

2014 NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.

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.

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) 2014.

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. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country

> Germany

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

> Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

<http://www.bmub.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, Building and Nuclear Safety (www.bmub.de)

=> The Federal States of

Baden-Württemberg),

Brandenburg),

Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse,)

Mecklenburg Western Pomerania,

Lower Saxony,

North Rhine-Westphalia,

Saxony,

Saxony-Anhalt,

Schleswig-Holstein and

Thuringia

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country
> 1 October 1984

Period covered
> 1 January 2011 - 31 December 2013

Territories to which the Convention applies
> Germany and German EEZ + vessels operating beyond territorial seas

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Date of submission

> 2013

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Implementation**Competent Authority:**

> Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Relevant implemented legislation:

> => Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz) 29 July 2009

=> Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (Bundesartenschutzverordnung) 16 february 2005

=> The nature conservation acts of the Federal States ("Länder")

=> The hunting laws of the Federal Government and of the Federal States

=> The Fisheries law 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 (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

> => International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946)

=> 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")

=> Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987

=> Alpine Convention 1991

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

=> Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)

=> Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 (UNFCCC)

=> Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes 1992 (UNECE)

=> Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North

=> East Atlantic 1992 ("OSPAR Convention")

=> Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, 1992 ("HELCOM Convention")

=> United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1994

=> Implementation Agreement (of 4 August 1995) relating to Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

=> EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

=> United Nations Forum on Forests, UNFF (2000)

=> Council Directive of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (2008/56/EC) (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

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

> => Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt (2007)

National Strategy on Biological Diversity

English version:

<http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/downloads/doc/41253.php>

=> Nationale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie "Perspektiven für Deutschland" (2002)

National Sustainability Strategy "Perspectives for Germany" Summary:

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_233734/Webs/Breg/EN/Issues/Sustainability/sustainability.html

Sustainability/sustainability.html

German version:

http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/nachhaltigkeit_strategie.pdf

=> Nationale Strategie für ein integriertes Küstenzonenmanagement -IKZM (2006)

National Strategy on Integrated Coastal Zone Management - ICZM

German version:

<http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/kuestenzonenmanagement.pdf>

German website:

<http://www.ikzm-strategie.de>

=> Nationale Strategie für die nachhaltige Nutzung und den Schutz der

Meere (2008) National Marine Strategy

German version:

http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_meeresstrategie_bf.pdf

=> Bundesprogramm „Biologische Vielfalt“ (2011)

German website

<http://www.biologischevielfalt.de/7742.html>

CMS Agreements/MoU

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

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Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

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EUROBATS (1994)

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ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)

Non Range State

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Non Range State

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Non Range State

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Non Range State

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

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IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Non Range State

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Non Range State

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

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West African Elephants MoU (2005)

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non Range State

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Non Range State

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

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High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Non Range State

Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)

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South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

Non Range State

Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

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

> => Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) <http://bmz.de/en/index.html>;

=> Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorates-General for Hunting and Fishery Affairs (BMEL) (<http://www.bmel.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?

Yes

> 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:

> 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/>

=> WDC (Whale and Dolphin Conservation) <http://www.wdc-de.org/>;

=> 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.

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

> 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 conservation 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

1- Birds

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Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
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2- Aquatic Mammals

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Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
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Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
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3- Reptiles

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Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
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4- Terrestrial Mammals

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5- Fish

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Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
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Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
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II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

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

Yes

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

No

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

- Electrocutation
- Habitat destruction
- Wind turbines
- Pollution

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

- > - supporting measures for extensification of agricultural use
- management of protected areas
- developing guidelines for retrofitting of power lines
- developing guidelines for planning of wind farms

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

- > ongoing issue - cf. AEWA reporting and previous CMS reports

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

- > none

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other (please specify)

- > cf. AEWA reporting or previous CMS reports

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?

