv	- nihil
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	6	?	c	iv	net nihil
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	2	?	c	iv	net nihil
<i>Rana arvalis</i>	4	?	c	iv	- nihil

3. Exceptions concerning falconry

None

4. Exceptions concerning protected fauna species (appendix III)

Name of species	Exceptions made
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	capture alive and keeping in captivity for research/education
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	capture alive for research collection of dead individuals for research/education
<i>Meles meles</i>	transport, filming
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	capture for treatment
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	capture for treatment
<i>Soricidae</i> spp.	inventarisation
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	capture, transport, exposition
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	capture + identification
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	capture + identification
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	capture + identification
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	capture + identification/measurements, photography

<i>Mustela erminea</i>	transport of dead individuals for research
+ <i>Mustela nivalis</i>	234 licences in total
+ <i>Putorius putorius</i>	
+ <i>Martes martes</i>	
+ <i>Martes foina</i>	

5. Exceptions concerning the use of capture and killing specified in appendix IV.

Name of species	No. of licences	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	104			
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	104			
<i>Putorius putorius</i>	104	Research	Live-trap	—
<i>Martes martes</i>	104			
<i>Martes foina</i>	104	Research	Live-trap	—

BELGIUM (Wallonn Region) / BELGIQUE (Région wallonne)

RAPPORT BIENNAL 1999 – 2000

Concernant les dérogations aux dispositions des articles 4 à 8 de la convention REGION WALLONNE (BELGIQUE)

INFORMATIONS GENERALES

Autorité chargée de l'application de la Convention

En Belgique, la conservation de la nature relève des compétences des régions depuis 1980. Seul le territoire de la mer du Nord est géré par le gouvernement fédéral.

Le Décret du 14.12.1989 (Moniteur Belge du 14/02/1990) permet à l'Exécutif régional wallon de prendre toutes les mesures que requiert l'application ou la mise en oeuvre des Traités et Conventions internationaux en matière de Chasse, Pêche, Protection des oiseaux et Conservation de la Nature.

Région wallonne :

Ministère de la Région Wallonne
Direction Générale des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement
Direction de la Nature
Jacques Stein, Directeur
Avenue Prince de Liège, 15
B-5100 Namur
Tel. : +32.(0)81.33.58.27

Fax : +32.(0)81.33.58.22

Pour les espèces concernées par les importations-exportations CITES

Espèces végétales :

Ministère des Classes Moyennes et de l'Agriculture
DG4 – Qualité et Protection des Végétaux
A.M. PIRONNET
WTC 3 – Boulevard Simon Bolivar 30 (6è étage)
1000 BRUXELLES

Espèces animales :

Ministère des Classes Moyennes et de l'Agriculture
G. EVRARD
WTC 3 – Boulevard Simon Bolivar 30 (5è étage)
1000 BRUXELLES

derogations pendant la periode 01/01/1998 – 31/12/2000

Dérogations concernant les espèces de flore strictement protégées (annexe I)

Aucunes

Dérogations concernant les espèces de faune strictements protégées (annexe II)

Espèces indigènes en Région Wallonne

Espèce	Nombre de documents délivrés	Nombre d'individus	Action autorisée	Motif	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
Microchiroptera spp.	1	1	f.	iv.	Animal trouvé mort	Neant

Espèces importées (documents CITES)

Espèce	Nombre de documents délivrés	Nombre d'individus	Action autorisée	Motif	Moyen de mise à mort /capture	Impact sur la population
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	3 permis	2 peaux et 1 défense	f. Importations du Canada	iv.		nul
<i>Canis lupus</i>	1 permis	45 crânes	f. Importation du Canada	iv.		nul
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	13 permis	3 crânes, 14 peaux 100 pattes, 8 trophées	f. Importation du Canada et USA	iv.		nul
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	2 certificats 15 permis	1 crâne, 1 peau 11 trophées, 5 crânes, 3 peaux	f. Origine Laos/en provenance d'Allemagne f. Importation de Canada, Russie et Roumanie	Iv iv.		nul
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	2 permis	1 peau, 43 échantillons	f. Importation du Canada	iv.		nul
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	4 permis	3 peaux et 1 trophée	f. Importation d'Afrique du Sud et Namibie	iv.		nul
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	2 permis	2 trophées	f. Importation en provenance d'Afrique du sud	iv.		nul
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	17 permis	16 trophées, 1 peau	f. Importations de Botswana, Tanzanie, Afrique du sud, Tanzanie	iv.		nul
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	2 permis	1 défense et 1 peau	f. Importation du Canada	iv.		nul
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	1 permis	1 échantillon	f. Importation en provenance de Russie via Géorgie	iv.		nul
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	1 certificat	2 spécimens vivants	f. Transfert entre zoo	iv.		nul

Déroptions concernant la fauconnerie

Neant

Déroptions concernant les espèces de faune protégées (annexe III)**Espèces indigènes en Région Wallonne**

Espèce	Exceptions faites
Soricidae indigènes	Mise à mort
<i>Putorius putorius</i>	Mise à mort
<i>Martes foina</i>	Mise à mort
<i>Martes martes</i>	Naturalisation animal trouvé mort
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Naturalisation animal trouvé mort
<i>Glis glis</i>	Naturalisation animal trouvé mort
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Naturalisation animal trouvé mort
<i>Meles meles</i>	Naturalisation animaux trouvés morts (6)
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Naturalisation animaux trouvés morts (12)
<i>Triturus alpestris</i>	Capture et détention provisoire (5)
<i>Castor fiber</i>	Transport d'exemplaires trouvés morts
<i>Triturus sp.</i>	Capture

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Biennial Report 1999-2000 concerning the implementation of the Bern Convention in Cyprus

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

No exceptions granted

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

Name of species	No; of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing / capture	Impact on population
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	110	110	D	ii	Scaring	-
<i>Vipera lebetina</i>	-	-	a + d	iii	Incidental killing	

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

No exceptions granted.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

No exceptions granted.

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

No exceptions granted.

ESTONIA / ESTONIE**Report of Estonia 2000**Authority concerned:

Ministry of the Environment
 Nature Conservation Department
 Toompuiestee 24
 15172 Tallinn
 Estonia
 Tel: +372 62 62 889
 Fax: +372 62 62 901
 E-mail: riinu.rannap@ekm.envir.ee

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

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

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

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	in 2000 the number of licences was 60	56	a	ii, iii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 150 specimens in 2000 in Estonia
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	in 2000 the number of licences was 40	20	a	ii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 600 specimens in 2000 in Estonia

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

The Falconry is prohibited in Estonia (Act on Protected Natural Objects, 1998; Law on Hunting Management, 1997).

Report of Estonia 2001Authority concerned:

Ministry of the Environment
 Nature Conservation Department
 Toompuiestee 24
 15172 Tallinn
 Estonia
 Tel: +372 62 62 889
 Fax: +372 62 62 901
 E-mail: riinu.rannap@ekm.envir.ee

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

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

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

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	in 2001 the number of licences was 60	46	a	ii; iii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 190 specimens in 2001 in Estonia
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	in 2001 the number of licences was 40	27	a	ii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 550 specimens in 2001 in Estonia

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

The Falconry is prohibited in Estonia (Act on Protected Natural Objects, 1998; Law on Hunting Management, 1997).

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	in 2001 the number of licences was 175	175	a	ii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 900 specimens in 2001 in Estonia

MANAGEMENT PLANS COMPLETED IN ESTONIA 1999-2002

1. Action Plan for *Aquila clanga* (1999)
2. Action Plan for Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) in Estonia (2000)
3. Action Plan for European Mink (*Mustela lutreola*) (2001)
4. Action Plan for Capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus* (2001)
5. Management Plan for Large Carnivores (*Canis lupus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Lynx lynx*) (2002)
6. Management Plan for European Beaver (*Castor fiber*) (2002)
7. Action Plan for Great snipe *Gallinago media* (2002)

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	in 2000 the number of licences was 120	120	a	ii	shooting	Population is stabile. There were 1000 specimens in 2000 in Estonia

Person compiling the report:

Mrs Riinu Rannap

Nature Conservation Department, Estonian Ministry of the Environment

FRANCE / FRANCE

**Rapport biennal de la France concernant les dérogations aux articles 4, 5, 6, 7
ou 8 de la Convention de Berne**

**DEROGATIONS FRANCAISES CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE
STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES**

**Annexe II de la Convention de Berne relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu
naturel de l'Europe**

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus	Action autorisée	Motif	Moyen de capture	Impact sur la population
<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	2		cr	iv		nul
<i>Euproctus asper</i>	1		cr	iv		nul
<i>Euproctus montanus</i>	3		cr	iv		nul
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	3		cr	iv		nul
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	1		cr	iv		nul
<i>Zingel asper</i>	1		cr	iv		nul
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	144		cr	iv		nul
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1		cr	iv		nul
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	3	275	cr	iv		nul
<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	2	7	cr	ii		nul
<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	2	19	cr	i		nul
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1	0	cr	ii		nul
<i>Erebia sudetica</i>	4		cr	iv		nul
<i>Rosalia alpina</i>	1		cr	iv		nul

Légende : cr=capturer-relâcher

DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LES MOYENS DE CAPTURE

énumérés dans l'annexe IV de la Convention de Berne relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens	Motifs	Méthodes employées	Impact sur la population
Lynx lynx	1	1	Dégâts aux élevages ovins	piège-trappe	nul

DEROGATIONS FRANCAISES CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Annexe I de la Convention de Berne relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe.

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens	Motif de délivrance du permis	Impact sur la population
<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>	1	100 fragments de feuilles	recherche	nul

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Ministry of Environment and Water (MEW) Budapest, Fő u. 44-50. H-1011

The Report covers all exceptions made from the provision of Article 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 due to domestic technical reasons. In order to follow the Resolution No.2 (1993) of the Standing Committee:

- individual exception resulting in a generalised practice, and
- individual exceptions concerning more than 10 individuals of a species, and
- individual exceptions concerning individuals of endangered or valuable populations of species are written in enhanced type-setting.

No general exceptions have been made in the period.

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species Impact on	Number of		Reasons for	
	licences	specimens (when practical)	issuing of licences ¹	population
Dracocephalum austriacum	1		A	collecting seeds for genebank

1. The following species included on Appendix I are also strictly protected in Hungary, in accordance with orders of the Minister of the Environment No. 1/1982 (III.15.) OKTH, 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM and 15/1996 (VII.26.) KTM.²

Caldesia parnassifolia, *Vincetoxicum pannonicum*, *Onosma tornensis*, *Ligularia sibirica*, *Dracocephalum austriacum*, *Linum dolomiticum*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Himantoglossum caprinum*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Paeonia officinalis* ssp. *banatica*, *Pulsatilla patens*, *Angelica palustris*, *Ferula sadleriana*.

2. All other species included on Appendix I, which are naturally found in Hungary, are fully protected (= strict protection of the Bern Convention.) by orders of the Minister of the Environment, No. 1/1982 (III.15.) OKTH, 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM and 15/1996 (VII.26.) KTM.

¹ A – for research (education) re-population or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

² In effect for the period of 1999-2000. New regulation: No. 13/2001 (V. 9.) decree of the Minister of the Environment. This note refers also to p. 7, 8, 17, 19.

