

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



FORMAT FOR NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32nd Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (Norway, 2011).

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

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. If the development of an online reporting system advances sufficiently, Parties may have the option of reporting in this manner. There are however no guarantees at this stage that this will be the case.

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.

This document has been designed with semi-automated text-form fields. Please double click on the grey boxes to enter the field. You can then enter the required information. Continue to do so with each text-field or jump to the next field directly by using the tab key. Where checkboxes are available you might check these with a single click.

Please enter here the name of your country: Germany

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

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) http://www.bmu.de

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

- ⇒ Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) (http://www.bfn.de/index+M52087573ab0.html)
- ⇒ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (<u>www.bmu.de</u>)
- ⇒ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (http://www.bmz.de/en/index.html)
- ⇒ The Federal States of
 - O Baden-Württemberg,
 - O Bavaria,
 - O Brandenburg,
 - O Bremen,
 - Hamburg,
 - o Hesse,
 - O Mecklenburg Western Pomerania,
 - O Lower Saxony,
 - O North Rhine-Westphalia,
 - O Saxony,
 - O Saxony-Anhalt,
 - O Schleswig-Holstein and
 - Thuringia
- ⇒ WWF World Wildlife Fund for Nature (<u>WWF-Deutschland: Home</u>)

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	Federal Republic of Germany	
Date of entry into force of the Convention in [country name]	1 October 1984	
Period covered	1 January 2008 – 31 December 2010	
Territories to which the Convention applies	Germany and German EEZ + vessels operating beyond territorial seas	
DES	IGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
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Fax	+49 (0) 1888 305 2684	
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SUBMISSION		
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Date of submission		
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: Gerhard Adams Anschrift: Postfach 120629, 53048 Bonn, Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888 305 2631 Fax: +49 (0) 1888 305 2684 Email: gerhard.adams@bmu.bund.de	
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	Tel.: +49 (0) 1888 305 2663
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	Tel.: +49 (0) 1888 305 4465
	Fax: +49 (0) 1888 305 2684
	Email: andrea.pauly@bmu.bund.de
Competent Authority:	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and
	Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Relevant implemented legislation:	⇒ Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz)
	⇒ Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (Bundesartenschutzverordnung)
	⇒ The nature conservation acts of the Federal States ("Länder")
	⇒ The hunting laws of the Federal Government and of the Federal States
	⇒ Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (16 October 1990)
	⇒ Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (4 December 1991)
	⇒ Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (31 March 1992)
	⇒ Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of African- Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (16 June 1995)
	Further relevant implemented legislation can be found at: http://www.bmu.de/gesetze_verordnungen/alle_gesetze_verordnungen_bmu/doc/35501.php
Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements	⇒ International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946)
(apart from CMS) to which <i>country name</i> is a Party:	⇒ Antarctic Treaty /Madrid Protocol (1959/1991)
	⇒ Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")
	⇒ World Heritage Convention (1972)
	⇒ Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 ("London Convention")
	⇒ International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships 1973 ("MARPOL Convention")
	⇒ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)
	⇒ Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) (the "Birds Directive")
	⇒ Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 ("Bern Convention")
	⇒ Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)
	⇒ Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)
	⇒ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS)
	⇒ Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 ("Vienna Convention")

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http://www.biologischevielfalt.de/7742.html	meeresstrategie_bf.pdf ⇒ Bundesprogramm "Biologische Vielfalt" (2011) German website

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

w n c c i					
Wadden Sea Seals:		□ Part	У		☐ Non-party Range State
☐ Signed b				yet entered force	☐ Non Range State
National F	Focal Point/Competent authori	ty	Members	hip of the Trilateral	Seal Expert Group
Name: Address: Tel: Fax: Email:	Dr. Christiane Paulus Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany +49 (0) 1888-305 2620 +49 (0) 1888-3052684 christiane.paulus@bmu.bung	<u>1.de</u>	Name: Anschrift Tel.: Fax: Email: TSEG M Name:	Hafentörn 25761 Büsum, Ger +49 (0) 4834-6041 +49 (0) 4834-6042 ursula.siebert@ftz- Ember Lower Saxo Dr. Michael Stede : LAVES Veterinäri Schleusenstr. 27472 Cuxhaven Germany +49 (0) 4721-6989 + 49 (0) 4721-6989	chnologiezentrum Westküste (FTZ) many 13 199 -west.uni-kiel.de ony nstitut f. Fische u. Fischwaren
Eurobats		Nart	-		Non-party Range State
		☐ Sign	ed but not y	yet entered force	Non Range State
Competen	t authority		Appointe	d member of the Ad	visory Committee
Name: Address:	Oliver Schall (BMU) Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany		Name: Address:	Ruth Petermann Federal Agency fo Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany	r Nature Conservation (BfN)
Tel.:	+49 (0) 1888-3052632			·	
Fax: E-mail:	+49 (0) 1888-3052684 oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de		Tel.: Fax:	+49 (0) 228-8491 +49 (0) 228-8491	
E-IIIaii.	onver.scham@omu.ounu.ue		E-mail:	petermannr@bfn	
ASCOBA	NS	Part	V	•	Non-party Range State
			-	yet entered force	☐ Non Range State
Co-ordina	ting authority	~.51	T	d member of the Ad	
Name: Address:	Oliver Schall (BMU) Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany		Name: Address:	Stefan Bräger Deutsches Meeresi Katharinenberg 14 18439 Stralsund	museum
Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	+49 (0) 1888-3052632 +49 (0) 1888-3052684 oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de		Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Germany +49 (0) 3831-2650 +49 (0) 3831-2650 stefan.braeger@ma	209
Membersh groups:	nip of other committees or wor	king			
AEWA:		Part	V		☐ Non-party Range State
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			-	yet entered force	☐ Non Range State

Administrative Authority		Appointed member of the Te	chnical Committee	
Name: Oliver Schall (BMU)		Name: Heiko Haupt		
Address: Postfach 120629		Address: Federal Agency for	or Nature Conservation (BfN)	
53048 Bonn		Konstantinstr. 110		
Germany		53179 Bonn		
Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632		Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 288-84911	1423	
Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684		Fax: +49 (0) 288-84911		
E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de		E-mail: heiko.haupt@bfn.o		
ACCOBAMS	☐ Party	ı İ	☐ Non-party Range State	
TICODINIO	_	ed but not yet entered force	Non Range State Non Range State	
National Food Point			<u> </u> — ε	
National Focal Point		Appointed member of the Sci	lentific Committee	
Name: Address:		Name: Address:		
Addiess.		Address.		
Tel.:		Tel.:		
Fax:		Fax:		
E-mail:		E-mail:		
Membership of committees or working	groups:			
ACAP	☐ Party	1	☐ Non-party Range State	
	☐ Signe	ed but not yet entered force		
Designated Authority	•	National Contact Point		
Name:		Name:		
Address:		Address:		
Tel.:		Tel.:		
Fax:		Fax:		
E-mail:		E-mail:		
Membership of Advisory Committee		Name:		
		Address:		
		Tel.:		
		Fax:		
		E-mail:		
Gorillas	☐ Party	7	☐ Non-party Range State	
	l •	ed but not yet entered force	Non Range State	
Designated Authority	l bigin	National Contact Point	Tron range state	
Name:		Name:		
Address:		Address:		
1.100.000		11001000		
Tel.:		Tel.:		
Fax:		Fax:		
E-mail:		E-mail:		
Siberian Crane MoU:	Signatory	☐ Non-signatory Range S	state Non Range State	
Competent authority		Name:		
,		Address:		
		Tel.:		
		Fax:		
		E-mail:		
Slender-billed Curlew MoU:	Signatory	Non-signatory Range S	State Non Range State	
Competent Authority	<i>G</i>	Name:		
Competent Additionty		Address:		
		Tel.:		

		Fax: E-mail:
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU:	Signatory	ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
National Contact Point		Name: Address:
		Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Great Bustard MoU:		ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent Authority		National Contact Point
Name: Dr. Heinz Litzbarski Address: Foerderverein Grosstrap V., Buckower Dorfstraß 14715 Nennhausen, Orts Germany	e 34, D-	Name: Dr. Torsten Langgemach Address: Landesumweltamt Brandenburg Staatliche Vogelschutzwarte Buckower Dorfstrasse 34 14715 Nennhausen, Ortsteil Buckow Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 33878 60194 Fax:		Tel.: +49 (0) 33878 60257 Fax: +49 (0) 33878 60600
E-mail: bustard@t-online.de		E-mail: Torsten.Langgemach@lua.brandenburg.de
Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA:	Signatory	ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority		Name: Address:
		Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Bukhara Deer MoU:	Signatory	ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority		Name: Address:
		Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Aquatic Warbler MoU:	⊠ Signatory	ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority		National Contact Point
Name: Dr. Martin Flade Address: Brandenburg State Offi Environment, GR 3, T Chaussee 2, 16225 Eberswalde Germany		Name: Dr. Torsten Langgemach Address: Landesumweltamt Brandenburg Staatliche Vogelschutzwarte Buckower Dorfstrasse 34 14715 Nennhausen, Ortsteil Buckow Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 3334 662713 Fax: +49 (0) 3334 662650		Tel.: +49 (0) 33878 60257 Fax: +49 (0) 33878 60600
E-mail: <u>flade@dda-web.de</u>		E-mail: Torsten.Langgemach@lua.brandenburg.de
African Elephant MoU:	Signatory	ry Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority		National Contact Point
		Name: Address:
		Tel.: Fax:
		E-mail:

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU: Signatory	Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
T.1.	Tel.:
Tel.: Fax:	Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU: Signatory	Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
m.1	Tel.:
Tel.: Fax:	Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Dugong MoU: Signatory Non-sign	natory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Tel.:	Tel.: Fax:
Fax:	E-mail:
E-mail:	L-man.
West African Aquatic Mammals MoU:	Signatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address: Tel.:
Tel.: Fax:	Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Birds of Prey MoU: Signatory	Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
, = ; =	National Contact Point
	Name: Oliver Schall (BMU)
	Address: Postfach 120629
	53048 Bonn Germany
	Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632
	Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684
	E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de
High Andean Flamingos MoU: Signatory	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
	National Contact Point
	Name:
	Address: Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail:
Sharks MoU: Signator	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
	National Contact Point
	Name: Oliver Schall (BMU)
	Address: Postfach 120629
	53048 Bonn Germany
	- Community
	Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632
	Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684
I .	E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de

