

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: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

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

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

Alterra, part of the Wageningen University and Research Centre

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	The Kingdom of the Netherlands			
Date of entry into force of the Convention in [country name]	1 November 1983			
Period covered	2008-2010			
Territories to which the Convention applies	The Netherlands and its overseas Caribbean territories of Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten (separate countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands) and the special municipalities Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.			
DESIG	NATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT			
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APPOINT	APPOINTMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL			
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	SUBMISSION			
Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	Name: Drs. Rob P. van Brouwershaven, Director of the Department of Nature, Landscape and Rural Affairs Address: P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK The Hague, The Netherlands Tel.: 0031703785004 Fax: E-mail:			
Date of submission	31 May 2011			
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: drs. Martin Lok Address: P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK The Hague, The Netherlands Tel.: 0031703785215 Fax: E-mail: m.c.lok@minlnv.nl			
Competent Authority:	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation			
Relevant implemented legislation:	 For the Netherlands: The Flora and Fauna Act of May 1998. It replaces the 1936 Bird Act, the Netherlands Game Act, the Act of Endangered Exotic Animal and Plant Species and part of the Nature Conservation Act.) The new Nature Conservation Act of October 2005. 			

	The two laws deal with species protection and area protection respectively and they implement the EU Wild Birds and Habitats Directives. (which, each of them, combine species and area protection). For the Caribbean Netherlands (aka BES-islands, Caribbean islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, special municipalities of the Netherlands since 10-10-2010): • Framework Act on nature management and conservation BES (2010) and the resulting implementing island legislation: - Bonaire Nature Ordinance (2008/2010) with implementing decrees (2010) - St. Eustatius Flora and Fauna Ordinance (1997) and implementing decrees (1997/2010) - St. Eustatius Marine Environment Ordinance (1996/2010) - Saba Marine Environment Ordinance (1987/2010) - Fishery act- BES (2010) and Fishery Decree BES (2010) - Saba Fishery Ordinance (1993/2010)
Competent Authority:	Aruba Government
Relevant implemented legislation:	 The Ordinance to protect nature. The Ordinance of marine environment Memorandum of understanding between the Netherlands and Aruba for 1997-2000 for nature management co-operation
Competent Authority:	St. Maarten Government
Relevant implemented legislation:	 Ministerial Appointment Man of War Shoal Marine Park (December 2010). Federal Decree on Maritime Management (2008, 01) Nature Conservation Ordinance St. Maarten (AB 2003, 25) The Netherlands Antilles Framework Ordinance for Nature Management and Conservation (1998, adapted 2000) The Fisheries Ordinance of 1 December 1993 (OJ 1991, 74) The Fisheries Decree of 1 December 1993 (OJ 1993, 110) Establishment of a Fisheries zone of 200 sea miles for the Netherlands Antilles on 1 September 1993 (Bulletin of Acts, Orders and Decrees of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 1993, 409) Various local island ordinances
Competent Authority:	Curaçao Government; Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature
Relevant implemented legislation:	 The Netherlands Antilles Framework Ordinance for Nature Management and Conservation (1998, adapted 2000) The Fisheries Ordinance of 1 December 1993 (OJ 1991, 74) The Fisheries Decree of 1 December 1993 (OJ 1993, 110) Establishment of a Fisheries zone of 200 sea miles for the Netherlands Antilles on 1 September 1993 (Bulletin of Acts, Orders and Decrees of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 1993, 409) Various local island ordinances
Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party:	 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention") Agreement of the BENELUX in relation to wildlife and protection of bird species 1972 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and the related International Whaling Commision 1977 (IWC) 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 for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region 1983 ("Cartegena Convention"), and its Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and

	Wildlife 1990 (SPAW)
	Covenant for the Conservation and Management of Antarctic Living Resources 1989
	Council Directive of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (the "Habitats Directive")
	The Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)
	The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ("World Heritage Convention" (WHC) of UNESCO) the Wadden Sea – a major stop over site for migratory birds- has been designated as a WHC site.
	The Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles 2001 (IAC)
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):	• Nature Policy Plan of the Netherlands (1990), replaced by 'Nature for People/ People for Nature (Nature voor Mensen/Mensen voor Natuur) (2000) and supplemented by Beleidsprogramma Biodiversiteit 2008-2011 (national and international biodiversity policies) (expiring at the end of 2011)
	 Nature Policy of the Netherlands Antilles (2000), Nature Policy Plan Bonaire (1999). Nature Policy Plans have been drawn up for each of the other Caribbean islands as well. Biodiversity Action Plan (implemented 1996-1999) (Antilles) International Policy Programme for Biodiversity of the Netherlands
	2002-2006, replaced by Beleidsprogramma Biodiversiteit 2008-2011 in March 2008 (international and national biodiversity policies). Expired.

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

Wadden Sea Seals:		□ Party	7		☐ Non-party Range State
		ed but not yet entered force Non Range State			
National Focal Point/Competent authority Name: drs. Bernard Baerends Address: Ministry of Economic Affairs,		Name:	hip of the Trilateral Ms. Sophie M.J.M IMARES, P.P. Bo		
	Agriculture & Innovation; Department of Regional Affairs- North		Netherlan	0317-487072	,
Tel: Fax:	031505992341		Fax: E-mail:	0317-487362 Sophie.Brasseur@	wur.nl
E-mail:	b.baerends@minlnv.nl				
Eurobats	\$	Party	7		☐ Non-party Range State
		Sign	ed but not y	vet entered force	☐ Non Range State
National	Focal Point		Appointed	d member of the Ad	visory Committee
Name: dr. Folchert R. van Dijken Address: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation; P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK The Hague, The Netherlands Tel.: 0031703785509		Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Peter H.C. Lina P.O. Box 835, 230 +31 71 531 49 79 +31 71 576 62 68 phc.lina@tiscali.nl	0 AV Leiden, The Netherlands	
Fax: E-mail: f.van.dijken@minlnv.nl					
ASCOBANS		Party	7		☐ Non-party Range State
☐ Sign		ed but not y	vet entered force	☐ Non Range State	
National 1	Focal Point		Appointed	d member of the Ad	visory Committee
Name: Address:	dr. Folchert R. van Dijken Ministry of Economic Affair	c	Name:	Ms Meike Scheida c/o IMARES	t
Agriculture & Innovation; P.O. Box			C/O IMAKES		
	20401, 2500 EK The Hague, Netherlands	The	Tel.: Fax:		
Tel.:	0031703785509		E-mail:		
Fax: E-mail: f.van.dijken@minlnv.nl					
Members groups:	hip of other committees or wor	king			
AEWA:		□ Party	ı		☐ Non-party Range State
☐ Sign					
		`		vet entered force	☐ Non Range State
National 1	Focal Point	`	ed but not y	vet entered force d member of the Tec	☐ Non Range State
Name:	ir. Gerard van Dijk	Sign	Appointed Name:		☐ Non Range State
	ir. Gerard van Dijk Ministry of Economic Affair Agriculture & Innovation; P.	Signos,	Appointed Name: Address:	d member of the Tec	☐ Non Range State
Name:	ir. Gerard van Dijk Ministry of Economic Affair Agriculture & Innovation; P. 20401, 2500 EK The Hague,	Signos,	Appointed Name: Address: Tel.:	d member of the Tec	☐ Non Range State
Name:	ir. Gerard van Dijk Ministry of Economic Affair Agriculture & Innovation; P.	Signos,	Appointed Name: Address:	d member of the Tec	☐ Non Range State

ACCOBAMS	☐ Pa	rty	☐ Non-party Range State
	☐ Si	gned but not yet entered force	
National Focal Point		Appointed member of the Sc	ientific Committee
Name: Address:		Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax:		Tel.: Fax:	
E-mail:		E-mail:	
Membership of committees or working	groups:		
ACAP	☐ Pa	rty	☐ Non-party Range State
	☐ Si	gned but not yet entered force	Non Range State Non Range State
Designated Authority		National Contact Point	
Name: Address:		Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax:		Tel.: Fax:	
E-mail:		E-mail:	
Membership of Advisory Committee		Name: Address:	
		Address:	
		Tel.: Fax:	
		E-mail:	
Gorillas	☐ Pa	rty	☐ Non-party Range State
	☐ Si	gned but not yet entered force	
Designated Authority		National Contact Point	
Name: Address:		Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax:		Tel.: Fax:	
E-mail:		E-mail:	
Siberian Crane MoU:	Signator	y Non-signatory Range S	State Non Range State
Competent authority		Name:	
		Address:	
		Tel.:	
		Fax: E-mail:	
Slender-billed Curlew MoU:	Signato		State Non Range State
Competent Authority	Digitato	Name:	Two range state
Competent realismy		Address:	
		Tel.:	
		Fax:	
		E-mail:	
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU:	Signato		State Non Range State
National Contact Point		Name: Address:	
		Tel.: Fax:	
		E-mail:	

Great Bustard MoU:		Signatory	Non-signatory Range State	☐ Non Range State
Competent Authority			National Contact Point	
Name: Address:			Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax: E-mail:			Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA:		Signatory	Non-signatory Range State	Non Range State
Competent national authority			Name: Address:	
			Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Bukhara Deer MoU:		Signatory	Non-signatory Range State	Non Range State
Competent national authority			Name: Address:	
			Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Aquatic Warbler MoU:		Signatory	Non-signatory Range State	☐ Non Range State
Competent national authority			National Contact Point Name: Address:	
			Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
African Elephant MoU:		Signatory	Non-signatory Range State	Non Range State
Competent national authority			National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.:	
			Fax:	
	_		E-mail:	<u> </u>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU:	Ш	Signatory		Non Range State
Competent national authority			National Contact Point Name:	
Name: Address:			Address:	
Tel.: Fax:			Tel.: Fax:	
E-mail:			E-mail:	
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU:		Signatory	☐ Non-signatory Range State	Non Range State
Competent national authority			National Contact Point	
Name: Address:			Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax: E-mail:			Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	