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

Name of species	No of Licences	No. of Individuals (when practical)	Action Permitted (a to f)	Reason (I to v)	Means of Killing/ Capture	Impact population
Mammals						
Canis lupus	1	18		v	translocation of captive animals	no
Felis silvestris	1	2	f	v	live capture	no
	2	2	f		mounting of dead specimens	no
Lutra lutra	1	1	a	ii	live capture of injured specimens mounting of dead specimens	no
	1	4	c	i		no
	1	5	c	ii		no
	1	1		v		
	7	11	f	v		no
Miniopterus schreibersi	1	23		iv	studying a colony	no
Myotis daubentoni	1	17		iv	studying a colony	no
Panthera tigris	3	4	f	v	ZOO	ZOO
Spermophilus citellus	1	200		i		
Ursus arctos	1	3	f	v	ZOO	ZOO
Birds						
Accipiter gentilis	5	26	c	vi		no
	50	112	f	vi		no
	3	4	f	v		no
Accipiter nisus	4	9	c,f	vi		no
Ardea purpurea	1	1		iv	reintroduction	no
Asio otus	7	14	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Aquila heliaca	1	-		v	studying nesting sites	no
Aquila nipalensis	3	6	f	v	ZOO	ZOO
Asio flammeus	2	2	f	v	mounting of dead specimen	
Bubo bubo	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	
	1	1	l	v	ZOO	ZOO
Buteo buteo	2	2	f	v	keeping of injured sp.	no
	3	9	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Ciconia nigra	1	1		i	replacement of nests	no
	1	2	f	v	keeping in zoo	no
Ciconia ciconia	15	38 pairs		i	replacement of nests	no
	8	13	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Crex crex	1	5		iv	DNA analysis (live sp.)	no
	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Egretta alba	3	6	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Falco biarmicus	1	1	f	vi		not native in Hungary
Falco columbarius	2	2	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no

Falco tinnunculus	5	5	f	vi	keeping of injured sp.	no
	2	2	f	iii	mounting of dead specimens	no
	13	28	f	v		
Falco cherrug	1			iv	research at nesting area	no
Falco peregrinus	1	1		i	research at nesting areas	no
	13	18	f	v	mounting of dead specimens (kept by falconers)	no
	25	35	f	vi		no
Grus grus	1	2	f	v		no
Gyps fulvus	1	1	f	v		no
Haliaeetus albicilla	4	5		i	studying in nesting sites	no
	7	8	f	v	specimens found dead	
Merops apiaster	2	2	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Milvus milvus	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimen	no
Otis tarda	2	-		iv	studying in distribution area	no
	3	7	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	
Pandion haliaetus	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimen	no
Pernis apivorus	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Phoenicopertus ruber	1	8	f	v	ZOO	ZOO
Recurvirostra avosetta	2	3	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Riparia riparia	2	150 pairs	b	i	ban on destruction of nesting colonies by construction activities	no
Strix uralensis	1	1	f	v	mounting of dead specimen	no
Tadorna ferruginea	4	6	f	v	ZOO	ZOO
Tadorna tadorna	1	2	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Tyto alba	5	302		iv	studying nesting places	no
	6	7	f	v	mounting of dead specimens	no
Reptiles						
Coluber caspius	1	-	f	iv	studying of wild population	no
Vipera ammodytes	2	2	c	iii	capture of specimens found in public areas	not native in Hungary
Vipera ursinii	2	1	f	iv	taxonomic research	no
Fishes						
Umbra krameri	1	10	c	iv		no

Note: ZOO means permits for import/export and/or keeping in captivity based also on CITES

1. The following species included on Appendix II are not legally protected in Hungary (among those, for which Hungary made reservations when deposited its instruments of ratification):

Cricetus cricetus

CUCUJUS CINNABERINUS³

2. The following species included on Appendix II are strictly protected in Hungary, in accordance with orders of the Minister of the Environment, No. 1/1982 (III.15.) OKTH, 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM and 15/1996 (VII.26.) KTM:

Coluber caspius, *Vipera ursinii*, *Pelecanus onocratulus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Anser erythropus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Milvus milvus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Accipiter brevipes*, *Circus gallicus*, *Hieraetus pennatus*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Circus pygargus*, *Aegypius monachus*, *Falco naumanni*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Falco eleonorae*, *Falco biarmicus*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Otis tarda*, *Tetrax tetrax*, *Crex crex*, *Porzana pusilla*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Burhinus oedipnemus*, *Glareola pratincola*, *Glareola nordmanni*, *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Gallinago media*, *Tringa stagnatilis*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Chlidonias leucopterus*, *Sterna albifrons*, *Tyto alba*, *Nyctea scandiaca*, *Bubo bubo*, *Strix uralensis*, *Athene noctua*, *Asio flammeus*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Merops apiaster*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Cinclus cinclus*, *Acrocephalus paludicola*, *Monticola saxatilis*, *Luscinia luscinia*, *Rhinolophus euryale*, *Myotis bechsteini*, *Myotis emarginatus*, *Myotis dasycneme*, *Miniopterus schreibersi*, *Barbastella barbastellus*, *Sicista subtilis*, *Mustela lutreola*, *Lutra lutra*.

3. All other species included on Appendix II, that are found in Hungary, are fully protected (= strict protection of the Bern Convention) by orders of the Minister of the Environment, No. 1/1982 (III.15.) OKTH, 7/1988 (X.1.) KVM, 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM and 15/1996 (VII.26.) KTM except *Accipiter gentilis* under the following special circumstances:

- No permit is necessary to catch or shoot *Accipiter gentilis* on game bird farms and henneries for breeding stocks all the year round and in fenced grounds for rearing game birds and within 500 m from them from 1 July to 31 October⁴.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species):

Name of species: *Accipiter gentilis*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 121 specimens.

Origin of birds: 48 % captured from the wild in Hungary

0 % imported

52 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in Hungary): 2000-3000 pairs, stable or slightly increasing.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 20 specimens in 1999, 38 specimens in 2000.

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none.

Means authorised for capture:

Controls involved: for authorisation to take out birds from the wild and keep them, the National Park Directorates are competent authorities in their jurisdiction (the keeping-permits concern an indefinite period). If the keeping is connected to importation the competent authority is the Authority for Nature Conservation of the Ministry for Environment and Water. Breeding-permits are renewed annually.

³ Until May 2001

⁴ In effect until May 2001

Name of species: *Accipiter nisus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 17 specimens.

Origin of birds: 35 % captured from the wild in Hungary

0 % imported

65 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in Hungary): 600-1000 pairs, increasing.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: 6 specimens in 1999, none in 2000.

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none.

Means authorised for capture: taking out nestlings from threatened nests

(no trapping method permitted).

Controls involved: see: *Accipiter gentilis*

Name of species: *Buteo buteo*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 6 specimens.

Origin of birds: 100 % captured in Hungary

0 % imported

0 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in Hungary): 3000-5000 pairs, increasing.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none in 1999-2000 (the specimens in captivity were captured before the reporting period).

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none.

Means authorised for capture: none.

Controls involved: see: *Accipiter gentilis*

Name of species: *Falco tinnunculus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 39 specimens.

Origin of birds: 35 % captured from the wild in Hungary

0 % imported

65 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in Hungary): 3000-4000 pairs, declining.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none (the specimens in captivity were captured before the reporting period).

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none

Means authorised for capture: none.

Controls involved: see: *Accipiter gentilis*

Name of species: *Falco biarmicus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 3 specimens.

Origin of birds: 35 % captured from the wild in Hungary

0 % imported

65 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild: none (not native in Hungary).

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none.

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): none in 1999-2000 (the specimens in captivity were imported before the reported period).

Means authorised for capture: none.

Controls involved: see: *Accipiter gentilis*

Name of species: *Falco peregrinus*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention): 111 specimens.

Origin of birds: 0 % captured from the wild in Hungary

40 % imported

60 % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in Hungary): 1-2 pairs from 1997.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none.

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): 8 specimens.

3 from the Czech Republic

2 from Austria

2 from Germany

1 from the Netherlands

Number of specimens in captivity includes birds imported before the reporting period.

Means authorised for capture: none.

Controls involved: see: *Accipiter gentilis*

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)⁵

Name of the species	Exceptions made ⁶
Mammals	
Meles meles	7(28)⁷
Birds	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	2(4)
<i>Netta rufina</i>	1(4)
Rana esculenta	1(300)
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	4(8)
Fishes	
Gymnocephalus schraetzer	1(50)
Zingel zingel	1(50)
Molluscs	
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	185 (5190 tons)

⁵ If exceptions concern the prohibited means of capture and killing for Appendix III species, use the form 2.4. on Appendix IV.

⁶ Number of licence and in () number of individuals.

⁷ Under protection until May 2001

1. The following species included on Appendix III are subject to hunting on seasonal basis (see: Table 1, on page 20) by the order of the Minister of Agriculture, No. 30/1997 (IV.30.) FM):

- *Lepus capensis*, *Mustela putorius*, *Martes foina*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Dama dama*, *Cervus nippon*, *Capreolus capreolus*, *Ovis aries*
- *Anser fabalis*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas querquedula*, *Aythya ferina*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Phasianus colchicus*, *Perdix perdix*, *Fulica atra*, *Scolopax rusticola*, *Streptopelia decaocto*.

2. The following species included on Appendix III are protected by a control quota system and body length limit (see: Table 2 on page 21) by order of the Minister of Agriculture, No. 78/1997 (XI.4.) FM, and closed season by order of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Environment, No. 73/1997 (X. 28.) FM-KTM⁸:

Acipenser ruthenus

Aspius aspius

Silurus glanis

Stizostedion volgense

Astacus astacus

The following species included on Appendix III are protected by a control quota system by order of the Minister of Agriculture, No. 78/1997 (XI. 4.) FM:

***ALOSA PONTICA* (PROTECTED FROM MAY 2001)**

Coregonus lavaretus (introduced – without success)

Coregonus albula (introduced – without success)

Abramis ballerus

Abramis sapa

Vimba vimba

Chondrostoma nasus

Pelecus cultratus

Rhodeus sericeus (protected from May 2001)

Rutilus pigus (protected from May 2001)

Gobius fluviatilis

Gobius kessleri

Proterorhinus marmoratus (protected from May 2001)

3. The following species included on Appendix III are not legally protected (among those for which Hungary made reservations when deposited its instruments of ratification):

***PHALACROCORAX CARBO* (PROTECTED UNTIL MAY 2001)**

Passer montanus (protected until May 2001)

Hirudo medicinalis

4. The following species included on Appendix III are strictly protected in Hungary by orders of the Minister of the Environment, No. 1/1982 (III.15) OKTH, 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM and 15/1996 (VII.26.) KTM:

⁸ Altered by No. 11/2000 (III. 27.) FVM decree

Hucho hucho

Aythya nyroca,

Bonasa bonasia

Numenius arquata

Emberiza hortulana

Lynx lynx

5. All other species included on Appendix III, that are found in Hungary, are fully protected (= strict protection of Bern Convention) by orders of the Minister of the Environment, No. 1/1982 (III.15.) OKTH, 7/1988. (X. 1.) KVM and 12/1993 (III.31.) KTM, except the following species under special circumstances⁹.
- No permit is necessary to catch or shoot *Mustela nivalis* on game bird farms and henneries for breeding stocks all the year round and in fenced grounds for rearing game birds and within 500 m from them from 1 July to 31 October.
 - No permit is necessary to catch or shoot *Ardea cinerea* and *Larus ridibundus* on fishponds in not protected areas from 1 August to 31 March.
 - No permit is necessary to catch *Glis glis* in living houses.
 - *Helix pomatia* protected by an annual quota system, on the ground of annual surveys (financed by the interested enterprises) and by a closed season from 15th June to 3rd April. The annual quota in the reported period (1999-2000): 3000 t.