- > cf. AEWA reporting or previous CMS reports

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

- > cf. AEWA reporting or previous CMS reports

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

- > cf. AEWA reporting or previous CMS reports

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

- > cf. AEWA reporting or previous CMS reports

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

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

Species name: *Anser erythropus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- > BfN: Red List Germany (2009)

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

not known

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

not known

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

Monitoring

> International waterfowl census

Habitat protection

Species name: Branta ruficollis

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

not known

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

not known

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

Monitoring

Species name: Aythya nyroca

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> BfN Red List (2009)

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

unclear

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

unclear

> the only currently known breeding ground in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is the Richtenberger See

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

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

> reintroduction measures at the Steinhuder Meer (SPA = EU-protected bird area, Lower Saxony) since 2012

Habitat protection

> work in progress to get a designated nature reserve status for the Richtenberger See

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

> national action plan "Moorente" (ferruginous duck, *Aythya nyroca*) in preparation

Species name: Haliaeetus albicilla

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

http://www.lung.mv-regierung.de/dateien/grossvoegel_mv_brutergebn_2011_12.pdf

Saxony-Anhalt:

Fischer, S. & G. Dornbusch (2014): Bestandssituation ausgewählter Brutvogelarten in Sachsen-Anhalt - Jahresbericht 2012. Ber. Landesamt Umweltsch. Sachsen-Anhalt, H. 1, 5-38.

BfN: Red List (2009)

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

increasing

> Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

2011 - 292 pairs/ breeding districts

2012 - 314 pairs/ breeding districts

2013 - 333 pairs/ breeding districts

Saxony-Anhalt:

2011: 40 pairs/ breeding districts
 2012: 40 pairs/ breeding districts
 2013: 40pairs/ breeding districts

Thuringia:

2011: 2 pairs/ breeding districts
 2012: 2 pairs/ breeding districts
 2013: 2 pairs/ breeding districts

Lower Saxony:

38 pairs/ breeding districts (2013)

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

increasing

> Saxony-Anhalt: main area of distribution in the northeast, tendency of distribution to the south and to the west
 distribution to the west also observable in Lower Saxony

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

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Saxony-Anhalt:

Announcement and to some extent protection under federal state law of EU special protection areas, development of management plans

Thuringia:

Announcement and to some extent protection under federal state law of EU special protection areas, development of management plans

Monitoring

> annual, federal state-wide assessment of brood stock and success in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and in Lower Saxony

Saxony-Anhalt:

annual assessment of brood stock and reproduction

Thuringia:

annual assessment of brood stock and reproduction

Species protection

> Saxony-Anhalt:

specific species protection in line with BNatSchG and BArtSchV

Thuringia:

specific species protection in line with BNatSchG and BArtSchV; preservation of air corridors in compliance with the Thuringian map of bird migration

Control hunting / poaching

> hunting regulation M-V: all-year closed season

Saxony-Anhalt:

All-year closed season in compliance with federal or state game laws

Thuringia:

All-year closed season in compliance with federal or state game laws

All-year closed season also in Lower Saxony.

Habitat protection

> NatSchAG M-V § 23 (4) aerie protection areas

Thuringia:

protection of aerie trees as per § 30 Abs. 1 ThürNatG

Saxony-Anhalt:

aerie protection as per § 28 NatSchG LSA

Other

> participation in the international bird banding program cooperation since 2008

Species name: Acrocephalus paludicola

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> BfN: Red List (2009)

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

decreasing

> meanwhile extinct or close to extinction

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

decreasing

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

Research

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Species protection

Habitat restoration

> EU-LIFE Project „Conserving Acrocephalus paludicola in Poland and Germany“ 2005-Nov. 2011

Research and development Project of the Federal Agency for Nature protection in the lower Odra- or Oder-Valley

Species name: Otis tarda (Middle-European population)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Saxony-Anhalt:

Fischer, S. & G. Dornbusch (2014): Bestandssituation ausgewählter Brutvogelarten in Sachsen-Anhalt - Jahresbericht 2012. Ber. Landesamt Umweltsch. Sachsen-Anhalt, H. 1, 5-38.

