



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto:aydin.bahramlouian@un.org)

**NOTICE:** Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

### RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

## High-level summary of key messages

### In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Ratification of the AEWA Agreement
- 2. Ratification of EUROBATS Agreement,
- 3. Signing the Memorandum on Great Bustard
- 4. Publication of Monography ATLAS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BATS
- 5. Publication of RED BOOK OF BIRDS
- 6. Adoption of Decision on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in Republic of Serbia in 2021
- 7. The Government of Republic of Serbia adopted in 2021 the Conclusion on the acceptance of Recommendation no. 205 (2019) of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, adopted on December 6, 2019, which refers to the Rome Strategic Plan on Eradicating the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Bird Species for the Period 2020-2030, as a joint strategic document of the Bern Convention and the CMS MIKT
- 8. Publication of the book Birds of Pirot Town

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> Lack of:
  - Administrative capacities
  - financial capacities
  - organizational capacities
  - practical capacities

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> Program of Nature Protection for 2021-2023 period (has been adopted)
- Adoption of Program of Nature Protection for 2024-2032 period

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Serbia

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01.03.2008

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>>

### **Report compiler**

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## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Serbia.xlsx](#) - Section III Appendix I\_Serbia

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Serbia.xlsx](#) - Section III Appendix II\_Serbia

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Law on Ratification of Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Off. Gazette of Republic of Serbia - International Contracts, No 102/2007)

Law on Nature Protection (Off. Gazette of Republic of Serbia No 36/09, 88/10, 91/10 and 14/16), The Rulebook of Strictly Protected and Protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi (Off. Gazette of RS No 5/10, 47/11, 32/16 and 98/16)

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question. You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section\\_IV\\_exceptions.xlsx](#) - Section IV exceptions

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.  
Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No



Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(select all that apply)

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> Great Monography ATLAS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BATS, published RED BOOK OF BIRDS, and projects of NGO which are financed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection. There are also Various activities of Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia as well as Natural History Museum in Belgrade. Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province in its premises maintain open exhibition, partly dedicated to raptors, and visited by 20000-30000 of primary school and secondary schools. In 2019, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province has opened the River school and included White-tailed Eagle in its memory game, with many other educational elements within this educative program. In 2020. a Book "Birds of Pirot" were presented by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia a guidebook for the recognition of waterbirds. The Internet promotion of the monograph "Grey Falcon" has also been made by INCS. There were also the INCS activities such as: Support for the implementation of the ecological camp for students from Dimitrovgrad "Come and experience" in PP "Stara planina", through lectures on natural values and the world of birds of the Park and a gift "Protected Areas of Serbia" and "Protected Areas for Birds in Serbia" editions; As a part of the "Museums for 10" festival, the institute organized thematic programs for the general public: "Endangered birds of Serbia" - with the aim of presenting birds that are endangered in the Red Book of Birds of Serbia

No actions taken

### **Impact of actions**

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> Natural History Museum, Center for Animal Marking is in continuous cooperation and communication with EURING, in changing the information about the birds and their migrations and migratory routes.

A great monography ATLAS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BATS has been published. The promotion of ATLAS has been held in the National Library of Serbia with a press and media publicity.

In 2020. a Book "Birds of Pirot" were presented by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia a guidebook for the recognition of waterbirds.

The Internet promotion of the monograph "Grey Falcon" has also been made by INCS. There were also the INCS activities such as: Support for the implementation of the ecological camp for students from Dimitrovgrad "Come and experience" in PP

"Stara planina", through lectures on natural values and the world of birds of the Park and a gift "Protected Areas of Serbia" and "Protected Areas for Birds in Serbia" editions;  
As a part of the "Museums for 10" festival, the institute organized thematic programs for the general public: "Endangered birds of Serbia" - with the aim of presenting birds that are endangered in the Red Book of Birds of Serbia  
The Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia has been included in project BALKAN DETOX LIFE - Strengthening national capacities to fight wildlife poisoning and raise awareness about the problem across seven Balkan countries organized by Vulture Conservation Foundation.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> the Awareness have been informed and educated.

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> In the National Program for Nature Protection 2021-2023 in the frame of Strategy of Environmental Protection according to national Law on Planning System). A new Strategy of Environmental Protection is in the procedure and a new Program for Nature Protection 2024-2032 is planned.

