



2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome 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 AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country

> Portugal

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

> Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas

Please list any other agencies that have provided input

> Azores Environment Regional Directorate

Department of Oceanography and Fisheries / Azores University

Regional secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park

Whale Museum (Madeira)

Portuguese Wildlife Society (SPVS - Sociedade Portuguesa de Vida Selvagem)

Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA - Sociedade portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves)

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 1st November 1983

Period covered

> May 2014 to April 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Mainland Portugal, Madeira and the Azores archipelagoes

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

> Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

Name and title of designated Focal Point

> João José Loureiro

Head of Management of Flora and Fauna Species Division

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Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution

> Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

Name and title of contact officer

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Biologist

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Submission

Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

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> João Loureiro

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Date of submission
> April, 2017

Implementation

Competent Authority:

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of Environment
Madeira: Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources
Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology and Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

Relevant implemented legislation:

> - Decree-Law 312/70, 6th July 1970 (Freshwater Fishing law)
- Decree-Law 263/81, 3rd September (protection of marine mammals on the Portuguese coastal zone and EEZ)
- Regional Legislative Decree 2/83/A, 2nd March (protection of four Delphinid species in the territorial sea and Azores EEZ)
- Regional Legislative Decree 18/85/M, 7th September (protection of marine turtles in sub-area 2 (Madeira) of the Portuguese EEZ)
- Regional Legislative Decree 6/86/M, 30th May (protection of marine mammals in the territorial waters of Madeira and sub-area 2 (Madeira) of the Portuguese EEZ)
- Law nr. 30/86, 27th August (Hunting law)
- Law 11/87, 7th April (Constitutional Law on the Environment)
- Decree-Law 278/87, 7th July (Fishing law in maritime areas)
- Decree-Law 316/89, 22nd September (regulates the Bern Convention).
- Decree-Law 114/90, 5th April - regulates the CITES Convention into national legislation.
- Decree-Law 218/92, 12th October (National Ecological Reserve)
- Decree-Law 19/93, 23rd January (National Protected Areas Network)
- Decree-Law 136/96, 14th August (Regulates Law nr. 30/86)
- Law 33/96, 17th August (Constitutional Law on Forestry Policy)
- Regional Legislative Decree 9/99/A, 22nd March (regulates whale watching in the territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Azores)
- Resolution of Council of Ministries nr. 27/99, 18th March (approves the Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Portuguese Forest).
- Decree-Law 140/99, 24th April 1999 (reviews the adaptation of EU Directives 92/43/EEC - Habitats Directive, and 79/409/EEC - Birds Directive into national legislation. Updates Decree-Laws 75/91, 14th February, 224/93, 18th June and 226/97, 27th August) with changes included in Decree-Law 49/2005, 24th February
- Decree-Law 565/99, 21st December (regulates the introduction of exotic species)
- Law nr. 173/99, 21st September (new hunting law; updates law 30/86, 27th August)
- Decree Law 202/2004, 18th August (regulates law 173/99, 21st September)
- Decree-Law 69/2000, 3rd May (sets the obligation of having an Environmental Impact Assessment for any project involving forestation and/or re-forestation)
- Council Regulation (EC) nr 1954/2003 of 4 November 2003 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources and modifying Regulation (EC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 685/95 and (EC) No 2027/95.

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

> - International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 (ICRW)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 ("Bern Convention")
- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992
- Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) ("Habitats Directive")
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic 1992 (1992 OSPAR)

Convention)

- Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification , particularly in Africa 1994 Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995)

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

> - National Ecological Reserve

- National Protected Areas Network (Mainland Portugal, Azores and Madeira archipelagoes)

- Natura 2000 network

- National Strategy for the Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity

- Action Plan for the Conservation of Cave Bats

- Action Plan for the Safeguard and Monitoring of the resident population of bottlenose dolphins from the Sado Estuary

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Non Range State

EUROBATS (1994)

EUROBATS (1994)

Party

Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

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ASCOBANS (1994)

ASCOBANS (1994)

Non-party Range State

AEWA (1999)

AEWA (1999)

Party

National Focal Point

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ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)

Non Range State

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Non Range State

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Party

National Focal Point

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Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Non-signatory Range State

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Non-signatory Range State

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Signatory

Competent authority

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Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Signatory

Competent authority

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Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)
 Signatory

Competent authority

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Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)
 Signatory

Competent authority

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Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry for the Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development; Ministry of the Sea

Madeira: Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources; Regional Secretariat for Agriculture and Fisheries

Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretariat for Agriculture and Forests

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

> Commission for Inter-ministry Coordination.

ICNF has implemented a special group dealing with enforcement issues related to different wildlife conventions and EU Directives where all the government departments listed above are included.

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Liga para a Protecção da Natureza (LPN) – portuguese NGO that has been involved in projects related to the conservation of stepic birds and their habitat, specially in Castro Verde SPA.

QUERCUS – portuguese NGO that in recent years has been involved in projects involving the conservation of birds of prey, the black stork and the creation and maintenance of rehabilitation centers for wild birds.

Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA) – the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds signed an agreement with ICNF in the framework of the project for the revision of the National Atlas of Birds. SPEA is the BirdLife partner in the country and is carrying out monitoring activities for the distribution, the abundance and migration arrival of migratory birds, as well as public awareness activities. Some species, especially migratory seabirds, are targeted by conservation projects in the archipelagos of Madeira and Azores, and costal habitats in the mainland Portugal.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Vida Selvagem (SPVS) – the Portuguese Wildlife Society has been involved in projects related to the study of small cetaceans on the Portuguese coast and is also responsible for the management of one rehabilitation centre for wildlife. Since 2011 SPVS coordinates a LIFE project (LIFE09 NAT/PT/000038) aimed at completing the identification of the most important areas for marine birds and cetaceans listed under the Habitats Directive in the Portuguese mainland coast and promoting the potential designation of such areas as Special Protection Areas under Natura 2000 Network.