BfN: Red List (2009)

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

increasing

> Saxony-Anhalt:

2011: 13 birds

2012: 30 birds

2013: 37 birds

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

stable

> Saxony-Anhalt:

distribution in the area of the EU SPA Fiener Bruch

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

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Saxony-Anhalt:

declaration and partial protection as per state law of EU SPA, development of management plans

Monitoring

> Saxony-Anhalt:

annual assessment of breeding stock and reproduction

Education/awareness rising

> Saxony-Anhalt:

public relations activities in the context of projects with EU agricultural grants, such as special great bustard days

Species protection

> Saxony-Anhalt:

Specific species protection as per BNatSchG and BArtSchV

Control hunting / poaching

> Saxony-Anhalt:

all-year closed season as per federal or state game laws

- Species restoration
- Habitat protection

> Saxony-Anhalt:

construction of protection fences specifically to spaciously protect nests in the nature reserve (the last remaining distribution area)

- Habitat restoration

> Saxony-Anhalt:

special care of areas, cultivation of specific crops, removal of visual impediments

- Other

> Management of predators

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

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

- Yes

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

- No

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

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

- Yes

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

- No

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

- Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> Acipenser sturio: weirs or other transverse structures in rivers

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

> Acipenser sturio: elimination of transverse structures, Construction of fish ladders/passes which are large enough

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

> until now only reintroduction measures, no recaptures (sturgeon).

Supporting fish migration by restoring old river passways, renaturation or alteration of weirs and other traverse constructions (e.g. for salmons, sturgeons and other diadromic fish species.)

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> none

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

- Other (please specify)

> Weirs and traverse structures, shipping, endangerment of spawning grounds, maintenance of aquatic environments (sturgeon)

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Supporting restauration of ecological pervasiveness, supporting spawning grounds (sturgeon)

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> until now only reintroduction measures, no recaptures (sturgeon)

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Economic interests (sturgeon)

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> none

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

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

Species name: *Cetorhinus maximus*

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

not known

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

not known

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

Research

> cf. "Other"

Other

> In a research project concerning sharks and rays the presence of this species will be analyzed. Currently there is no sufficient indication of a regular presence in German seas, however the species is at least irregularly in German waters.

Results are expected until 2016.

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

> Proposals for potential

Future activities concerning sharks and rays are part of the project mentioned above

Species name: *Acipenser sturio*

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

not known

> until now only reintroduction measures, no independently viable population

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

not known

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

Research

> accompanying reintroduction measures, breeding

Monitoring

> monitoring accompanying reintroduction measures

Education/awareness rising

> • Together with the German Angler and Fisherman Association (DAFV) the BfN and other institutes chose *Acipenser sturio* (European Atlantic Sturgeon) as fish of the year 2014 to generate attention to its extinction, status and importance. Furthermore, in the next couple of weeks a brochure is published by the DAFV in cooperation with the BfN to inform on the history and on the status of research on reintroduction of *A. sturio* in German surface waters. In 2013, the sturgeon project (<http://www.bfn.de/20010.html>) supported by the BfN was acclaimed as sample project of the UN-Decade on Biodiversity.

Species restoration

> Return of *A. sturio* in the Elbe region, reintroduction of 4711 specimen in Lower Saxony (2011 - 2013)

Habitat protection

> Mapping of spawning grounds

Habitat restoration

> In 2010 the Federal Agency of Hydrology (BfG) published the first report on the ecological passability of Federal Water Ways - regarding the priorities for measures under a fish ecological point of view (BfG report 1697: http://www.bafg.de/DE/07_Aktuell/Archiv/2010/20100917_bfg_bericht.pdf?__blob=publicationFile). Until now, the BfG and the Federal Waterways Engineering and Research Institute (BAW - http://www.baw.de/de/wasserbau/oekologische_durchgaengigkeit/index.html) have been working on research and technical solutions for fish passes which will be presented in July (http://www.bafg.de/DE/05_Wissen/02_Veranst/2014_07_09.html?nn=169148). In January 2014 the BfG already organized a workshop on fish passes (http://www.bafg.de/DE/07_Aktuell/20140124_faa_workshop.html).