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> Some aspects of migratory species and their habitats feature in some national reporting process related to Bern Convention

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Some members of the Birds protection and Study Society of Serbia are involved in the project of marking the birds and bats with aluminium and colour rings, in the Center of Animals Marking of the Natural History Museum.

Ministry of Environmental protection have financed the project of the Birds protection and Study Society of Serbia such as STOP TO POISONING THE BIRDS OF PREY - SAFE LIFE FOR BIRDS AND PEOPLE for strengthening awareness.

There are also projects with the goal for strengthening awareness that have been financed by Ministry:

""Let us research the natural values of Great Bustard Pasture" - Society for Great Bustard Protection and

"Management of griffon vulture *Gyps fulvus* population using the satellite transmitter" - Foundation for Birds of Prey Protection.

Civil societies are connected with the managers of protected areas in research and monitoring programs of wild birds and bats.

The Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia has been included in project BALKAN DETOX LIFE - Strengthening national capacities to fight wildlife poisoning and raise awareness about the problem across seven Balkan countries organized by Vulture Conservation Foundation.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The Carlsberg Company Serbia with partnership of NGO Birds protection and Study Society of Serbia and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Republic of Serbia have launched a Campaign for conservation of *Aquila heliaca*.

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and

Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> SEA/EIA has been used for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on birds species generally.

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

**GUIDANCE TIP**

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108** (Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Climate Changes (Off. Gazette No 26/2021 from 23.3.2021 with a day of entry into force 31.3.2021.. According to Art.13 Ministry shall prepare the Program of adaptation on changed climate conditions with an Action Plan in order for identification of climate changes impact on systems and sectors and confirmation of adaptation measures on changed climate conditions).

The Measures for Protection of Birds and Bats are prescribed

by Article 81 of the Law on Nature Protection:

Towers and technical components of medium and high voltage ducts shall be so executed as to protect birds and bats against the electric shock and mechanical injury.

Locations of wind powered generators (windmills) shall be so determined as to avoid important habitats and migration routes thereof.

The provision of paragraph 1 of the present Article does not apply to railway overhead contact lines.

In construction of high facilities (wind generators, masts, towers, bridges etc.)

in the vicinity of ecologically important areas, it shall be necessary to apply technical technological measures, implying, first of all, lighting of facilities, to avoid adverse effects of such facilities.

Usage of strong light sources (advertising rotating reflectors, lasers and the like) pointed towards the sky shall not be allowed, unless when used for safety and air traffic control purposes.

Art. 10 of the Rulebook on special technical-technological solutions that enable undisturbed and safe communication of wild animals ("Official Gazette of RS" No 72/10)

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> <https://danubefreesky.eu/en/#project-overview>

One of the important partner is Operator distributivnog sistema "EPS Distribucija" d.o.o. (EPS). Official logo of the Elektrodistribucija Srbije Ltd. Belgrade (electricity distributor company in Serbia) Operator distributivnog sistema „EPS Distribucija“ d.o.o. activity is in the sector of electric energy distribution. It operates in 27 branches, organized within 5 distribution sections, DP Beograd, DP Novi Sad, DP Kraljevo, DP Nis, and DP Kragujevac. Their mission is to provide quality and safe distribution of electric energy in the Republic of Serbia, and constantly investing in better reliability of the network and satisfaction of its users. Their vision is to be a reliable and socially responsible operator, which acts and profits in accordance with regulations of the Republic of Serbia, as well as regulations of the EU.

ODS EPS is devoted in the idea to develop the program for protecting birds in its future operations, and hence ensure there is less bird mortality on the network elements as well as less damage to the infrastructure caused by collisions and electrocution incidents. So far only minor local initiatives were undertaken in regards to the attempts of providing isolation to the dangerous pylons. Previously, the company contributed to the conservation of birds issue by providing and placing platforms for storks in the European Stork Village of Taras. They collaborated with the Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia, during their implementation of the project "Wet meadows and pastures - Restoration of Rogozara pond", supported by Euronatur, by assisting with stork ringing, as their own workers needed to climb to poles and reach the birds for this activity.

ODS EPS would benefit greatly from an international partnership formed with the aim of bird conservation, in terms of adopting best practices, technical solutions, and specifications needed for the installation of needed elements.