1	Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)			
	⇒ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) http://bmz.de/en/index.html;			
	⇒ Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Directorates-General for Hunting and Fishery Affairs (BMELV) (http://www.bmelv.de/)			
	⇒ □ Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)(http://www.bmbf.de/)			
	⇒ Ministries for the Environment and for Hunting and Fisheries at Länder level			
	⇒ Federal Foreign Office			
2	If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:			
	Cooperation at the federal level takes place if species are concerned which are covered by hunting law in Germany (e.g. wildfowl) or which are impacted by fishery activities (e.g. marine mammals). The implementation of conservation measures is a task of the respective authorities of the Federal States (Länder).			
3	Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information			
	∑ Yes □ No			
	For EUROBATS; and the working group of the federal government and the Länder on nature conservation, landscape management and recreation (LANA) (http://www.la-na.de/)			

- 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:
 - ⇒ DNR (Deutscher Naturschutzring e.V.), an umbrella organisation of German nature conservation NGOs http://www.dnr.de
 - ⇒ DDA (Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V / Federation of German Avifaunists) http://www.dda-web.de
 - ⇒ Greenpeace www.greenpeace.de
 - ⇒ NABU (Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. / Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union) http://www.nabu.de/
 - ⇒ WDCS (Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society) http://www.wdcs-de.org/;
 - ⇒ GSM (Gesellschaft zum Schutz der Meeressäugetiere e.V. / Society for the Conservation of Marine Mammals)
 http://www.gsm-ev.de/
 - ⇒ WWF (World Wildlife Fund for Nature) http://www.wwf.de/;
 - ⇒ BUND (Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. / Friends of the Earth Germany) http://www.bund.net/
 - ⇒ The Bavarian Society for the protection of birds (Landesbund für Vogelschutz in Bayern) http://www.lbv.de/ and others.
 - ⇒ EURONATUR
 http://www.euronatur.org
 - ⇒ Friends of CMS www.friendsofcms.de

The involvement entails public relations in particular with regard to projects and measures within the framework of legally stipulated consultation procedures as these organisations represent public interests. Many NGOs carry out data collection, for example waterfowl counts, on a voluntary basis or manage protected areas. Involvement also includes technical advice and, in individual cases, implementation of projects through work and services contracts.

The Friends of CMS will assist UNEP/CMS by:

- ⇒ carrying out fundraising activities for conservation development projects,
- ⇒ developing and supporting public awareness and educational campaigns aimed at promoting the Convention on Migratory Species and raising funds for its conservation development projects
- ⇒ assisting to recruit prospective donors from the private sector, who are ready and willing to support the work of UNEP/CMS

For further information, please see National Report 2002 "Conservation status and protection of migratory species in Germany" for their involvement in CMS activities and the respective websites .

4a Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

No overseas territories.

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

In Germany the intra-national conservation of migratory species is in principle a task of the 16 German Federal states ("Länder"). Their policy involving the private sector is different. In general the following assessment might be given as a brief summary:

Voluntary workers are compiling data on populations, the private sector is actively involved in monitoring and species conservation projects as part of public relations (e.g. honouring private initiatives with awards).

6	Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:			
	There is close co-operation between governmental authorities, NGOs and private volunteers in many aspects of the onservation of migratory species in Germany. The most important fields of mutual exchange are:			
	⇒ Site and monitoring data;			
	⇒ □ Education;			
	⇒ Research results;			
	⇒ Funding.			

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

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

		Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
1	Birds	Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
		Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
		53175 Bonn
		Germany
		Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture
		and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
		Rochusstrasse 1
		53123 Bonn
		Germany
		Germany
		Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
		Konstantinstr. 110
		53179 Bonn
		Germany
_	N : N 1	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
2	Marine Mammals	Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
		Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
1		53175 Bonn
		Germany
		Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture
		and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
		Rochusstrasse 1
		53123 Bonn
		Germany
		Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
		Konstantinstr. 110
		53179 Bonn
		Germany
_	M. C. T. A.	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
3	Marine Turtles	Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
		Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
		53175 Bonn
		Germany
		Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
		Konstantinstr. 110
		53179 Bonn
		Germany
	T	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
4	Terrestrial Mammals	Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
		Robert-Schuman-Platz 3
		53175 Bonn
		Germany
		Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
		Konstantinstr. 110
		53179 Bonn
1		Germany

5	Bats	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany
6	Other Taxa	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) Rochusstrasse 1 53123 Bonn Germany Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany

	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 Yes No legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
	If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
1a	If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Yes No been granted to the prohibition?
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7): Eggs of <i>Otis tarda</i> were taken for ex situ incubation and release of the chicks as part of a Species Conservation Programme (cf. National Report MoU Great Bustard 2008). The taking of dead or injured birds is permitted, in particular for the purpose of research (e.g. by the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research in Berlin for the purpose of studying the causes of death of White-tailed Eagles).
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:
	By-catch
	Habitat destruction Wind turbines
	Pollution 🖂
	Other (please provide details) death for Haliaeetus albicilla Collisions with power lines or with railways have been cause of
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
	⇒ Retrofitting medium voltage power poles
	⇒ Taking protected areas into account for the planning and construction of wind farms
	⇒ Continuous efforts to implement/enforce Article 41 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act
	(BNatSchG) through agreements with relevant energy suppliers and definition of terms.
	⇒ Supporting measures for extensification of agricultural use, area management
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
	Retrofitting of medium voltage power poles is being carried out and is expected to be concluded (in line with legislation) by the end of 2012. Furthermore, retrofitting of above-ground high-voltage power lines is favoured in Saxony-Anhalt in areas where electrocutions are frequent.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Illegal trade Poaching
	Other (please specify)
	⇒ White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>): disturbance of habitats, risks posed through use of lead shot and improper handling of animals shot or their carcasses; also see national report of 2008
	⇒ Acrocephalus paludicola and Otis tarda: see national report 2005 - 2007
	⇒ Lesser white fronted Goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>): see national report to the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group, 2010
	Also see national report of 2008.

3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?		
	⇒ Hamburg: Monitoring of aeries		
	⇒ North Rhine-Westphalia: Improving habitats		
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: Limiting or prohibiting the use of lead shot near or above water bodies through current amendment of hunting legislation.		
	⇒ Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research in Berlin: Study on the causes of death of White-tailed Eagles "[The] project aimed to identify the causes and consequences of oral lead intoxications of the White-tailed Sea Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) A dialogue-oriented and communicative part of the project encouraged involved stakeholders like hunting organizations, foresters, the ammunition industry, ammunition dealers and nature conservationists to develop potential solutions for eliminating lead risks for scavenging birds" (Krone et al. 2009) For further information see http://www.peregrinefund.org/lead conference/PDF/0207% 20Krone.pdf		
	 ⇒ Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Bavaria: "Bleifrei-Monitoring" The project aimed to test the suitability of lead free munition for hunting taking animal welfare aspects into account. The monitoring was conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Health and Consumer Protection (MUGV) of Brandenburg in cooperation with the Leipniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (Berlin), the University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschule) in Eberswalde, DEVA a German testing institute for hunting and sport weapons and the Institute for Forestry (Landesforstantalt) in Eberswalde. Due to security constraints regarding the rebound behaviour of lead free munition the study is currently on hold. For further information see http://www.nabu-daun.de/download/nabu_69.pdf (German) ⇒ Supported by the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), DEVA will finalise a study on the rebound behaviour of lead free munition in May 2011. 		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
	Cf. webpages given above		
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:		
	see national report of 2008		
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?		

1.2	Questions or	n specific A	ppendix I	bird s	pecies
1.2	Zucanona or	i specific 11	ppcnuix i	DILU	PCC

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.)

Spec	cies name – Common Name(s) Anser erythropus - Lesser White-fronted Goose
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Mooij 2010: Charadrius 46 Jg.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒
	⇒ Lower Saxony: (e.g. Emsmarsch, Unterelbe) Each winter, low numbers of the specimen are observed particularly in the coastal region owing to the restoration project in Scandinavia.
	⇒ Saxony: Low but stable population, individuals pass through or stay over winter each year.
	⇒ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: Rare but regular resting bird.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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
	Identification and establishment of protected areas
	Monitoring
	⇒ In Saxony as part of the international waterfowl census
	Education/awareness rising
	Species protection
	Control hunting / poaching
	Species restoration
	Habitat protection
	Habitat restoration
	Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
Spec	cies name – Common Name(s) Branta ruficollis - Red-breasted Goose
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒
	The Red-breasted Goose is a very rare migrating bird species which is primarily observed in the coastal region of Lower Saxony. Resting individuals of this rare bird were observed in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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
	Identification and establishment of protected areas
	Monitoring
	Education/awareness rising
	Species protection
	Control hunting / poaching
	Species restoration
	Habitat protection
	Habitat restoration
	Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
	taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this anguing
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
Misc	cellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:
Spec	cies name – Common Name(s) Haliaeetus albicilla - White-tailed Eagle
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
	Lanz, U. (2008): Zur Situation des Seeadlers in Bayern. In: Projektgruppe Seeadlerschutz Schleswig-Holstein (ed.): Grossvogelschutz im Wald, Jahresbericht 2008. Kiel, p.30-32. Die Brutvögel Schleswig-Holsteins Rote Liste 2010.
	Herrmann, C., O. Krone, T. Stjernberg & B. Helander (2009): Population Development of Baltic Bird Species: White-tailed Sea Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla). HELCOM Indicator Fact Sheet,
	http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP_assessment/ifs/ifs2009/en_GB/White-tailedSeaEagle/
	Hauff, P. & L. Wölfel (2002): Seeadler (Haliaeetus albicilla) in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern im 20. Jahrhundert. Corax 19, Special Issue 1, 15-22
	Hauff, P. & T. Mizera (2006): Verbreitung und Dichte des Seeadlers Haliaeetus albicilla in Deutschland und Polen: eine aktuelle Atlas-Karte. Vogelwarte 44, 134-136
	Hauff, P., T. Mizera, J. Chavko, S. Danko, E. Ehmsen, K. Hudec, R. Probst & F. Vera (2007): Verbreitung und
2a	Dichte des Seeadlers Haliaeetus albicilla in sieben Ländern Mitteleuropas. Vogelwarte 45, 376-377.
	Dichte des Seeadlers Haliaeetus albicilla in sieben Ländern Mitteleuropas. Vogelwarte 45, 376-377. Summarise information on population size (if known):
	Summarise information on population size (if known):
	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing decreasing stable not known unclear
	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing
	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing