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

> Reintroduction and preservation of an independently viable population, protection of spawning grounds

6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

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

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

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

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

EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:

> Currently in preparation for the MoP 2014 - presumably finalised end of June 2014

Period covered:

> the Quadriennium before the MoP year

ASCOBANS (1994)

Date of last report:

> Annual reporting

Period covered:

> Last report of 2013

AEWA (1999)

Date of last report:

> MoP report in 2012 [next report due in 2015]

Period covered

> 2009-2011

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Date of last report:

> cf. reporting in the framework of the Great Bustard MoU (MoS last year)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Date of last report:

> First report of Germany is due and will be provided for the next MoS.

Sharks MoU (2010)

Date of last report:

> First report of Germany is due and will be provided for the next MoS.

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

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

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

Yes

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Germany was particularly active beyond its territory to promote cooperation concerning Central Asian Mammal protection and co-financed i.a. a JPO in the CMS secretariat for this issue.

Further details concerning questions 2.-4.1. fall more under the competency of the respective Central Asian states and are therefore not answered here.

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

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

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> However, Germany has successfully fostered the enlargement of the scope and the range of EUROBATs to include shared populations beyond Europe through research and financial aid .

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

No

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

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

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

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> However: Germany was active to promote cooperation under the sharks MoU (including the catalyzation of processes to cover more species under the MoU) e.g. by co-financing an officer in the CMS secretariat for this issue.

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

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

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

No

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

No

IV. National and Regional Priorities

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

High

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

Yes

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

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> please see the answer in chapter B and C of the "National Strategy"

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

> see above

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

> cf. chapter C. 7 of the National Strategy

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> cf. chapter B and C of the strategy

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> cf. chapter C. 15 and H. 1 of the National Strategy

Transboundary co-operation

> As far as migratory species are concerned this issue is seen as part of the international cooperation within CMS and is therefore not stressed in the "National Strategy" (BMU 2007)

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

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> e.g. a sound protection strategy was agreed to protect harbour porpoises

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

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. chapter C. 7

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. chapter B. 2 and others

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. chapter B. 4

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. chapter B and C (e.g. C. 10 and others)

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. in particular chapter C. 1 and others

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. in particular chapter C. 1

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> cf. chapter 2.6 touching this issue

Planning of fences

No

Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> At least touched in several sub chapters of B and C, in particular in B.1 and C.4

Other

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> See the different chapters of the "National Strategy" , which is quite differentiated

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

> Results are reported in coherent and detailed publications

like "Bericht der Bundesregierung zur Lage der Natur"

or "Der Zustand der biologischen Vielfalt in Deutschland"

(131 pages) or "Daten zur Natur" (446 pages)

V. Protected Areas

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

Yes

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).

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

> Additions/updates to the National Report of 2010:

- NATURA 2000 sites cover 45% of Germany's total marine territory (Exclusive Economic Zone - EEZ and coastal sea).
- 4,606 sites of community importance (SCI) were designated in Germany with a terrestrial share of 3,323,321 ha, which makes up 9.3 % of the land area. The 8 sites of community importance in the German EEZ cover additionally 943,984 ha (as of January 2014).
- 740 special protected areas for birds (SPA) were designated in Germany with a terrestrial share of 4,009,604 ha which makes up 11.2% of the land area. The 2 special protected areas in the German EEZ cover additionally 513.930 ha (as of October 2013).
- By the end of 2013, 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 regarding BSPAs among all HELCOM riparians.
- By the end of 2013, 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, 2012, Germany had a total of 8,589 "Nature Conservation Areas" taking up a total area of 3.8 % of the country's territory.
- Today there are 15 National Parks in Germany, which cover an area of 1,039,558 ha (204,424 ha without mud flats and marine areas) and make up 0.57 % of the terrestrial surface of Germany.
- The 16 biosphere reserves recognised in Germany to date currently cover approximately 1,846,904 ha (1,312,258 ha of terrestrial area, corresponding to 3.7 % of the terrestrial area of Germany).
- Currently, Germany's 104 nature parks cover an area of 9.6 million ha (27 % of the surface area of Germany). This means that the coverage has increased by 2 million ha since 2000.
- As of 31 December 2012, a total of 8,210 landscape reserves with a total area of 10.2 million ha had been designated in the Federal Republic of Germany. They take up some 28 % of Germany's area.