⁹

Not in effect from May 2001

Table 1.
Hunting season and annual bag trend of
game species included on Appendix III.
1999 – 2000 ¹⁰

Species	Hunting season	Annual Bag Trend In 1999-2000 Years
Lepus capensis	01.10.-31.12.	declining
Mustela putorius	01.09.-15.02	stable
Martes foina	01.09.-15.02.	stable
Cervus elaphus	♂ and ♀ 01.09.-31.01 juv. 01.09.-28.02.	stable
Dama dama	♂ and ♀ 01.10.-31.01. juv. 01.10.-28.02.	stable
Cervus nippon	01.09.-31.12.	only 0-1 specimen a year
Capreolus capreolus	♂ 01.05.-30.09. (15.04.-30.09.) ¹¹ ♀ and juv. 01.10-31.01.	stable
Ovis aries	01.09.-31.01. (01.09.-28.02.)	stable
Anser fabalis	01.10.-31.01.	declining
Anser albifrons	01.10.-31.01. only with licence	slightly increasing
Anas platyrhynchos	15.08.-31.01.	declining
Anas crecca	15.08.-31.01.	declining
Anas querquedula	15.08.-31.01.	declining
Aythya ferina	15.08.-31.01.	declining
Bucephala clangula	15.08.-31.01.	slightly increasing
Phasianus colchicus	01.10.-31.01.	declining
Perdix perdix	01.10.-30.11. only with special licence	strongly declining
Fulica atra	15.08.-31.01.	declining
Scolopax rusticola	01.03.-10.04.	increasing
Streptopelia decaocto	01.08.-15.02.	stable

Table 2.
Closed season, length limit
and quota of fishes and crayfishes,
which are included on Appendix III.

Fishes	Closed season ¹²	Length limit ¹³	Quota ¹⁴ (specimens pro day)
Acipenser ruthenus	01.03.-31.05.	45 cm	3
Aspius aspius	01.03.-30.04.	40 cm	3
Silurus glanis	02.05.-15.06.	50 cm	3
Stizostedion volgense	01.03.-30.06.	20 cm	3
Astacus ostacus	16.10.-31.05.	10 cm	-

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

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens	Reasons	Method used	Impact on population
---------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	---------	----------------	-------------------------

¹⁰ Act No. LV of 1996

¹¹ From 4th of April 2000

¹² No. 73/1997 (X. 28.) FM-KTM joint decree

¹³ No. 78/1997 (XI. 4.) FM decree

¹⁴ Act No. LV of 1996

(approx.)

In accordance with the reservation made when depositing the instrument of ratification:

1. *Lepus capensis*, *Mustela putorius*, *Martes foina*, *Anser fabalis*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas querquedula*, *Aythya ferina*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Phasianus colchicus*, *Perdix perdix*, *Fulica atra*, *Scolopax rusticola*, *Streptopelia decaocto* can be shot with semi-automatic weapons.
2. *Cervus elaphus*, *Dama dama*, *Cervus nippon*, *Capreolus capreolus*, *Ovis aries* are allowed to be captured by anaesthetic bait and ammunition under special circumstances.
3. *Lepus capensis* and *Phasianus colchicus* are allowed to be captured by nets.
4. all birds (except strictly protected species) are allowed to be captured by nets for ringing, according to special bird-ringing permits issued by the Authority for Nature Conservation.
5. no other licence.

ICELAND / ISLANDE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA (APPENDIX I)

No exceptions granted 1997-1998

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA (APPENDIX II)

No exceptions granted 1997-1998

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

No exceptions granted 1997-1998

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

No exceptions granted 1997-1998

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

2.1 DATA FOR 1997

Two exceptions were granted to Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) down-farmers for using fenemal in bait (eggs) in order to protect colonies from avian predators. One of the licences was never used; a report is missing regarding the other licence.

Name of Species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons for issuing of licences	Methods used	Impact on population
No report	2 ¹⁵		b) ¹⁶		None reported

2.1 DATA FOR 1998

Five exceptions were granted to Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) down-farmers for using fenemal in bait (eggs) in order to protect colonies from avian predators.

Name of Species	No. of licences	No. of specimens	Reasons for issuing of licences	Methods used	Impact on population
<i>Larus marinus</i>	5 ¹⁷	60	b) ²	12 ¹⁸	Local impacts reported. National impacts minimal.
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	-	37	-	-	Local impacts reported. National impacts minimal.
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	-	11	-	-	Local impacts reported. National impacts minimal.
<i>Larus spp.</i>	-	28	-	-	Local impacts reported. National impacts minimal.
<i>Corvus corax</i>	-	10	-	-	Local impacts reported. National impacts minimal.

¹⁵ One of two licenses was not used because of presence of White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

¹⁶ To protect Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) down farms/colonies from egg predators.

¹⁷ Only four out of five licences were used.

¹⁸ Fenemal in bait (eggs)

IRELAND / IRLANDE

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ¹⁹	Impact on population
1999				
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2000				
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species:	Peregrine Falcon		
Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention):			
Origin of birds:	% captured from the wild in the State	N/A	
	% imported	N/A	
	% reared in captivity	N/A	
Estimated population in the wild (in the State):	1999	350	
	2000	350	
Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	1999	5	
	2000	5	
Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):	1999	7	UK
	2000	9	UK
Means authorised for capture:	To take Young from nest.		
Controls involved:	Supervision of Regional Managers of NPW		
Name of Species:	Sparrowhawk		
Estimated population in the wild (in the State):	1999	5000 Pairs	
	2000	5000 Pairs	
Number of birds captured from the wild each year:	1999	30	
	2000	16	
Number of birds imported (specify country of origin):	1999	1	UK

¹⁹
A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

Means of capture: 2000 Nil
 Controls involved: To take young from nest
 Supervision of Regional Managers of NPW

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)²⁰

<u>Name of the species</u>	<u>Exceptions made</u>
N/A	N/A

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

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>No. of licences</u>	<u>No. of specimens</u>	<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Method used</u>	<u>Impact on population</u>
1999 Meles Meles	503	3871	A	Snares	Nil 1
2000 Meles Meles	591	5163	A	Snares	Nil 1

²⁰

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

ITALY / ITALIE

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ²¹	Impact sur la population
-	-	-	-	-

En Italie l'autorité habilitée à prendre les décisions relatives aux moyens qui peuvent être mise en œuvre pour les dérogations aux articles 5, 6, 7 et 8 de la Directive, est le Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection du Territoire, conjointement au Ministère de l'Agriculture avec le support technique de l'Institut National de la Faune Sauvage (INFS).

Les exceptions pour les oiseaux sont renfermées dans le Rapport remis à la Communauté européenne concernant l'application de la Directive n. 409/79/CEE .

Pour tous les mammifères les captures (1-10 individus) ont été temporaires et les animaux ont été délivrés sans impact sur la population sauvage.

A été autorisé un seul cas de suppression concernant une espèce de Chéiroptères.

Les moyes de capture utilisés et les circonstances de temps ont assuré des risques limités pour les animaux.

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

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/ capture	Impact sur la population
<i>Eriogaster catax</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Maculinea arion</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul

²¹

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

<i>Coluber viridiflavus</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	2	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Rana dalmatica</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Rana italica</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Triturus italicus</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	2	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Phyllodactylus europeus</i>	2	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Canis lupus</i>	3	-	C	iv	Pièges Capture temporaire	Nul
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	2	-	C	iv	Pièges	Nul
<i>Salamandrina terdigitata</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	1	-	C	iv	Filet	Nul
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	1	-	C	iv	Capture manuelle	Nul
<i>Microchiroptera spp.</i>	6	-	C	iv	Filet	Nul

5. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES (ANNEXE III)²²

<u>Nom de l'espèce</u>	<u>Exceptions faites</u>
-	-

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

<u>Nom de l'espèce</u>	<u>Nombre de permis délivrés</u>	<u>Nombre de spécimens (approx.)</u>	<u>Motifs</u>	<u>Méthodes employées</u>	<u>Impact sur la population</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-

²²

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

LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN

Biennial Reports (Article 9 of the Convention) 1999-2000

In the period 1999 until 2002 there is not one single exception made for species or populations protected by the Bern Convention.

Remark: Because of the very small surface of the Principality of Liechtenstein (160 km²) a strict control and monitoring of protected species is possible. Because of the smallness of the country, cases of killing or capturing of protected species is generally very rare. For none of the protected species exceptions have been asked or given.

Letter of the Head of Department Nature and Landscape
Office of Forests, Nature and Land Management,

November 2003

MOLDOVA / MOLDOVA

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licences ²³	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development – coordinates and control the implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in the Republic of Moldova. It also has the basic role for the elaboration and promotion of the state policy in the field of environmental protection, rational utilisation of natural resources, national territorial development. The principal subdivisions for surveying the laws and Convention's provisions are the State Ecological Inspection and the Ecological Territorial Agencies.

There was not identified the exception concerning strictly protected flora species.

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

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/capture	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

By State Ecological Inspection and the Ecological Territorial Agencies was not identified during the controls the exception enumerated on page 5 concerning strictly protected fauna species (Appendix II)

The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development is responsible for issue of licenses for fauna and flora utilisation. During 1999 – 2000 was not issued the licenses for protected fauna species.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 2 couples in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State

²³ A – for research/education/repopulation or reintroduction
B – for exploitation
C – for other overriding public interest (which?)

- % imported
- % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *There were about 15 nestling couples of these birds on the territory of the Republic of Moldova till 1964 and early in the '70 only about 3 couples were recorded. In winter and during spring and autumn migrations there had been noticed isolated individuals in the lower flow of the Prut and Nistru rivers region. It is not excluded that this species is nestling nowadays in the meadow forest of Prut and of the lower flow of the Nistru Rivers. There is necessary scientific researches. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)²⁴

Name of the species	Exceptions made
In the Republic of Moldova there are 31 species of Falconiformes: Pandionidae – 1 species Accipitridae – 23 species Falconidae - 7 species The following species are included in Red Book: 1. Pernis apivorus (Linnaeus, 1758) 2. Milvus milvus (Linnaeus, 1758) 3. Haliaeetus albicilla (Linnaeus, 1758) 4. Neophron percnopterus (Linnaeus, 1758) 5. Circaetus gallicus (Gmelin, 1788) 6. Circus cyaneus (Linnaeus, 1766) 7. Circus macrourus (Gmelin, 1771) 8. Circus pygargus (Linnaeus, 1758) 9. Aquila pomarina (Ch.L. Brehm, 1831) 10. Aquila clanga (Palla, 1811) 11. Aquila heliaca (Savigny, 1809) 12. Aquila rapax (Temminck, 1828) 13. Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus, 1758) 14. Hieraetus pennatus (Gmelin, 1788) 15. Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758) 16. Falco naumanni (Fleischer, 1818) 17. Falco cherrug (J.E.Gray, 1834) The following species are protected by Kingdom Animals Law: 18. Accipiter badius 19. Accipiter gentilis 20. Accipiter columbaris 21. Buteo buteo 22. Buteo lagopus L 23. Circus aeruginosus 24. Falco vespertinus L 25. Falco columbarius L. 26. Falco peregrinus 27. Falco subbuteo 28. Falco tinnunculus	No any information on exception made for these species