Dugana Malle Cianatam Nancian	natory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Tel.:	Tel.:
Fax:	Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
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
	National Contact Point
	Name: ir. Gerard van Dijk
	Address: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation,
	P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK Den Haag, The Netherlands
	Tel.: (+31) 70 378 50 09
	Fax: (+31) 70 378 61 46
	E-mail: g.van.dijk@minlnv.nl
High Andean Flamingos MoU: Signator	
Ingil I indiana I immingos I i I ve	National Contact Point
	Name:
	Address:
	Addicss.
	Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail:
Charles Mall	
Sharks MoU: Signator	
	National Contact Point
	Name: drs.ing. Martijn W.F. Peijs
	Address: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation,
	P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK Den Haag, The Netherlands
	Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail: w.f.peijs@minlnv.nl

Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)
None
If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments: None
Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information
☐ Yes
List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement: Natuurmonumenten – the largest non governmental site managing organisation Staatsbosbeheer – semi-independent government service for forest and nature management; largest site manager 'Provinciale Landschappen', 12 regional trusts, site managing organisations each for one province Birdlife-Netherlands (Vogelbescherming Nederland) Wereldnatuurfonds/ WWF-Netherlands Natuur en Milieu/Society for Nature & Environment Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagers Vereniging: Royal Dutch Hunting Association SOVON: data collecting organisation for birds ANEMOON - foundation for research on sea animals RAVON - research on reptiles, amphibians and fish VZZ – Zoogdiervereniging/Steunstichting VZZ/Mammal Society KNNV - Royal Dutch Society for Nature Conservation - research on field biology in the Netherlands; implementation of nature conservation projects in the CEE region under the BBI-Matra programme Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) (umbrella of nature park management organizations of all islands) Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) (research and monitoring of sea turtles on Bonaire) St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA) (monitoring of sea turtles on St. Eustatius) Nature Foundation St. Maarten (monitoring of sea turtles on St. Maarten) Fundacion Parke Nacional Arikok Turtuga Aruba (monitoring of sea turtles) Aruba Birdlife Conservation (data collecting organisation for birds)
 Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved. The Netherlands: 12 provinces (regional government). The Netherlands Antilles: Ministry of Public Health & Social Development (VSO), Department of Environment & Nature (MINA) of the Netherlands Antilles. Aruba: Ministry of Public Health, Veterinary Department and Ministry of Tourism, Transport and Labour, Department of Agriculture, Husbandry & Fisheries The Netherlands Antilles, also referred to informally as the Dutch Antilles, was an autonomous Caribbean country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, consisting of two groups of islands in the Lesser Antilles: Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire (ABC Islands), in Leeward Antilles just off the Venezuelan coast; and Saint Eustatius, Saba and Sint Maarten (SSS Islands), in the Leeward Islands southeast of the Virgin Islands. Aruba seceded in 1986 as a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the rest of the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and

- 5 Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
 - Farmers take part in different nature management programmes, through the (due to recent decentralisdation:) provincial SAN until 2010 and the provincial SNL from 2010 on, under the Agri-environmental programme (POP). Targets are among others conservation of breeding (meadow and arable) birds (e.g. L imosa limos) and management of goose wintering (feeding) areas. There are numerous nature management associations of farmers (agrarische natuurverenigingen).
 - In the Beleidsprogramma Biodiversiteit 2008-2011 (Policy Programme on Biodiversity 2008-2011) cooperation with the private sector (much broader than agriculture alone) is one of the priorities under the heading 'Nieuwe coalities voor biodiversiteit' (new coalitions for biodiversity)
 - For Aruba, different refinery companies sponsored the monitoring of terns between 1999-2009. Different hotels or their association sponsored different activities regarding sea turtle monitoring.
- 6 Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
 - There are numerous interactions between farming and nature conservation and hence between farmers and their associations (including farmers' associations for nature management), nature conservation organisations and the government.
 - Interactions with the fisheries sector are intensifying also. On Aruba interaction with the fishery sector always existed, but nowadays with the tourism industry the interaction is stronger.
 - Reaching a compromise on gas extraction in the Waddensea was a major issue on the last few years also, as was cockle fishing (in former reporting period).
 - Interactions with civil aviation and the military sector on avoiding bird strikes are important issues also. Around airports conflicts may arise between aviation safety and bird conservation. Last year the Dutch Government appointed a commission in order to find a balance between opposing interests, especially by linking the interests of aviation, nature and agriculture and finding a balance between them. Consideration is being given to integrating habitat management and bird population regulation in the vicinity of airports and to separating aircraft and flocks of birds by means of remote sensing. Decision support with respect to bird strike avoidance in Air Traffic Control is now under study. Military experience is involved in this initiative.

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	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
2	Marine Mammals	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
3	Marine Turtles	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
4	Terrestrial Mammals	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
5	Bats	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
6	Other Taxa	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation

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):			
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:			
	By-catch			
	Habitat destruction			
	Pollution			
	Other (please provide details) Not for Appendix I species			
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?			
	Not applicable			
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.			
	Not applicable			
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 bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?			
	Illegal trade Poaching			
	Other (please specify) None of the above			
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?			
	Not applicable			
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.			
	Not applicable			
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:			
	Not applicable			
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?			
	None			

1.2	Questions on	specific Appendi	x I bird species
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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.)

Anser erythropus - Common Name(s) Lesser White-fronted Goose, Dwerggans				
1	Please provide published distribution reference: SOVON & CBS, 2005 ²⁾ ; Koffijberg et. Al, 2005 ³⁾			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):			
	increasing ☐ stable ☐	not kno	wn unclear	
	approx. 100 wintering birds			
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable stable	not kno		
	Lesser White-fronted Geese were always rare in the 1		nds. In 1981 a reintroduction project was set up in rth Sea countries. Nowaydays every winter some 100	
	birds are seen in the Netherlands. Last ca 10 years a s			
	www.sovon.nl).	£1:		
2	Small breeding record numbers are assumed to be of			
3	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)		have been carried out in favour of this species in the ontact details, where available):	
	Research	\boxtimes	Hibernating places and amounts of birds	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	\boxtimes	Natura 2000	
	Monitoring	\boxtimes	BSP 4)	
	Education/awareness rising			
	Species protection	\boxtimes	Flora and Fauna Act	
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection	\boxtimes	Natura2000	
	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?			
	Not applicable			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s species	:	
	None			
	-			
Halid	neetus albicilla – Common Name(s) White-tailed Eag			
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Rare birds of the Netherlands ¹⁾ ; <u>www.staatsbosbeheer.nl</u>			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known		_	
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn unclear	
	After an absence of ages the White-tailed eagles start continued to breed here succesfully every year since. Zwarte Meer (provinces of Flevoland/Overijssel) and though both nests failed.	In 2010	breeding pairs were also observed in the area of the	
	The species can also be observed as a wintering gues Biesbosch and the Gelderse Poort.	t, but no	waydays also during summertime, in the area of the	

2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing ☐ stable ☐	not kno	wn unclear	
	Apart from small numbers wintering in some places, Oostvaardersplassen every year since 2006. New bree			
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	\boxtimes	BSP ⁴⁾	
	Education/awareness rising	\boxtimes	"Zeearend in beeld"; www.staatsbosbeheer.nl	
	Species protection	\boxtimes	Flora and Fauna Act	
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection	\boxtimes	Natura2000, Ecological network, nature reserve	
	Habitat restoration			
	Other		Improving food availability by leaving carcasses, creating nest opportunities	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the re	eporting period, what has prevented such action being	
	Not applicable			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s species	:	
	None			

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

Distribution references:

- 1) A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands. KNNV, Utrecht; GBM, Haarlem. 400 p. ISBN 9074345131
- 2) SOVON & CBS, 2005. Trends van vogels in het Nederlandse Natura 2000 netwerk. SOVON-informatierapport 2005/09. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen. 320 p. ISSN 1382-6271
- 3) Koffijberg, K., F. Cottar & H. van der Jeugd, 2005. Pleisterplaatsen van Dwergganzen Anser erythropus in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport 2005/06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen.
- 4) BOELE A., VAN BRUGGEN J., VAN DIJK A.J., HUSTINGS F., VERGEER J.-W. & PLATE C.L. 2011. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2009. SOVON-monitoringrapport 2011/01. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

<u>www.dutchbirding.nl</u>: Committees – Rarities: Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA): rare birds in the Netherlands 2002 – 2006.

4) BSP stands voor Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systemactically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare and scares species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA).

	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 other legislation is relevant, please provide details:		
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) None		
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?		
	Not applicable		
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
	Not applicable		
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?		
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? None		
2c 3			
	None		
	None What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?		
	None What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch		
3	None What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Dother (please specify) None What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further		
3	None What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Dother (please specify) None 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?		
3 3a	None What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Dother (please specify) None 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? Not applicable		
3 3a	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Dother (please specify) None 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? Not applicable Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
3 3a 3b	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Dther (please specify) None 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? Not applicable Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Not applicable		
3 3a 3b	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution By-catch Other (please specify) None 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? Not applicable Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Not applicable Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:		

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

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.)