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

Terrestrial

Yes

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

> see answer under 1a

Aquatic

Yes

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

> see answer under 1a

Marine

Yes

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

> see answer under 1a

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

> Nature conservation authorities of the German Länder & Nature protection in the EEZ: BfN.

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

> See national reports 2013 pursuant to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and to Article 12 Birds Directive
(http://www.bfn.de/0316_bericht2013.html; http://www.bfn.de/0316_VSbericht2013.html)

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

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

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> on national level:

1) Satellite telemetry of *Pluvialis squatarola* in the Wadden Sea area;

Aim is to get more information on migration routes, stopover sites and seasonal mortality.

2) Satellite telemetry of *Aquila pomarina* in north-eastern Germany;

Aim is to get more information on space use patterns esp. in regard of conflicts with wind turbines.

3) Within the framework of an ongoing research project on Impact of Underwater Noise on Marine Vertebrates, funded by the BfN, satellite-based acoustic telemetry instruments are deployed to investigate the impact of underwater noise on the behaviour of harbour porpoises.

4) ICARUS-project concerning bird migration (cf. respective webpages; see below)

Additional research and awareness raising projects using satellite telemetry were carried out by German research institutes and nature conservation NGOs, involving, for example for *Circus pygargus* (Institut für Vogelforschung "Vogelwarte Helgoland"), *Tadorna tadorna* (NABU), *Cuculus canorus* (LBV), *Milvus milvus* (Weltaarbeitsgruppe für Greifvögel und Eulen e.V.)

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

[Circus pygargus, Vogelwarte Helgoland](#) - research project using satellite telemetry

[Tadorna tadorna, NABU](#) - research project using satellite telemetry

[Cuculus canorus, LBV](#) - awareness raising projects using satellite telemetry

[ICARUS-project](#) - project concerning bird migration

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

No

If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

> due to the ongoing projects already existing

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

> Get more information about migration routes, stopover sites and seasonal mortality.

cf. the respective webpages

VII. Membership

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

Yes

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.)

> cf. the annual reports of Germany as CMS depositary in the StC of CMS

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

> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BMUB

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

> see above ("annual reports")

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> cf. the regular reports of Germany within the StC (including the German part in the EU reporting)

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

> BMUB

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

> cf. the reports

IX. Mobilization of Resources

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Germany has considerably helped the Secretariat with voluntary contributions, JPOs etc. / cf. the respective reports of the CMS secretariat to the STC.

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> cf. above (and the STC documents of the secretariat should already reflect all the necessary details)

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> cf. reports of the Secretariat to the StC (focuss: central asian arid land mammals) or AEWA (support to the African initiative).

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

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> cf. the reporting of the CMS (in particular concerning Central Asia) and of agreement Secretariats (e.g. AEWA support for the African initiative) / Support of Travel costs etc.

Furthermore the German Ministry "BMZ" and its development aid organisation "GIZ" are active in a considerable number of developing countries facilitating initiatives to the benefit of migrating species (e.g. Argali / KASA protected area etc.).

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

No

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

No

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

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

Resolutions

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (6.2 / 7.2 / 8.14 / 9.18 / 10.14)

> Fishery management measures (e.g. temporal and spatial exclusion of gillnets) to reduce the the by-catch mortality of seabirds and harbor porpoise in marine Natura 2000-sites in the German EEZ of the North and the Baltic Sea have been proposed by experts from BfN and the German fisheries research institutes (Thünen Institute) in 2011. Fishery management measures have not been implemented yet.