²⁴

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

5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)²⁵

Name of the species	Exceptions made
In the Republic of Moldova there are 31 species of Falconiformes: Pandionidae – 1 species Accipitridae – 23 species Falconidae - 7 species The following species are included in Red Book: 1. Pernis apivorus (Linnaeus, 1758) 2. Milvus milvus (Linnaeus, 1758) 3. Haliaeetus albicilia (Linnaeus, 1758) 4. Neophron percnopterus (Linnaeus, 1758) 5. Circaetus gallicus (Gmelin, 1788) 6. Circus cyaneus (Linnaeus, 1766) 7. Circus macrourus (Gmelin, 1771) 8. Circus pygargus (Linnaeus, 1758) 9. Aquila pomarina (Ch.L. Brehm, 1831) 10. Aquila clanga (Palla, 1811) 11. Aquila heliaca (Savigny, 1809) 12. Aquila rapax (Temminck, 1828) 13. Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus, 1758) 14. Hieraaetus pennatus (Gmelin, 1788) 15. Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758) 16. Falco naumanni (Fleischer, 1818) 17. Falco cherrug (J.E.Gray, 1834) The following species are protected by Kingdom Animals Law: 18. Accipiter badius 19. Accipiter gentilis 20. Accipiter columbaris 21. Buteo buteo 22. Buteo lagopus L 23. Circus aeruginosus 24. Falco vespertinus L 25. Falco columbarius L. 26. Falco peregrinus 27. Falco subbuteo 28. Falco tinnunculus	No any information on exception made for these species

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: ***Buteo buteo***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 4 birds in Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

²⁵

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

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : In the Republic of Moldova the species *Buteo buteo* one of the most usual birds.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: ***Aquila heliaca***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 1 bird in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds :
 - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *The number of the species is constantly decreasing. Nowadays on the territory of the Republic of Moldova about three couples nestle. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : no information

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : no information

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: ***Aquila rapax***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 6 birds in Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds :
 - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *The number of the this species - steppe eagle is not known. It has not been on the territory of the Republic of Moldova since 1963. There is necessary to realise the scientific researches. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: ***Hieraaetus pennatus***

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 1 bird in Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds :
 - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *In the first half of the XXth century this species had a maximum density in the forests situated in the river meadows of the Nistru and Prut rivers – about 70 – 90 couples per 100sq. km of the forest. In the 70-s the midget eagle stopped its nestling in the pools nearly Talmaz commune Tighina county, within the forest sector Chitcani and other places. At present In the Republic of Moldova there are 15 –20 couples that nestle. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Neophron perenopterus**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 1 couple in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *There are at the most 3 couples in the Republic of Moldova ; 2-in the rocky banks of the Nistru near Bursuc and Podoima localities and one – in the rocky bank of the Raut river, near the commune of Thebujeni. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year :

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) :

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Aquila chrysaetos**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : - 1bird in Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *There's no information concerning the number of birds in the Republic of Moldova. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year :-

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Milvus milvus**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 3 birds in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *It is a critically endangered species (CR) going to disappear. In the '50s – '60s it used to nestle in the meadow forest of the Nistru river near Cioburciu commune, Tighina county. No nests have been registered lately; the red kite can be seen very seldom during the migration period too. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin): -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Buteo rufinus**

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

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State
 - % imported
 - % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : It is a critically endangered species (CR). The number of the species is decreasing continually. In the 70's about 20 couples. *It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Aquila pomarina**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 1 bird in Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State

- % imported

- % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : *It is a critically endangered species (CR), the number of which is decreasing. In the '70s about 20 couples were nestling in the forest alongside the Prut and Nistru rivers. In Codru scientific reserve the medium densitttu of nestling is about 0,9 pairs per 100km2. It is included in Red Book of the Republic of Moldova*

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

For each species used in falconry, state (use a separate sheet for each species) :

Name of species: **Circus aeruginosus**

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : 1 bird in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau

Origin of birds : - % captured from the wild in the State

- % imported

- % reared in captivity

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) : It is not rare specie in the Republic of Moldova, which nestle in the area of the basin rivers Nistru and Prut. In the March the number of birds grows by spring migration from south region.

Number of birds captured from the wild each year : -

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin) : -

Also, in the Zoological Garden from Chisinau are the following Falconiformes species:

- Gyps fulvus – 1 bird
- Aegypius monachus – 1 bird, very rare species in Moldova.
- Accipiter gentiles – 1 bird, rare species in Moldova

MONACO / MONACO

Rapport 1999-2002 Principauté de MONACO

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ²⁶	Impact sur la population
NEANT				

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

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
NEANT						

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

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

Nom de l'espèce : **SANS OBJET**

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

Origine des oiseaux : % capturés à l'état sauvage dans le pays
 % importés
 % élevés en captivité

Population sauvage estimée (dans le pays) :

Nombre d'oiseaux capturés à l'état sauvage chaque année :

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

Moyens de capture autorisés :

Contrôles effectués :

4. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES (ANNEXE III)²⁷

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites
NEANT	

²⁶ A – recherche/éducation/repeuplement ou réintroduction
 B – exploitation

C – autre intérêt public prioritaire (lequel ?)

²⁷ Si les dérogations concernent les moyens de capture et de mise à morts interdits (annexe IV), utilisez la page suivante.

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

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

THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

BIENNIAL REPORT 1999 -2000.

CONTRACTING PARTY: THE NETHERLANDS

General note on the implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in the two-year period 1999 - 2000

The Netherlands, as the other Members of the European Community, provides the European Commission with annual reports of derogations to the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC).

The European Community reports this data to the Standing Committee, so we do not include exceptions on wild birds in this biennial report.

1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES (APPENDIX I)

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

No licences issued

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

Name of species	No. of licences	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing/ capture	Impact on popu- lation
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cricetus cricetus	1	-	b/d	iii	-	none
Cetacea	2	8	c	iv	found dead	none
Amphibia	4	-	c	iv	hand	none
Amphibia/Reptilia	1	-	c	iv	hand	none

All licenses are issued by the ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

See annual reports of the derogation to the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

Name of the species -----	Exceptions made -----
Erinaceus europaeus	rehabilitation / education
Sciurus vulgaris	rehabilitation
Castor fiber	education / research / reintroduction
Meles meles	education / research / rehabilitation / reintroduction
Cetacea	education
Phoca vitulina	rehabilitation / research / education
Halichoerus grypus	rehabilitation / research / education
Reptilia	education / research
Amphibia	education / research / rescue on roads / reintroduction
Piscus	education
Insecta	education
Astacus astacus	improvement of waterways

For “Big game”, namely Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Fallow deer (*Dama dama*), Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*), there is limited bag licence system based on annual censuses.

Exceptions on birds: see annual reports of derogations to the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC).

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

As far as hunting killing/capturing for reasons of prevention of damage to crops, etc. is concerned, no permission is given to use of the means mentioned in Appendix IV.

For exception on birds: see annual reports of derogations to the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC).

INDEX**ACTION PERMITTED****Appendix I Tables**

- A = Research/education/repopulation/reintroduction
- B = Exploitation
- C = Other overriding public interest

Appendix II and III

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

REASON

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

NORWAY / NORVEGE

BIENNIAL REPORT 1999-2000 FROM NORWAY

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

Submitted by the Directorate for Nature Management, Tungasletta 2, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway.

I. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION NORWEGIAN RESERVATIONS

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

1. Norway ratified the Bern Convention on 27 May 1986, with a reservation with respect to the prohibition listed in Appendix IV on the use of semi-automatic weapons capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunitions for hunting of the following species included in Appendix III: Red Deer *Cervus elaphus*, Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus* and Moose *Alces alces*.
2. This reservation applies furthermore to the use of semi-automatic weapons used for sealing and whaling, conducted in accordance with Norwegian laws and regulations. The reservation is still maintained.
3. Following the decision of the Standing Committee to include several Cetacean species in Appendix II of the Convention in December 1987, Norway made reservations regarding six of the species. The reservations were withdrawn for three species in 1989: Pilot Whale *Globicephala melaena*, Bottle-nosed Whale *Hyperoodon rostratus* and Sowerby's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon bidens*. The reservation is maintained for the following three species: Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*, White-sided Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus acutus* and White-beaked Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*.
4. Norway made a reservation in April 1996 regarding the reclassification of Narwal *Monodon monoceros* and Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus* from Appendix III to II. Norway's view on these two species is thus for the time being based upon their former listing in Appendix III of the Convention.
5. In April 1991 Norway made a partial reservation with respect to Bryophytes listed in the Appendix concerning species protection. This applies to all Appendix I species occurring in Norway. To our present knowledge these are the following eight species: *Scapania massalongi*, *Atractylolcarpus alpinus*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Cynodontium suecicum*, *Dicranum viride*, *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Meesia longiseta* and *Orthotrichum rogeri*. However, the reservation does not cover obligations contained in other Articles of the Convention, such as the obligations following from Article 4, § 1: "Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in the Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats." In other words, Norway do not object to ensuring habitats of the Bryophyte species included in Appendix I, but do not intend to adopt legislative species protection measures.
6. Following the decisions of the Standing Committee in December 1996 Norway made an objection in March 1997 regarding the inclusion of *Rheum rhaponticum* in Appendix I of the Convention. This species is now regarded as introduced in Norway and from Norway's point of view inclusion in Appendix I of this species is in conflict with Article 11-2b of the Convention, which call for the strict control of non-native species. However, the objection does not imply any change in the present management practice concerning this species.

Norway also made a statement concerning the interpretation regarding the inclusion of marine species in the Appendices after the Standing Committee meeting in December 1996: Concerning the adopted list of marine species in Appendices II and III, Norway understands that these listings only apply to the geographical area of the Mediterranean Sea, as it is reflected in Article 1.1 of the

Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal region of the Mediterranean adopted in Barcelona on 16th February 1976 and amended on 15th of June 1995.

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

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

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

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

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

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

1. STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES – APPENDIX I

No exceptions have been granted for species on Appendix I that are under species protection in Norway.

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

Additionally, it is expected that a new proposal on species protection in Norway will formally be adopted by Parliament during 2001. The final proposal for this species protection was sent from the Directorate for Nature Management in October 2001 and includes 52 species. This new species protection will include all plant and invertebrate species on the Appendix I and II list not previously protected in Norway.

This will include, in addition to the species mentioned above, also the following Appendix I species: *Botrychium simplex*, *Botrychium matricariifolium*, *Botrychium multifidum*, *Luronium natans*, *Silene furcata* ssp. *angustiflora*, *Trisetum subalpestre*, *Najas flexilis*, *Papaver lapponicum*, *Polemonium boreale* and *Saxifraga hirculus*.

2. STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES – APPENDIX II

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

As mentioned under II.1 it is expected that the proposal on species protection in Norway will formally be adopted by Parliament during 2001. This will include the following invertebrate Appendix II species: *Leucorrhinia albifrons*, *Leucorrhinia caudalis*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*,

Parnassius apollo, *Parnassius mnemosyne*, *Coenonympha hero*, *Cucujus cinnaberinus* and *Dytiscus latissimus*.

1. Municipality based wildlife boards

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

2. County governor

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

3. The Directorate for Nature Management

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

No systematic reporting system for exceptions made by the different management levels have been established. It is therefore difficult to give complete and exact figures for the number of permits given and animals killed, especially in cases where permits are given by local authorities. The Directorate for Nature Management issued in 1997 a circular (no 6/97), replacing earlier circulars from 1986, giving regulations for killing of species that cause damage or substantially reduce the reproduction of other species.

In general, none or only a small number of permits are given each year for most species. The exceptions are therefore generally insignificant for the populations of the different species. The need for having a very exact and detailed reporting system for all species, with routines for compiling data on every exception, is therefore judged to be of minor conservation value except with regard to a few threatened species. For the threatened species there is a reporting system in place.