2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):	
	increasing	unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have be reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact d	
	Research	
	⇒ Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt: collaboration in inter-Länder marki	ng programme,
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species support programme for large bir	rds;
	⇒ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: study on cause of death	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	⇒ e.g. Saxony-Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: SPA	
	Monitoring	
	⇒ Saxony: monitoring of population, analysis of causes of deat	h,
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: monitoring breeding population, reproduction	on and risks,
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species support programme large birds,	
	⇒ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: monitoring of population	and success of breeding
	Education/awareness rising	
	⇒ Mecklenburg West-Pomerania: public information activities authorities (visitor centres; special events);	, especially by National Park Nature Park
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species support programme large birds	
	Species protection	
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species support programme large birds	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	⇒ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: Illegal removal of juvenil are recorded during the regular monitoring activities	es has happened in a few cases; such cases
	Species restoration	
	⇒ SPA management	
	Habitat protection	
	⇒ Hamburg: Reshaping of areas to maintain breeding sites	
	⇒ Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: aeries	designation of protected areas for nests and
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species protection programme large bird	ds
	⇒ Thuringia: closing off forest paths/areas	
	Habitat restoration	
	⇒ Hamburg: accompanying measures for conserving breeding conservation requirements	sites as part of reshaping areas due to nature
	⇒ Schleswig-Holstein: species protection programme large bird	ds
	Other	
	⇒ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania: Research and protection a to hunting ammunition is an important focus (efforts to intro-ammunition).	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting taken?	period, what has prevented such action being

5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
	In Bavaria a species conservation programme is being considered. In Lower Saxony, the working group on the protection of eagles is taking intensive care of breeding sites. In Schleswig Holstein the species support programme is continued. Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania continues in its efforts. Additional efforts are not required, or do
	not have a high priority, as the population is increasing.
Misc	cellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:
Spec	cies name – Common Name(s) Aythya nyroca - Ferruginous Pochard, Ferruginous Duck
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
	Südbeck, P., Bauer, HG., Boschert, M., Boye, P. & W. Knief (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Brutvögel (Aves) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1), 159-227.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear
	Very rare, extinct as breeding bird in Lower Saxony. It cannot be ruled out that sightings are due to birds escaped from captivity. Saxony registered sporadic individuals, but no breeding birds recently. In Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania one breeding pair was observed in 2010. 0-1 breeding pairs in Saxony Anhalt. Increasing population in Baden-Wuerttemberg.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒
	Individual specimen resting/migrating through Saxony; stable in Baden-Wuerttemberg
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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
	Identification and establishment of protected areas
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: SPA, Ramsar sites
	Monitoring
	⇒ Saxony: as part of international waterfowl census
	Education/awareness rising
	Species protection
	Control hunting / poaching
	Species restoration
	⇒ SPA management
	Habitat protection
	⇒ Protected areas for birds in Baden Wuerttemberg were designated by the state ministry for food and rural areas in an ordinance on European "Special Protected Areas – SPAs" (VSG VO) of 5 February 2010 and anchored in nature conservation law.
	Habitat restoration
	Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:
	A feasibility study is carried out in Lower Saxony on the possible restoration of the Ferruginous Duck.

Bavaria points to the information on the Ferruginous Duck in the Ramsar Information Sheet for Ramsar sites Mindelsee and Wollmatinger Ried, which was updated in 2008.

Spec	cies name – Common Name(s) Otis tarda - Great Bustard		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:		
	Südbeck, P., Bauer, HG., Boschert, M., Boye, P. & W. Knief (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Brutvögel (Aves) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1), 159-227.		
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):		
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear		
	24 Birds in Saxony-Anhalt, individual specimen as winter refugees in Lower Saxony.		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):		
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒		
	Three sites in Havelland, Belziger Landschaftswiesen (both in Brandenburg) and the Fiener Bruch (Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt).		
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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		
	Identification and establishment of protected areas		
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: SPA		
	Monitoring		
	Education/awareness rising		
	Species protection		
	Control hunting / poaching		
	Species restoration		
	Habitat protection		
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: Nature conservation areas, nest conservation		
	Habitat restoration		
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: Habitat management		
	Other		
	⇒ Saxony-Anhalt: Protection from predators through outdoor enclosures		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:		
	Lower Saxony is currently carrying out a feasibility study on the restoration of the Great Bustard.		
	25 not banding is carreinly carrying out a reasonity study on the restoration of the Great Bustard.		
Misc	Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:		

Species name – Common Name(s) Acrocephalus paludicola - Aquatic Warbler		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
	Südbeck, P., Bauer, HG., Boschert, M., Boye, P. & W. Knief (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Brutvögel (Aves) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1), 159-227.	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):	
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☐	
	Numbers of breeding pairs decreasing; irregular migration through Lower Saxony in very small numbers.	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):	
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☒	
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	Monitoring	
	Education/awareness rising	
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?	
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:	
Misc	rellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:	

	2. MARINE MAMMALS	
2.1	General questions on Appendix I marine mammals	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
	Annex I marine mammals only occur in the German North and Baltic Seas as occasional vagrants. In the past reporting period, there were individual sightings of Fin Whales in the German Baltic Sea. Current research projects have not been able to provide evidence of the presence of annex I species for these territories.
1a	If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Yes No been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified
	to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:
	By-catch Collision with fishing traffic
	Pollution
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)
	Appendix I marine mammals do not occur regularly in German waters. It can be assumed that Appendix I species would suffer from the same obstacles to migration as Appendix II species, i.e. by-catch, pollution, including noise pollution, and collision with vessels .
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Pollution By-catch
	Other (please specify)
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

	2.2	Questions on	specific A	ppendix l	[marine	mamma	ıls
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In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine mammal 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.)

Spe	Species name – Common Name(s) Eubalaena glacialis - Northern Right Whale, Biscayan Right Whale					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear unclear					
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☐ unclear ☐					
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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					
	Identification and establishment of protected areas					
	Monitoring					
	Education / awareness rising					
	Species protection					
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection					
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?					
	The Northern Right Whale has not been observed in German waters during a research project for the					
	collection of data on marine mammals that was carried out over the last years. There is no record of random					
	observations in the North or Baltic Seas.					
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:					
Miso	cellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:					
1,119,	senance as information of comments on Appendix I marine maniful in general.					

	3	MARINE TURTLES
3.1	General qu	uestions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing Yes No legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
	If other legislation is relevant, please provide details: Appendix I marine turtles do not occur in Germany
1a	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Yes No been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified
2	to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:
2	By-catch Pollution Pollution
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)
2-	
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine turtles (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Collection of eggs Predation of eggs
	Destruction of nesting beaches
	Other (please specify)
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

3.2	Ouestions	on specific	Appendix	I marine	turtles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine turtle 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.)

Specie	es name – Common Name(s)					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear 🗌			
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear			
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro-					
	Research					
	Identification and establishment of protected areas					
	Monitoring					
	Education / awareness rising					
	Species protection					
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection					
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting period, v	what has prevented such action being			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for th	is species:				
Misce	Illaneous information or comments on Appendix I man	rine turtles in general:				

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?					
	If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:					
	Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) do not occur in Germany.					
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by [] Yes [] No law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?					
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):					
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats):					
	Lack of information By-catch					
	Habitat fragmentation					
	Wind turbines Doaching					
	Insufficient legislation					
	Poor communication amongst Range States					
	Climate change and drought					
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)					
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?					
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.					
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?					
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?					
	Lack of information Habitat fragmentation					
	Poaching Insufficient legislation					
	Illegal trade Other (please specify)					
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats) beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?					
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.					
3с	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard:					
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?					

4.2 Questions on	specific Aı	ppendix I	terrestrial	mammals (other tl	han bat	s)
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In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) 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.)

Spec	Species name – Common Name(s)					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing decreasing not known unclear unclear					
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear					
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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					
	Identification and establishment of protected areas					
	Monitoring					
	Education / awareness rising					
	Species protection					
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection					
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?					
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?					
Misc	ellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:					

	5.	BATS
5.1	General ques	tions on Appendix I bats

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing Yes No legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
	If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
	Appendix I bats do not occur in Germany.
1a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:
	Vandalism of bat caves
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Pollution Habitat fragmentation and loss
	Other (please specify)
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

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5.2	DIRECTIONS ON	cnecific An	mendiy I ha	CNACIAC
J.4 (Zucsuons on	specific Ap	pendix I ba	t species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bat 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 – Common Name(s)					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				
2c	Summarise information on trends (if known):				
	increasing				
2c	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				
3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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				
	Identification and establishment of protected areas				
	Monitoring				
	Education / awareness rising				
	Species protection				
	Control hunting / poaching				
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection				
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?				
	taken:				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:				
	Describe any ruture activities that are planned for this species.				
Misce	Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:				

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6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:		
	⇒ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)		
	http://www.bmu.de		
	⇒ Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) http://www.bfn.de		
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?		
	If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:		
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?		
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):		
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:		
	Lack of legislation		
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)		
	Acipenser sturio: weirs, river development and hydroelectric power plants, transverse structures in rivers		
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?		
	Construction of fish ladders, elimination of transverse structures. In fall 2010 the most modern fish ladder in Europe was inaugurated in Geesthacht for the Elbe river. At 550 m in length it is the largest of its kind and offers migrating fish species such as the sturgeon the possibility to overcome the barrage weir of 4m through a system of 45 individual basins. See I (a) 5.		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
3c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?		
4	What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?		
	Other (please specify) Acipenser sturio: bycatch, e.g. in trawls and gillnets		
4a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?		
	• On 26 November 2008 the BfN and the Society for the Conservation of the Sturgeon launched a campaign on by-catches of the European Atlantic Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) which aims to inform about and collect data on by-catch and to establish a way of dealing with this problem in professional and recreational fishing in Germany.		
	• In 2010 the BfN published the national action plan for the European Sturgeon, which is extinct in Germany, involving all stakeholders (e.g. the water management sector, fishermen and anglers) in its many objectives and measures. The action plan includes a detailed description of the species, the fundamental requirements for its survival, the legal framework conditions for protective measures and a comprehensive catalogue of measures. See II 6.2 / 3.		
4b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
	Thanks to close cooperation with fishermen and anglers in the project for reintroducing the sturgeon (see II 6.2/3)		

	specimen accidentally caught in gillnets are now being released without delay and reported to the competent researchers. This good cooperation is an important prerequisite for a successful reintroduction of the sturgeon in Germany.		
4c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:		
	Unsuitable or missing fish passage facilities limit access to traditional spawning and juvenile rearing habitats. Water retention (e.g. by dams) modifies the hydraulic dynamics of rivers thereby reducing the habitat persistence especially for spawning sites.		
4d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?		
	To improve the ecological functionality of entire river systems in co-operation with international river protection conventions, there is further need for action to achieve the continuity of the system and to restore semi -natural structures of river banks and river bottoms as well as to restore, maintain, upgrade and link valuable habitat types		