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> EDP (Portuguese Electricity Company) and REN (Portuguese Electrical Network) have signed protocols with ICNF in order to evaluate and minimize the impacts of electrocution from medium and high-voltage electricity transmission lines on migratory birds.

"Zoomarine", a dolphinarium established in southern Portugal, has been involved in projects of rehabilitation of marine mammals and sea turtles.

Gaia Biological Park (near Oporto) has been involved in projects of bird rehabilitation.

ANA Airports of Portugal has been sponsoring several rehabilitation centers, including some for migratory species

EDA (Azores Electricity Company) and SPEA work together on the evaluation of the impacts of power lines on wild birds in the Azores archipelago.

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Several projects aimed at the conservation of migratory species currently running involve some of the private companies listed above, NGOs and government departments.

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of the Environment + Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF)
Madeira: Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park
Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

2- Aquatic Mammals

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of the Environment + Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF)
Madeira: Regional Government Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park and Madeira Whale Museum
Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

3- Reptiles

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of the Environment + Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF)
Madeira: Regional Government Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park
Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of the Environment + Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF)
Madeira: Regional Government Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park
Azores: Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

5- Fish

> Mainland Portugal: Ministry of the Environment + Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF); Ministry of the Sea - General Directorate for Marine Resources (DGRM)
Madeira: Regional Government Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources - Madeira Natural Park; Regional Secretariat for Agriculture and Fisheries
Azores: Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Habitats and Birds EU Directive (COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)

Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)

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

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> Scientific permits for capturing, tagging and collection of biological samples have been issued for several bird species listed under Appendix I. No hunting or deliberate killing has been authorised. Notification of all exceptions granted are regularly sent to the Birds EU Directive and Bern Convention.

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

By-catch

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Wind turbines

Pollution

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> 1) Electrocutation and collision with electric power lines have been covered by a collaborative programme of correction and monitoring of bird mortality led by the electric company EDP together with ICNF, SPEA and Quercus. Although insufficient for the whole populations of Great bustard, Imperial eagle and Egyptian vulture the problems have been minimised through the correction of posts and power lines. Specific conservation projects have been developed for the conservation of the Imperial eagle, Lesser kestrel and Great bustard, with positive impact on their populations.

2) Impact assessment of plans, projects and programs, including minimization and compensation measures.

3) Spatial and management plans for protected areas and Natura 2000 areas.

4) SPEA Marine Programme and it's partners have been performed onboard vessel monitoring and inquiries to fishing vessels' skippers in order to assess the main by-catch problems concerning the conservation of Portuguese seabirds, namely the Balearic shearwater and Audouin's Gull. However due to the complex monitoring logistics and highly irregular rate of by-catch events, more studies are required to elaborate accurate estimates. Conservation actions like the test of mitigation measures in order to establish concrete mitigation recommendations applied to the reality of the Portuguese fleet is to be developed in a near future.

5) Regarding wind turbines, SPEA and it's partners have recently published the report "Guidelines for a sustainable exploitation of offshore renewable energy - Account on seabird species.". This report is available in FAME project's website.

(http://www.fameproject.eu/fotos/editor2/fame_renewables_best_practices_guide.pdf).

6) Implementation of national legislation dealing with restrictions of capturing and /or killing of protected migratory species

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> 1) Guidance about the minimization measures of the electrocution and collision risks have been established. ICNF adopted a specific normative for the construction of new power lines, including guidelines for planning and mitigation measures to minimize the above mentioned risks. In a parallel process, EDP-Distribuição adopted a technical standard normative with the same objective. Under the cooperation protocols established with the company responsible for the distribution of electric power (EDP-Distribuição), in the period 2012-2013 c. 60km of electric lines were retrofitted against electrocution and collision

2) SPEA's Marine Programme is pushing to include it's conservation priorities in the Portuguese MSFD programme, in order to continue seabird data collection namely in the specific knowledge gaps identified. This process is ongoing. Ongoing projects will contribute to enhance the knowledge on seabird by-catch in Portuguese waters, and test seabird by-catch mitigation measures for the first time in Portugal.

SPEA's Marine Programme will continue to follow the implementation of new marine renewable energy infrastructures in Portugal, in order to push for an effective environmental assessment monitoring, in all stages of the process, and make its data available for consultation when requested.

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Acrocephalus paludicola*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> A research project on Aquatic Warble is being developed at Aveiro University

Monitoring

> The species is being monitored through constant effort ringing stations

Habitat protection

> Under habitat protection of SPA where the species occurs, namely at Tejo estuary, Ria de Aveiro and Santo André lagoon

Species name: *Aquila adalberti*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> The LIFE Project "Conservation of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal" aims at developing the appropriate conditions for the maintenance and the population growth of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal. The conservation actions target at reducing the impact of the several factors threatening the species and as well improving the appropriate sustainable conditions on the existing breeding territories but also on the potential ones. The project acts at several different levels, namely land planning, management of the species and its breeding and feeding habitats, management and recovery of the main prey-species and finally the awareness of the general public and the main stakeholders. The Imperial LIFE Project brings the opportunity to apply some of the recommendations of the European Action Plan of this Iberian bird species.