EXCEPTIONS FOR THREATENED OR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS OF SPECIES:

Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*, Wolverine *Gulo gulo* and Wolf *Canis lupus*:

The Norwegian policy towards the larger carnivorous animals is still based on the white paper Report to the Storting No 35 (1996-97): On the Management of Larger Carnivorous Animals. For these three species reference is also given to "Recommendation no 59 on the drafting and implementation of Action Plans of wild fauna species" (December 1997), "Recommendation no 74 on the conservation of large carnivores" (December 1999), and to "Recommendation no 82 on urgent measures concerning the implementation of Action Plans for large carnivores in Europe" (December 2000). In general, Norway has accepted all the recommendations from the Bern Convention regarding large carnivores.

The number of permits given and number of individuals taken of Brown Bear, Wolverine and Wolf are listed in Table 1. The number of individuals killed is normally lower than the number of permits given, which is the case for all the three species. The Directorate for Nature Management normally issues pending permits for these species, and it is left to the County Governors to confirm the final permit, when it is deemed necessary. The number of pending permits issued will therefore also normally be higher than the number of permits confirmed by the County Governors.

Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* and Wolverine *Gulo gulo*

For Brown Bear, see further information under Recommendation no 10 (December 1988) in chapter III below.

For Wolverine, reference is given to the Norwegian contributions to the "Final Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Wolverines (*Gulo gulo*) in Europe" under the Bern Convention, cf T-PVS (98) 27 rev., Strasbourg, 21 January 1999 (cf also "Nature and Environment" no 115).

Wolf *Canis lupus*

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

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

The Wolf population in Scandinavia is growing. By the end of April 2001 there were 10 confirmed family packs of Wolves in Norway and Sweden; two of these entirely on the Norwegian side of the border. The Norwegian target remains that the joint Swedish-Norwegian Wolf population should reach a viable level of at least 8-10 family packs, or approximately 100 individuals.

During the winter 2001 one pack of Wolves in the Atndalen valley, as well as two single Wolves in a nearby area were shot by the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO). The decision to kill these Wolves was taken by the Directorate for Nature Management. This area has a high density of sheep grazing freely during summer, and is therefore outside the management area for Wolves. Within the framework of the Bern Convention, the SNO is entitled to choose the method of killing that is the most convenient, efficient and humane.

Table 1. Exceptions concerning Appendix II species reported to the Directorate for Nature Management (hunting seasons 1999-2000 and 2000-2001).

Species	No. of licenses	No. of ind. felled	Reason	Method used	Irreg. losses*	Licence hunting		Impact on popul.
						Lic. issued	Felled	
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>								Insignificant
1999-2000	5	3	i	a	2			
2000-01	6	2	i	a	4			
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>								Insignificant
1999-2000	10	7	i	a	1	41	12	
2000-01	8	8	i	a	2	32	9	
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>								Insignificant
1999-2000	1	0	i	a	3			
2000-01	14	13	i	a	4			

a = deliberate killing

i = to prevent serious damage

* Irregular losses are mainly individuals killed by road accidents or by trains

Otter *Lutra lutra*

The population of Otter is today estimated at 25.000 individuals and still increasing in Norway and is now perceived as a common species along the coast. The rise and spread of the population causes problems in several fishfarms. As an alternative to allow killing of individuals of Otter, catching of live individuals for export to Sweden (cf re-introduction programme) has been recommended and used to reduce the problems. However, this only applies to a low number of specimens. The increase in the population has also led to an increase of Otters drowning in fishing gear or killed accidentally by cars. Illegal killing of Otters is also known to occur.

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*

The exchange of Peregrine eggs with Sweden according to a re-introduction programme was ended in 1997 since the wild population in Sweden now seems to be self-sustainable. The Norwegian population is also strongly increasing and now counts more than 350 breeding pairs.

3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY

Falconry is not allowed in Norway, and no exceptions from this prohibition were made in 1999 or 2000.

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)

The exploitation of all species originally listed in Appendix III is regulated, with fixed hunting seasons for all of the species. For several species hunting and other forms of exploitation is only allowed in some parts of the country, while the species may be totally protected in other parts. Exceptions from the ordinary hunting season may be accepted in order to avoid damage to crops, livestock etc. In most cases such exceptions require the prior grant of a permit issued by either the local Wildlife Board in a municipality, the County Governor or the Directorate for Nature Management, cf above under § 2 (Appendix II species).

Particularly for the Appendix III species European Lynx *Lynx lynx*, Norway has applied a hunting license system for each county. From the season 2000-01 some counties (4) were given permission to hunt the species without any set quota, and the same system was given for defined parts of some other counties (4). For the hunting season 1999-2000 the quota for felling European Lynx was 140, and 95 were actually felled. For the season 2000-01 the quota was 123 and 81, including the specimen in those counties without any set quota figure, were felled.

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

A Norwegian case study on *Gyrodactylus salaris* was worked out in 2000 and submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity in May 2001.

Protection of Appendix III species

The only invertebrate species on the Appendix III list that probably will be given a formal species protection in Norway by Parliament decision during 2001 (cf under II.1 above) is *Hirudo medicinalis*.

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

The only exception made for means of killing as specified in Appendix IV, is the use of semi-automatic weapons, cf the Norwegian reservation under I.1-2 above. In addition, authorised persons may use mist nets or other nets, traps and tape recorders to catch birds or other animals for scientific purposes (ringing etc.). However, these birds or other animals are normally released afterwards, and therefore the use of these methods will not cause local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species as stated in Article 8.

III. IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PERIOD 1999-2000 OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

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

Thematic county nature protection plans

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

In the reporting period work has been initiated to develop a conservation plan for marine areas. This will concern coral reefs in general as well as other flora and fauna species in the marine environment (cf the white paper Report to the Storting no 43 (1998-99) on the Protection and Use of the Coastal Environment).

The thematic nature protection plans have been concluded only for wetlands. For mires, broad-leaved forests and seabirds still a few counties remain; three, four and five counties, respectively. The Phase I plan for establishment of a network of coniferous nature reserves has largely been completed. A Phase II, where a few selected areas in addition to the Eastern Norway Region still remain, is expected to be completed within the next years.

In addition to this a program for new national parks and landscape protection areas are under implementation. When this program is fulfilled it is expected to raise the percentage of Norway under nature conservation protection to about 12%.

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

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

9. The Directorate for Nature Management sends the plan to organisations, agencies and ministries at the national level for comments
10. The Directorate for Nature Management analyses the comments, finalises the conservation plan, and presents its proposal to the Ministry of Environment
11. The Ministry of Environment presents the proposal to the Government, and the Government adopts the conservation plan through a Royal Decree.

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

The total number of new areas given legal protection under the Nature Conservation Act in the reporting period was 137. The total land area under legal protection increased from 21.473 km² (6.63 %) in 1998 to 24.557 km² (7.58 %) by the end of 2000. Table 2 gives the status for area protection in Norway by the end of 2000.

Table 2. Number and area of protected areas in Norway by the end of 2000

	Number	Area (km ²)	Percentage of Norwegian Mainland*
National parks	18	13.868	4.28
Nature reserves	1.441	2.796	0.86
Landscape protected areas	97	7.798	2.41
Natural monuments	101 ¹⁾	2	0.00
Other protected areas	76	93	0.03
Total	1.737	24.557	7.58

1) Mainly geological sites

* Excl. Svalbard and including freshwater

IN ADDITION TO THE FIGURES GIVEN IN TABLE 2, APPROXIMATELY 1.160 KM² OF SEA AREAS ARE PROTECTED, AND TWO AREAS (TOTALLY COVERING 63 KM²) ARE PROTECTED ACCORDING TO THE WILDLIFE ACT. TWENTY-TWO AREAS ARE PROTECTED ACCORDING TO THE SVALBARD ACT (TOTALLING 35.029 KM², EQUALLING 56 % OF ITS LAND AREA).

Management of protected areas

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

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

- Evaluate the needs for ecological management actions in all protected areas
- Develop management plans for those areas where certain actions are considered to be necessary, or eventually only short notes concerning more "stable" areas

- Make management plans realistic (scientifically, economically and with respect to practical implementation)
- Simplify/revise some existing (too ambitious) management plans
- Implement long term ecological management in a representative sample of sites, aimed at maintaining a certain ecological condition

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

Such a management plan may include three main parts:

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

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

In 1998 an initiative was taken by the Ministry of Environment to delegate the management of conserved areas to the municipal level in Norway. During the reporting period all municipalities have been offered the possibility to take over responsibility for the management of protected areas. In principle, this initiative covers all types of protected areas in Norway. By the end of 2000 it is too early to evaluate to which extent the municipalities will accept responsibility for the management of protected areas.

The Norwegian policy regarding management of protected areas and species is stated in the white paper "Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination." Furthermore, the actual status of the environment is updated in annual white papers called "The National State of the Environment", e.g Report to the Storting no 8 (1999-2000): The Environmental Policy of the Government and the State of the Environment in Norway; and Report to the Storting no 24 (2000-01): The Environmental Policy of the Government and the State of the Environment in Norway.

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

Establishment of the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate

Following an evaluation of the management system for nature protected sites in Norway the Government decided to establish a new management body through a new Act in June 1996. Hence the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate ("Statens Naturoppsyn – SNO") was established in October 1996 and co-localised at the premises of the Directorate for Nature Management. The Inspectorate began its work from February 1997. The main aim of the Inspectorate is to prevent environmental crime and to inspect nature protected sites. The last aim will be performed in close cooperation with the police unit

of the National Authority for Investigation for Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime ("Økokrim").

The inspectors have restricted police authority when conducting their tasks. Besides the administration at the central unit, the Inspectorate now includes personnel situated locally close to large nature protection sites like national parks. By early 2001 the Inspectorate has a local network of 24 employees that cover all the counties of Norway. The tasks of this personnel are both to inform the public as well as to improve the surveillance of nature protected sites and the control of the nature protection related Acts, e.g hunting and fishing control, control of motorised traffic outside roads, and also covering relevant parts of the legislation on pollution and on cultural heritage. An important priority area have been guarding and prevention of crime against large carnivores.

Through close co-operation with the Coast Guard, the Directorate for Forestry and other organisations with similar tasks, the Inspectorate has established a network of personnel. The aim is to be operative all over the country and to be able to keep all nature protected sites under regular surveillance.

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

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

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

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

Conservation plans to protect specific watercourses from hydropower development have been approved by the Norwegian Parliament. The fourth conservation plan for the protection of watercourses was adopted in April 1993, resulting in a total of 341 watercourses being protected.

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

Norway intended to initiate work to identify Emerald Network areas during 2000. However, the work has been delayed, but Norway still has the intention to follow-up this resolution in the near future.

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

The Norwegian policy is generally based on the white paper "Report to the Storting no 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination." Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment has initiated a nation-wide project on registration of biodiversity in the municipalities. This project is expected to be concluded during 2003.

The Parliament in 2000 decided to establish a National Data Bank for Species, concentrating primarily on red-listed species. This data bank is supposed to be operative during 2002. The Norwegian Red List was revised during the reporting period, cf "Directorate for Nature Management 1999: Norwegian Red List 1998." DN Report 1999-3, Trondheim (161 pp; ISBN: 82-7072-344-4).

Different recommendations on fauna species or groups

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

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

Over the last few years several persons have been convicted for illegal catching, killing or trading of protected birds in Norway. Even if the reactions against those involved in the illegal catching, killing and trading of birds have been increasingly strong (both fines and imprisonment), a need to increase the maximum penalty for violation of nature conservation legislation was felt. Thus, an increase of the maximum penalty for violation of the Wildlife Act from one to two years imprisonment was adopted in 1993. More stringent regulations on the possibility of preparing and possessing specimens of protected birds (dead, stuffed or alive) have also been adapted. Regulations on a marking system for protected specimens have been planned for a long time, but are still not completed nor adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The management of European Lynx in Norway is generally in compliance with the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention, cf letter from the

Directorate for Nature Management dated 3 May 1996, and white paper no 35 (1996-1997) and Recommendation S. no 301 (1996-97) to the Parliament on the management of large carnivores, including European Lynx. Reference is also given to the "Nature and Environment" no 112 on this species. See further information on this species under chapter II.4 above.