Res. 9.18:

There have been few scientific studies to collect data on by-catch rates of migratory species in German waters. In a research project funded by BfN the mortality of seabirds in gillnets in coastal waters and the German EEZ of the Baltic Sea has been assessed by on board-observers (2006-2009). The by-catch rates recorded varied between target fish species and seasons (generally higher in winter) and were as high as 0.6 birds/km of net in a day. Based on the data the total annual by-catch in gillnets set by fishermen from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania was estimated to be 17,345 to 19,841 birds per winter season (November-May). The total by-catch number of seabirds in the spring Herring fishery in Greifswald lagoon (February-May) was estimated to equal 918 to 2259 birds.

Res. 10.14:

A research project funded by BfN was started in December 2012 to develop alternative fishing gear avoiding the by-catch of seabirds and marine mammals in static gears especially gillnets. Small scale feasibility studies with automatic longlines and jigging reals are conducted in cooperation with commercial fisherman. Two fishery enterprises are taking part in this study and will compare long-lines and jigging reals with bottom set gillnets regarding selectivity on target and non-target species, catch efficiency and effects on habitats and species.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (7.3)

> Prevention of oil pollution is regulated in the framework of water purity regulations (including EU instruments) and international agreements (e.g. OSPAR and HELCOM). Protection of Biodiversity is addressed in those which include protected species. In this context Germany is implementing this resolution.

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (7.4 / 10.11)

> BNatSchG § 41: protection of birds on the overhead powerline network - realization of the regulation until 31.12.2012.

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

> National level: Several studies to reduce the impact of wind turbines on bats (e.g. RENEBAT) and to establish mitigation measures, studies to identify areas where bats are vulnerable to wind turbines.

Most German Laender/federal states implemented guidelines for the consideration of bats and birds before the construction of wind turbines, some comprising general provisions for the exclusion of certain areas which are crucial for the conservation of migratory species. Some guidelines follow the precautionary principle and recommend certain distances to maternity roosts or aeries of different species.

Impact assessment is part of the procedure in planning wind turbines.

Brandenburg: Database to monitor bat and bird losses in wind farms.

Thuringia: Delimitaion of migration corridors and stopover sites in the Thuringian bird migration map in order to avoid building wind turbines in those areas

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (8.27 / 10.22)

> cf. previous reports on this issue -

No major problems during the current reporting period.

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

>

In Germany nature protection issues concerning migratory species mostly concern the German Länder. Here two examples, how they tackle this issue:

Thuringia:

Development of a concept for monitoring the effect of climate change on the biodiversity in Thuringia

North Rhine-Westphalia: publication of a strategy for North Rhine-Westphalia: adaption to climate change focussing among others on the reduction of stress factors, protection of wetland habitats, development of a habitat connectivity and monitoring of biodiversity.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[abschlussbericht klimafolgenmonitoring_ufz.pdf](#)

Marine Debris (10.4)

> Prevention of marine debris is an issue concerning water purity regulations and international water purity agreements and addressed and implemented in this context.

Poisoning Migratory Birds (10.26)

> Cases of unintentional or mostly intentional illegal persecution of migratory birds, particularly raptors, have repeatedly been reported (cf. <http://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/vogelschutzwarte/illegal/index.htm> for Bavaria). Poisoned baits play a significant role in this context. Enforcement authorities address this problem; in the federal state of Northrhine-Westphalia they are supported by a specialized staff unit ("Stabsstelle Umweltkriminalität") located at the Environment Ministry.

Poisoning is also a problem caused by the use of lead shot and ammunition. During the reporting period, federal research institutes have confirmed the unscrupulous applicability of replacement materials with regard to rebound characteristics, hunting efficiency and their advantages regarding toxicology. The use of lead shot is prohibited in nearly all Federal States.

The Federal Government announced to prohibit the use of lead ammunition.