Education/awareness rising

> The LIFE Project "Conservation of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal" aims at developing the appropriate conditions for the maintenance and the population growth of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal. The conservation actions target at reducing the impact of the several factors threatening the species and as well improving the appropriate sustainable conditions on the existing breeding territories but also on the potential ones. The project acts at several different levels, namely land planning, management of the species and its breeding and feeding habitats, management and recovery of the main prey-species and finally the awareness of the general public and the main stakeholders. The Imperial LIFE Project brings the opportunity to apply some of the recommendations of the European Action Plan of this Iberian bird species.

Species protection

> The LIFE Project "Conservation of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal" aims at developing the appropriate conditions for the maintenance and the population growth of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal. The conservation actions target at reducing the impact of the several factors threatening the species and as well improving the appropriate sustainable conditions on the existing breeding territories but also on the potential ones. The project acts at several different levels, namely land planning, management of the species and its breeding and feeding habitats, management and recovery of the main prey-species and finally the awareness of the general public and the main stakeholders. The Imperial LIFE Project brings the opportunity to apply some of the recommendations of the European Action Plan of this Iberian bird species.

Habitat protection

> The LIFE Project "Conservation of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal" aims at developing the appropriate conditions for the maintenance and the population growth of the Iberian imperial eagle in Portugal. The conservation actions target at reducing the impact of the several factors threatening the species and as well improving the appropriate sustainable conditions on the existing breeding territories but also on the potential ones. The project acts at several different levels, namely land planning, management of the species and its breeding and feeding habitats, management and recovery of the main prey-species and finally the awareness of the general public and the main stakeholders. The Imperial LIFE Project brings the opportunity to apply some of the recommendations of the European Action Plan of this Iberian bird species.

Species name: Puffinus mauretanicus

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Project LIFE+ MarPro (co-financed by the EU LIFE programme as a result of a partnership between the Aveiro University, Minho University, SPEA, IPMA - thePortuguese Institut for The Sea and Atmosphere - and ICNF) aims at:

This project aims at:

1) Providing means for the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directive with respect to cetaceans and seabirds, creating cost-effective instruments for the analysis and interpretation of the evolution of their conservation status and their habitats.

2) Elaborating the proposal of new Natura 2000 network offshore areas and their management plans with reference to *Phocoena phocoena*, *Tursiops truncatus* and *Puffinus mauretanicus*.

3) Reducing the conflicts between fisheries and cetacean and seabird species by implementing solutions concerning by-catch and fish depredation, as well as understanding the complex relations between the exploitation of pelagic fishes and the conservation of protected species.

4) Creating bridges of understanding, for example, through the awareness campaign and the creation of the stakeholders commission, among relevant authorities, scientists, fishermen, new marine industries (such as energy producers) and the general public in order to promote a higher consensus in the implementation of the marine Natura 2000 Network, bringing all stakeholders and economical interested parties into the process of designing, managing and monitoring future marine SACs.

5) Ensuring the long-term socio-economic viability of the management, surveillance and monitoring activities of the target species and their habitats, together with the promotion of a sustainable exploitation of mn resources.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Project LIFE+ MarPro (co-financed by the EU LIFE programme as a result of a partnership between the Aveiro University, Minho University, SPEA, IPMA - thePortuguese Institut for The Sea and Atmosphere - and ICNF) aims at:

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Monitoring

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- 3) Reducing the conflicts between fisheries and cetacean and seabird species by implementing solutions concerning by-catch and fish depredation, as well as understanding the complex relations between the exploitation of pelagic fishes and the conservation of protected species.
- 4) Creating bridges of understanding, for example, through the awareness campaign and the creation of the stakeholders commission, among relevant authorities, scientists, fishermen, new marine industries (such as energy producers) and the general public in order to promote a higher consensus in the implementation of the marine Natura 2000 Network, bringing all stakeholders and economical interested parties into the process of designing, managing and monitoring future marine SACs.
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Education/awareness rising

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- 1) Providing means for the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directive with respect to cetaceans and seabirds, creating cost-effective instruments for the analysis and interpretation of the evolution of their conservation status and their habitats.
- 2) Elaborating the proposal of new Natura 2000 network offshore areas and their management plans with reference to *Phocoena phocoena*, *Tursiops truncatus* and *Puffinus mauretanicus*.
- 3) Reducing the conflicts between fisheries and cetacean and seabird species by implementing solutions concerning by-catch and fish depredation, as well as understanding the complex relations between the exploitation of pelagic fishes and the conservation of protected species.
- 4) Creating bridges of understanding, for example, through the awareness campaign and the creation of the stakeholders commission, among relevant authorities, scientists, fishermen, new marine industries (such as energy producers) and the general public in order to promote a higher consensus in the implementation of the marine Natura 2000 Network, bringing all stakeholders and economical interested parties into the process of designing, managing and monitoring future marine SACs.
- 5) Ensuring the long-term socio-economic viability of the management, surveillance and monitoring activities of the target species and their habitats, together with the promotion of a sustainable exploitation of mn resources.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Designation of two new marine SPA under the Birds Directive and expansion of two existing marine SPA.

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Habitats EU Directive (COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

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

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as

appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Balaenoptera borealis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.

MADEIRA

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> AZORES:

1) Instrumenting sei whales with satellite tags to track their spring-summer movements across the North Atlantic, and identify their migratory destinations and routes;

2) Use a long-term dataset of sighting and effort data collected during IMAR-DOP/UAç systematic and dedicated cruises and by observers onboard tuna-fishing vessels to investigate sei whale distribution and habitat preferences around the Azores;

3) Collecting biopsy samples to investigate genetic structure and foraging ecology from analysis of stable isotopes;

4) Collect photo-identification data to assess residence time and between-year site fidelity;

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Monitoring

> AZORES:

1) Sighting data is used to identifying changes in species distribution.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Education / awareness rising

> MADEIRA

The Madeira Whale Museum carries out a permanent educational program directed to children from kindergarden up to high school with the aim of educating and rising awareness towards the conservation of cetaceans and the oceans the sustainable use of marine resources. The Museum also has a permanent exhibit that opened in 2011 addressing these issues.