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

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

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

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

Recommendation no 48 on the conservation of European globally threatened birds (January 1996; cf also Recommendation no 60 on the implementation of the Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe (December 1997), and Recommendation no 75 on the implementation of new Action Plans for globally threatened birds in Europe (December 1999):

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

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

Recommendation no 75 specifically asks for National Action Plans for four species listed in the Appendix to the recommendation in coordination with the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) under the Bonn Convention.

One of these species is Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*, which is included in the "Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan" under Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), issued in June 1997, and partly funded by the Directorate for Nature Management. This Strategy and Action Plan will be implemented in the period 2000-02 under CAFF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of the species originally listed on these Appendices have legal protection as prescribed by the Convention. As mentioned under chapter II.2 above, it is expected that a new proposal on species protection in Norway, comprising 52 species, will formally be adopted by Parliament during 2001.

Cetaceans

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

Freshwater fish

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

Invertebrates

Two of the invertebrate species listed on Appendix II have been protected under the Nature Conservation Act on the 1 June 1989: *Parnassius apollo* and *Parnassius mnemosyne*.

Other invertebrate species on Appendix II occurring in Norway have still no legal protection, but a proposal to protect these species under the Nature Conservation Act has been forwarded to the Ministry of Environment. These species are: *Leucorrhinia albifrons*, *Leucorrhinia caudalis*, *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*, *Dytiscus latissimus*, *Coenonympha hero* and *Cucujus cinnaberinus*.

Of the invertebrate species on Appendix III, four species occur in Norway. The harvesting of two of these, *Astacus astacus* and *Margaritifera margaritifera*, is strictly regulated under the Act relating to Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries.

For the remaining two species there are at present no legal regulation of their taking. These species are: *Helix pomata* (only introduced populations) and *Hirudo medicinalis* (of uncertain origin). The latter is proposed to be formally protected in the proposal on species protection from the Directorate for Nature Management.

Flora

Of the species on Appendix I five have been protected according to the Nature Conservation Act: *Aster sibiricus*, *Braya purpurascens*, *Oxytropis deflexa* ssp. *norvegica*, *Cypripedium calceolus* and *Platanthera obtusata* ssp. *oligantha*.

In addition the Directorate for Nature Management has proposed to the Ministry of the Environment to protect the following Norwegian species on the Appendix I list: *Botrychium matricariifolium*, *B. multifidum*, *B. simplex*, *Luronium natans*, *Silene furcata* ssp. *angustiflora*, *Trisetum subalpestre*, *Najas flexilis*, *Papaver lapponicum*, *Polemonium boreale* and *Saxifraga hirculus*.

PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL

BIENNIAL REPORT (1999-2000)- PORTUGAL

Introduction

In accordance with the decision taken by the Standing Committee at its twelfth meeting, this report is made up solely of exceptions granted on the basis of article 9, paragraph 1.

Since Portugal, as other Members of the European Community, provides to the European Commission annual reports of Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/CEE), **exceptions regarding birds are not included in this report.**

1. Exceptions concerning strictly protected species – Appendix I

No plants include in this appendix were collected.

2. Exceptions concerning strictly protected species – Appendix II*

* All animals released.

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of individuals	Action Permitted (a-f)	Reasons for Issuing of licences	Means of Killing/capture	Impact on population
Galemys pyrenaicus	2	20	C	IV	Nets/Traps	Nil
Miniopterus schreibersii	2	3625	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	Nil
Myotis myotis	2	587	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	Nil
Myotis nattereri	1	195	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	Nil
Myotis daubentonii	1	12	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Myotis blythii	2	316	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Plecotus auritus	1	1	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Plecotus austriacus	1	1	C	IV	Hand	nil
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	1	1	C	IV	Hand	nil
Rhinolophus mehelyi	2	35	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Rhinolophus euryale	1	1	C	IV	Hand	nil
Tadarida teniotis	1	7	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Eptesicus serotinus	1	4	C	IV	Hand/Traps/Nets	nil
Chamaleo chamaleo	1	350	C	IV	Hand	
Lacerta lepida	2	2	C	IV	Hand	nil
Vipera latastei	2	84	C	IV	Hand	nil

3. Exceptions concerning strictly protected species – Appendix III – Use of means of capture and killing specified Appendix IV

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of individuals	Action Permitted (a-f)	Reasons for Issuing of licences	Means of Killing/capture	Impact on population
Meles meles	2	32	C	IV	Traps	nil
Martes foina	2	45	C	IV	Traps	nil
Genetta genetta	2	42	C	IV	Traps	nil
Felis silvestres	2	6	C	IV	Traps	nil
Herpestes ichneumon	2	18	C	IV	Traps	nil
Neomys anomalus	2	51*	C	IV	Traps	nil
Sorex granarius	2	6	C	IV	Traps	nil
Crocidura russula	2	13	C	IV	Traps	nil

* 8 animals kept for biological studies

Name of the species	Number of licences	Number of individuals	Action Permitted (a-f)	Reasons for Issuing of licences	Means of Killing/capture	Impact on population
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	1	3	C	IV	Traps/nets	nil
Vipera seoanei	1	1	C	IV	Hand	nil
Lacerta screiberi	1	23	C	IV	Hand	nil
Chalcides bedrigai	1	16	C	IV	Hand	nil
Podarcis hispanica	1	3	C	IV	Hand	nil
Psammodromus algirus	1	10	C	IV	Hand	nil
Psammodromus hispanicus	1	4	C	IV	Hand	nil
Elaphe scalaris	1	29	C	IV	Hand	nil
Malpolon monspessulanus	1	25	C	IV	Hand	nil
Coronela girondica	1	4	C	IV	Hand	nil

ACTIONS PERMITTED

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

Reasons for issuing licences

- I) PROTECTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA
- II) prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
- III) in the interest of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests
- IV) for the purposes of research and education, reintroduction and for the necessary breeding
- V) to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the talking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small number
- VI) falconry

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

ASPECTS CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES HABITATS ET DE LA VIE SAUVAGE EN ROUMANIE

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES.

Il n'y a pas eu de dérogation pour les espèces de flore strictement protégées.

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

Les dérogations concernant les espèces strictement protégées sont énumérées dans l'annexe I.

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

La fauconnerie comme mode de chasse ou moyen de mise à mort n'est pas autorisée par la législation sur la chasse en Roumanie.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de dérogation pour les espèces de faune protégées de l'annexe III.

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

Aucune dérogation n'a été accordée.

Dérogations concernant des espèces de faune strictement protégées (ANNEXE II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés (cota)	Nombre d'individus	Action autorisée	Motif	Moyen de mise à mort /capture	Impact sur la population
1999/2000						
<i>Canis lupus</i>	2144	410	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1016	448	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	-	-				
1999						
<i>Canis lupus</i>	1007	221	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	499	151	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Lutra lutra</i>						
2000						
<i>Canis lupus</i>	1137	189	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	517	297	a	ii	tir	optimisation des populations
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	-	-				

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Ce rapport a été rédigé avec l'information transmise par toutes les Communautés Autonomes à l'exception de Murcia et de la Ville Autonome de Melilla.

La Ville Autonome de Ceuta a communiqué que dans la période comprise par ce rapport aucune dérogation a été réalisée.

1. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPÈCES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTÉGÉES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ¹	Impact sur la population
ARAGÓN				
1999				
Bryophytes (tous les espèces)	3		A	
<i>Puccinellia pungens</i> , <i>Lythrum flexuosum</i> , <i>Centaurea pinnata</i>	1		A	
Toutes les espèces de flore	2		A	
Toutes les espèces de flore à l'exception des espèces cataloguées	1		A	
2000				
Toutes les espèces de flore	2		A	
Toutes les espèces de flore à l'exception des espèces cataloguées	1		A	
Toutes les espèces de flore à l'exception des espèces cataloguées comme "en danger d'extinction"	1		A	
<i>Borderea chouardii</i> , <i>Puccinellia pungens</i> , <i>Lythrum flexuosum</i> , <i>Centaurea pinnata</i>	1		A	
<i>Borderea chouardii</i> , <i>Borderea pyrenaica</i>	1		A	
<i>Sideritis javalambrensis</i>	1		A	
<i>Centaurea pinnata</i>	1		A	
CANARIAS				
1999 – 2000				
<i>Echium gentianoides</i>	1		A	
<i>Anagyris latifolia</i>	1		A	
<i>Bencomia exstipulata</i>	1		A	
<i>Bencomia sphaerocarpa</i>	1		A	
<i>Cheirolophus duranii</i>	1		A	
<i>Cheirolophus metlesicsii</i>	1		A	
<i>Cheirolophus santos-abreui</i>	1		A	
<i>Cheirolophus sventenii</i>	1		A	
<i>Dorycnium spectabile</i>	1		A	
<i>Euphorbia bourgeauana</i>	1		A	
<i>Helianthemum teneriffae</i>	1		A	
<i>Kunkeliella psilotoclada</i>	1		A	
<i>Lotus maculatus</i>	1		A	
<i>Limonium spectabile</i>	1		A	
<i>Myrica rivas-martinezii</i>	1		A	
<i>Ruta microcarpa</i>	1		A	
<i>Sambucus palmensis</i>	1		A	
<i>Teline salsoloides</i>	1		A	
<i>Tolpis glabrescens</i>	1		A	
<i>Limonium arborescens</i>	1		A	
<i>Sonchus gandogeri</i>	1		A	
<i>Adenocarpus ombriosus</i>	1		A	
<i>Sideroxylon marmulano</i>	1		A	

LA RIOJA				
1999 – 2000				
<i>Narcissus triandrus</i>	2	16	A	Peu grave
<i>Ionopsidium savianum</i>	2	3	A	Peu grave
<i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i>	2	2	A	Peu grave

2. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPÈCES DE FAUNE STRICTEMENT PROTÉGÉES (ANNEXE II)