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, 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 - Common Name(s)Acipenser sturio - Common Sturgeon/Atlantic Sturgeon/BalticSturgeon/German Sturgeon incl. Atlantic Sturgeon/Gulf Sturgeon (today: Acipenser oxyrinchus).			
1	Please provide published distribution reference:			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear			
	Acipenser oxyrinchus: In May 2007 the first tagged juveniles, some with transmitters, were released in the Oder River. As stocking continued through the following years, there have been around 130,000 specimen released into the Oder and its tributaries so far. Acipenser sturio: In September 2008 the first tagged sturgeons, some with transmitters, were released into the			
	Elbe River. In April 2009 an experimental stocking was carried out for the Oste River. The number of animals released so far is 168.			
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear			
	see 2a			

3	Indicate (with an 'X') 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		Scientific advice by Leibniz-Institut in Berlin
	Identification and establishment of protected areas		
	Monitoring		
	Education / awareness rising	\boxtimes	Brochures
	Species protection	\boxtimes	
	Control hunting / poaching		
	Species restoration		
	Habitat protection		
	Habitat restoration		
	Other		Reintroduction since 2009
	⇒ Based on the Action Plan for the Conservation Standing Committee of the Bern Convention and Restoration of the European Sturgeon was future work and a foundation for water body- http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/de/download	in November 200 as elaborated. The specific manager	07, a National Action Plan for the Conservation e goal is to provide a binding framework for ment plans.
	sturgeons that used to occur in the Baltic Se	o for reproduction for reproduction de is particularly ea were the describes waters are rence and the St. the reintroduction he aim of building the and Baltic Se to analyse facto	on and stocking. Offspring of the European well suited for stocking the North Sea. The rendants of the American Atlantic Sturgeon bund 1,000 years ago. Therefore, suitable fish a John Rivers in Canada. On of the European and Atlantic Sturgeon ing up self-sustaining populations in the leas (see 2a). At the same time the BfN also was influencing the likelihood of survival of
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting	period, what has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:		
Misce	ellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bar	ts in general:	

7	I ISTING OF	THED ENDA	NCEDED MI	CDATODV	CDECTEC IN	A DDENINIV I
/	LISTING OF (JIHEK ENDA	NGERED MI	GKATUKY	SPECIES IN	APPENDIXI

1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species ¹ Yes No not currently listed in Appendix I? If Yes, please provide details:	
	N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treat as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	ed
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?	
	If Yes, please provide details:	
1b	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?	

 $^{^{\}it l}$ according to the latest IUCN red data list

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.

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)				
Date of last report: 2005	Period covered: 2002-2005			
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
EUROBATS (1994)				
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered: 2006-2009			
ASCOBANS (1994)				
Date of last report: 2011	Period covered: 2010			
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (19	994)			
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1	999)			
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
AEWA (1999)				
Date of last report: 2008	Period covered: 2005-2007			
ACCOBAMS (2001)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)				
Date of last report: 2008	Period covered: 2004-2007			
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN	// SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)			
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)				
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered: 2006-2009			
AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
DUGONG (2007)				
Date of last report:	Date of last report:			

GORILLAS AGREEMENT (2008)						
Date of last report:	Period covered:					
WEST AFRICAN AQUATIC MAMMA	WEST AFRICAN AQUATIC MAMMALS (2008)					
Date of last report:	Period covered:					
BIRDS OF PREY (2008)						
Date of last report:	Period covered:					
HIGH ANDEAN FLAMINGOS (2008)						
Date of last report: Period covered:						
SHARKS (2010)						
Date of last report: Period covered:						

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development Yes No of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:
2.	2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?
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? If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:
	2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?
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 turtles? If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:

	(other than bats)		
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	Yes	⊠ 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 species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreemed Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate instrument's development?		
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
	2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relat	ing to bats	
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	Yes	⊠ 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? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreemed Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiat instrument's development?		
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
	Consequence of the second of t		
2.0	6 QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATIN	NG TO OTHE	RTAXA
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	Yes	⊠ 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 species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:	⊠ Yes	□ No
	Germany has actively taken part in all preparatory meetings for the SHARKS MoU (Rom, Philippines 2010 and Mahé, Seychelles in the previous triennium) The German government the 2 nd preparatory meeting in Rom and the 3 rd preparatory meeting in Manila both with 50	t financially s	
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or I Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or par instrument's development?		

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals

2.4

4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?
	If Yes, please provide details:
	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 <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?
	If Yes, please provide details:
	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.
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? Yes No
	If Yes, please provide details:
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

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
2	Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national Yes No
	biodiversity strategy or action plan?
	If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:
	All information and text parts derive from the German National Strategy for Biological Diverityt (NSB 2007).
	http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/x-download/national_strategy_biodiv.pdf
	⇒ Our vision: "Germany is home to a natural, regional typical species diversity which has evolved historically in individual habitats with typical characteristics. The populations of the relevant species [including migratory species] enjoy a favourable conservation status in relation to their respective biogeographical region, live in permanently protected, interlinked habitats of adequate size for the species and habitats in question, and are available for humans to experience." (NSB 2007)
	 Targets for 2010: To halter the decline in the current diversity of wild species and thereafter, to see a trend reversal towards greater diversity of native species across our territory.
	Targets for 2010: To reduce the proportion of severely endangered species and those on the verge of extinction and to achieve a viable population size of species for which Germany has a particular conservation responsibility. By 2020, the threat situation should have improved by one level for most of the species on the Red List.
	⇒ "The German Government is calling for sustainable hunting practices. Land owners and hunters contribute to the conservation of habitats and species, as well as to the improvement of their status. Hunting practices must be tailored even more closely to semi-natural silviculture and to species and animal conservation." (NSB 2007)
⇒ "For the German Government, ecosystem-compatible management of the world's fishing top priority. Within the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), it is emphatically capplication of the precautionary approach and the improved integration of the ecosystem fisheries management. The amendment to the Federal Nature Conservation Act in 200 good fishing practices for freshwater." (NSB 2007)	
	Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas
	⇒ Our vision: "In Germany, an indigenous diversity of habitats is permanently protected. The habitats and their biotic communities are integrated into a functioning ecological network and enjoy a favourable conservation status. By the year 2020, throughout 2 % of Germany's territory, Mother Nature is once again able to develop undisturbed in accordance with her own laws, and areas of wilderness are able to evolve. By 2010, Germany has a representative and functional system of interlinked biotopes covering 10 % of its territory. This network lends itself to permanently protecting the habitats of wild species and is an integral component of a European system of interlinked biotopes." (NSB 2007)
	⇒ Flagship projects are:
	 Conservation and protection of the "Green Belt" along the former Iron Curtain as part of our natural heritage and also as a historical monument
	Reintroduction of the European sturgeon
Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to full migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)	
	⇒ The National Strategy on Biological Diversity cites the drafting of a national strategy to protect against invasive species as one of its goals. The cited measures include the implementation of international and

			national provisions to prevent the spread and introduction of invasive species
	\boxtimes	N	finimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration
		\Rightarrow	The German governments aims amongst others to preserve the rest sites and migration patterns of migratory species
		\Rightarrow	to utilise hydropower in the modernisation or construction of new hydropower stations while retaining the typical characteristics of the watercourse, and at the same time ensuring ecological passability and improving or restoring function
		\Rightarrow	to continue efforts to ensure the inclusion of nature conservation aspects in European transport route planning (particularly trans-European networks (TEN), COST Programmes (Infra Eco Network Europe, IENE))
		\Rightarrow	to achieve an international system of interlinked biotopes
		\Rightarrow	Flagship project are:
			 Future-viable landscape development – Relinking for the sustainable preservation of biological diversity: Development of a nationwide programme of measures to overcome barriers and relink ecological systems
	\boxtimes	R	esearch and monitoring of migratory species
	\boxtimes	T	ransboundary co-operation
		\Rightarrow	Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation;
		\Rightarrow	Project of the coordination unit for the conservation of bats in Thuringia, supported by the DBU: "Cooperation in European bat conservation" is concerned with the conservation of bats in buildings in the Slovak Republic
			l remarks on the German National Strategy on Biological Biodiversity: national report of 2008
		\Rightarrow	Germany adopted its National Strategy on Biological Diversity (http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/x-download/national_strategy_biodiv.pdf) with around 330 goals and 430 measures on all issues relevant to biodiversity in November 2007. This strategy is aimed at implementing the CBD in Germany, and also includes Germany's contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of global biodiversity. For the first time ever Germany therefore now possesses a comprehensive and ambitious programme for the conservation of species and habitats.
		\Rightarrow	The National Strategy on Biodiversity also points out the particular responsibility of Germany for the conservation of species if considerable parts of their world population breed, rest or have their wintering grounds in Germany. Therefore, Germany strives to conserve the breeding, foraging and resting grounds or migration routes of migratory species. It is planned that by 2020 all types of habitats of particular importance to migratory species should have a significantly better conservation status, if a good conservation status has not yet been achieved.
		\Rightarrow	A further aim of the National Strategy on Biodiversity is the maintenance and advancement of the Global Register of Migratory Species - GROMS (http://www.groms.de/) as a standard instrument for migratory species.
		\Rightarrow \Rightarrow	Alongside measures to protect biodiversity and reduce climate change, the Strategy also cites eradicating poverty and promoting development co-operation as principal action areas. The National Strategy on Biological Diversity cites the drafting of a national strategy to protect against invasive species as one of its goals. The cited measures include the implementation of international
		\Rightarrow	and national provisions to prevent the spread and introduction of invasive species. Reports on the Strategy's implementation will be published at regular intervals, once per legislative period.
		\Rightarrow	The implementation of the national strategy will be supported through a federal funding program (http://www.biologischevielfalt.de/7742.html).
3	or re	egio	e conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national Yes No nal policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)
	If Y	•	blease provide details:
		\Rightarrow	The conservation of migratory species is part of the obligations for the implementation of the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC – meanwhile replaced by 2009/147/EC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and will e.g. be taken into account – where appropriate – under the NATURA 2000 requirements.
		\Rightarrow	Site related management plans of the German Federal States usually are an example for regional plans,

		where migratory species might play an important role.	
3a	Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):		
	Yes	No	
	\boxtimes	Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)	
		☐ Economic development	
	\boxtimes	Land-use planning	
		Pollution control	
	\boxtimes	Designation and development of protected areas	
	\boxtimes	Development of ecological networks	
	\Rightarrow	Thuringia: aims to establish a team of observers and a central coordinating unit for the conservation of bats	
		☐ Planning of power lines	
		☐ Planning of fences	
		☐ Planning of dams	
		Other	
4	Results	– please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken	
	Thuring assistan	tia: project is still running, so far: organisation of training events, setting up a database and a team of ts.	