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

<https://danubefreesky.eu/en/#project-overview>

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>>

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>>

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

**The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments** may be helpful in giving further context.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of

Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Program for Nature Protection 2021-2023

Program for Nature Protection 2024-2032 is in the plan for creation.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>>



## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> "EPS Distribucija" d.o.o. (EPS) - Elektrodistribucija Srbije Ltd. Belgrade (electricity distributor company in Serbia) - ODS EPS is devoted in the idea to develop the program for protecting birds in its future operations, and hence ensure there is less bird mortality on the network elements as well as less damage to the infrastructure caused by collisions and electrocution incidents. So far only minor local initiatives were undertaken in regards to the attempts of providing isolation to the dangerous pylons. Previously, the company contributed to the conservation of birds issue by providing and placing platforms for storks in the European Stork Village of Taras. They collaborated with the Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia, during their implementation of the project "Wet meadows and pastures - Restoration of Rogozara pond", supported by Euronatur, by assisting with stork ringing, as their own workers needed to climb to poles and reach the birds for this activity.

ODS EPS would benefit greatly from an international partnership formed with the aim of bird conservation, in terms of adopting best practices, technical solutions, and specifications needed for the installation of needed elements.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Generally implementation of special measures (for example, system of feeding stations for birds of prey, in southwestern mountain part of Serbia there are two feeding stations for vultures and in Vojvodina Province, northern lowland part of Serbia, there is a network of 7 feeding stations for White-tailed Eagle and other raptors and three more are planned in 2019., placing of nest boxes for hole breeders (owls and Eurasian Roller, Red-footed Falcon), placing of artificial nest-supporting platforms for White Stork on low-voltage electro pylons, placing of artificial nests for Saker Falcon on high-voltage electro pylons; implementing anti-poisoning and anti-poaching campaigns, protection of nests and designation of nesting site protection zones for large forest breeders (White-tailed Eagle, Black Stork, Lesser-spotted Eagle and Black Kite and other) for the purposes of the preservation for migratory species that regularly appear on the territory of Serbia. There is a continuous monitoring and protection of birds of prey by the Institute for Nature Conservation. The INCS takes the part in CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FEEDING AREA FOR VULTURES AND OTHERS NECROPHAGOUS SPECIES OF BIRDS IN THE FOUR SPECIAL AREAS, NATURE RESERVE: "PEŠTERSKO POLJE", "UVAC", "KLISURA REKE MILESEVKA" and "TREŠNJICA", AS WELL AS IN THE GORGE OF VELIKA RZAVA. There are also Monitoring of owls (Strigiformes) in Serbia with the control of the settlement of artificial burrows and Monitoring and protection of falcons and eagles in Serbia with the aim of suppression and prevention killing and poisoning individuals...etc.

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In development / planned  
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Regularly measures, described through the Programs of Institutes for Nature Conservation of Serbia and Vojvodina Province, and plans and programs of management of protected areas

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> The INCS takes the part in CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FEEDING AREA FOR VULTURES AND OTHERS NECROPHAGOUS SPECIES OF BIRDS IN THE FOUR SPECIAL AREAS, NATURE RESERVE: "PEŠTERSKO POLJE", "UVAC", "KLISURA REKE MILESEVKA" and "TREŠNJICA", AS WELL AS IN THE GORGE OF VELIKA RZAVA. There are also Monitoring of owls (Strigiformes) in Serbia with the control of the settlement of artificial burrows and Monitoring and protection of falcons and eagles in Serbia with the aim of suppression and prevention killing and poisoning individuals...etc.

What is preventing progress?

>>>

## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

### Intentional Taking

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	Buteo buteo, Aquila heliaca, Falco tinnunculus, Circus aeruginos Appendix II	3
Illegal trade		
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal hunting	Buteo buteo Appendix II	3
Legal hunting	Anas crecca, Anser platyrhynchos, Anser albifrons, Anser fabalis, Aythya ferina, Mareca penelope, Spatula querquedula, Scolopax rusticula, Coturnix coturnix, Streptopelia turtur, Appendix II	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> The Government of Republic of Serbia adopted the conclusion on the acceptance of Recommendation no. 205 (2019) of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, adopted on December 6, 2019, which refers to the Rome Strategic Plan on Eradicating the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Bird Species for the Period 2020-2030. In the case of deliberate poisoning, the criminal charges were filed against N (unknown person) persons. Practical harmonization of interest of sectors that exploit natural resources and conservation sector, and bird conservation training for personnel in natural resource management: hunting sector (anti-poisoning campaigns for raptors )

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50**

(Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> there are no significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking.

## Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Other forms of unintentional taking		
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Bycatch		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>>

## Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Falco vespertinus, Falco cherrug Appendix II	3
Other collisions	/	
Wind turbines	Falco vespertinus, Appendix II	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> Practical harmonization of interest of sectors that exploit natural resources and conservation sector, and bird conservation training for personnel in natural resource management: sector of electricity production and transmission (placing nest boxes and platforms for Falco cherrug).

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> there are no significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution

## Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	2	Birds of Prey, Gyps fulvus Appendix II
Accidental/indirect poisoning	2	Haliaeetus albicilla, Buteo buteo and Circus aeruginosus, Appendix II
Unexplained stranding events		
Predation	3	Asio otus, Gyps fulvus Appendix II,

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> The monitoring program includes most of the population. Campaigns were organized with the goal of decreasing the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture that cause poisoning. Education of stakeholders.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> there are no negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality

## Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	/	/

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> /

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> /

## Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Haliaeetus albicilla,	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> Eight artificial feeding sites were purposefully built in Vojvodina, while wetland habitats were revitalized in several areas. The monitoring program includes most of the population. Some of the nests are placed under video surveillance. Two campaigns were organized with the goal of decreasing the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture that cause poisoning. Measures of banning all human activity around the nests have been prescribed. Injured individuals were treated at the sanctuary at Palic Place.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66**(Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>>

**Pollution**

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution	/	
Underwater noise	/	
Light pollution	/	
Marine debris (including plastics)	/	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> /

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> /

**Habitat destruction/degradation**

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers	Falco cherrug, Appendix II	2
Fire	Falco cherrug, Appendix II	3
Too much/too little water		
Urbanization		
Unsustainable land/resource use	Haliaeetus albicilla, Appendix II	
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Habitat degradation	Otis tarda, Coracias garrulus, Falco cherrug, Falco vespertinus Appendix II	2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Otis tarda, Falco cherrug, Falco vespertinus, Appendix II	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> The conservation measures are constantly being taken in order to overcome the mentioned threats and pressures, ..Building of artificial feeding sites, wetland habitats were revitalized in several areas, the monitoring program, putting the nests under video surveillance, organization of campaigns with the goal of decreasing the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture that cause poisoning,. Restoration and revitalization of lost and damaged bird habitats, and creation of new habitats. Most commonly covered habitat types were meadows, pastures, water and wetland habitats, and mainly within the boundaries of protected areas. Education of stakeholders included workers of PE Elektromreza Srbije, farmers, hunters, and pigeon fanciers. Practical harmonization of interest of sectors that exploit natural resources and conservation sector, and bird conservation training for personnel in natural resource management: fishery (education of carp pond owners and workers on their importance for bird conservation), forestry (preservation of buffer zones around the nests of *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Ciconia nigra*...etc.) and water management (stopping canal dredging during the breeding periods of present birds)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> /

**Climate change**

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> /

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> /

**Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.**

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		
Lack of knowledge	2	Coturnix coturnix, Streptopelia turtur
Inadequate legislation	2	Coturnix coturnix, Streptopelia turtur

Inadequate transboundary management		
-------------------------------------	--	--

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> Directorate for Forests has been adopted the Rulebook of Amendments of the rulebook on proclamation of protected game species by closed hunting season (OG RS No. 92/21). According to that, the closed hunting season for turtle doves *Streptopelia turtur* has been proclaimed for the period from October 1. 2021. until August 14. 2024. year. Duration of the hunting season for quail *Coturnix coturnix* has been proclaimed for the period from August 15. until September 30 of the current year. is still working on the new Law on Game and Hunting, and it is in the progress (among other things) regarding the monitoring of existing data on migratory birds status that are the subject of hunting and enforcement of legislation in the sphere of hunting.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> /

**Other (please specify)**

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	/	
	/	
	/	
	/	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

>>> /

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?

>>> /

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.’