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (8.22 / 9.19 / 10.24)

> Res. 8.22:

Within the framework of a larger 4 years research project on Impact of Underwater Noise on Marine Vertebrates, funded by the BfN, since 2011 various studies on the impact of anthropogenic under-water noise on harbour porpoise are carried out. The main focus lays on TTS thresholds, physiological stress reactions and behavioural changes due to underwater noise. The latter includes the deployment of satellite-based acoustic telemetry instruments.

Res. 9.19:

A report, commissioned by the BfN, on mitigation measures to reduce underwater noise from impact pile driving as well as of alternative low-noise offshore wind turbine foundations has been compiled and published in 2013 (www.bfn.de). The study includes the analysis of benefits and disadvantages of various methods, including their practical applicability and feasibility.

Res. 10.24:

Amongst others to protect harbour porpoises from being killed or injured the incidental provisions of German approvals for offshore wind farms make obligations for the installation of the turbines. Best available technology (BAT) with respect to noise emissions has to be applied and a certain sound threshold should be met. The offshore wind farm developers have to apply suitable mitigation measures and have to monitor both the noise emissions and the effectiveness of measures applied to deter porpoises from the construction site. The German Ministry of the Environment published a Concept for the Protection of Harbour Porpoises from Sound Exposures additionally aiming at avoiding significant noise induced disturbance. Within a delimited region of the German part of the North Sea with high abundance of harbour porpoises the spatial proportion impacted by impulsive noise above a defined disturbing level is limited. This limitation is restricted to the months of the year of highest sensitivity of harbour porpoises to noise induced disturbances.

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (6.3)

> - -----

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (7.2)

> As an EU Member State Germany has implemented the European Directives concerning EIA and Strategic SEA. In this frame species protection issues -including migratory species - are covered by the respective EIA procedures,

Furthermore more specific impact assessments might be due in the context of European nature protection legislation and jurisdiction.

Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (7.15)

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Sustainable Use (8.1)

> cf. previous national reports

Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements (8.5)

> cf. previous national reports

Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species (8.29)

> National implementation of the EU Birds Directive: bird reserve - federal state regulations as of 12.07.2011 in Mecklenburg-Western Pommerania.

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (9.1 / 10.23)

> In the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the two most important sites for Corncrake, Hellwegboerde and Unterer Niederrhein, both Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, are subject to management planning. For Unterer Niederrhein, a management plan has been adopted in 2011, with specific activities agreed for lowland meadow birds including Corncrake. For Hellwegboerde, a Management plan is in development, including specific measures for the Corncrake in arable land. At both sites, Corncrake is targeted by environmental schemes for agriculture.

Priorities for CMS Agreements (9.2 / 10.16)

> In the current reporting period Germany dedicated particular support to

- the Sharks MoU
- the Gorilla MoU
- Central Asian Mammals.

Migratory Marine Species (9.9 / 10.15)

> Germany fulfills its commitments within the framework of ASCOBANS (cf. the annual national reports).

Saker Falcon (9.20 / 10.28)

> ---- currently not breeding in Germany; prohibition to breed hybrids with Saker Falcon is in place

Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (10.2)

> - no conservation emergencies in the reporting period -

Ecological Networks (10.3)

> Since 2002 the German Federal Nature Conservation Act calls for the establishment of a nationwide ecological network. In 2010 a detailed national concept was provided on behalf of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN). The core areas of this concept for an ecological network explicitly include important stop-over sites and wintering areas of migratory birds. The latter are also Special Protected Areas (SPA) according to the Birds Directive of the European Union and thus part of the NATURA 2000 network of the European Union.

Migratory species were also relevant for designating NATURA 2000 sites in Germany (e.g. migrating fish and bats listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, birds listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive).

Responsible for implementing the ecological networks are the German Federal States (Bundesländer).