\mathbf{V}_{\cdot}	Protected	Areas

1	Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and Market Yes No management of protected areas in your country?				
	If Yes, please provide details:				
	Annex I and II species are relevant for designating NATURA 2000 sites (e.g. migrating fish, birds listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, bats listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive).				
	⇒ Bremen: important resting sites for migrating birds are protected areas				
1a	Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:				
	Natura 2000 sites (see, for example, Public Viewer of the EEA)				
1b	Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas):				
	Yes No				
	☐ Terrestrial				
	☐ Aquatic				
	Additions/updates to the National Report of 2008:				
	⇒ NATURA 2000 sites cover 48% of Germany's total marine territory (Exclusive Economic Zone - EEZ and coastal sea).				
	⇒ As of 11.8.2010 4,621 special areas of conservation were designated in Germany with a terrestrial share of 3,312,139 ha, which makes up 9.3 % of the land area. The special areas of conservation (8) in the German EEZ cover an area of 942,611 ha.				
	⇒ As of 18.8.2010 738 bird special protected areas were designated in Germany with a terrestrial share of 4,002,326 ha which makes up 11.2% of the land area. The special protected areas (SPAs) in the German EEZ (2) cover 513.111 ha.				
	⇒ By the end of 2010, 12 areas with a total surface of 4,561 km² (2,469 km² of which in the EEZ) were designated as HELCOM BSPAs. 30% of the German marine territory in the Baltic Sea have been designated as BSPAs, which is the largest share among all HELCOM riparians.				
	⇒ By the end of 2010, 6 areas with a total surface of 16,885 km² (7,917 km² of which in the EEZ) were designated as OSPAR MPAs. Germany has thus designated more than 70% of its territorial waters and 30% of its EEZ in the North Sea as MPA, which accounts for 40% of its area of the North Sea.				
	⇒ By Dec 31, 2008, Germany had a total of 8,413 "Nature Conservation Areas" taking up a total area of 3.6 % of the country's territory.				
	⇒ Today there are 14 National Parks in Germany, which cover an area of 1,029,316 ha (194,182 without mud flats and marine areas) and make up 0.54 % of the terrestrial surface of Germany.				
	⇒ The 16 biosphere reserves recognised in Germany to date currently cover approximately 1,913,858 ha (1,247,000 ha of terrestrial area, corresponding to 3.5 % of the terrestrial area of Germany).				
	⇒ Currently, Germany's 101 nature parks cover an area of 9,4 million. ha (26.5 % of the surface area of Germany). This means that the coverage has increased by nearly 2 million ha since 2000.				
	⇒ As of 31 December 2008, a total of 7,203 landscape reserves with a total area of 9,9 million ha had been designated in the Federal Republic of Germany. They take up some 28 % of Germany's area.				
1c	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Nature conservation authorities of the Länder				
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken				
	See national report 2007 pursuant to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive; next report due in 2013; increase in population of some species, stabilisation of resting populations				

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken				
	☐ In preparation ☐ on-going ☐ completed				
	⇒ Baden-Wuerttemberg: two projects under the state's research programme "Wildvögel und Vogelgrippe" (Wild birds and avian influenza (WuV), duration 2006-2009), which was concluded in 2009, carried out studies using satellite telemetry, for example on waterfowl at Lake Constance and the red and the black kite.				
	⇒ The Research and Development project "F+E Bestandsveränderungen von Zugvögeln des Wattenmeeres und der offenen See" (Population trends of migratory birds of the Wadden Sea and the open sea) aims to evaluate a new technique of using satellite telemetry in combination with data logging to study breeding, staging and wintering sites of selected staging birds of the Wadden Sea. For further information see: http://www.ifv-vogelwarte.de/index.php?id=224				
	⇒ Satellite telemetry was used in a project on goose management in the southern region of Leipzig.				
	⇒ see national report of 2008 for ongoing projects.				
2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use				
	If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):				
	⇒ Within the framework of the STRESS project, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation plans to study the impact of naval sonar on the common porpoise, seals and fish. Using telemetry, the project will study behavioural changes of the common porpoise and seals due to naval sonar over a duration of four years. The project is currently open to tenders and is planned to start in early 2011.				
	If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:				
	Other Länder, e.g. Thuringia, lack the capacities and budgetary resources.				
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken				
	VII. Membership				
1	Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties Yes No to join CMS and its related Agreements?				
	If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)				
	Russia Germany has again in this reporting period focussed on a Russian accession to CMS and agreements and raised this issues regularly in German-Russian meetings:				
	⇒ 21.622.6.2010 in a meeting of the German-Russian working group the subject CMS accession was on the agenda. The CMS secretariat was involved in the talks by the BMU. Result: obviously the biggest problems to overcome are still concerns of the Russian fishery side and their fears of interference with the sturgeon/caviar market.				
	⇒ During the Tiger summit in St. Petersburg (2023.11.2010) Germany was again trying to reach progress in the CMS accession issue. The tiger conference and Russian considerations, that a tiger agreement might be well placed under CMS, could be a door opener for a Russian accession to CMS.				
	Turkmenistan: The GTZ (German development organisation) under the umbrella of the German Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are giving help to Turkmenistan to access to CMS. In 2010 elections of the parliament				

	took place and the effort to reach such an accession might come to a good results in 2010. Furthermore the Ministry of Foreign affairs has in a variety of cases given help to other accessing states. Kirgistan Supported by the GTZ and in contact with the BMU, the accession of Kirgistan was promoted.			
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: ⇒ Federal Foreign Office (AA) ⇒ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)			
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken Russia: Russia is currently in a national coordination to proceed with the accession and results are expected in 2011. The positive development of accessions was published 2009 in an Article in the BMU-publication "Umwelt" (cf. page 715-1716) under the title "30 Jahre Bonner Konvention zum Schutz wandernder Wild-Tierarten – Zahl der Vertragstaaten weiter auf Wachstumskurs."			

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	and/or g	tions been taken by your country to increase national, regional lobal awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance ontext of biodiversity conservation?	∑ Yes	□ No		
		please provide details:				
	⇒ By contributing to the following meetings in terms of content and financially, it was intendinter alia national public awareness of CMS:					
		\circ 2 nd preparatory meeting on international cooperation on migrous 08.12.2008 (50.000 €)	ratory sharks in R	com, Italy, 06		
		o 3 rd preparatory meeting on international cooperation on migr Philippines, 0812.02.2010 (50.000 €)	ratory sharks in M	Ianila,		
		o 16 th meeting oft the Scientific Council in Bonn, Germany, 28	830.06. 2010 (1	5.000 €)		
		o 36 th StC meeting in Bonn, Germany, 2-3 December 2009				
		 37th Standing Committee meeting in Bonn, Germany, 23-24 interpreters) 	November 2010	(2250 € for		
	\Rightarrow	Global public awareness was raised during the 9^{th} Conference of the in December 2008 supported by Germany with a sum of 25.000 \in .	Parties to CMS he	eld in Rom, Italy		
	\Rightarrow	Funding of the printing costs of a banner, T-Shirts and 1000 posters on the occurance of the 30^{th} anniversary of CMS (1.650 €)	'Thank you Bonn	/Danke Bonn"		
	\Rightarrow	Funding of the printing costs of the 2010 CMS calender (5000 €)				
	\Rightarrow	Production of the "Animals without Frontiers" - Children's Po	ster in German	(2.000 €)		
	\Rightarrow	Activities in connection with the YoG 2009:				
		o International Symposium on the conservation of gorillas, fur	nded with 85.000	€		
		o Press releases				
		o Statement of the Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel				
	\Rightarrow	The Evalutaion of CMS "Year of" campaigns was funded with 25	.000 €			
	\Rightarrow	The Future Shape of CMS process according to Res. 9.2 and the world financially supported with $35.000 \in$.	king group on Fly	ways was		
	\Rightarrow	The development of guidelines for the inclusion of aspects regarding biodiversity strategy and actionplans (NBSAPs)" was supported with $50.000 \in$.	~ , ,	s in national		
	\Rightarrow	Various publications (e.g. the species conservation report of Bavaria EUROBATS and AEWA).	contained a chapt	er on CMS,		
	\Rightarrow	A number of articles on CMS related topics have been published in the journal "Umwelt":	ne German nature	conservation		
		 4/2008: Kleinwalschutz im Nordost-Atlantik Erweiterung in Kraft 	des ASCOBANS	S-Abkommens		
		 6/2008: Fortschritte und Defizite im Kleinwalschutz Bera ASCOBANS tagt in Bonn 	tender Ausschuss	von		
		 10/2008: Wanderungen hinterlassen Spuren in den Gene und Entwicklungsvorhaben weist einen neuen Weg zur Erwe Abkommens 				
		 12/2008: In Afrika werden auch "deutsche" Wasservögel Naturschutzengagement Afrikas bei Konferenz in Madagask 				
		 03/2009: Schutz wild lebender, wandernder Tiere auf der Vertragsstaatenkonferenz von UNEP/CMS 2008 	m Prüfstand			
		o 09/2009: "Sanfte Riesen in Not" Gorilla Symposium lockt	Wissenschaftler u	and Prominenz		

	 09/2009: 30 Jahre Bonner Konvention zum Schutz wandernder Wild-Tierarten Zahl der Vertragsstaaten weiter auf Wachstumskurs 							
	o 11/2009: ASCOBANS Kleinwalschutzkonferenz in Bonn Beifang bleibt Hauptproblem							
	 4/2010: Hai-Schutz-Abkommen beschlossen Dritte UNEP-CMS Konferenz zu Haien endet erfolgreich 							
	 12/2010: Fledermausschutz über Europas Grenzen hinaus 6. Vertragsstaatenkonferenz von "UNEP/EUROBATS" in Prag 							
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:							
	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)							
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken							
	⇒ Increased public awareness of the Convention has been achieved in Germany							
	⇒ Press release on the YoG and the international symposium on the conservation of gorillas in Frankfurt gained high media attention							
	⇒ CMS and its Agreements received 10.000 € for the purchase of new office equipment							