Megaptera novaeangliae – Common Name(s): Humpback Whale; Bultrug					
1					
1	 Debrot, A.O. et al.,1998. Additional Records and a Review of the Cetacean Fauna of the Leeward Dutch Antilles. Caribbean Journal of Science, Vol. 34, No. 3-4, 204-210, 1998 				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	own 🛛 unclear 🗌		
	Common seasonal visitor around the islands of the N Eustatius	Vetherlan	ds Antilles. Often observed from Saba and St.		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	own 🖂 unclear 🗌		
3	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro		t have been carried out in favour of this species in the contact details, where available):		
	Research	Ш			
	Identification and establishment of protected areas The Saba Bank has been mentioned to be an important (calving) area for Humpback Whales. As of October 1, 2010 the former Netherlands Antilles passed and published a National Decree (2010, no. 94) designating the Saba Bank as "a protected area in the sense of art. 4 of the SPAW Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designation with a Ministerial Decree published on December 21, 2010, and will ensure that the area will be actively managed. The Saba Bank also warrants the status of Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) and an application to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) was submitted in September 2010 (drafted by VOMIL).				
	Monitoring				
	Education / awareness rising				
	Species protection Control hunting / poaching		Flora and Fauna Act; Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation BES For Aruba: National ordinance prohibited under water hunting techniques, Decree on fishing with drag-nets, National Ordinance prohibition hunting on coral fish, Fishing Decree, Fishery Ordinance.		
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection				
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this specie taken?	s in the 1	reporting period, what has prevented such action being		
	Lack of capacity				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for th	is species	s:		

Phys	Physeter macrocephalus – Common Name(s) Sperm Whale; Potvis				
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Debrot, A.O. et al.,1998. Additional Records and a Review of the Cetacean Fauna of the Leeward Dutch Antilles. Caribbean Journal of Science, Vol. 34, No. 3-4, 204-210, 1998				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☒ unclear ☐				
	Common seasonal visitor around the islands of the Netherlands Antilles. Often observed from Saba and St. Eustatius				
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				
	Ordinances, Framework act nature management				
	and conservation BES				
	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				
4	taken?				
	Lack of capacity				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:				
	Any future activities will be subscribed in the New Nature Policy Plan for the Dutch Carribean 2011-2016				
Tric	hechus manatus – West Indian manatee, Caribische zeekoe				
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
	 Debrot et al. 2006. A historical review of the West Indian manatee and the American crocodile in the Dutch Antilles. Carib. J. Sci. Vol. 42 No. 2, pp. 272-280 				
	• Debrot, A.O., 2000. A review of records of the extinct West Indian monk seal, Monachus tropicalis				
	(Carnivora: Phocidae), for the Netherlands Antilles. Mar. Mamm. Sci. 16: 834-837.				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not known ☒ unclear ☐				
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				

	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn 🖂	unclear	
	Very rare vagrant, two records for St. Maarten and si	x for Cu	racao		
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			açao and St. Maarten Nat act nature management a	
	Control hunting / poaching				
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection				
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	s in the re	eporting peri	od, what has prevented s	uch action being
	Species is too rare				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species	:		
	None				

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

- Meesters, Erik, Diana Slijkerman, Martin de Graaf, and Dolfi Debrot, 2010. Management plan for the natural resources of the EEZ of the Dutch Caribbean, IMARES, Wageningen UR, Report number C100/10.
- Hoetjes, P.C., K.E. Carpenter, 2010. Saving Saba Bank: Policy Implications of Biodiversity Studies. Plos One 5, e10769, 6 pp.
- IFAW, 2006. Report on the IFAW Song of the Whale team Caribbean Project, January-March 2006. Report from IFAW, London.
- Luksenburg, Jolanda A., 2011. Three new records of cetacean species for Aruba, Leeward Antilles, southern Caribbean; Department of Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030 4444, USA; Marine Biodiversity Records, page 1 of 4. # Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 2011; doi:10.1017/S1755267210001193; Vol. 4; e4; 2011
- Postma, T.A.C. and H. Nijkamp. 1996. Seabirds, marine mammals and human activities on the Saba Bank. Field observations made during the Tydeman expedition, April-May 1996. AIDEnvironment, report 25 pp.

	3 MARINE TURTLES	
3.1	General questions on Appendix I marine turtles	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing 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 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 to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):		
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:		
	By-catch ⊠ Pollution □		
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)		
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?		
	None		
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
	Currently there is no commercial longline fishery with appreciable by-catch in the Netherlands Antilles. By-catch by artisanal fisheries is only incidental.		
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?		
	None		
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) nesting beach light pollution in Aruba		
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?		
	 Main nesting beaches on Curação lie within a protected area, preventing access by trucks to take sand away. 		
	 Main nesting beaches on Aruba lie within the hotel corridor. Turtuga Aruba monitors nesting activities and settles with the hotels to dim their lights in nesting season. Nests are barricaded to avoid driven over by vehicles. 		
	 Monitoring of nesting beaches on St. Maarten (Dermochelys, Chelonia, Eretmochelys), St. Eustatius (Dermochelys and Chelonia, occasionally Eretmochelys), and Bonaire (Chelonia and Eretmochelys, occasional Caretta). 		
	Sea turtle conservation workshop at Bonaire October 2008 in order to enhance the capacity of local		
	community authorities and national government officers to design and implement scientifically rigorous		
	sea turtle monitoring programs, both on the nesting beach and at sea (islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Saba,		
	St. Maarten and St. Eustatius).		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
	 Sand mining on beaches on both Bonaire and St. Eustatius has been brought to the attention of the island authorities who publicly reconfirmed the illegality of such actions. A sign has been posted on the major Dermochelys nesting beach on St. Eustatius which is now patrolled routinely. 		
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:		
	Lack of funding and capacity		
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?		
	 Funding for NGO-run sea turtle monitoring and conservation programmes. The establishment of a policy department on Aruba regarding nature (Directie Natuur en Milieu). 		

3.2 Questions 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.)

Chelonia mydas – Common Name(s) Green Turtle; Soepschildpad					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
	Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. Car. J. Sci. 41: 334-339.				
	VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curação en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland.				
	MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC				
	Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	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 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		Determining the Prevalence of Fibropapillomatosis in Lac Bay's Sea Turtles Origins & Somatic Growth of Bonaire's Foraging Hawksbill and Green Turtles. Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB), Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org , website http://www.bonaireturtles.org/	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas The Saba Bank is assumed to be an important feeding area for turtles. As of October 1, 2010 the former Netherlands Antilles passed and published a National Decree (2010, no. 94) designating the Saba Bank as "a protected area in the sense of art. 4 of the SPAW Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designation with a Ministerial Decree published on December 21, 2010, and will ensure that the area will be actively managed. The Saba Bank also warrants the status of Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) and an application to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) was submitted in April 2011.			
	Monitoring		Nesting beach monitoring Aruba, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Bonaire, Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com	
			St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF), Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com; St. Eustatius National Park Foundation (STENAPA), Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, STCB, Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org	
	Education / awareness rising programmes, see above		NF, STENAPA, Turtuga Aruba and STCB	
	Species protection		Flora and Fauna Act; Aruba, Curação and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation BES	
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection		Shete Boka protected area, Curaçao; Klein Bonaire Protected Area Lac Bay Ramsar Area, Bonaire, Parke Nacional	
			Arikok protected area, Aruba.	
	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?			
	Not applicable			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s species:	Aruba plans the establishment of a marine park.	
	Continued monitoring and research			
~				
	ta caretta – Common Name(s) Loggerhead Turtle; Di	kkopschi	ldpad	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:			
	Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. Car. J. Sci. 41: 334-339.			

Rijn, Nederland.

VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curação en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d

MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278,

	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC			
	Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):		
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn 🖂	unclear 🗌
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn 🛛	unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj			
	Research			
	Identification and establishment of protected areas feeding area for turtles. As of October 1, 2010 the Decree (2010, no. 94) designating the Saba Bank Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designate 2010, and will ensure that the area will be active Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) and an application submitted in September 2010 (drafted by VOMIL).	as "a pation with	etherlands Antilles rotected area in th n a Ministerial Dec aged. The Saba B	be sense of art. 4 of the SPAW cree published on December 21, ank also warrants the status of
	Monitoring Education / awareness rising		St. Eustatius and I van der Wal, turtu St. Maarten Natur Tadzio Bervoets, St. Eustatius Natio (STENAPA), Nicomanager@statiapastcb@bonaireturtl	ark.org, and STCB, Mabel Nava,
	Species protection			nd St. Maarten Nature
				ework act nature management
	Controlly of an Aire		and conservation l	BES
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration Habitat protection	\square	Shete Boka protec	otad area Curacao
	Habitat restoration		Shele Boka protec	neu area, Curação
	Other			
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the re	porting period, wha	t has prevented such action being
	Not applicable			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species	: Aruba plans the in	stallment of a marine park
	Continued monitoring and research			
Derm	ochelys coriacea – Common Name(s) Leatherback Tu	ırtle; Led	lerschildpad	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:			
	Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conserva			
	VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaç Rijn, Nederland.	çao en Bo	onaire. J. M. van Bu	urt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d

	MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC			
	Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddenne: NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.	sten op A	Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):		
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	own 🛛 unclear 🗌	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	own 🖂 unclear 🗌	
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activ reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj		t have been carried out in favour of this species in the contact details, where available):	
	Research		Sea Turtle satellite tracking in St. Eustatius STENAPA, Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org,	
			The Saba Bank is assumed to be an important Netherlands Antilles passed and published a National	
	Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designate 2010, and will ensure that the area will be active.	ntion with vely man	protected area in the sense of art. 4 of the SPAW th a Ministerial Decree published on December 21, naged. The Saba Bank also warrants the status of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) was	
	Monitoring		Nesting beach monitoring St. Maarten and St. Eustatius St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF), Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com; STENAPA, Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, and Aruba Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com.	
	Education / awareness rising Species protection	\boxtimes	STENAPA program Flora and Fauna Act Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation BES	
	Control hunting / poaching		<u> 00.000,01. 2.25</u>	
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection	\boxtimes	patrolling of nesting beach, Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba	
	Habitat restoration		protected area, radou	
	Other			
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the re	eporting period, what has prevented such action being	
	Not applicable			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species	s: Aruba plans the installment of a marine park	
	Continued monitoring and research			