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

http://www.bfn.de/0311_biotopverbund.html - Further information on ecological network in Germany

Global Flyway Conservation (10.10)

> The German help to implement this Resolution is mostly taking place in the AEWA context. Therefore cf. the next AEWA report.

Migratory Freshwater Fish (10.12)

> Management plan for the protection of migrating fish species like the river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) in Mecklenburg-Western Pommerania

Organisation for the Rescue of the Sturgeon (Gesellschaft zur Rettung des Störs e. V.) / IGB Berlin: reintroduction of the baltic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*) in the Baltic Sea area (since 2006) annual reintroduction of young sturgeons in the Oder and reintroduction of the baltic sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) in the Elbe-area since 2009 (see: National Actionplan on the protection and preservation of the european sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*)).

Basic measures to support migrating fish in Lower Saxony: restoration of the ecological pervasiveness of the waters in connection with the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the introduction of spawning grounds (gravel banks, rock camps).

The program on migrating fish in North Rhine-Westphalia attends especially the consolidation of the existing fish or the reintroduction of the salmon, the eel and the allis shad. Measures involve among other things

protection of spawning grounds, improvement of the pervasiveness and renaturation of flowing waters, trimming and research.

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (10.27)

> Apart from the projects and activities mentioned elsewhere in this report, the first German Red List of Migratory Birds has been compiled during the reporting period and was published in 2013: Hüppop, O.; Bauer, H.-G.; Haupt, H.; Ryslavy, T.; Südbeck, P. & Wahl, J. (2013): Rote Liste wandernder Vogelarten Deutschlands, 1. Fassung, 31. Dezember 2012. - Berichte zum Vogelschutz 49/50: 23-83. This list will close a gap for the birds, which so far were the only group of organisms in which the assessment of threat status was reduced to the reproduction period, and did not encompass all seasons of the year. The assessment is mainly based on information on population size, long-term and short-term trend.

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

> Cf. previous reports and StC reports

CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (8.2)

> Cf. previous reports

Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (8.7)

> cf. German National Strategy

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

> cf. StC reports

National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (8.24)

> cf. previous reports

CMS Information Priorities (9.3)

> cf. StC reports

Outreach and Communication Issues (9.5 / 10.7)

> cf. StC reports in the StC

Capacity Building Strategy (9.12 / 10.6)

> cf. StC reports

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (10.1)

> ongoing (cf. respective secretariat reports about German contributions)

Future strategies of the CMS Family / "Future Shape" (10.9)

> will be primarily implemented in the strategic plan context

Recommendations

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

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Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

> ----

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

> Based on a previous German JPO support Germany is in particular organizing or financially supporting workshops for this group of migrating species.

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

> ---

Recommendation 9.3 - Tigers and other Asian Big Cats

> ----

Recommendation 9.5 - Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

> Germany is particularly engaged in anti-poaching activities, however so far more in the frame of CITES than of CMS.

Furthermore development aid is given in the context of large nationalpark developments (like the KaZa-project) -such activities will help elephants too.

Other resolutions/recommendations:

> -----

Other remarks:

> Reporting should be eased by making it made briefer and more concise.

Issues reported in other frameworks like water purity MEAS, CBD, CMS-Agreements AEWA should not be doubled, tripled or quadrupled in reporting duties in the different fora.

So far this electronic reporting exercise was even a bigger burden than a help. Especially for a federal state as Germany the duration needed for the report was finally higher than it was in previous reporting years. Furthermore a considerable number of questions sometimes appeared not very targeted and not very helpful.

A differentiation of the questionnaires for those states reporting for the very first time to CMS and those having reported already (maybe since decennies regularly) apperars useful.

In the critical final drafting period focal points should not be drowned by other questionnaires or reporting issues.

Even if some resolutions from older COPs - more than a decennium ago - might be still valid it appears not useful to agglomerate these because the burden of reporting will grow otherwise from CoP to CoP.

It should therefore be sufficient to focus reporting on the last one or two CoPs. -Unless there is a very specific issue which makes perhaps a more longlasting view in CMS CoP history necessary.