Species protection

> AZORES:

1) Monitoring ship traffic within the Azorean EEZ, using Automatic Identification System to map probability of ship strikes and identify areas where traffic/speed restrictions might be needed.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Other

> MADEIRA

Madeira Regional Parliament has approved in 2013 legislation (Decreto Legislativo Regional 15/2013/M of 14 May) to discipline the whale-watching activities (commercial, leisure and scientific) including a observation code of conduct. Based on that legislation the Madeira Regional Government established preferential areas of operation for whale-watching boats and limits in the number of boats operating on those areas and maximum of daily trips (Portaria 46/2014 of 22 April). It was also established an exclusion zone in an area of importance for different cetacean species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> AZORES:

Activities described in this report will continue until September 2015. In addition, Time Depth Recorders (with

a miniaturized CTD) will be deployed on sei whales to investigate diving and foraging behavior, and samples will be collected for hormone and stress-related protein analysis.

Species name: *Balaenoptera musculus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Jonsen, I.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2013. North Atlantic blue and fin whales suspend their spring migration to forage in middle latitudes: building up energy reserves for the journey?. *PLoS ONE*, 8(10): e76507.

MADEIRA

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> AZORES:

1) Instrumenting blue whales with satellite tags to track their spring-summer movements across the North Atlantic, and identify their migratory destinations and routes;

2) Use a long-term dataset of sighting and effort data collected during IMAR-DOP/UAç systematic and dedicated cruises and by observers onboard tuna-fishing vessels to investigate blue whale distribution and habitat preferences around the Azores;

3) Collecting biopsy samples to investigate genetic structure and foraging ecology from analysis of stable isotopes;

4) Collect photo-identification data to assess residence time and between-year site fidelity;

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Monitoring

> AZORES:

1) Sighting data is used to identifying changes in species distribution.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Education / awareness rising

> MADEIRA

The Madeira Whale Museum carries out a permanent educational program directed to children from kindergarden up to high school with the aim of educating and rising awareness towards the conservation of cetaceans and the oceans the sustainable use of marine resources. The Museum also has a permanent exhibit that opened in 2011 addressing these issues.

Species protection

> AZORES:

1) Monitoring ship traffic within the Azorean EEZ, using Automatic Identification System to map probability of ship strikes and identify areas where traffic/speed restrictions might be needed.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Other

> MADEIRA

Madeira Regional Parliament has approved in 2013 legislation (Decreto Legislativo Regional 15/2013/M of 14 May) to discipline the whale-watching activities (commercial, leisure and scientific) including a observation code of conduct. Based on that legislation the Madeira Regional Government established preferential areas of operation for whale-watching boats and limits in the number of boats operating on those areas and maximum of daily trips (Portaria 46/2014 of 22 April). It was also established an exclusion zone in an area of importance for different cetacean species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> AZORES:

Activities described in this report will continue until September 2015. In addition, Time Depth Recorders (with a miniaturized CTD) will be deployed on blue whales to investigate diving and foraging behavior, and samples will be collected for hormone and stress-related protein analysis.

Species name: Balaenoptera physalus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Jonsen, I.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2013. North Atlantic blue and fin whales suspend their spring migration to forage in middle latitudes: building up energy reserves for the journey?. *PLoS ONE*,8(10): e76507

MADEIRA

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> AZORES:

1) Instrumenting fin whales with satellite tags to track their spring-summer movements across the North Atlantic, and identify their migratory destinations and routes;

2) Use a long-term dataset of sighting and effort data collected during IMAR-DOP/UAç systematic and dedicated cruises and by observers onboard tuna-fishing vessels to investigate fin whale distribution and habitat preferences around the Azores;

3) Collecting biopsy samples to investigate genetic structure and foraging ecology from analysis of stable isotopes;

4) Collect photo-identification data to assess residence time and between-year site fidelity;

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Monitoring

> AZORES:

1) Sighting data is used to identifying changes in species distribution.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Education / awareness rising

> MADEIRA

The Madeira Whale Museum carries out a permanent educational program directed to children from kindergarden up to high school with the aim of educating and rising awareness towards the conservation of cetaceans and the oceans the sustainable use of marine resources. The Museum also has a permanent exhibit that opened in 2011 addressing these issues.

Species protection

> AZORES:

1) Monitoring ship traffic within the Azorean EEZ, using Automatic Identification System to map probability of ship strikes and identify areas where traffic/speed restrictions might be needed.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Other

> MADEIRA

Madeira Regional Parliament has approved in 2013 legislation (Decreto Legislativo Regional 15/2013/M of 14 May) to discipline the whale-watching activities (commercial, leisure and scientific) including a observation code of conduct. Based on that legislation the Madeira Regional Government established preferential areas of operation for whale-watching boats and limits in the number of boats operating on those areas and maximum of daily trips (Portaria 46/2014 of 22 April). It was also established an exclusion zone in an area of importance for different cetacean species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> AZORES:

Activities described in this report will continue until September 2015. In addition, Time Depth Recorders (with a miniaturized CTD) will be deployed on fin whales to investigate diving and foraging behavior, and samples will be collected for hormone and stress-related protein analysis

Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. Marine Biology Research, 10(2): 123-137.