Eretm	ochelys imbricata – Common Name(s) Hawksbill Tu	ırtle; Kare	etschildpad		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
	Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conserve				
	VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curae Rijn, Nederland.	çao en Bo	onaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d		
	MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leewar Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC	rd Islands	, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278,		
	Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn 🖂 unclear 🗌		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not kno	wn 🖂 unclear 🗌		
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the properties) Research		Origins & Somatic Growth of Bonaire's Foraging		
			Hawksbill and Green Turtles. Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB), Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org, website http://www.bonaireturtles.org/		
	Decree (2010, no. 94) designating the Saba Bank Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designate 2010, and will ensure that the area will be active	as "a p ation with vely man	The Saba Bank is assumed to be an important etherlands Antilles passed and published a National rotected area in the sense of art. 4 of the SPAW in a Ministerial Decree published on December 21, aged. The Saba Bank also warrants the status of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) was		
	Monitoring		Nesting beach monitoring St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, Aruba and Bonaire St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF), Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com;, St. Eustatius National Park Foundation (STENAPA), Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, Aruba by Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com,		
	Education / awareness rising	\boxtimes	and STCB, Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org STENAPA and STCB programmes, see above		
	Species protection		Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation BES		
	Control hunting / poaching		and compet various DES		
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection		Shete Boka protected Area, Curaçao Lac Bay Ramsar Area, Bonaire Klein Bonaire Protected Area Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba		
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				

4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action be taken?	eing
	Not applicable	
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Aruba plans to establish a marine park	
	Continued monitoring and research	
Lepide	lochelys olivaceae – Common Name(s) Olive Ridley	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
	VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curação en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a Rijn, Nederland.	/d
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):	
	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 activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):	the
	Research	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas The Saba Bank is assumed to be an import feeding area for turtles. As of October 1, 2010 the former Netherlands Antilles passed and published a Nation Decree (2010, no. 94) designating the Saba Bank as "a protected area in the sense of art. 4 of the SPA Protocol". The Netherlands reaffirmed this designation with a Ministerial Decree published on December 2010, and will ensure that the area will be actively managed. The Saba Bank also warrants the status Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) and an application to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) submitted in September 2010 (drafted by VOMIL).	onal AW 21, s of
	Monitoring	
	Education / awareness rising	
	Species protection Aruba, Curação and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation BES	ţ
	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 be taken?	eing
	Species is too rare	
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:	

None

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:

- Meesters, Erik, Diana Slijkerman, Martin de Graaf, and Dolfi Debrot, 2010. Management plan for the natural resources of the EEZ of the Dutch Caribbean, IMARES, Wageningen UR, Report number C100/10.
- Lundvall, S., 2008. Saba Bank Special Marine Area Management Plan 2008: 94 pp.
- Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. Car. J. Sci. 41: 334-339.
- Barmes, T., K.L. Eckert and J. Sybesma, 1993. Sea turtle recovery action plan for Aruba. CEP Techn. Rept.
 #25. UNEP Caribbean Environmental Programme, Kingston, Jamaica. 58 pp.
- Sybesma, J., and P. Hoetjes, 1992. First record of the Olive Ridley and of nesting by the Loggerhead Turtle in Curacao. Carib. J. Sci. 28:103-104.
- Sybesma, J., 1992. WIDECAST Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan for the Netherlands Antilles (K. L. Eckert, editor) CEP Techn. Rept. No. 11. UNEP Caribbean Environmental Programme, Kingston, Jamaica. 63 pp.

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS) Not applicable General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammal the national implementing legislation cited in Tab			Yes	□ No
	If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide deta	ails:			
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (claw, have any exceptions been granted to the prob		pats) is prohibited by	Yes	□ No
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article I		exception was notified		
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in re	lation to A	ppendix I terrestrial mamr	nals (other	than bats):
	Lack of information]	By-catch		
	Habitat fragmentation]	Electrocution		
	Wind turbines]	Poaching		
	Insufficient legislation]	Lack of trans-boundary ma	anagement	
	Poor communication amongst Range States]	Man-made barriers		
	Climate change and drought				
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)				
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome the	nese obstac	eles?		
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the action	ons taken.			
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require	in order to	o overcome these obstacles	s?	
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terrestric	al mammal	ls (transcending mere obsta	acles to mig	gration)?
	Lack of information Habitat fragm	entation			
	Poaching Insufficient le	gislation			
	Illegal trade	specify)			
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other behaviour?		9	_	•
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the action	ons taken			
30	rease report on the progress / success of the action	nis taken.			
3c	Describe any factors which limit action being take	en in this re	egard:		
34	What assistance/measures, if any, does your coun	tru roquira	to overcome these feeters	2	
3d	what assistance/measures, if any, does your coun	ıı y require	to overcome these factors	1	

4.1

4.2	Questions on s	specific Appendix	I terrestria	l mammals	(other	than ba	its)
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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	cies name – Common Name(s) Not applicable		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:		
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):	
	increasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):		
	increasing decreasing stable stable	not known	unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activi reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj		
	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, who	at has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species?	
Misc	ellaneous information or comments on Appendix I ter	restrial mammals (other tha	an bats) in general:
No A	appendix I terrestrial mammals occur in the Netherland	ds or the Netherlands Antill	les.

5. **BATS** 5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats Not applicable ☐ Yes ☐ No Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions ☐ Yes ☐ No 1a 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)): Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats: Vandalism of bat caves

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

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

What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Habitat fragmentation and loss

endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

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

2a

2b

2c

3a

Pollution

Other (please specify)

What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further

5.2	Duestions	on specific .	Annendix	I hat s	necies
J.4 (Jucsuons	on specime	Thhemair	I Dai 5	pecies

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.)

Speci	ies name – Common Name(s) Not applicable
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 decreasing stable not known unclear
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 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:
	ellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general: ppendix I bats occur in the Netherlands or the Netherlands Antilles.

6. OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

Not applicable

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:
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)
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
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)
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?
4b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
4c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

6.7	()mostions on	anaaitia	Annondizal	l amagina ha	langing to oth	ow towo
6.2	Questions of	i Specific <i>i</i>	A DDenaix 1	i species de	longing to oth	er 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.)

Spec	ries name – Common Name(s) Not applicable
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):
	increasing decreasing 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:
	ellaneous information or comments on other taxa in general:
No ap	ppendix I other taxa occur in the Netherlands or the Netherlands Antilles

7	I ISTING OF OTHER FNDANCEDED MICHATORY SPECIES IN	A DDENINIV T
/	LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN A	APPENDIX I

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 trea as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	ted	
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?		
	None		

¹ 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: 2009	Period covered:	2009		
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
EUROBATS (1994)				
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered:	2006-2009		
ASCOBANS (1994)				
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered:	2010		
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (19	994)			
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1	999)			
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
AEWA (1999)				
Date of last report: 06-2008	Period covered:	2005-2007		
ACCOBAMS (2001)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN	/ SOUTHEAST A	ASIA MoU (2001)		
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2000	5)			
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Period covered:	N.A.		
DUGONG (2007)				
Date of last report: N.A.	Date of last repor	t: N.A.		

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

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 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: Development of Birds of Prey MoU and Sharks MoU. The NL pleaded for accession of the EU and EU countries to the new CMS birds of prey MoU in the ORNIS committee of October 2009 and reiterated this in the ORNIS committee of November 2010. The NL is of the view that for EU countries strategies for the conservation of raptors under this MoU can best be done in an EU framework, as it already exists in the EU.
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? N.A.
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of
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? N.A.

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? N.A.
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:
2.4	Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (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?
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:
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 terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:
	2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats
	2.3 Questions on the development of new CWIS Agreements relating 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?
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:
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 bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future?	Yes	⊠ No
	If Yes, please provide details:		
2.6	QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATI	NG TO OTHE	R TAXA
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: The Netherlands participated in the first and second global appropriate and the CMS.	Yes	□ No Shark
	conservation under CMS		
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or pa instrument's development? N.A.		of
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:	Yes	⊠No
L			
	3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II		
	3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II		
1	3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II 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?	⊠ Yes	□ No
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	rating to Africa	and
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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migraturently under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on	and
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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migraturently under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, includes ongbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats.	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on l ing	and
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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migraturently under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, include songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route").	rating to Africa ement (2010) is son l ing s use	a and s quoted as
	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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migratories under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, include songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on l ing s use	a and s quoted as e treated
1 1a	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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migraturently under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, include songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route").	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on l ing s use	a and s quoted as
	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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migratories under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, include songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on ling s use "") should not be ready to wait for each of the	e treated No However,
	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: See 2.1.4 where the position of non-waterbirds migr currently under pressure is discussed and where the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action State follows: Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, include songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II please provide details: Related to the issue mentioned under 1 (above), Annex II listings in 2011 time and capacity are lacking for any possible proposals; in addition it may be be outcome of the 'Future Shape process' of the CMS and the 'CMS family'. In addition and	rating to Africa ement (2010) is on l ing s use ") should not b ?	a and s quoted as be treated No However, or the

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	wher	t priority does your country assign to the conservation and, e applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in parison to other biodiversity-related issues	Low	Medium	⊠ High	
2	Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national Yes No biodiversity strategy or action plan?					
	If Ye	es, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it address.	esses the fol	lowing issues:		
	\boxtimes	Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory s		C		
		Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats areas	-	ry species, incl	uding protected	
		Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endarmigratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch) (Oxyura jamaicensis in order to prevent inbreeding with White-	Control of the	he population	of Ruddy duck	
		Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration parks.	like with the	e construction of	of wind turbine	
	\boxtimes	Research and monitoring of migratory species				
	\boxtimes	Transboundary co-operation priority in Biodiversity program;	ecological ne	etworks (inter a	lia PEEN).	
3		the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any of gional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)	ther national	Yes	□ No	
	If Ye	s, please provide details:				
3a	Do th	nese policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provi	ide details):			
	Yes	No				
	\boxtimes	Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting,	etc.)			
	\boxtimes	☐ Economic development				
	\boxtimes	☐ Land-use planning				
		□ Pollution control				
	\boxtimes	Designation and development of protected areas				
	\boxtimes	☐ Development of ecological networks				
	\boxtimes	☐ Planning of power lines				
		✓ Planning of fences				
		✓ Planning of dams				
	\boxtimes	Other				
4	Resu	lts – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken				
	. Monitoring of numerous ecological aspects is being undertaken; apart from specific reporting and EIAs and SEAs, the National Environmental Planning Agerncy (PBL) publishes reports on the state of nature (from 2011 included in report on the broader environment) annually.					