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having							
	 ⇒ Germany's national programme on the establishment of valuable parts of nature and landscapes of national importance was established in 1979. The programme was designed to promote nationally important landscapes with the two-fold aim of protecting national heritage and meeting obligations under international nature conservation law. It serves in maintaining natural landscapes for the longer term and in securing and developing cultural landscapes that provide outstanding habitats for protected plants and animals including migratory species. This budget was expanded in 1989 to include the riparian zone programme. The aim of the programme is to designate riparian zones measuring at least ten metres in width to improve the ecological status of watercourses and to promote watercourse dynamics to assist flood protection. A list of ongoing projects can be viewed at: http://www.bfn.de/0203_liste_laufend+M5054de7a952.html ⇒ See also Chapters II and VI for further projects 							
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support Yes No							
	requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?							
	If Yes, please provide details:							

	Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support Yes No								
3	conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?								
	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):								
	⇒ Each year Germany made voluntary financial contributions to CMS (at least 51,100 €), AEWA (25,600 €), ASCOBANS (25,600 €) and EUROBATS (25,600 €). These sums and further financial assistance has contributed to a number of meetings and projects related to CMS and migratory species (see also VIII 1 and X 4) in other countries:								
	 Germany supported the organisation of the 1st meeting of the Technical Committee of the Gorilla Agreement to be held in Kigali, Rwanda, 2930.03.2011 with 26.500 €. 								
	o The Workshop on the Conservation and Sustainable use of Saiga Antelope held in Urumqi China (27-29 September 2010) and on the Lesser White-fronted Goose were supported with 10.000 €.								
	o A project on wildlife law enforcement in Gabon, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, conducted by the local NGO Conservation Justice, is being supported by the German government with 26.000 €. The ongoing project aims to help the local authorities to combat illegal hunting and bushmeat trade. Migratory species such as elephants and gorillas strongly benefit from these activities.								
	 Germany supports a variety of nature conservation projects around the world within the framework of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). 								
	For further information see: http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/home_i and http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects for a list of projects.								
	⇒ Through a special stamp programme, the Global Nature Fund received a grant of 50,000 euro for its project "Sustainable fishery and protection of dolphins in the Mahakam Wetlands in Indonesia" from the BfN. This project, which ran from January 2009 to July 2010, aimed at maintaining natural fish resources with special consideration of sustainable aquaculture to protect the endangered Irrawaddy dolphins and to safeguard the livelihood of the indigenous population.								
	Contributions Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals								
	⇒ The preservation of biodiversity and natural habitats is a key development policy objective of the German federal government. Through its official development cooperation, Germany supports a wide range of projects and programmes which promote the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use. In many cases, initiatives also contribute either directly or indirectly to the preservation of habitats and range areas of migratory species of wild animals.								
	⇒ In 2009, Germany committed more than 220 million Euros to the conservation of biodiversity and forests in its partner countries. Of these bilateral commitments, Germany provided 78.0 million Euros for protected areas and national protected area system, and 80.2 million Euros for forest conservation and sustainable forest management. In 2010, the total commitment has risen to 263,1 million Euros, with the aim to further increase funding until 2013 to annually 500 million Euros.								
	⇒ The primary focus of these projects and programmes is directed towards the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in order to reduce poverty among the local population. For them, biological resources are often the immediate basis of their livelihoods. At the same they are key								
	stakeholders when it comes to ensuring the conservation of species and ecosystems. In this context, such initiatives also contribute substantially to protecting migratory species, to conserving and restoring the places where they live, and to mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them, such as poaching or hunting as well as halting habitat loss.								
4	Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?								
	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):								
	⇒ On the occurrence of the International Year of the Gorilla, Germany financially supported a public awareness campaign in Eastern DRC (Virunga National Park) aiming to reduce the use and production of charcoal in gorilla habitats with 50.000 €. The project was undertaken by the German Frankfurt Zoological Society.								
	→ A good example for multilateral co-operative action to develop training programmes and share								

examples of good practice is the already mentioned international Flyway-project "Wings Over Wetlands" (WOW). The project's aim was to improve the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds along their flyways through implementing measures to conserve the critical network of sites that these birds require during their annual cycle. The project comonents were:

- Strengthening the rational basis for conservation activities through development of a comprehensive, flyway scale, critical site network planning and management tool;
- Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation;
- Enhancing availability and exchange of information through improved communications capacity and resource provision.

The project is a joint effort of several partners (Wetlands International, Birdlife International, AEWA, Ramsar), mainly sponsored by UNEP/GEF with 6 million US\$. An additional 6 million US\$ come from other donors. Germany provides 1 million € to this project and is therefore the second biggest donor. For further information see http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org/

⇒ German development cooperation programmes are conducted within the framework of financial cooperation (FC), technical cooperation (TC), and human resources cooperation. In addition to bilateral measures and the provision of funds for multilateral programmes, Germany supports trust-based projects (Funds-in-Trust, FIT) with international organisations as well as dedicated research activities in collaboration with scientific partners. Some concrete examples and instruments which have a direct benefit for migratory species are listed in the following table:

Country / Region Migratory Species (Examples) Instruments and Concepts

Mauritania, Banc d'Arguin National Park

Migrating birds

(more than 250 species), such as the Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus) or the Red Knot (Calidris canutus)

Sustainable use of

natural resources

Development of park management and business plans

Introduction of a comprehensive accounting system

Generation of sustainable funding

Integration of the environmental action plan into the national poverty reduction strategy

Participation of the local population in conservation efforts

Congo Basin, e.g. the Kahuzi-Biega National Park and COMIFAC

(Gorilla beringei graueri)

Eastern Gorilla Biodiversity

conservation and sustainable forest management

Integrated nature conservation

Participation of the local park population in conservation efforts

Training of park rangers and tourist guides

Income generation to sustain local livelihoods

Regional Support for the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)

Conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests

Introduction of new sustainability standards and forest status reports

Combatting illegal logging and introduction of forest governance

Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

Migratory Bird

Species and Central Asian Aridlands Mammals, such as the Saiga Antelope (Saiga Tatarica) or the Asiatic wild ass (*Equus hemionus*)

Sustainable land

management in drylands

Conservation of traditional crops and animal breeds

Integration of biodiversity into local and national planning processes

Supporting the revival of mobile pasture management

Formation of pasture committees

Development of new approaches for the management and use of wildlife and domestic breeds

Creation of mobile antipoaching units

Sustainable wildlife management project

⇒ Apart from these examples Germany's development cooperation is supporting a wide range of conservation and sustainability projects and programmes which benefit migratory species, such as

	wetland conservation, integrated coastal zone management, the establishment of biological corridors to link existing protected areas, and the cooperation with civil society in order to create better awareness and understanding for environmental issues. The German development assistance also supports the world network of Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites as well as the LifeWeb Initiative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) in order to assist countries in their efforts to preserve natural and cultural heritage and to continuously increase protected area systems.					
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?					
	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):					
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?					
	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):					

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.

Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 - By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 - Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch

Germany submitted a paper (Inf.11.5) on modification of gill nets to minimise by-catch of sturgeons.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Not applicable

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species

Determining escape distances for all sea bird species occurring in the special protected areas in the German EEZ (2009).

Impacts of plans and programmes on migratory species are considered by regional nature conservation authorities in the framework of impact assessments required by law.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species

See National Report of 2008

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds

The protection of birds at overhead power lines is stipulated in Article 41 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatschG) and has to be implemented bindingly by 31 December 2012: implementation of Article 41 of the BNatschG is underway way in Bavaria and accompanied by regular consultation of conservation authorities, the electric power industry and NGOs for the protection of birds. In North Rhine-Westphalia regular meetings are taking place with power suppliers on Article 41 BNatSchG to accompany the process of retrofitting.

An existing catalogue of measures concerning the retrofitting of medium-voltage overhead power lines of 1991 is currently being revised and updated by a working group including representatives from the BMU, the Environment Ministry of Baden-Wuerttemberg, state-run ornithological stations, bird conservation associations and energy suppliers. It is planned to be laid down as a binding standard rule for grid technology (FFN/VDE). New technological solutions have been developed for previously unsolved problems related to overhead power lines, in particular regarding insulators.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

- ⇒ National level: Drawing up a study to evaluate the cumulative effects of offshore wind farms on red-throated divers (2008)
- ⇒ Brandenburg:
 - o Monitoring bat losses in selected wind farms (so far 326 bats of 11 species)
 - Drawing up a catalogue of measures to evaluate bat activities in planned wind farms deducing measures to prevent/ mitigate losses
 - Monitoring of deaths of birds in selected wind farms (so far 338 birds of 66 species)
 - Determining distance criteria from an ecological perspective (decree) to protect the most important roosting sites of cranes, Nordic geese, Bewick's and Whooper swans and resting and feeding sites for the Northern Lapwing and the Eurasian Golden Plover; taking into account important waterfowl resting sites and water bodies which provide guidance for migration routes.
 - o So far, the use of wind energy was generally ruled out in SPAs and conservation areas. However, planning in SPAs is increasing.
- ⇒ Bavaria: The elaboration of guidelines is considered by the Bavarian government.

Resolution 7.9 - Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

- ⇒ National level: proposal to list the shark species spiny dogfish and porbeagle at CITES-CoP15, Qatar 2010.
- ⇒ Brandenburg: cooperation with scientific institutions and authorities at national and international level in the framework of the MoU for the Great Bustard and the Aquatic Warbler.

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species

Not applicable

Resolution 8.1 – Sustainable Use

See National Strategy on Biological Diversity and National Report of 2008.

Resolution 8.2 - CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

See national report of 2008. Targets of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 were incorporated into the Bavarian Strategy for Biodiversity which was adopted in April 2008 by the Government of Bavaria. The implementation of this Strategy is based on broad cooperation with NGOs and stakeholders. A first assessment of the outcomes for the conservation of species was published in October 2010 under the title of "Artenschutzbericht Bayern".

Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements

EUROBATS and AEWA are carefully implemented in Germany as it is documented by recent National Reports on the implementation of these Agreements.

Further activities implementing the agreements:

- ⇒ Establishing opinions and technical support regarding ASCOBANS and HELCOM SEAL of 108,885.00 euros.
- ⇒ Research and development projects to implement ASCOBANS (FKZ 3508 86 0500)
- ⇒ Research and development projects to update the trilateral Wadden Sea Plan (WSP) (FKZ 3508 81 1800)
- ⇒ Trial and development projects (planned) Habitat enhancement to facilitate the reintroduction of grey seals at the German Baltic Sea coast (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania)"
- ⇒ Trial and development projects: Conservation and restoration of habitats of the endangered Aquatic Warbler through new ways of managing wet grassland in the lower Oder valley (pre-study, duration 2010)

Resolution 8.7 - Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

Contributions to achieving biodiversity target 2010:

- ⇒ National biodiversity strategy 2007
- ⇒ National Biological Diversity Programme 2011
- ⇒ Participation in and activities in the framework of the Year of the Bat 2011-2012
- ⇒ Participation in and activities in the framework of the Year of the Gorilla 2009

Resolution 8.9 - Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)

One aim of the National Strategy on Biological Diversity is the maintenance and advancement of GROMS as a standard instrument for migratory species

Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions

Bavaria cooperates with other German Laender, the Federal Government and the European Commission in the framework of national and European nature conservation policy. Transboundary cooperation particularly took place with Austria for the conservation of bats in the Alpine region.