MADEIRA

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal 62(334): 25-43.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> AZORES:

1) Use a long-term dataset of sighting and effort data collected during IMAR-DOP/UAç systematic and dedicated cruises and by observers onboard tuna-fishing vessels to investigate sei whale distribution and habitat preferences around the Azores;

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Education / awareness rising

> MADEIRA

The Madeira Whale Museum carries out a permanent educational program directed to children from kindergarten up to high school with the aim of educating and rising awareness towards the conservation of cetaceans and the oceans the sustainable use of marine resources. The Museum also has a permanent exhibit that opened in 2011 addressing these issues.

Other

> MADEIRA

Madeira Regional Parliament has approved in 2013 legislation (Decreto Legislativo Regional 15/2013/M of 14 May) to discipline the whale-watching activities (commercial, leisure and scientific) including a observation code of conduct. Based on that legislation the Madeira Regional Government established preferential areas of operation for whale-watching boats and limits in the number of boats operating on those areas and maximum of daily trips (Portaria 46/2014 of 22 April). It was also established an exclusion zone in an area of importance for different cetacean species.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> AZORES:

The species is found in the Azores only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

Species name: Monachus monachus

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

- > Monk seal conservation project – Madeira Natural Park
 - Education / awareness rising
- > Monk seal conservation project – Madeira Natural Park
 - Species protection
- > Monk seal conservation project – Madeira Natural Park
 - Habitat protection
- > Monk seal conservation project – Madeira Natural Park

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Within the approval of the LIFE Project Madeira Monk Seal (2014-2018) “Mediterranean monk seal conservation in Madeira and development of a conservation status surveillance system” future activities will include:

1. Solving the known monk seal conservation problems of the species at Madeira region;
2. Development and establishment of systems for the surveillance of the conservation status of Mediterranean monk seal at Madeira archipelago and its habitat as established under article 11th of the EU Habitats Directive;
3. Elaboration of a Monk Seal Regional Conservation Plan in Madeira;
4. To demonstrate that using non invasive methodologies already tested at another monk seal population where larger aggregations of animals occurs (Cap Blanc monk seal colony, Mauritania), it is possible to develop a surveillance system of the conservation status of this species for much lower density populations, as Madeira and eastern Mediterranean ones.

Species name: *Physeter macrocephalus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.

MADEIRA

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> AZORES:

- 1) Use a long-term dataset of sighting and effort data collected during IMAR-DOP/UAç systematic and dedicated cruises and by observers onboard tuna-fishing vessels to investigate sperm whale distribution and habitat preferences around the Azores;
 - 2) Collecting biopsy samples to investigate genetic structure and foraging ecology from analysis of stable isotopes;
 - 3) Collect photo-identification data to assess residence time and between-year site fidelity;
 - 4) Instrumenting sperm whales with Dtags to investigate their acoustic and diving behavior.
- MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores” (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).
 Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Monitoring

> AZORES:

- 1) Sighting data is used to identifying changes in species distribution.
- MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores” (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).
 Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Education / awareness rising

> MADEIRA

The Madeira Whale Museum carries out a permanent educational program directed to children from kindergarden up to high school with the aim of educating and rising awareness towards the conservation of cetaceans and the oceans the sustainable use of marine resources. The Museum also has a permanent exhibit that opened in 2011 addressing these issues.

Species protection

> AZORES:

1) Monitoring ship traffic within the Azorean EEZ, using Automatic Identification System to map probability of ship strikes and identify areas where traffic/speed restrictions might be needed.

MAPCET - Integrating cetaceans into marine spatial management in the Azores" (M2.1.2/F/012/2011).

Contacts: Mónica Silva (monica@uac.pt).

Other

> MADEIRA

Madeira Regional Parliament has approved in 2013 legislation (Decreto Legislativo Regional 15/2013/M of 14 May) to discipline the whale-watching activities (commercial, leisure and scientific) including a observation code of conduct. Based on that legislation the Madeira Regional Government established preferential areas of operation for whale-watching boats and limits in the number of boats operating on those areas and maximum of daily trips (Portaria 46/2014 of 22 April). It was also established an exclusion zone in an area of importance for different cetacean species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> AZORES:

Activities described in this report will continue until September 2015. In addition, Time Depth Recorders (with a miniaturized CTD) will be deployed on sperm whales to investigate diving and foraging behavior, and samples will be collected for hormone and stress-related protein analysis

Species name: Eubalaena glacialis (North Atlantic)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> AZORES:

1. Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. Marine Biology Research, 10(2): 123-137.

2. Silva, M.A.; Steiner, L.; Cascão, I.; Cruz, M.J.; Prieto, R.; Cole, T; Hamilton, P.K. & Baumgartner, M. 2012. Winter sighting of a known western North Atlantic right whale in the Azores. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management, 12:65-69.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> AZORES:

The species is rare in the Azores so there are no activities specifically directed at the species.

3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Habitats EU Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

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

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

By-catch

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Caretta caretta*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nicolau, L.; Ferreira, M.; Santos, J.; Araújo, H.; Sequeira, M.; Vingada, J.; Eira, C.; Marçalo, A. (2016). Sea turtle strandings along the Portuguese mainland coast: spatio-temporal occurrence and main threats. *Mar Biol* (2016) 163:1-13
DOI 10.1007/s00227-015-2783-9

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Species stranding patterns, evaluation of interaction with fisheries through harbour inquiries and onboard observation, diet analysis, satellite tracking data, abundance and distribution through aerial surveys, heavy metal detection in tissue samples. These studies are conducted under the scope of Project Life + MarPro (2011-2015)

Contact Life + MarPro:

Catarina Eira

Universidade de Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago

P - 3810-193 Aveiro

PORTUGAL

Phone: +351 915 056 666

Fax: +351 233 910 670

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

The Portuguese coast does not hold nidification beaches thus the species is present through migratory patterns along the Portuguese EEZ. Strandings reveal a seasonal migration pattern for the species with higher peaks between spring and summer months. The most important area seems to be the Algarve region in the southern coast.