V. Protected Areas

1	Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, es management of protected areas in your country?	stablishment and	⊠ Yes		No			
	If Yes, please provide details:							
	For migratory birds Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are designatory fishes (which are not on appendix II) and bats productive. Furthermore Wetlands, designated under Ramsar (mostly birds). Marine Protected Areas in the Dutch Caribbe important for migratory sea turtles and marine mammals.	otected areas are pr Convention, are in	oposed under aportant for i	r the EU l migratory	Habitats species			
1a	Please identify the most important national sites for migrato	rv species and thei	r protection s	status:				
	Area name	SPA	SAC/SCI		Ramsar site			
	Abdij Lilbosch en voormalig klooster Mariahoop		X					
	Abtskolk & De Putten		X					
	Alde Feanen	X	X		X			
	Arkemheen	X						
	Bargerveen	X			X			
	Bemelerberg & Schiepersberg		X					
	Biesbosch	X	X		X			
	Boezems Kinderdijk	X						
	Bonaire National Marine Park			X				
	Botshol	X	X					
	Brabantse Wal	X	X					
	Broekvelden, Vettenbroek & Polder Stein	X			X			
	De Wilck	X						
	Deelen	X			X			
	Deurnese Peel & Mariapeel	X			X			
	Doggersbank		X					
	Donkse Laagten	X						
	Drentse Aa gebied		X					
	Drents Friese Wold en Leggelderveld	X	X					
	Duinen Ameland	X			X			
	Duinen Goeree & Kwade Hoek	X	X					
	Duinen Schiermonnikoog	X			X			
	Duinen Terschelling	X			X			
	Duinen en Lage land Texel	X			X			
	Duinen Vlieland	X			X			
	Dwingelderveld	X						
	Eemmeer & Gooimeer Zuidoever	X						
	Eilandspolder	X						
	Engbertsdijksvenen	X			X			
	Fochteloerveen	X						
	Friese Front	X						
	Gelderse Poort	X	X					
	Geuldal		X					
	Gotomeer (Bonaire)				X			
	Grensmaas		X					
	Grevelingen	X			X			
	Groote Peel	X			X			
	Groote Wielen	X	X		X			
	Haringvliet	X	X		X			
	Hollands Diep	X	X		X			
	Hecolmoor	V	W		37			

Ilperveld, Varkensland en Twiske	X	X		
Kampina & Oisterwijkse Vennen	X	X		
Ketelmeer en Vossemeer	X			X
Klein Bonaire (Bonaire)				X
Krammer-Volkerak	X			X
Lac Bay (Bonaire)				X
Lauwersmeer	X			X
Leekstermeergebied	X			X
Lepelaarplassen	X			
Markermeer & IJmeer	X	X		X
Markiezaatsmeer	X			
Meijendel & Berkheide		X		
Naardermeer	X	X		X
Nieuwkoopse Plassen & De Haeck	X	X		
Noordzeekustzone	X	X		X
Oostelijke Vechtplassen	X	X		X
Oosterschelde	X			
Oostvaardersplassen	X			X
Oudegaasterbrekken, Fluessen en omgeving	X	X		X
Oudeland van Strijen	X	1		
Pekelmeer (Bonaire)	71			X
Polder Westzaan		X	1	
Polder Zeevang	X	Λ		
Roerdal	Λ	X		
Rottige Meenthe & Brandemeer	X	X		X
Saba Bank Marine Protected Area	Λ	Λ	X	Λ
Saba National Marine Park			X	
Savelsbos		v	Λ	
		X		
Sint Pietersberg & Jekerdal St. Eustatius National Marina Park		X	X	
			Λ	*7
Washington Slagbaai (Bonaire)	***			X
Sneekermeer	X	**		X
Strabrechtse Heide & Beuven		X		
Uiterwaarden IJssel	X			
Uiterwaarden Neder-Rijn	X			
Jiterwaarden Waal		X		
Uiterwaarden Zwarte Water en Vecht	X	X		
Van Oordt's Mersken e.o.	X			
Vecht en Beneden-Reggegebied		X		
Veerse Meer	X			X
Veluwe		X		
Veluwe randmeren	X	X		X
Vlakte van de Raan				
Voordelta	X	X		X
Voornes Duin	X			X
Waddenzee	X	X		X
Weerribben	X	X		X
Westerschelde & Saeftinghe	X	X		X
Wieden	X	X		X
Witte en Zwarte Brekken	X			
Wormer en Jisperveld & Kalverpolder	X	X		
Yerseke en Kapelse Moer	X	1		
Zoommeer	X			X
	Λ			/1
	Y			
Zouweboezem	X			Y
	X X X			X X

	Zwarte	Water en Overijsselse Vecht	X	X					
	Zwin &	z Kievittepolder	X						
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: 68 Natura 2000 sites and 1 site in Dutch Caribbean, 257.468 ha (sites > 50% terrestrial)							
		aquatic) an	quatic) and 5 sites in Dutch Caribbean,						
		☐ Marine: 6 Natura 2000 sites, 1.131.554 ha, 4 SPAW si	ites in Dutcl	h Caribbean	250,000 l	na			
1c	Identify	the agency, department or organization responsible for lead	ding on this	action in yo	ur country	y:			
	•	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation							
	Regional Authorities								
2	Results	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken							
	The Natura2000 implementation resulted in more protected areas and better protection for the areas concern Management plans are currently being developed or updated in order to meet the Natura2000 goals concern								

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

•	
	Yes No
conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?	
	ing 🛛 completed
• In close cooperation with the German "Institute of Avian Research" SOVON par	
international research programme financed by the "European Space Agency" (ES	
programme are "Computational Biogeography and Physical Geography (UvA)" a (NIOO-KNAW)".	ind "Centre for Limnology
The project focuses on following the movements of Lesser Black-backed Gulls, I	Herring Gulls and Rarnacle
Geese using satellite transmitters. The overall aim of the <u>FlySafe</u> programme is to	
the integration of space-based systems (meteorology, earth observations, telecom	
earth-based systems to improve flight safety. More information on the overall res	
found at: Avian Alert website.	
 Research on Anser albifrons. For some years Alterra has followed, in cooperation 	with the German goose
researcher Helmut Kruckenberg intensively the movements of marked Anser albi	
have been marked with neck bands and since 2006 some of them are followed by	
way the geese can be followed more accurately than only by neck bands.	

2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use
	If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):
	The projects described above will continue, at least as long as the transmitters are active.
	If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
	• The research programmes give insight in the migration routes, breeding biology, foraging areas, use of wintering areas and dangers during migration. The results of the research on geese are used to define the most important wintering areas where geese can graze undisturbed and where the farmers are compensated for the damage to the agricultural grasslands on one hand and areas where eventually the damage will not be compensated and geese may be scared away. Besides the knowledge of flyways is used in the research on avian influenza.
	 The sea turtle tracking programme has provided insight as to where sea turtles nesting in Bonaire and St. Eustatius go to forage.
	The daily tracking updates of birds and turtles provided on a website generates enormous public interest, a powerful tool in raising public awareness.
	• The results on the telemetry projects helped the Dutch Society for the Protection of Birds to receive funding for the conservation of migratory birds and the restoration of habitat in the Sahel, Africa.

	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.) In March 2010 a workshop on the possibilities for the Russian Federation to accede to AEWA was held in Moscow, co-funded by the Dutch government. On 14-15 June 2010 a conference (symposium) on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of AEWA was held in the Hague, hosted by the Dutch government with the AEWA and CMS secretariats. The					
1	participants from ca 35 countries adopted the 'The Hague statement'.					
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation					
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken • Follow-up action in Russia of the Moscow workshop					

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional Yes No and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? If Yes, please provide details: Joint organisation by AEWA, CMS and Dutch government of the The Hague symposium in 2010 where non-member parties were also invited.
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having Yes No direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): National Ecological Network and Natura 2000: habitat conservation Additional species conservation measures through the new 'habitat approach' Agri-environmental programme (SAN-SNL) for inter alia breeding migratory waders Policies to reconcile agriculture and wintering geese and wigeons (Beleidskader Faunabeheer)
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? If Yes, please provide details:
3	Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support
	Bewick's swan Cygnus bewickii project, Russia:
	The Netherlands has funded a project led by DLG in which Dutch and Russian site managers cooperate and exchange information on the conservation of the Bewick's swan. In the framework of this project Wetlands International has prepared a draft Single Species Action Plan for this severely declining species, which is to be tabled at AEWA MOP5 in 2012.
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):
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 where received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Yes No
	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):
	Different forms of EU-funding apply, especially cofunding from the CAP's 2 nd pillar (rural development: agrienvironmental programme) and LIFE.

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,

The Dutch contributions to combating by catch can only take place within the framework of the EU, especially its Common Fisheries Policies.

For **sharks** an EU action plan on by catch has been finished in 2010. In 2010 a national action plan under this EU plan was prepared.