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>>



## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?**

**“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).**

**If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.**

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

## Reptiles

	<b>Change in status (including time period concerned)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Source reference</b>	<b>Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)</b>

## Fish

	<b>Change in status (including time period concerned)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Source reference</b>	<b>Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)</b>

## Insects

	<b>Change in status (including time period concerned)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Source reference</b>	<b>Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)</b>

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dominica  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Iceland  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Japan  
 Kiribati  
 Kuwait  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Andorra  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Marshall Islands  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Nicaragua

- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)** to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> Republic of Serbia signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard

there is a project "Conservation of key species of Pannonian Steppes in border region between Hungary and Serbia" for which the lead beneficiary is Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province. It is related to collection of information of Great Bustard.

Republic of Serbia is now starting cooperation with countries of the region on monitoring of population condition of *Miniopterus schreibersii* within the small project in the frame of EUROBATs Agreement, leading by the colleagues from the Hungary, and colleagues from Serbia are associates. Also, with the researches from Romania in the past few years, there is the intensive data exchange about the results of migratory specimens

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum, that are breeding here in Banat, Serbia, where the family colonies are, and individuals marked in Serbia have been found by Romanian colleagues in wintering at few localities - caves in Romanian Banat and South - West slopes of Carpathians. Both of these cooperation have the specific aim, improvement of conservation, protection and management of population of mentioned bat species and other bat species.

Center for marking of animals of Natural History Museum is the member of EURING and this cooperation is continual and long-term, for every year. Exchanging the results about migratory birds.

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> In the frame of the "EU Green Agenda in Serbia" project, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the support of Government of Sweden, presented a new initiative - project "Protecting and investing in biodiversity and water for enhanced climate resilience" for improving the protection of wetlands and conservation of diversity of flora and fauna, which is very important in the era of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. The objective of the project is to support the EU environmental reform and efficient, inclusive, and sustainable implementation of the Green Agenda in Serbia. The Project will give focus to biodiversity, water and wetlands and climate resilience, by strengthening policy and base-conditions, supporting further work on Nature Based Solutions (NbS) through pilot projects and promote opportunities for mobilization and scale-up of climate and biodiversity financing. The Project aims at building capacity, cross-sectoral cooperation and societal dialogue as well as building strong partnerships between the public sector, private companies, and civil society, to accelerate green transformation.

GEF Enabling Activity: 'Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project' will start in April 2023.

The Project, implemented by UNEP in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and with the support of the GEF Secretariat, will assist participating countries in the following four thematic areas:

1. Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF;
2. Provide technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems;
3. Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF;
4. Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities.

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> financial and organizational matters

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> In November 2018. , Government of Republic of Serbia has adopted the Regulation on Proclamation of Special Nature Reserve "The Pastures of Great Bustard" .

Also, in 2021. the Government of Republic of Serbia made a Decision on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory waterbirds in the Republic of Serbia .

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development

No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> designation of nesting site protection zones for large forest breeders (White-tailed Eagle, Black Stork, Lesser-spotted Eagle and Black Kite and other) for the purposes of the preservation for migratory species that regularly appear on the territory of Serbia

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> Republic of Serbia is continuing with the project "Establishment of Ecological network" which aim is to collect a data for ecologically protected areas important for birds and their habitats and habitats and other species according to Birds and Habitat directives.

The project IPA 2016 EU for Natura 2000 in Serbia has started on May 2019 and lasted for two years, with the main purpose to assist Serbia in carrying out preparation for establishment of Natura 2000 network.

The project results were:

1. Designation process for potential SPAs and pSCIs substantially completed (at least 80% of SPAs and at least 50% of pSCIs), according to the Birds and Habitats Directives, for Natura 2000 network;
2. Database for Natura 2000 developed;
3. Harmonization of national legislation with EU directives related to nature protection revised;
4. Public awareness campaign for Natura 2000 implemented.

Data gathered from the national project "Establishing the ecological network in the Republic of Serbia" in the period 2015-2021, financed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) from the republic budget, coordinated by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in collaboration with Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province and scientific institutions, resulted in the input of large amount of digitalized data on habitat types and species and their habitats in the Information System of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia.