Monitoring

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Monitoring of strandings and interaction with fisheries along the Portuguese continental coast.

Education/awareness rising

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Under the scope of running projects and a PhD student project, several poster and oral presentations have been presented nationally and internationally

Species protection

> All marine turtles are protected by national and international legislation, Habitats EU Directives, CITES, Bonn and Bern Conventions.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Diet studies, correlation of environmental variables with stranding patterns, distribution and abundance through analysis of aerial surveys' data

Species name: *Chelonia mydas*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically targeting this species

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Nicolau, L.; Ferreira, M.; Santos, J.; Araújo, H.; Sequeira, M.; Vingada, J.; Eira, C.; Marçalo, A. (2016). Sea turtle strandings along the Portuguese mainland coast: spatio-temporal occurrence and main threats. *Mar Biol* (2016) 163:1-13

DOI 10.1007/s00227-015-2783-9

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Species stranding patterns, evaluation of interaction with fisheries through harbour inquiries and onboard observation, abundance and distribution through aerial surveys and genetic studies with Southwest Fisheries Science Center -NOAA, USA. These studies are conducted under the scope of Project Life + MarPro (2011-2015)

Contact Life + MarPro:

Catarina Eira

Universidade de Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago

P - 3810-193 Aveiro

PORTUGAL

Phone: +351 915 056 666

Fax: +351 233 910 670

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

The Portuguese coast does not hold nidification beaches thus the species is present through migratory patterns along the Portuguese EEZ. Strandings reveal a seasonal migration pattern for the species with higher peaks between spring and fall months. The most important area seems to be the North/centre western coast.

Monitoring

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Monitoring of strandings and interaction with fisheries along the Portuguese continental coast

Education/awareness rising

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Under the scope of running projects and a PhD student project, several poster and oral presentations have been presented nationally and internationally

Species protection

> All marine turtles are protected by national and international legislation, Habitats EU Directives, CITES, Bonn and Bern Conventions.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Diet studies, correlation of environmental variables with stranding patterns, distribution and abundance through analysis of aerial surveys' data

Species name: Eretmochelys imbricata

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically targeting this species

Species name: Lepidochelys kempii

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically directed at the species

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> MAINLAND PORUGAL

The species is found in Portugal only occasionally so there are no activities specifically targeting at this species

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Habitats EU Directive (COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

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

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Acipenser sturio

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> The species is extinct in Portugal

Species name: Cetorhinus maximus

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

Species name: Manta birostris

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

Species name: Mobula mobular

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:
> June 2014

Period covered:
> June 2010 - April 2014

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Date of last report:
> July 2016

Period covered:
> since ratification until June 2016

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Date of last report:
> 2015

Period covered:
> 2013 - 2015

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
 No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
 No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
 No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?
 No
2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?
 No
4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
 No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Several projects related with the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and Bern and Bonn Conventions

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> Several projects related with the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and Bern and Bonn Conventions

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> Since 1999 several actions have been implemented in order to prevent and control the introduction of alien invasive species. Implementation of the national Action Plan to address the problem of illegal killing, trade and possession of wild fauna.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> EDP (Portuguese Electricity Company) and REN (Portuguese Electrical Network) have signed protocols with ICNF in order to evaluate and minimize the impacts of electrocution from medium and high-voltage electricity transmission lines on migratory birds.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Implementation of several projects, including:

1) Life MarPro (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) -

<http://www.marprolife.org/index.php?q=background&hl=en#.WP4VikXysdU>

2) Life Rupis (*Neophron percnopterus*) - <http://rupis.pt/en/the-project/objectives/>;

3) Life Imperial (*Aquila adalberti*) - <http://lifeimperial.lpn.pt/pt>

Transboundary co-operation

> Life Rupis (*Neophron percnopterus*) - <http://rupis.pt/en/the-project/objectives/>;

Life Imperial (*Aquila adalberti*) - <http://lifeimperial.lpn.pt/pt>

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Conservation of migratory species also covered under EU Birds and Habitats Directive, CITES Convention, ICRW (International Whaling Commission) and national legislation

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Capture / hunting of protect species is not allowed

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Environmental Impact Assessment need to be implemented for projects that may have a negative impact on protected species

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Environmental Impact Assessment need to be implemented for projects that may have a negative impact on protected species

Pollution control

Yes

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Some new local / regional protected areas for migratory birds were established: Douro estuary, Vila do Conde Litoral and Mindelo Ornithological Reserve and Rocha da Pena.

Under the framework of a EU LIFE funded project (MarPro Project) new Natura 2000 network offshore areas (and their management plans) were proposed for *Phocoena phocoena*, *Tursiops truncatus* and *Puffinus mauretanicus*.

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Under the framework of a EU LIFE funded project (MarPro Project) new Natura 2000 network offshore areas (and their management plans) were proposed for *Phocoena phocoena*, *Tursiops truncatus* and *Puffinus mauretanicus*.

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> National guidance includes measures to reduce the risk of electrocussion.

The following technical standards have been adopted to reduce electrocussion:

1. Insulation of live phase conductors
2. Insulation of tension clamps, pin insulators, bushings
3. Insulating materials for suspension clamps and other overhead line fittings
4. Upright insulators are forbidden in high sensitive areas.
5. Perching and nesting dissuasion devices

Planning of fences

No

Planning of dams

No

Other

No

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL:

76 cave-dwelling bats sites were recently identified. São Mamede Natural Park is the most important protected area for bats in mainland Portugal.