For **seabirds** a similar procedure is running; The EU action plan is expected in 2011. The preparation of a national action plan can only start after the completion of the EU action plan.

Cetaceans: for the Harbor porpoise ASCOBANS prepared the 'Conservation Plan for the Harbor porpoise in the North Sea'. Under this plan, the Netherlands have prepared a national conservation plan, which is expected to be completed in the first half of 2011. These plans, though developed under ASCOBANS, serve the goals of the EU Marine Framework Directive simultaneously.

Turtles

See (broader)n text on turtles for Caribbean islands under Recommendation 8.17

As regards **RFMOs** (point 4), the European Commission represents the EU in NEAFC, NAFO, ICCAT and SPRFMO (under preparation) and takes by catch issues on board, where applicable.

As regards support to developing countries to aquire and use relevant technology and to provide appropriate education and training:

under the umbrella of sustainable fisheries attention is given to *inter alia* bycatch in training programmes by the Centre for Development Innovation (former Wageningen International, former IAC) funded by NUFFIC.

As regards information (resolutrion 9.18 point 1), data on sharks and birds are being collected.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Not applicable for the Netherlands

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species

The resolution urges Parties to include in EIA and SEA, wherever relevant, a consideration of effects involving impediments to migration.

In practice this is already being done in the Netherlands.

The CBD guidelines (decision VI/7) will become relevant if/when they will be incorporated into the corresponding EU directives.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species

- (a) Monitoring of beached birds is carried out in the event of real oil spills, not in other periods. Monitoring of oil spills as such is carried out by a government service (Kustwacht).
- (b) Oil spills are prohibited under environmental legislation (not the specific Flora and Fauna Act)
- (c) preparedness in the form of an emergency plan exists under the coordination of Rijkswaterstaat (under the Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment). In emergency situations the 'Samenwerkingsregeling' (cooperative plan of action) will come into force, under which Rijkswaterstaat, Kustwacht, municipalities, NGOs (Sea bird group and bird sanctuaries that treat oiled birds), and scientists (NIOZ) cooperate.
- (e) treatment is done by voluntary sanctuaries, licensed by the government,

Further remarks: Dutch techniques for combating oil spills on sea water were used in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds

electrocution is no great problem in the Netherlands because:

- above ground transport systems for inter regional distribution usually have such a large distance between individual power lines that no electrocution takes place
- in addition we have only few larger soaring birds
- high tension lines for regional/local distribution are usually underground, which is better feasible here than in more rocky countries

However, bird collisions may pose problems in certain cases and where necesary (e.g. an EIA shows the necessity) special measures are taken to avoid these.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

The resolution calls upon Parties to identify areas where migratory species are vulnerable to wind turbines, to apply comprehensive strategic environmental impact assessments, to evaluate the possible negative ecological impacts of wind turbines prior to deciding on licenses, to assess cumulative impacts and to take full account of the precautionary principle.

For the part of the Netherlands outside the North Sea <u>a map</u> of vulnerability of areas for wind turbines from the viewpoint of bird protection has been produced for Vogelbescherming Nederland (Birdlife-Netherlans) by SOVON and Altenburg & Wymenga:

'De nationale windmolenkaart voor vogels':

http://www.altwym.nl/nl.php/project/ecologische-effectenstudies/windturbineonderzoek/

This map has no formal status but contains useful information.

A report describing the ecological impacts and juridical aspects of wind turbines was published by Alterra in 2008: 'Ecologische en natuurbeschermingsrechtelijke aspecten van windturbins op land', Alterrarapport 1780 http://www2.alterra.wur.nl/Webdocs/PDFFiles/Alterrarapporten/AlterraRapport1780.pdf

Relevant is also the *EU Guidance Document:*

Onderwerp: European Commission publishes guidance document on Wind energy developments and http://www.energyportal.eu/latest-wind-energy-news/9535-european-commission-publishes-guidance-document-on-qwind-energy-developments-and-natura-2000q.html

Regarding environmental assessments, the following is relevant: Plans or projects for wind energy plants are subject to the screening procedure to decide whether it is obligatory to make an environmental impact assessment. In practice this means that an environmental impact assessment is always made for wind energy plants, because of the effects for the environment and nature.

The section of the National Water Plan (2010) on wind energy in the North Sea, mentioning space for 6000 MW on the North Sea by 2020 (and further growth after 2020) was subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). In the case of an significant impact of wind parks (inside or outside Natura 2000 sites) on Natura 2000 sites, an 'appropriate assessment' as meant in the Habitats Directive, is also carried out.

In EIAs cumulative effects are taken into account.

The Precautionary Principle is taken into account in licensing procedures.

After construction monitoring of impacts is obligatory.

Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

No specific activities at the national level

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

The Dutch government strives towards stopping all whale hunting, with an exception for the local needs of indigenous peoples, and improved conservation policies for all whale species.

In this context the Netherlands is in favour of a greater role for the IWC, inter alia by a stronger focus on good management of (threatened) species and by promoting mitigating measures regarding threats (collisions with ships, noise, climate change, pollution). As far as waters under the jurisdiction of countries are concerned, these countries should have the lead regarding concrete measures for these whale species. Also in the context of the IWC measures should be agreed upon, to be implemented by countries.

Resolution 8.1 – Sustainable Use

Actions are mainly requessted from the Scientific Council.

No actions by the Netherlands in this period.

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

See our responses under the other resolutions.

Other strategic issues:

The Netherlands has, as a Standing Committee Member, actively taken part in the Future Shape process. The Netherlands has (2010), together with AEWA and CMS, organised a two-day symposium in The Hague on the occasion of 15 years with AEWA; the resulting The Hague Statement signals possible priorities for future work both in the field of AEWA and of CMS (e.g. the position of migratory non-waterbirds wintering in Africa and affected by land use changes)

Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements See resolution 9.2

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions

The implementation in the Netherlands of the CMS and daughter agreements, and other biodiversity-related conventions (Ramsar convention, CBD, Bern convention etc) is all coordinated by one ministry (since 2010: ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation); the same goes for the preparation of positions on new COP decisions. These latter are coordinated with all the other ministries in a regular consultation framework .

In addition the NL have always supported the mutual cooperation of biodiversity-related conventions.

Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species (see also Resolution 9.7)

In the Netherlands various types of climate change adaptation measures are being applied, such as the National Ecological Network and the "Room for the River' project where (in the latter) enhanced water management and nature development go and in hand. However, these measures are not targeted on CMS Appendix 1 species (which hardly occur in the Netherlands).

Resolution 8.14 - By-Catch

See Resolution 6.2

Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans

The Netherlands is an active partner in ASCOBANS and in the International Whaling Commission.

As far ASCOBANS, we refer to the regular national reporting.

As for the IWC, we refer to the above answer under resolution 7.15.

Regarding by catch and under water noise, we refer to our answers under resolution 6.2 and 9.19 respectively.

Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties Not applicable any more (2011)

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (AI)

The substance of Resolution 8.27 (2005) was further developed in guidelines adopted with corresponding resolutions at AEWA MOP4 (2008) and Ramsar COP10 (2008).

During the peparations of AEWA MOP4 and Ramsar Cop10 the respective resolutions with attached guidelines have been sent to the government department in charge of veterinary affairs within the former Ministry of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality. Subsequently the Dutch government supported these resolutions in AEWA MOP4 and Ramsar COP10.

Since these decisions no outbreaks of H5N1 or other highly pathogenic AI have occurred.

Currently the Dutch contingency plans for AI are being updated. It will be considered how the above-mentioned guidelines can contribute to these contingency plans.

In the field of research some important developments have taken place:

- 1. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation cooperates on AI & Wild Bird issues with SOVON, the Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) and Erasmus University (Rotterdam). Both active (live wild birds) and passive (sick/dead wild birds) surveillance programmes for AI have been continued.
- 2. Research by Alterra: publication: *Dynamics and ecological consequences of avian influenza virus infection in greater white-fronted geese in their winter staging area:* http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20200028
 From the Abstract:

AI virus infection was not related to resighting probability, nor to maximum distance travelled, which was at least 191 km during the short infectious lifespan of an AI virus. Our results suggest that transmission via the respiratory route could be an important transmission route of AI virus in this species. Near zero

prevalence upon arrival on their wintering grounds, in combination with the epidemic nature of AI virus infections in white-fronted geese, suggests that white-fronted geese are not likely to disperse Asian AI viruses from their Siberian breeding grounds to their European wintering areas.

2. Research by the Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW) on the *Bewick's swan* Samples have been taken from 200 birds; the analysis is still under way.

3. The Netherlands have funded the translation of the AEWA/CMS brochure on AI into a number of languages

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Not applicable

Resolution 9.1 – Concerted and Cooperative Actions

Not applicable

Resolution 9.2 – Priorities for CMS Agreements

The Netherlands has been fully involved in the negotiations for the Birds-of-prey-MoU and the Sharks-MoU and has already signed the Birds-of-pey-MoU. The Netherlands have promoted the signing of these MoUs by the EU. At an earlier stage the Netherlands has (co) funded the meeting on the preparation of the Action Plan for the CAF. In the The Hague Action Statement (2010) of the AEWA 15th anniversary symposium it was, inter alia, recommended:

Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, including songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species use the same flyways and largely the same habitats. This may need further consideration in the coming years.

Resolution 9.3 – CMS Information Priorities

Not applicable

Resolution 9.5 – Outreach and Communication Issues

Not applicable

Resolution 9.7 – Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (see also Resolution 8.13)

Identification of migratory species most likely to be threatened by (a) climate change or climate change (b) mitigation or c) adaptation measures and (3) reducing related threats

- (a) No comprehensive analysis has been carried out yet
- (b) Regarding mitigation measures, impacts of wind parks are being addressed as mentioned under resolution 7.5; sustainability aspects of biofuel production are addressed by the EU's Renewable Energy Directive (RED; Directive 2009/28/EC)
- (c) Regarding adaptation measures: see resolution 7.5

Adaptation strategies to address the impacts of climate change, c.c. mitigation or c.c. adaptation: see above and see resolution 7.5.