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort / capture	Impact sur la population
ANDALUCÍA						
1999						
<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	1	30	a	iv	Collet et filet	Nul
2000						
<i>Alytes dickhilleni</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Discoglossus jeanneae</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Pelodytes ibericus</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Alytes cisternasii</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Bubo bufo</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Discoglossus galganoi</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Pelobates cultripes</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Pleurodeles walt</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
<i>Triturus boscai</i>	1	40	a	iv	À la main et filet	Nul
ARAGÓN:						
1999						
Invertébrés (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces cataloguées et des espèces incluses dans des Conventions Internationales)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	Capture et lâchage	iv	Filet entomologique	
Mollusques (toutes les espèces)	1	30 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Pièges-trappes	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	2		Capture pour marquage avec radio-émetteur et suivi	iv	Collets et rifles anesthésiant	
Vertébrés (toutes les espèces)	1		Possession de dépouille	Iv		
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	1		c	iv	Pièges-trappes	
Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	2		c	iv	Filets	
Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	1	Possession de 5 individus par espèce parmi ceux trouvés morts	Capture pour baguage	iv	Filets, pièges	
<i>Euproctus asper</i>	1		Capture et lâchage	iv		
<i>Euproctus asper</i>	1	20 individus	Capture et	Iv		

		maximum	transport			
<i>Euproctus asper</i>	1	25 individus maximum	c	iv	Filets	
Chiroptera et amphibiens (toutes les espèces)	1	Rétention des individus morts	Capture, lâchage.	iv		
Reptiles et amphibiens (toutes les espèces)	1	Rétention des individus morts	c			
Mammifères (toutes les espèces)	1		Capture, lâchage.	iv	Pièges, filets et détecteurs.	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	5 individus maximum par espèce et par station d'échantillonnage	c	iv	Pêche électrique	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1		Capture, transport et mort	iv	Pêche électrique, nasses et trémail	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Pêche électrique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce pour la capture et 2 individus maximum par espèce pour la rétention	c	iv		
Insectes (toutes les espèces à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)	1	4 individus maximum par espèce	Capture, rétention et mort	iv		
<i>Coleoptera</i> et <i>Lepidoptera</i> (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces incluses dans des Conventions Internationales)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	Capture, rétention, transport et mort	iv		
Insectes (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces incluses dans des Conventions Internationales)	18	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv		
Insectes (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce et 2 individus par espèce incluse dans des Conventions Internationales	c	iv		
2000						
<i>Margaritifera auricularia</i>	1		c	iv		
Mollusques (toutes les espèces)	2		Capture, lâchage.	iv	Pièges-trappes	
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1		Capture, lâchage.	iv	Pièges-trappes	
<i>Testudo marginata</i> , <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	1	2 individus provenant d'élevage en captivité	Rétention			

Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	1	Rétention de 5 individus maximum par espèce des individus trouvés morts	Capture, lâchage.	iv	Pièges et filets.	
Quelques espèces de faune (annexe II et III)	1	Individus naturalisés	Exposition de taxidermie			
Chiroptera et amphibiens (toutes les espèces)	1	Rétention des individus trouvés morts	Capture, lâchage.			
Quelques espèces de faune (annexe II et III)	1	Individus morts et dépouille	Rétention	iv		
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i> , <i>Discoglossus sp.</i>	1	Rétention des individus trouvés morts	C			
<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	1		Abattage et nécropsie pour étude de la rage			
Invertébrés (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)	1	Rétention des individus trouvés morts	c	iv		
Reptiles et amphibiens (toutes les espèces)	1	Rétention des individus morts	c	iv		
<i>Bivalvia</i> (toutes les espèces)	1		Capture, lâchage	iv		
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	5 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Pêche électrique	
Poissons (toutes les espèces à l'exception de <i>Salmonidae</i>)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv		
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Pêche électrique	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1		Capture, lâchage	iv	Pêche électrique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces)	32	10 individus maximum par espèce, 2 individus par espèce incluse dans Conventions Internationales	c	Iv	Filet entomologique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces)	95	10 individus maximum par espèce, 2 individus par espèce incluse dans Conventions Internationales	c	Iv	Filet entomologique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces)	4	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Filet entomologique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)	32	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv	Filet entomologique	
Insectes (toutes les espèces, à l'exception	17	10 individus maximum par	c	iv	Filet entomologique	

des espèces incluses dans des Conventions Internationales)		espèce				
Macroinvertébrés benthoniques (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	c	iv		
ASTURIAS						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1	35	c	iv	Capture avec collet, marquage et lâchage	Inappréciable
<i>Chioglossa lusitanica</i>	1	5	c	iv	À la main	Inappréciable
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1	1	c	I, iv	Sédation avec anesthésie, reprendre connaissance et lâchage	
BALEARES:						
1999						
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	3	300	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	58	c	iv	Filet	Assumible
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	1	70	c	iv	Filet	Assumible
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	1	11	c	iv	Filet	Assumible
2000						
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	317	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Myotis natterei</i>	1	18	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	1	9	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	1	74	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	1	29	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Pipistrellus savii</i>	1	10	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Alytes muletensis</i>	3	70	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	1	20	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Podarcis pityutensis</i>	5	85	c	iv	filet	Assumible
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	1	50	c	iv	filet	Assumible
CANARIAS						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Gallotia galloti</i>	14	56	c	iv	Piège avec appât	Nul
<i>Gallotia caesaris</i>	4	5	c	iv	Piège avec appât	Nul
<i>Gallotia stheleni</i>	6	22	c	iv	Piège avec appât	Nul
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	6		c	iv	Piège avec appât	Nul
<i>Chalcides simonyi</i>	1	6	c	iv	Piège avec appât	Nul
<i>Hypsugo savii</i>	2	4	c	iv	Hameçon avec appât	Peu significatif
<i>Nyctalus leileri</i>	2	4	c	iv		Peu significatif
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	2	4	c	iv	Hameçon avec appât	Peu significatif
<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	1	4	c	iv		Peu significatif
<i>Crocidura canariensis</i>	1	4	c	iv		Peu significatif
CANTABRIA:						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Myotis blythii</i> , <i>Myotis myotis</i>	1	Sans limite	c	iv	Filet	nul
CASTILLA – LA MANCHA						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Microtus cabreræ</i>	1	5	a	iv	Pièges - trapes	Minimum
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	1		Capture, lâchage	iv	nasses	Minimum
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1		Capture, lâchage	iv	Filets verticaux	Minimum
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	1	30	c	iv	À la main	Minimum

<i>Discoglossus jaenneae</i>	1	18	c	iv	À la main	Minimum
CASTILLA Y LEÓN						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Coleoptera</i>	55	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	77	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Insecta</i>	52	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Chiroptera</i>	18	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	6	indéterminé	c	iv	Pièges (balancier)	Minimum
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	1	Indéterminé	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1	indéterminé	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
<i>Martes foina</i>	1	1	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
<i>Meles meles</i>	1	1	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	3	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Rana iberica</i>	3	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>	2	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>	3	48	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Lacerta monticola</i>	6	77	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	5	indéterminé	c	iv	Nasses avec chambre superficielle	Minimum
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	1	indéterminé	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
<i>Discoglossus galganoi</i>	4	39	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Reptilia, Amphibia</i>	47	indéterminé	c	iv	Direct, non sanglant	Minimum
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	1	indéterminé	f	iv	Cession	Minimum
CATALUÑA						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	4	indéterminé	c	iv	Pièges, capture en vif	
<i>Microchiroptera</i>	5	1.000	c	iv	À la main	
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	1	0	c	iv	Pièges, capture en vif	
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	2	2	c	iv	Pièges, capture en vif	
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	7	Indéterminé	c	iv	À la main	
<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>	3	Indéterminé	c	iv	Pièges, capture en vif	
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	6	Indéterminé	c	iv	Pièges, capture en vif	
<i>Natrix maura</i>	3	1	c	iv	À la main	
EXTREMADURA						
1999						
<i>Coleoptera, Lepidoptera</i>	13	Indéterminé	c	iv	Filet entomologique	Indéterminé
<i>Lacerta lepida</i>	1	30	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	1	20	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
<i>Alytes cisternasii</i>	2	40	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
2000						
<i>Coleoptera, Lepidoptera</i>	29	Indéterminé	c	iv	Filet entomologique	Indéterminé
<i>Lacerta lepida</i>	1	4	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	1	20	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
<i>Alytes cisternasii</i>	1	20	c	iv	À la main	Indéterminé
GALICIA						
1999						
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>			Capture, marquage, lâchage	iv		
<i>Rana iberica</i>		2	Capture, mort	iv		
2000						
amphibiens				iv		
Amphibiens et larves d'anoures				iv		
<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>				iv		
<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>				iv		

<i>Emys orbicularis</i>			Capture, marquage, lâchage	iv		
NAVARRA						
1999						
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1	Sans limite	d	iv	À la main	Inappréciable
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	20	600 maximum	d	ii	collets	Inappréciable
PAIS VASCO						
1999 – 2000						
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	1	17	c	iv	Pièges - trappes	Nul
<i>Microchiroptera</i>	2	Quelques dizaines	c	iv	filets	Nul
<i>Canis lupus</i>	34 (1999)	7	a	ii	Chasse en battues	Minimum
<i>Canis lupus</i>	5 (2000)	1	a	ii	Chasse en battues	Minimum
LA RIOJA:						
1999 - 2000						
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	2	0	c	iv	11	faible
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	4	50	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	4	58	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	4	12	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	4	2	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis blythi</i>	4	2	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis emarginata</i>	4	3	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis natterei</i>	4	14	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis mystacina</i>	4	1	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	4	41	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	4	42	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Hypsugo savii</i>	4	50	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	4	35	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	4	18	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Barbastella basbastellus</i>	4	5	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	4	79	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	4	60	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	4	673	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	4	17	c	iv	10	faible
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	2	25	c	iv	11	faible
<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	2	1	a	iv	10	faible
<i>Parnasius apollo</i>	2	2	a	iv	10	faible

4. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPÈCES DE FAUNE PROTÉGÉES (ANNEXE III)

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions réalisées
ANDALUCÍA:	
1999	
<i>Rana perezi</i>	1 permis délivré 28 individus Mort intentionnelle avec collet ou filet à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population
2000	
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	1 permis délivré 20 individus Mort intentionnelle avec pièges – trappes à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population
<i>Mus domesticus</i>	1 permis délivré 20 individus Mort intentionnelle avec pièges – trappes à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population
<i>Talpa occidentalis</i>	1 permis délivré 72 individus Mort intentionnelle avec pièges – trappes à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population

<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permis délivré 40 individus Mort intentionnelle à la main et avec filet à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population
<i>Mus spretus</i>	1 permis délivré 20 individus Mort intentionnelle avec pièges – trappes à des fins de recherche Impact nul sur la population
ARAGÓN:	
1999	
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture, rétention et mort de 10 individus maximum à des fins de recherche
<i>Triturus helveticus, Rana temporaria</i>	1 permis pour la capture des larves vivantes à des fins de recherche et abattage de 15 larves maximum de <i>T. helveticus</i>
<i>Triturus helveticus, Triturus marmoratus</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture avec filet de 15 mâles et 35 femelles par espèce et rétention pour élevage en captivité
Micromammifères (toutes les espèces)	1 permis délivré pour la capture avec des pièges de 8 individus maximum par espèce à des fins de recherche
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	1 permis délivré pour rétention dans un parc zoologique
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	6 permis délivrés pour battues et/ou affûts après la fermeture de la chasse pour prévenir des dommages importants aux cultures
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	220 permis délivrés pour battues et/ou affûts après la fermeture de la chasse pour prévenir des dommages importants aux cultures
2000	
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture, rétention et mort de 10 individus maximum à des fins de recherche
<i>Austrapotamobius pallipes</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture et mort de 5 individus maximum par sexe à des fins de recherche
<i>Austrapotamobius pallipes</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture et lâchage de 100 individus maximum à des fins de recherche
Certaines espèces d' <i>Insectivora</i> et <i>Rodentia</i>	1 permis délivré pour la capture avec des pièges de 153 individus maximum parmi les 26 espèces autorisées à des fins de recherche
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	6 permis délivrés pour battues et/ou affûts après la fermeture de la chasse pour prévenir des dommages importants aux cultures
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	216 permis délivrés pour battues et/ou affûts après la fermeture de la chasse pour prévenir des dommages importants aux cultures
CANARIAS	
1999 – 2000	
<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>	4 permis délivrés pour 1, 2, 4 et 7 personnes pour la capture d'individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Crocidura osorio</i>	1 permis délivré pour 3 personnes pour la capture de 25 individus à des fins de recherche
CASTILLA – LA MANCHA:	
1999 - 2000	
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Élimination avec armes à cause des dommages importants aux cultures
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Élimination avec armes à cause des dommages importants aux cultures
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Chasse ou mise en fuite, après la fermeture de la chasse, à cause des dommages importants aux cultures et à la végétation naturelle
CASTILLA Y LEÓN:	
1999 – 2000	
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Rana perezi</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Contrôle de la population
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Cession
<i>Lacerta lepida</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Vipera latasti</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Sorex granarius</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Sorex coronatus</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Podarcis bocagei</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Psammotromus algirus</i>	Capture délibérée et rétention.
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Cession
<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>	Cession
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	Cession
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Cession
<i>Martes martes</i>	Cession