CITES and CMS cooperate regarding issues of taxonomic nomenclature.

Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species

Numerous research projects are being carried out on the impact of climate change on species and habitats at the national level (see Res. 9.7.). An important part of these research activities are projects focusing on the basics of the impact of climate change on nature and landscape, e.g. the changes in distribution patterns of bird or plant species or new requirements in marine nature conservation.

Indications or evidence for climate change impacts on migratory species are documented by monitoring programmes and species assessments in Bavaria. Currently there is no population identified as being significantly threatened by climate change.

In North Rhine-Westphalia a climate adaptation strategy is being drawn up with regard to biological diversity.

Brandenburg continues various banding programmes for migrating birds as a basis for long-term studies of bird populations.

Resolution 8.14 - By-Catch

- ⇒ Three reports and one advice on fisheries management in marine NATURA 2000 sites in the EEZ of the North and Baltic Seas were drawn up with support from the BfN and funded by the BMU in the framework of an ICES-led EMPAS project. One aim of this three-year project was to develop a scientific basis for recommendations on fishery management measures in protected areas for seabirds and the common porpoise. http://www.ices.dk/projects/empas.asp
- ⇒ Other projects dealing with by-catch that were funded by the German government /BfN during the last reporting period:
 - Evaluation and possible uses of alternative, ecologically sound fishing methods in the North Sea, e.g. trotlines, electric beam trawls
 - Use of trotlines and fish traps as alternative, ecologically sound fishing and catch methods for commercial fishery in the Baltic Sea
 - o A summarising evaluation of fish traps as alternative, ecologically sound fishing method in the Baltic Sea
 - Common porpoise and seabirds of the Baltic Sea: Compiling data on by-catch of passive fishery and drawing up proposals for solutions

Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans

- ⇒ Within the framework of a STRESS project, funded by the BfN, the impact of naval sonar on the common porpoise is to be studied starting in early 2011 for a period of four years. The focus is on limit values for noise pollution, physiological stress reactions due to noise pollution and behavioural changes in common porpoises as a result of naval sonar. See VI 2
- ⇒ See Res. 8.14

Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Germany draws up national reports for CMS regularly.

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

The government of Baden-Wuerttemberg is the only government that adopted a research programme to study the role of wild birds in spreading the highly contagious avian flu. The programme ran from 2006 to 2009. 13 projects were supported with a total volume of around 2.5 m euro which studied the role of wild birds as possible carriers of the pathogenic H5N1 virus, passing it on to other wild birds or domestic birds. Studies revealed that resident species also cover large distances. One mallard, wearing a transmitter, for example, flew from Lake Constance to St. Petersburg and back within only a few weeks. This shows that domestic birds may reach regions affected by the bird flu. Smaller migratory patterns, for example to the back country of Lake Constance were observed regularly.

Furthermore, areas of contact between birds and humans outside of the Lake Constance region were studied. Greylag Geese and swans in Stuttgart, waterfowl and small birds in Mannheim and Heidelberg and birds covering large distances such as the Red or Black Kite in Baar. Through satellite telemetry it was possible to show for the latter, that this species even reaches regions in Africa where the highly contagious form of the bird flu was observed as well.

The results from the studies on the bird flu in Baden-Wuerttemberg are important foundations to evaluate cases of bird flu occurring in the future and help to ensure an adequate response in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Monitoring HPAI in wild birds (samples tested by VSW 2007 : 1,332 samples of 62 species through catches, banding, monitoring dead animals, faecal sampling).

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

See information on Annex I species in this report.

Resolution 9.1 – Concerted and Cooperative Actions

Resolution 9.2 – Priorities for CMS Agreements

EUROBATS and AEWA are carefully implemented in Germany as it is documented by recent National Reports of these Agreements. Also see 8.5 for ASCOBANS.

Resolution 9.3 – CMS Information Priorities

Resolution 9.5 – Outreach and Communication Issues

See sections VIII and IX

Resolution 9.7 – Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species

Resolution 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species

Not applicable

Resolution 9.12 - Capacity Building Strategy

See sections VIII and IX

Resolution 9.18 - By-catch

See 8.14

Resolution 9.19 - Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota

See VI 2 and Res. 8.22

Resolution 9.20 - the Saker Falcon

Not applicable

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.5 - Range State Agreement for Dugong (Dugong dugon) Conservation

Not applicable

Recommendation 7.6 – Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

Not applicable

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.12 - Improving the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region

See national report of 2008.

Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks

- ⇒ Drawing up of OSPAR background documents on a total of 10 shark and ray species from the OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species based on OSPAR document BDC08/4/3-E (Annex 2 Annotated outline of a "background document" for species and habitats on the IOL) (2009).
- ⇒ Scientific revision and review of BfN profiles for shark and ray species in the North and Baltic Seas and scientific consultation for establishing OSPAR measures for sharks and rays.
- ⇒ Compiling scientific basics for the spiny dogfish and the porbeagle (Proposal for CITES listing: Palau and Sweden (on behalf of the EU Member States acting in the interest of the European Community: proposal submitted to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Doha (Qatar), 13-25 March 2010: Inclusion of Lamna nasus Bonnaterre, 1788 (Porbeagle) in Appendix II in accordance with Article II 2(a) and (b); Inclusion of Squalus acanthias Linnaeus, 1758 (Spiny dogfish) in Appendix II in accordance with Article II 2(a) and (b).

Recommendation 8.17 – Marine Turtles

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.26 - Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species

See national report 2008.

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

Not applicable

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

Not applicable

Recommendation 9.3 – Tigers and Other Asian Big Cats

Not applicable

Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (Loxodonta africana) in Central Africa					
Not applicable					
Other resolutions/recommendations:					
Other resolutions/recommendations:					

Other remarks:

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II.

New Parties which have acceded since COP9 in 2008 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2008 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2008 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8 and COP9).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
	CHIR	OPTERA		
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	\boxtimes			
(only European populations)	_	_	_	
Rhinolophus hipposideros				
(only European populations)				
Rhinolophus euryale				
(only European populations)				
Rhinolophus mehelyi				
(only European populations)				
Rhinolophus blasii				
(only European populations)				
Myotis bechsteini				
(only European populations)		_	_	
Myotis blythi				
(only European populations)				
Myotis brandtii				
(only European populations)				
Myotis capaccinii				
(only European populations)	<u> </u>			
Myotis dasycneme (only European populations)				
Myotis daubentoni				
(only European populations)				
Myotis emarginatus				
(only European populations)				
Myotis myotis				
(only European populations)				
Myotis mystacinus				
(only European populations)				
Myotis nattereri	\boxtimes	П	П	
(only European populations)				
Pipistrellus kuhli	\boxtimes	П		
(only European populations)				
Pipistrellus nathusii	\boxtimes	П	П	
(only European populations)				
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	\boxtimes	П		
(only European populations)				
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	\boxtimes			
(only European populations)	_	_	_	
Pipistrellus savii (only European populations)				MEINIG, H., BOYE, P. & R. HUTTERER (2009): Rote Liste und

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Gesamtartenliste der Säugetiere (Mammalia) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1): 115-153.
Nyctalus lasiopterus (only European populations)				
Nyctalus leisleri				
(only European populations)				
Nyctalus noctula (only European populations)				
Eptesicus nilssonii				
(only European populations)			<u> </u>	
Eptesicus serotinus (only European populations)				
Vespertilio murinus		П	П	
(only European populations)				
Barbastella barbastellus				
(only European populations) Plecotus auritus				
(only European populations)				
Plecotus austriacus				
(only European populations)				
Miniopterus schreibersii (only European populations)				
Miniopterus schreibersii		П	П	
(African populations)				
Tadarida teniotis				
Eidolon helvum				
Otomops martiensseni				
Otomops madagascariensis				
	CE	ГАСЕА		
Physeter macrocephalus				
Platanista gangetica gangetica				
Pontoporia blainvillei		П	П	
Inia geoffrensis				
Delphinapterus leucas				
Monodon monoceros				
Phocoena phocoena				NARBERHAUS et al.
(North and Baltic Sea populations)				(Hrsg.) (in prep.): Marine Arten und Lebensräume in der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, Münster.
Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)				NARBERHAUS et al. (Hrsg.) (in prep.): Marine Arten und Lebensräume in der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, Münster
Phocoena phocoena				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
(Black Sea population)				
Phocoena phocoena				
(NW African popuolation)		·		
Neophocaena phocaenoides				
Phocoenoides dalli				
Phocoena spinipinnis				
Phocoena dioptrica				
Sousa chinensis				
Sousa teuszii				
Sotalia fluviatilis				
Sotalia guiansensis				
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	\boxtimes			
Lagenorhynchus australis				
Lagenorhynchus obscurus				
Grampus griseus				
(only North and Baltic Sea populations) Grampus griseus				
(only Mediterranean populations)				
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)				
Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)				MEINIG, H., BOYE, P. & R. HUTTERER (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Säugetiere (Mammalia) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1): 115-153.
Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)				
Tursiops truncatus				
(Black Sea population) Stenella attenuata				
(eastern tropical Pacific population) Stenella attenuata				
Stenella attenuata (Southeast Asian populations)				
Stenella clymene (West African population)				
Stenella longirostris				
(eastern tropical Pacific populations)				
Stenella longirostris (Southeast Asian populations)				
Stenella coeruleoalba				
(eastern tropical Pacific population) Stenella coeruleoalba				
(western Mediterranean population)				
Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference		
Delphinus delphis (western Mediterranean population)						
Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)						
Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)						
Lagenodelphis hosei (Southeast Asian populations)						
Orcaella brevirostris						
Orcaella heinsohni						
Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)						
Cephalorhynchus eutropia						
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii						
Orcinus orca	\boxtimes					
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)						
Berardius bairdii						
Hyperoodon ampullatus						
Balaenoptera bonaerensis						
Balaenoptera edeni						
Balaenoptera borealis						
Balaenoptera mourai						
Balaenoptera physalus						
Caperea marginata						
	CAR	NIVORA				
Arctocephalus australis						
Otaria flavescens						
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)				NARBERHAUS et al. (Hrsg.) (in prep.): Marine Arten und Lebensräume in der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, Münster		
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)				NARBERHAUS et al. (Hrsg.) (in prep.): Marine Arten und Lebensräume in der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, Münster		
Monachus monachus						
Lycaon pictus						
PROBOSCIDEA						
Loxodonta africana						
Loxodonta cyclotis						
SIRENIA						