In addition, the Netherlands has presented the Dutch experience with ecological networks in the Scientific Council in 2010- their merit is not solely based on climate change adaptation but also on reducing fragmentation.

Literature on the possible impact of climate change on species:

"Invloed klimaatverandering op koude- en warmteminnende soorten, 1990-2009":

(http://www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl/indicatoren/nl1429-Klimaat-en-warmte--en-koudeminnende-soorten.html?i=9-55).

Litterature/research on possible climate change impacts on Brent geese (Branta bernicla):

http://www.klimaatnieuws.nl/200802/klimaatverandering minder rotganzen.php

http://pooljaar.nl/siberie/2008/07/29/de-nederlandse-ambassadeur-die-niet-mocht-komen-ruiende-ganzen-en-een-heel-grote-vis/

http://resource.wur.nl/wetenschap/detail/klimaatverandering-slecht-voor-rotgans/

Report (2007)

 $\underline{\text{http://www.narcis.nl/publication/RecordID/oai\%3Alibrary.wur.nl\%3Awurpubs\%2F374415/coll/person/id/48/Language/EN}$

Resolution 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species

Not applicable as the resolution requests the Scientific Council, not Parties, to carry out various actions. The marine environment is, by the way, one of the top priorities in the Dutch Biodiversity Policy Plan 2008-2011: <a href="http://en.biodiversiteit.nl/nederlandse-overheid-biodiversiteit/beleidsprogramma-biodiversiteit-2008-2011/beleidsprogramma-biodiversiteit-2008-2011/beleidsprogramma-biodiversiteit-2008-2011. With the Netherlands being a range state in the Caribbean, it is noted that the Netherlands is an active partner in the UNEP Regional Seas Program for the Caribbean, and its legal instrument, the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean (Cartagena Convention), in particular its Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW Protocol). It has been actively involved in the development of a Marine Mammal Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean, adopted by the Parties to the SPAW Protocol in 2009 and is now exploring the possibilities to designate al of the waters of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Caribbean a marine mammal sanctuary in cooperation with a similar initiative by France for its Caribbean waters as well as the existing sanctuaries of the USA and the Dominican Republic.

Resolution 9.12 - Capacity Building Strategy

Not applicable

Resolution 9.18 – By-catch

See resolution 6.2

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

In the Netherlands *an inter ministerial working group* on under water noise has existed since 2008 (even before CMS COP9). In 2008 5 ministries participated; after the recent mergers this is 3 ministries: Infrastructure & Environment, Defense and Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation (main ministry for biodiversity conservation). Under the guidance of this working group research on the impact of under water noise on the harbour porpoise and on seals is taking place for the *Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment*, *Ministry of Economic Affairs*, *Agriculture and Innovation and the Ministry of Defense*.

Research issues are sonars, building activities (wind farms, oil and gas exploitation), navigation (shipping industry) and seismic exploration (oil, gas).

Concrete measures have already been taken regarding building: there is a ban on building windfarms between 1 January and 1 July. This ban was introduced for young fish, but marine mammals can potentially also benefit from it. The *Royal Netherlands Navy* introduced in 2010 a tool for assessing the dangers for sea mammals of using military sonar. The use of this tool is mandatory at all times. It must be used when planning excercises, and executing them at all times when active sonar will be used. The tool is filled with data from different sources on the distribution during all seasons of sea mammals world wide and is continuously updated as there are still large gaps in knowledge (by means of an European Defence Agency project in which the Netherlands participates). The tool calculates with the source level and propagation models to calculate on a scientific basis a safe distance for sea mammals from the souce before sonar is being switched on. The LFAS sonar is being equipped with listening devices to detect invisible sea mammals underwater prior to activation of the sonar. The Ministry of Defence also helped in holding sea trials to study the consequences of the use of active sonar for Orca's together with Norway. Most of the research of the NL Ministry of Defence is done in the Netherlands in the form of extensive behavioural response studies in a controlled environment on a Harbor Poupoise. The results of these studies are peer reviewed and published in scientific journals. Currently the research is being shifted to the study of underwater explosions as occurs frequently when routinely cleaning up old world war II ammunition from the sea bed.

The *ultimate goal* is that the military can use active sonar responsibly, where we need to define "responsibly" together with the EU Commission and other regulatory bodies. The same goes for cleaning up underwater explosives where the Dutch military will need to develop guidelines for ecologically safe practices. The tool to do so is already in place and will need continuous updating with the lates scientific and ecological knowledge.

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)

As in the case of Recommendation 8.17 the recommnendation does not include the Caribbean region. Nevertheless the Netherlands can report that it is protecting the Leatherback in its Caribbean waters and has identified a beach on the island of St. Eustatius as a nesting site for the Leatherback where all nesting activities are being monitored.

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme

The Netherlands is not a range state for this initiative. However, since the constitutional changes in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Netherlands is now a range state for many Caribbean species. Noting the scarcity of CMS Parties in the Caribbean region, the Netherlands is actively engaging with the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI) which is uniting and supporting various initiatives for the conservation of migratory birds in the Americas such as the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, as well as initiatives for the conservation of other migratory species such as sea turtles, bats, and marine mammals.

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

The Netherlands has participated in the negotiations and has signed the MoU in 2008.

Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks

The Netherlands has participated in the negotiations but not yet signed the MoU.

As a result of the recent constitutional changes in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Netherlands is now a range state for many shark species, including migratory species such as the listed Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*) and Shortfin Mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), which it has protected by law. It notes that the island of Bonaire, now part of the Netherlands, recently passed legislation fully protecting <u>all</u> shark species in its waters, prohibiting their capture, killing, posession, or sale.

Recommendation 8.17 – Marine Turtles

The recommendation only refers to Indian Ocean, Pacific and African-Atlantic coasts. Nevertheless the Netherlands can report that it is an active member of the Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Sea Turtles (IAC) whihe is comparable to an MoU under CMS, but was established as an independent instrument for the Americas. The Netherlands is hosting the 5th Conference of Parties of the IAC in June on the island of Bonaire.

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

Not applicable

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 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
	CE	ГАСЕА		
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus hipposideros (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Rhinolophus euryale (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus mehelyi (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus blasii (only European populations)				
Myotis bechsteini (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis blythi (only European populations)				
Myotis brandtii (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis capaccinii (only European populations)				
Myotis dasycneme (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis daubentoni (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis emarginatus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis myotis (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis mystacinus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Myotis nattereri (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Pipistrellus kuhli (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus nathusii (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Pipistrellus pipistrellus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Pipistrellus pygmaeus (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus savii				
(only European populations) Nyctalus lasiopterus				
(only European populations) Nyctalus leisleri				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ,
(only European populations)				2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Nyctalus noctula (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Eptesicus nilssonii (only European populations)				
Eptesicus serotinus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Vespertilio murinus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Barbastella barbastellus (only European populations)				, <u>C</u>
Plecotus auritus				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ,
(only European populations)				2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Plecotus austriacus (only European populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Miniopterus schreibersii (only European populations)				
Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)				
Tadarida teniotis				
Eidolon helvum				
Otomops martiensseni				
Otomops madagascariensis				
	1	ГАСЕА		D.1 A O 1 1000
Physeter macrocephalus				Debrot, A.O. et al.,1998. Additional Records and a Review of the Cetacean Fauna of the Leeward Dutch Antilles. Caribbean Journal of Science, Vol. 34, No. 3-4, 204-210, 1998
Platanista gangetica gangetica				
Pontoporia blainvillei				
Inia geoffrensis				
Delphinapterus leucas				
Monodon monoceros				
Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)				
Phocoena phocoena (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)				
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)				Zoogdiervereniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren <i>etc</i> .
Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)				
Tursiops truncatus				
(Black Sea population) Stenella attenuata (contern transical Parific population)				
(eastern tropical Pacific population) 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)				
Delphinus delphis (western Mediterranean population)				
Delphinus delphis				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
(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				
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Berardius bairdii				
Hyperoodon ampullatus				
Balaenoptera bonaerensis				
Balaenoptera edeni	\boxtimes			
Balaenoptera borealis				
Balaenoptera mourai				
Balaenoptera physalus				
Caperea marginata				
	CAR	NIVORA		
Arctocephalus australis				
Otaria flavescens				
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	\boxtimes			
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)				
Monachus monachus				
Lycaon pictus				
	Prob	OSCIDEA		
Loxodonta africana				
Loxodonta cyclotis				
	I	RENIA		
Trichechus manatus (populations between Honduras and Panama)				
Trichechus senegalensis				
Trichechus inunguis				
Dugong dugon				
	PERISS	ODACTYLA		
Equus hemionus (includes Equus hemionu and, Equus onage)				
Equus kiang				
	ARTIO	DACTYLA		
Vicugna vicugna				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Cervus elaphus yarkendensis				
Oryx dammah		П	П	
Gazella gazella				
(only Asian populations)				
Gazella erlangeri				
Gazella subgutturosa				
Procapra gutturosa				
Ammotragus lervia				
Saiga tatarica				
Saiga borealis			Ш	
		FORMES		D D''I E II d' 0
Gavia stellata (Western Palearctic populations)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
(western Falcarctic populations)				Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Gavia arctica arctica				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Gavia arctica suschkini				
Gavia immer immer	\boxtimes			R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
(Northwest European population)				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Gavia adamsii				A. van den Berg & C.
(Western Palearctic population)				Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
				of the Netherlands.
D. I.	PODICIP.	EDIFORMES		R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
Podiceps grisegena grisegena				K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Podiceps auritus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
(Western Palearctic populations)				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
	PELECA	NIFORMES		
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis				
Phalacrocorax pygmeus				
Pelecanus onocrotalus				
(Western Palearctic populations)				
Pelecanus crispus	\boxtimes			www.dutchbirding.nl
		IIFORMES		
Botaurus stellaris stellaris				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
(Western Palearctic populations)				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Ixobrychus minutus minutus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
(Western Palearctic populations)				K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Ixobrychus sturmii	\vdash	П	П	of the recheffallus.
•				
Ardeola rufiventris				
Ardeola idae				
Egretta vinaceigula				
	1	i.	i.	i.