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>



## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding

Captive breeding and release

Gene typing research

Reproductive material archives/repositories

Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>>

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SIGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2021/53/1>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[UNDP SRB Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011 - 2018.pdf](#)

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

<https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SIGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2021/53/1>

<https://leap.unep.org/countries/rs/national-legislation/nature-protection-programme-republic-serbia-period-2021-2023>

<https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/saopstenja/vesti/usvojen-program-zastite-prirode-republike-srbije-za-period-od-2021-do-2023-godine>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> Program of Nature protection of Republic of Serbia 2021-2023, Conservation of migratory species and their habitats, Action plan: Measure 1.2.5. improving the status of protection and management of species, Activity 1.2.5.4 Improving the monitoring and conservation of habitats of migratory birds and other species through the nature protection conditions.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> The Program in the frame of the Strategy of Environmental Protection according to the national Law on Planning System, has been adopted for the period 2021-2023

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> The Government of Republic of Serbia has been adopted the Conclusion of Acceptance of Recommendation no. 205 (2019) of the Standing Committee of Bern Convention, adopted on December 6, 2019, which refers to the Rome Strategic Plan on Eradicating the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Bird Species for the Period 2020-2030.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> The decisions on nature protection conditions are issued by the Ministry for Environmental Protection for the programs, projects and other activities in the nature in order to protect wild species and habitats. There is a plan for preparing the Action plan for the implementation of the Rome Strategic Plan.

## XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

### GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in the protected areas Special Nature Reserve "Uvac", SNR "Klisura reke Trešnjice" and SNR "Klisura reke Mileševke" besides the managers and employees (management plans), local people (community) and some NVO are included in the implementation of special measures to conserve the vultures. The cooperation between all mentioned subjects are very important in the conservation of specimens of *Gyps fulvus* in these areas. Putting the satellite transmitters, system of feeding stations for birds of prey...etc.

Activities of INCS and managers of protected areas: Monitoring of owls (Strigiformes) in Serbia with the control of the settlement of artificial burrows; Monitoring and protection of vultures (Aegypinae) in Serbia; Monitoring and protection of falcons and eagles in Serbia with the aim of suppression and prevention of killing and poisoning of individuals.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress

- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> A Cooperation between the subjects such as: Scientific and conservation Institutes, the managers of protected areas, employees (management plans), local people form communities and some NVO are included in the implementation of special measures to conserve the wild species, especially birds and their habitats.

## **XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building**

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

**Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

### **Education campaigns in schools**

>>>

### **Public awareness campaigns**

>>> Promotion of Monography The Atlas of migratory birds and bats of Serbia that has been published. Promotion of the Red Book of Fauna III - BIRDS.

A Book "Birds of Pirot" were presented by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia a guidebook for the recognition of waterbirds. The Internet promotion of the monograph "Grey Falcon" has also been made by INCS. There were also the INCS activities such as: Support for the implementation of the ecological camp for students from Dimitrovgrad "Come and experience" in PP

"Stara planina", through lectures on natural values and the world of birds of the Park and a gift "Protected Areas of Serbia" and "Protected Areas for Birds in Serbia" editions; As a part of the "Museums for 10" festival, the institute organized thematic programs for the general public: "Endangered birds of Serbia" - with the aim of presenting birds that are endangered in the Red Book of Birds of Serbia.

### **Capacity building**

>>>

### **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> cooperation of Center for Marking of Animals of Natural History Museum with EURING, exchange of data On the invitation of the Museum of Natural History and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia participated in the national monitoring scheme of Bulgaria for the monitoring of migratory birds at the Ringing station Dragomansko Blato near Sofia, Bulgaria, as part of the project on reporting of bird population status in Bulgaria. Ornithologists of Bulgaria have presented to the Institute a methodology of work in the field (setting nets, ringing birds, gathering the necessary information about caught individuals', etc.) and the system of reporting to the European Commission on the situation in Natura 2000 areas.

### **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

>>>

## Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>>

## Other

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

- Yes, made available for activities within the country  
 Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries  
 No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Continuous Scientific research, ringing of migratory birds and bats, for getting data about migratory routes and physiological characteristics of migratory species;  
Monitoring of Gyps fulvus population in Serbia

With adoption of the conclusion on the acceptance of Recommendation no. 205 (2019) of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, adopted on December 6, 2019, which refers to the Rome Strategic Plan on Eradicating the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Bird Species for the Period 2020-2030, there is a obligation for the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affair, and Ministry of Finance - Customs Bureau, to undertake the measures and activities for Eradicating the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Bird Species.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased  
 The same  
 Decreased  
 Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank  
 The Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
 Other intergovernmental programme  
 Private sector  
 Non-governmental organization(s)  
 Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

- Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>>

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> financial and organizational