SPAs for birds:

Costa Sudoeste - code PTZPE0015

Cabo Espichel - code PTZPE0050

Berlengas Islands - code PTZPE0009

Sancha Lagoon - code PTZPE0014

Santo André Lagoon - code PTZPE0013

Ria de Aveiro - code PTZPE0004

Ria Formosa - code PTZPE0017

Tejo Estuary - code PTZPE0010

AZORES:

Protected areas:

Lagoa do Fogo Natural Reserve; Caldeira do Faial Natural Reserve; Caldeiras Funda and Rasa Natural Reserve; Morro Alto and Pico da Sé Natural Reserve.

Protected areas for the management of habitats or species: Tronqueira and Graminhais plateau, Pico da Esperança and São Jorge Central plateau, Costa and Caldeira do Corvo.

Protected Landscapes: Sete Cidades, Furnas, Fajãs do Norte and Central Zone.

Natura 2000 (SACs, SCIs and SPAs):

SACs: Costa and Caldeirão - Corvo island; Zona Central - Morro Alto - Flores island; Caldeira and Capelinhos - Faial island; Pico mountain, Prainha e Caveiro - Pico island; NE coast and Ponta do Topo - São Jorge island; Santa Barbara mountain range and Pico Alto - Terceira island; Fogo Lagoon- São Miguel island.

SCIs: Tronqueira mountain range / Graminhais plateau - São Miguel island;

SPAs: Costa e Caldeirão - Corvo island, South and South West coast - Flores island; Caldeira and Capelinhos - Faial island; Pico Central Zone - Pico island.

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL:

Nr Total area (ha) Terrestrial area (ha)

Protected areas 44 726833 680789

SPA 29 822011 744844

SCIs 60 1573931 1153546

AZORES:

Nr Total area (ha) Terrestrial area (ha)

Protected areas 134* 11319575,26** 56066,31

SAC 23 33568,78 24537,82

SCI 3 30659,69 2010,63

SPA 15 16189,66 16176,80

MADEIRA:

Nr. Total area (ha) Terrestrial area (ha)

Protected Areas 6 253105,03 47020,86

SPA 5 221917,41 20412,6

SAC 11 46709,67 24129,8

Aquatic

Yes

Marine

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL:

Nr Total area (ha) Marine area (ha)

Protected areas 44 726833 46394

SPA 29 822011 77167

SCI 60 1573931 37437

AZORES:

Nr Total area (ha) Marine area (ha)

Protected areas 134* 11319575,26** 11263509,43

SAC 23 33568,78 9030,96

SCI 3 30659,69 2864,06

SPA 15 16189,66 12,86

MADEIRA:

Nr. Total area (ha) Marine area (ha)

Protected Areas 6 253105,03 206084,17

SPA 5 221917,41 201504,73

SAC 11 46709,67 22579,87

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL - Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

AZORES - Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretariat for Energy, Environment and Tourism

MADEIRA - Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> MAINLAND PORTUGAL

Identification of hot-spot areas and migratory pathways in mainland Portuguese waters in order to plan future implementation of MPA's for *Caretta caretta*. These data together with information from on-going by-catch observer programs and stranding monitoring schemes will be important to identify high risk areas for by-catch.

LIFE RUPIS includes marking of captured birds with satellite tags

LIFE Imperial includes marking of captured birds with satellite tags

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> The projects listed above will be continued in the following years

VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Under the EUROBATS Agreement several actions were implemented during the celebration of the Year of the Bat (2011-2012), the National (mainland) Bat Atlas was published in 2014.
Celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Public awareness campaigns were published in the media

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

No

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

No

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

No

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

› Implementation of several EU LIFE funded projects targetting migratory birds

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

› National celebrations all over the country were implemented

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)

› Implementation of the Tunis Action Plan

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

› Implementation of the Tunis Action Plan

Avian Species and Issues

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)

› EDP (Portuguese Electricity Company) and REN (Portuguese Electrical Network) have signed protocols with ICNF in order to evaluate and minimize the impacts of electrocution from medium and high-voltage electricity transmission lines on migratory birds.

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

› Implementaion of a national Action Plan related to Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in relation to the Tunis Action Plan

Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

› Implementation of the Antidoto Project aimed at preventing and controlling the poisoning of wild fauna. Creation of a national intersectoral group of experts to elaborate a national action plan to prevent and control the use of the different kinds of poisons that affect wild fauna and in particular migratory birds.

Aquatic Species and Issues

Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

› Live captures of cetaceans are not allowed in mainland Portugal nor in Madeira or Azores archipelagos

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (Res. 9.19 / Res. 10.24)

› Environmental Impact Assesement are mandatory for projects that may have a negative impact on cetaceans populations.

Migratory Freshwater Fish (Res. 10.12)

› Implementation of the national action plan for the european eel *Anguilla anguilla*

Cross-cutting Issues

Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)

› Creation of national enforcement group which includes the Portuguese CMS authority (ICNF) and the different police authorities to prevent and control wildlife crimes.

Marine Wildlife Watching (Res. 11.29)

› Implementation of whalewatching national legislation both in mainland and the Madeira and Azores archipelagos

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (Res. 7.2)

› Environmental Impact Assesement are mandatory for projects that may have a negative impact on migratory species

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

› Since 1999 several actions have been implemented in order to prevent and control the introduction of alien invasive species.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

Chiroptera

Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Tadarida teniotis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Cetacea

Hyperoodon ampullatus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Balaenoptera borealis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.

Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Balaenoptera edeni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alves, F.; Dinis, A.; Cascão, I.; Freitas, L. 2010. Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*) stable associations and dive profiles: new insights into foraging behaviour. *Marine Mammal Science* 26 (1): 202-212
Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Balaenoptera physalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.
Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Physeter macrocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Silva, M.A.; Prieto, R.; Cascão, I.; Seabra, M.I.; Machete, M.; Baumgartner, M.F. & Santos, R.S. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of cetaceans in the mid-Atlantic waters around the Azores. *Marine Biology Research*, 10(2): 123-137.
Freitas, L.; A. Dinis; C. Nicolau; C. Ribeiro; F. Alves (2012). New records of cetacean species for Madeira Archipelago with an updated checklist. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal* 62(334): 25-43.

Carnivora

Monachus monachus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sphenisciformes

Spheniscus demersus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Gaviiformes

Gavia adamsii (W. Palearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Gavia arctica arctica

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Gavia arctica suschkini

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Podicipediformes

Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Podiceps grisegena grisegena

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pelecaniformes

Pelecanus crispus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Phalacrocorax nigrogularis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Phalacrocorax pygmeus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ciconiiformes

Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Platalea leucorodia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Plegadis falcinellus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Anseriformes

Anatidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falconiformes

Pandion haliaetus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cathartidae. spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Accipitridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falconidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Galliformes

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gruiformes

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Porzana pusilla intermedia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Otis tarda

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Grus spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadriiformes

Burhinus oedicnemus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus audouinii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Recurvirostridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadriidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Scolopacidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Passeriformes

Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Testudinata

Podocnemis expansa

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Cheloniidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Dermochelyidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Orectolobiformes

Rhincodon typus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lamniformes

Carcharodon carcharias

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Isurus oxyrinchus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lamna nasus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cetorhinus maximus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acipenseriformes

Acipenser sturio

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Lepidoptera

Danaus plexippus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Squaliformes

Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phoenicopteriformes

Phoenicopteridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Rajiformes

Manta birostris

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE

Accipiter gentilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Accipiter nisus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aegyptius monachus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aquila adalberti

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aquila chrysaetos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aquila clanga

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Buteo buteo

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Circaetus gallicus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Circus aeruginosus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Circus cyaneus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Elanus caeruleus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gyps fulvus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Hieraaetus pennatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Milvus migrans

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Milvus milvus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Neophron percnopterus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Pernis apivorus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE

Falco columbarius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falco naumanni

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falco peregrinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falco rusticolus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falco subbuteo

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falco tinnunculus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acrocephalus melanopogon

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acrocephalus paludicola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acrocephalus scirpaceus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cercotrichas galactotes

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cettia cetti

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Erithacus rubecula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ficedula hypoleuca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Hippolais polyglotta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Locustella luscinioides

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Luscinia megarhynchos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Luscinia svecica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Monticola saxatilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Monticola solitarius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Muscicapa striata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Oenanthe hispanica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Oenanthe oenanthe

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phoenicurus ochruros

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phoenicurus phoenicurus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phylloscopus bonelli

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phylloscopus collybita

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phylloscopus sibilatrix

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phylloscopus trochilus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Regulus ignicapillus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Regulus regulus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Saxicola rubetra

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Saxicola torquata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia atricapilla

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia borin

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia cantillans

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia communis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia conspicillata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia hortensis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sylvia melanocephala

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus iliacus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus merula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus philomelos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus pilaris

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus torquatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Turdus unicolor

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE

Anas anser

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Anas platyrhynchos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Anas strepera

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Anser anser

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Anser fabalis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aythya ferina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aythya fuligula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aythya marila

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Aythya nyroca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Bucephala clangula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Melanitta nigra

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Mergus serrator

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Netta rufina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tadorna tadorna

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Recurvirostra avosetta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius alexandrinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadrius dubius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadrius hiaticula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Pluvialis apricaria

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Pluvialis squatarola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Vanellus vanellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Arenaria interpres

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris alba

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris alpina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris canutus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris minuta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Calidris temminckii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gallinago gallinago

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Limosa lapponica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Limosa limosa

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lymnocyptes minimus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Numenius arquata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Numenius phaeopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Philomachus pugnax

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Scolopax rusticola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa erythropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa glareola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa hypoleucos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa nebularia

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa ochropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa pugnax

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Tringa totanus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)

Rhinolophus euryale

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal.

Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Rhinolophus hipposideros

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Rhinolophus mehelyi

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)

Barbastella barbastellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Barros P. & L. Braz. 2013. Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774) in mines from North Portugal: ¿a case of “swarming”? Barbastella, 6(1):13-22

Eptesicus isabellinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Eptesicus serotinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Miniopterus schreibersii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal.

Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis bechsteini

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis blythii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis daubentonii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis emarginatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis myotis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis mystacinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Myotis nattereri

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. Barbastella, 5:19-31.

Nyctalus lasiopterus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Nyctalus leisleri

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Nyctalus noctula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Pipistrellus kuhlii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Pipistrellus pygmaeus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Pipistrellus savii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Plecotus auritus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Plecotus austriacus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Barros P. 2012. Contribution to the knowledge of bat distribution in northern and central Portugal. *Barbastella*, 5:19-31.

Order TESTUDINATA, Family CHELONIIDAE

Caretta caretta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chelonia mydas

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Eretmochelys imbricata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lepidochelys kempii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order TESTUDINATA, Family DERMOCHELYIDAE

Dermochelys coriacea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State