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Trichechus manatus (populations between Honduras and Panama)				
Trichechus senegalensis				
Trichechus inunguis				
Dugong dugon	П	П	П	
	PERISSO	DDACTYLA		
Equus hemionus (includes Equus hemionu and, Equus onage)				
Equus kiang				
	A PTIO	DACTYLA		
Vicugna vicugna				
Cervus elaphus yarkendensis				
Oryx dammah				
*				
Gazella gazella (only Asian populations)				
Gazella erlangeri				
Gazella subgutturosa				
Procapra gutturosa				
Ammotragus lervia	П			
Saiga tatarica				
Saiga borealis				
Saiga voreaus	C	Ton Ta		
Gavia stellata	GAVII	IFORMES		MENDEL, B. et al (2008):
(Western Palearctic populations)				Artensteckbriefe von See- und Wasservögeln der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee, Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 59, BfN, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 427 S (deutsch und englisch) (deutsch und englisch)
Gavia arctica arctica				MENDEL, B. et al (2008): Artensteckbriefe von See- und Wasservögeln der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee, Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 59, BfN, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 427 S (deutsch und englisch) (deutsch und englisch)
Gavia arctica suschkini				
Gavia immer immer (Northwest European population)				
Gavia adamsii				
(Western Palearctic population)				
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	PODICIP	EDIFORMES		MENDEL, B. et al (2008): Artensteckbriefe von See- und Wasservögeln der

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Podiceps auritus	\boxtimes			deutschen Nord- und Ostsee, Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 59, BfN, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 427 S (deutsch und englisch) (deutsch und englisch) MENDEL, B. et al (2008):
(Western Palearctic populations)			_	Artensteckbriefe von See- und Wasservögeln der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee, Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 59, BfN, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 427 S (deutsch und englisch) (deutsch und englisch)
	PELECA	NIFORMES		
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis				
Phalacrocorax pygmeus				
Pelecanus onocrotalus (Western Palearctic populations)				
Pelecanus crispus				
	CICON	IIFORMES	1	
Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Western Palearctic populations)	\boxtimes			
Ixobrychus minutus minutus (Western Palearctic populations)				
Ixobrychus sturmii				
Ardeola rufiventris				
Ardeola idae				
Egretta vinaceigula				
Casmerodius albus albus (Western Palearctic populations)	\boxtimes			
Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				
Mycteria ibis				
Ciconia nigra	\boxtimes			
Ciconia episcopus microscelis				
Ciconia ciconia				
Plegadis falcinellus				
Geronticus eremita				SÜDBECK, P., BAUER, HG., BOSCHERT, M., BOYE, P. & W. KNIEF (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Brutvögel (Aves) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1): 159-227.
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus				
Platalea alba				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
(excluding Malagasy population)				
Platalea leucorodia				
Phoenicontonus nuben	PHOENICO	PTERIFORMES		Neobiota. SÜDBECK, P.,
Phoenicopterus ruber				BAUER, HG., BOSCHERT, M., BOYE, P. & W. KNIEF (2009): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Brutvögel (Aves) Deutschlands. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70 (1): 159-227.
Phoenicopterus minor				
	ANSER	IFORMES		
Dendrocygna bicolor				
Dendrocygna viduata				
Thalassornis leuconotus				
Oxyura leucocephala				
Cygnus olor				
Cygnus cygnus				
Cygnus columbianus				
Anser brachyrhynchus	\boxtimes			
Anser fabalis	\boxtimes			
Anser albifrons				
Anser erythropus				
Anser anser				
Branta leucopsis				
Branta bernicla				
Branta ruficollis				
Alopochen aegyptiacus				
Tadorna ferruginea				
Tadorna cana				
Tadorna tadorna				
Plectropterus gambensis				
Sarkidiornis melanotos				
Nettapus auritus				
Anas penelope				
Anas strepera				
Anas crecca				
Anas capensis				
Anas platyrhynchos				
Anas undulata				
Anas acuta				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference		
Anas erythrorhyncha						
Anas hottentota						
Anas querquedula						
Anas clypeata						
Marmaronetta angustirostris						
Netta rufina						
Netta erythrophthalma						
Aythya ferina						
Aythya nyroca						
Aythya fuligula						
Aythya marila						
Somateria mollissima						
Somateria spectabilis						
Polysticta stelleri						
Clangula hyemalis						
Melanitta nigra						
Melanitta fusca						
Bucephala clangula						
Mergellus albellus						
Mergus serrator						
Mergus merganser						
	FALCO	NIFORMES				
Pandion haliaetus						
GALLIFORMES						
Coturnix coturnix						
	SPHENIS	SCIFORMES				
Spheniscus demersus						
	PROCELL	ARIIFORMES				
Diomedea exulans						
Diomedea epomophora						
Diomedea irrorata						
Diomedea nigripes						
Diomedea immutabilis						
Diomedea melanophris						
Diomedea bulleri						
Diomedea cauta						
Diomedea chlororhynchos						
Diomedea chrysostoma						
Phoebetria fusca						

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Phoebetria palpebrata				
Macronectes giganteus				
Macronectes halli				
Procellaria cinerea				
Procellaria aequinoctialis				
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata				
Procellaria parkinsoni				
Procellaria westlandica				
	GRUI	FORMES		
Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				
Porzana parva parva				
Porzana pusilla intermedia				
Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)				
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis				
Sarothrura boehmi				
Sarothrura ayresi				
Crex crex				
Grus leucogeranus				
Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo)				
Grus paradisea				
Grus carunculatus				
Grus grus				
Chlamydotis undulata (only Asian populations)				
Otis tarda				
	CHARAD	RIIFORMES		
Himantopus himantopus				
Recurvirostra avosetta				
Dromas ardeola				
Burhinus oedicnemus				
Glareola pratincola				
Glareola nordmanni				
Glareola nuchalis				
Pluvialis apricaria				
Pluvialis squatarola				
Charadrius hiaticula				
Charadrius dubius				
Charadrius pecuarius				
Charadrius tricollaris				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Charadrius forbesi				
Charadrius pallidus				
Charadrius alexandrinus				
Charadrius marginatus				
Charadrius mongulus				
Charadrius leschenaultii				
Charadrius asiaticus				
Eudromias morinellus				
Vanellus vanellus				
Vanellus spinosus				
Vanellus albiceps				
Vanellus senegallus				
Vanellus lugubris				
Vanellus melanopterus				
Vanellus coronatus				
Vanellus superciliosus				
Vanellus gregarius (Syn Chettusia gregaria)				
Vanellus leucurus				
Gallinago media				
Gallinago gallinago				
Lymnocryptes minimus				
Limosa limosa				
Limosa lapponica				
Numenius phaeopus				
Numenius tenuirostris				
Numenius arquata				
Tringa erythropus				
Tringa totanus				
Tringa stagnatilis				
Tringa nebularia				
Tringa ochropus				
Tringa glareola				
Tringa cinerea				
Tringa hypoleucos				
Arenaria interpres				
Calidris tenuirostris				
Calidris canutus				
Calidris alba				
Calidris minuta				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference	
Calidris temminckii					
Calidris maritima					
Calidris alpina					
Calidris ferruginea					
Limicola falcinellus					
Philomachus pugnax					
Phalaropus lobatus					
Phalaropus fulicaria					
Larus hemprichii					
Larus leucophthalmus					
Larus ichthyaetus			П		
(West Eurasian and African population)					
Larus melanocephalus					
Larus genei					
Larus audouinii					
Larus armenicus					
Sterna nilotica nilotica					
(West Eurasian and African populations)					
Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)					
Sterna maxima albidorsalis					
Sterna bergii					
(African and Southwest Asian populations)					
Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)					
Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis					
Sterna dougallii					
(Atlantic population) Sterna hirundo hirundo					
(populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)					
Sterna paradisaea					
(Atlantic populations) Sterna albifrons					
Sterna saundersi					
Sterna balaenarum					
Sterna repressa					
Chlidonias niger niger					
Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African population)					
Rynchops flavirostris					
COLUMBIFORMES					
Streptopelia turtur turtur					
CORACHFORMES					
Merops apiaster					
Coracias garrulus					

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
	PSITTA	CIFORMES	_	
Amazona tucumana				
	PASSE	RIFORMES		
Acrocephalus paludicola				
Hirundo atrocaerulea				
Alectrurus risora				
Alectrurus tricolor				
Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus				
Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis				
Sporophila ruficollis				
Sporophila zelichi				
Sporophila cinnamomea				
Sporophila hypochroma				
Sporophila palustris				
Agelaius flavus				
	TEST	UDINATA		
Chelonia depressa				
Chelonia mydas				
Caretta caretta				
Eretmochelys imbricata				
Lepidochelys kempii				
Lepidochelys olivacea				
Dermochelys coriacea				
Podocnemis expansa				
	Croc	CODYLIA	l	
Crocodylus porosus				
	ACIPENS	ERIFORMES		
Huso huso				
Huso dauricus				
Acipenser baerii baicalensis				
Acipenser fulvescens				
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii				
Acipenser medirostris				
Acipenser mikadoi				
Acipenser naccarii				
Acipenser nudiventris				
Acipenser persicus				
Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)				
Acipenser schrenckii				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference		
Acipenser sinensis						
Acipenser stellatus						
Acipenser sturio						
Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni						
Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni						
Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi						
Psephurus gladius						
	ORECTO	OBIFORMES				
Rhincodon typus						
	LAMN	IFORMES				
Carcharodon carcharias						
Isurus oxyrinchus						
Isurus paucus						
Lamna nasus						
SQUALIFORMES						
Squalus acanthias						
(Northern Hemisphere populations)						
LEPIDOPTERA						
Danaus plexippus						

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 enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex).

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference			
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae						
	Range State	Extinct				
	Range State	Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Order FALCONI	FORMES, Famil	y Accipitridae			
	RangeState	Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Order FALCON	IFORMES, Fami	ly Falconidae			
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscicapidae						
	Range State	Extinct				

Range State	☐ Extinct	
☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Range State	☐ Extinct	
☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Range State	☐ Extinct	
☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Range State	☐ Extinct	