<i>Martes foina</i>	Cession
CATALUÑA:	
1999 – 2000	
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Déplacement de colonies des maisons particulières pour éviter des problèmes sanitaires
<i>Meles meles</i>	Capture des animaux vivants pour radio pistage.
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Capture des animaux vivants pour radio pistage.
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Capture des animaux vivants pour radio pistage.
<i>Martes foina</i>	Capture des animaux vivants pour radio pistage.
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	Capture des animaux vivants pour radio pistage.
<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	Capture de 15 individus maximum pour étude de cycle biologique
<i>Discoglossus pictus</i>	Abattage de 6 individus maximum pour thèse
EXTREMADURA	
1999	
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1 permis délivré pour détruire les lieux de reproduction dans l'intérêt de la santé publique
2000	
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1 permis délivré pour détruire les lieux de reproduction dans l'intérêt de la santé publique
GALICIA:	
1999	
<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo pour capture, marquage et lâchage pour étude de différenciation génétique des populations
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo pour capture et mort de 2 individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo pour capture et mort de 5 individus à des fins de recherche
2000	
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université Polytechnique de Madrid pour capture, prendre des données et lâchage à des fins de recherche
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo pour prendre de matériel génétique et lâchage à des fins de recherche
<i>Amphibiens</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo à des fins de recherche
<i>Amphibiens et larves d'anoures</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis bocagei</i>	1 permis à l'Université d'A Coruña à des fins de recherche
<i>Lacerta monticola</i>	1 permis à l'Université d'A Coruña à des fins de recherche
<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>	1 permis délivré à l'Université de Vigo pour capture, marquage et lâchage à des fins de recherche
MADRID	
1999	
<i>Blanus cinereus</i>	1 permis délivré pour 10 individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>	1 permis délivré pour 20 individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1 permis délivré pour 20 individus à des fins de recherche
2000	
<i>Blanus cinereus</i>	1 permis délivré pour 10 individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>	1 permis délivré pour 20 individus à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1 permis délivré pour 20 individus à des fins de recherche
NAVARRA:	
1999	
<i>Chiroptera</i>	À des fins de recherche
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Pour prévenir des dommages importants au bétail
VALENCIA:	
1999 – 2000	
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Rana perezi</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Crocidura russula</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Suncus etruscus</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Elyomis quercinus</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche
<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>	Capture à des fins de recherche

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

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (approx)	Motif	Méthode	Impact sur la population
ARAGON					
1999					
Mollusques (toutes les espèces)	1	30 individus maximum par espèce	d	11	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	2		d	1 et rifles anesthésiant	
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	1		d	11	
Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	2		d	10	
Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	1	Possession de 5 individus par espèce parmi ceux trouvés morts	d	10, 11	
Invertébrés (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)			d	11	
Mammifères (toutes les espèces)	1		d	10, 11	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	5 individus maximum par espèce et par station d'échantillonnage	d	4	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1		d	4, 10	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	d	4	
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	6		b	battues ou affûts	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	220		b	Battues ou affûts	
ARAGON					
2000					
Mollusques (toutes les espèces)	1		d	11	
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1		d	11	
Chiroptera (toutes les espèces)	1	Possession de 5 individus par espèce parmi ceux trouvés morts	d	10, 11	
Invertébrés (toutes les espèces, à l'exception des espèces cataloguées)			d	11	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	5 individus maximum par espèce	d	4	
Poissons (toutes les espèces à l'exception de <i>Salmonidae</i>)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	d	4, 10	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1	10 individus maximum par espèce	d	4	
Poissons (toutes les espèces)	1		d	4	
Certaines espèces d' <i>Insectivora</i> et <i>Rodentia</i>	1	153 individus maximum parmi les 26 espèces autorisées	d	11	
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	6		b	battues ou affûts	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	220		b	Battues ou affûts	

<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	2			11 et chiens terrier	
ASTURIAS					
1999 - 2000					
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (Action dans un îlot pour récupérer l'habitat de <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>)	1	75		11	Élimination d'une population qui a été introduite
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	3	0	a, b	7, 8	Inappréciable
BALEARES					
1999					
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	23	Quelques-uns	a, b	1	Assumible
chats	103	Quelques-uns	a	11	assumible
2000					
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	46	Quelques-uns	a, b	1	Assumible
chats	40	Quelques-uns	a	11	assumible
CASTILLA – LA MANCHA					
1999 – 2000					
<i>Microtus cabreræ</i>	1	5	d	Pièges – trapes	Minimum
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	1		d	Nasses	Minimum
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1		d	Filets verticaux	Minimum
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	37	106	b	7	Minimum
<i>Eliomys quercinus</i>	118	5.060	a	Pièges en baliste	Minimum
EXTREMADURA					
1999					
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , <i>Canis familiaris</i> , <i>Felis catus</i>	80		b	1	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , <i>Canis familiaris</i> , <i>Felis catus</i>	34		b	11	
2000					
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , <i>Canis familiaris</i> , <i>Felis catus</i>	121		b	1	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , <i>Canis familiaris</i> , <i>Felis catus</i>	74		b	11	
NAVARRA					
1999					
<i>Chiroptera</i>	1	Sans limite	d	À la main	Inappréciable
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	20	600 maximum	b	1	Inappréciable
PAIS VASCO					
1999 – 2000					
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	4	17	d	11	Nul
<i>Microchiroptera</i>	2	Quelques dizaines	d	10	Nul
<i>Martes foina</i>	1	1	d	11	Nul
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	2	32	d	11	Nul
LA RIOJA:					
1999 - 2000					
<i>Sorex coronatus</i>	2	13	d	11	Faible
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	2	4	d	11	Faible
<i>Neomys anomalus</i>	2	13	d	11	Faible
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	2	5	d	11	Faible
<i>Crociodura russula</i>	2	31	d	11	Faible
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	2	0	d	11	Faible
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	2	1	d	11	Faible
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	4	50	d	10	Faible
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	4	58	d	10	Faible
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	4	12	d	10	Faible
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	4	2	d	10	Faible
<i>Myotis blythii</i>	4	2	d	10	Faible

<i>Myotis emarginata</i>	4	3	d	10	Faible
<i>Myotis natterei</i>	4	14	d	10	Faible
<i>Myotis mystacina</i>	4	1	d	10	Faible
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	4	41	d	10	Faible
<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	4	42	d	10	Faible
<i>Hypsugo savii</i>	4	50	d	10	Faible
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	4	35	d	10	Faible
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	4	18	d	10	Faible
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	4	5	d	10	Faible
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	4	79	d	10	Faible
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>	4	60	d	10	Faible
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	4	673	d	10	Faible
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	4	17	d	10	Faible
<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	2	3	d	11	Faible
<i>Microtus lusitanicus</i>	2	8	d	11	Faible
<i>Microrus agrestis</i>	2	6	d	11	Faible
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	2	7	d	11	Faible
<i>Mus spretus</i>	2	1	d	11	Faible
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	2	25	d	11	Faible
<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	2	1	d	10	Faible
<i>Parnasius apollo</i>	2	2	d	10	Faible

AUTORITÉS HABILITÉES À AUTORISER LES DEROGATIONS:

ANDALUCIA:	Dirección General de Gestión del Medio Natural Consejería de Medio Ambiente Junta de Andalucía
ARAGON:	Dirección General del Medio Natural Departamento de Medio Ambiente Diputación General de Aragón
ASTURIAS:	Dirección General de Recursos Naturales y Protección Ambiental Consejería de Medio Ambiente Gobierno del Principado de Asturias.
BALEARES:	Direcció General de Biodiversitat Conselleria de Medi Ambient. Govern de les Illes Balears
CANARIAS:	Dirección General de Política Ambiental Consejería Política Territorial y Medio Ambiente Gobierno de Canarias.
CANTABRIA:	Dirección General de Montes y Conservación de la Naturaleza. Consejería de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca Gobierno de Cantabria.
CASTILLA – LA MANCHA:	Dirección General del Medio Natural Consejería de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente Junta de Comunidades de Castilla – La Mancha
CASTILLA Y LEÓN:	Dirección General del Medio Natural Consejería de Medio Ambiente. Junta de Castilla y León.
CATALUÑA:	Direcció General de Patrimoni Natural i del Medi Físic Departament de Medi Ambient Generalitat de Catalunya.
CEUTA:	Consejería de Fomento y Medio Ambiente Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta
EXTREMADURA:	Dirección General de Medio Ambiente

Consejería de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente.
Junta de Extremadura.

GALICIA: Dirección Xeral de Montes e Medio Ambiente Natural
Consellería de Medio Ambiente
Xunta de Galicia

MADRID: Dirección General del Medio Natural.
Consejería de Medio Ambiente
Comunidad de Madrid

NAVARRA: Servicio de Conservación de la Biodiversidad
Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Ordenación del
Territorio y Vivienda
Gobierno de Navarra

PAIS VASCO: Departamento de Agricultura y Pesca
Gobierno Vasco

LA RIOJA: Dirección General de Medio Natural.
Consejería de Turismo y Medio Ambiente.
Gobierno de La Rioja.

VALENCIA: Dirección General de Planificación y Gestión del Medio.
Consellería de Medio Ambiente.
Generalitat Valenciana.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

8. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FLORE STRICTEMENT PROTEGEES

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre de spécimens (si possible)	Motif de délivrance des permis ²⁸	Impact sur la population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Pas de dérogations pour les espèces de la flore de l'Annexe I

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

Nom de l'espèce	Nombre de permis délivrés	Nombre d'individus (si possible)	Action autorisée (a à f)	Motif (i à v)	Moyen de mise à mort/capture	Impact sur la population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Loup

1997	0					
1998	0					
1999	0					
2000	2	1-2	a) ii)	tir	aucun	normal

Autorité qui a délivrée les autorisations: OFEFP;

Autorité qui a effectuée les tirs: Inspectorat de la chasse Canton du Valais

(1998: 1 loup écrasé, 1 loup braconné (tiré))

3. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT LA FAUCONNERIE

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

Nom de l'espèce :

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

Origine des oiseaux : 0 % capturés à l'état sauvage dans le pays

100 % importés ou élevés en captivité

Population sauvage estimée (dans le pays) :

²⁸

A – recherche/éducation/repeuplement ou réintroduction

B – exploitation

C – autre intérêt public prioritaire (lequel ?)

Nombre d'oiseaux capturés à l'état sauvage chaque année : **0**

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

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

6. DEROGATIONS CONCERNANT DES ESPECES DE FAUNE PROTEGEES
(ANNEXE III)²⁹

Nom de l'espèce	Exceptions faites

Nous joignons au rapport un exemplaire du "CONCEPT LYNX SUISSE" du 28 août 2000.

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

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

Pas de remarques.

OFFICE FEDERAL DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DES FORETS ET DU PAYSAGE
 Division Nature
 R. P. Lebeau
 3003 Berne, le 10 septembre 2002

Annexe: Concept Lynx Suisse, du 28.8.2000

²⁹ Si les dérogations concernent les moyens de capture et de mise à morts interdits (annexe IV), utilisez la page suivante.