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Casmerodius albus albus (Western Palearctic populations)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Mycteria ibis				
Ciconia nigra				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Ciconia episcopus microscelis				
Ciconia ciconia				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Plegadis falcinellus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Geronticus eremita				
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus				
Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)				
Platalea leucorodia				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
21		PTERIFORMES		A 1 D 0 C
Phoenicopterus ruber				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.
Phoenicopterus minor				
	ANSER	RIFORMES		
Dendrocygna bicolor				
Dendrocygna viduata				
Thalassornis leuconotus				
Oxyura leucocephala				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Cygnus olor				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Cygnus cygnus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Cygnus columbianus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Anser brachyrhynchus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anser fabalis				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anser albifrons				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anser erythropus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Anser anser				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Branta leucopsis				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Branta bernicla				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Branta ruficollis				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Alopochen aegyptiacus				
Tadorna ferruginea				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Tadorna cana				
Tadorna tadorna				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Plectropterus gambensis				
Sarkidiornis melanotos				
Nettapus auritus				
Anas penelope				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anas strepera				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anas crecca				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anas capensis				
Anas platyrhynchos				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Anas undulata				
Anas acuta				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anas erythrorhyncha				
Anas hottentota				
Anas querquedula				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Anas clypeata				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Marmaronetta angustirostris				
Netta rufina				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Netta erythrophthalma				
Aythya ferina				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Aythya nyroca				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Aythya fuligula				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Aythya marila				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Somateria mollissima				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Somateria spectabilis				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Polysticta stelleri				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Clangula hyemalis				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Melanitta nigra				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Melanitta fusca				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Bucephala clangula				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Mergellus albellus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Mergus serrator				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Mergus merganser				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
		NIFORMES		
Pandion haliaetus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of
				the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.
		IFORMES		
Coturnix coturnix				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
	SPHENIS	SCIFORMES		
Spheniscus demersus				
Diomedea exulans	PROCELL	ARIIFORMES		
Diomedea epomophora				
Diomedea irrorata				
Diomedea nigripes				
Diomedea immutabilis				
Diomedea melanophris				
Diomedea bulleri				
Diomedea cauta				
Diomedea chlororhynchos				
Diomedea chrysostoma				
Phoebetria fusca				
Phoebetria palpebrata				
Macronectes giganteus				
Macronectes halli				
Procellaria cinerea				
Procellaria aequinoctialis				
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata				
Procellaria parkinsoni				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Procellaria westlandica				
		FORMES		,
Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Porzana parva parva				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Porzana pusilla intermedia				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)				
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis				
Sarothrura boehmi				
Sarothrura ayresi				
Crex crex				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Grus leucogeranus				
Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo)				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Grus paradisea				
Grus carunculatus				
Grus grus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Chlamydotis undulata (only Asian populations)				
Otis tarda				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
	CHARAD	RIIFORMES		
Himantopus himantopus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Recurvirostra avosetta				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Dromas ardeola				
Burhinus oedicnemus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Glareola pratincola				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Glareola nordmanni				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Glareola nuchalis				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Pluvialis apricaria				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Pluvialis squatarola				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Charadrius hiaticula				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Charadrius dubius				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Charadrius pecuarius				
Charadrius tricollaris				
Charadrius forbesi				
Charadrius pallidus				
Charadrius alexandrinus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Charadrius marginatus				
Charadrius mongulus				
Charadrius leschenaultii				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Charadrius asiaticus				
Eudromias morinellus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Vanellus vanellus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Vanellus spinosus				
Vanellus albiceps				
Vanellus senegallus				
Vanellus lugubris				
Vanellus melanopterus				
Vanellus coronatus				
Vanellus superciliosus				
Vanellus gregarius (Syn Chettusia gregaria)				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Vanellus leucurus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Gallinago media				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Species	Range	Extinct at	No	Published distribution
	State	National level	information available	reference
Gallinago gallinago				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
Lymnocryptes minimus				of the Netherlands. R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
Lynnocrypies minimus				K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Limosa limosa	\boxtimes			R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
	57			of the Netherlands.
Limosa lapponica				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
Numenius phaeopus				of the Netherlands. R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
, ,				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Numenius tenuirostris				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
				of the Netherlands.
Numenius arquata				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
Tringa erythropus				of the Netherlands. R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
Tringa eryunopus				K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Tringa totanus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
m :	N N			of the Netherlands.
Tringa stagnatilis				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
m: 1.1.:				of the Netherlands.
Tringa nebularia				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Tringa ochropus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Tringa glareola				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
Tringa cinerea				of the Netherlands. A. van den Berg & C.
3				Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
Tringa hypoleucos				of the Netherlands. R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings &
				K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds
				of the Netherlands.
Arenaria interpres				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001.
				Common and scarce birds
Calidris tenuirostris				of the Netherlands. A. van den Berg & C.
Canaris tenuirosiris				11. van den beig & C.

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris canutus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris alba				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris minuta				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris temminckii				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris maritima				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris alpina				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Calidris ferruginea				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Limicola falcinellus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Philomachus pugnax				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phalaropus lobatus				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phalaropus fulicaria				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Larus hemprichii				
Larus leucophthalmus				
Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Larus melanocephalus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Larus genei				
Larus audouinii				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Larus armenicus				
Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference		
				of the Netherlands.		
Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Sterna maxima albidorsalis						
Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)						
Sterna bengalensis						
(African and Southwest Asian populations) Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers. Delnevo A.J. (2008). Aruba. In BirdLife International (2008). Important Bird Areas of the Caribbean: key sites for conservation. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdIlfe International. (BirdLife Conservation Series)., pp 47-52.		
Sterna hirundo hirundo (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic populations)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Sterna albifrons				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.		
Sterna saundersi						
Sterna balaenarum						
Sterna repressa						
Chlidonias niger niger				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African population)				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.		
Rynchops flavirostris						
COLUMBIFORMES						

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Streptopelia turtur turtur				R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
		TIFORMES		
Merops apiaster				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Coracias garrulus				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
	PSITTA	CIFORMES	•	
Amazona tucumana				
	PASSEI	RIFORMES	l	
Acrocephalus paludicola				A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Hirundo atrocaerulea				of the recticitaties.
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				VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland. MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
Caretta caretta				VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland. MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278,

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
Eretmochelys imbricata				VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland. MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
Lepidochelys kempii				
Lepidochelys olivacea				
Dermochelys coriacea				VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland. MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
Podocnemis expansa				washington, DC
-	CROC	CODYLIA		
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				
Acipenser sinensis				
Acipenser stellatus				
Acipenser sturio				Nie, H.W. de, 1996. Atlas van de Nederlandse Zoetwatervissen.

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Media Publishing Int. BV, Doetinchem Nie, H.W. de & G. van Ommering, 1998. Bedreigde en kwetsbare zoetwatervissen in Nederland. Rapport IKC Natuurbeheer nr. 33. Wageningen.
Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni				33. Wageiningen.
Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni				
Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi				
Psephurus gladius				
		OBIFORMES	<u> </u>	
Rhincodon typus				Carpenter, K.E. (ed.).2002. The living marine resources of the Western Central Atlantic. Volume 1: Introduction, molluscs, crustaceans, hagfishes, sharks, batoid fishes, and chimaeras. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Rome, FAO. 2002. pp. 1-600.
	LAMN	IFORMES		
Carcharodon carcharias				
Isurus oxyrinchus				Carpenter, K.E. (ed.).2002. The living marine resources of the Western Central Atlantic. Volume 1: Introduction, molluscs, crustaceans, hagfishes, sharks, batoid fishes, and chimaeras. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Rome, FAO. 2002. pp. 1-600.
Isurus paucus				
Lamna nasus				
G I I	SQUAL	LIFORMES		
Squalus acanthias (Northern Hemisphere populations)				
	LEPID	OOPTERA	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Danaus plexippus	\boxtimes			Debrot, A.O. and J. Y

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
				Miller. 2004. Butterflies and moths of Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire. Carmabi Foundation, Curaçao

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				
	Order FALCONI	FORMES, Famil				
Accipiter gentilis	RangeState	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Accipiter nisus	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Aegypius monachus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Aquila chrysaetos	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Aquila clanga	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Aquila heliaca	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	www.dutchbirding.nl			
Aquila nipalensis ssp. orientalis	☐ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Aquila pomarina	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Buteo buteo ssp. buteo	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Buteo buteo ssp. vulpinus	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Buteo lagopus	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Buteo rufinus	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Buteo albicaudatus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.			
Buteo jamaicensis	□ Range State	Extinct	Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.			
Circaetus gallicus	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Circus aeruginosus	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Circus cyaneus	☐ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Circus macrourus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Circus pygargus	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.			
Elanus caeruleus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Gypaetus barbatus ssp. aureus	☐ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			
Gyps fulvus ssp. fulvus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.			

Haliaeetus albicilla	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Haliaeetus leucoryphus	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
1.7		<u> </u>	of the Netherlands. A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
Hieraaetus fasciatus ssp. fasciatus	☐ Range State	Extinct	of the Netherlands.
Hieraaetus pennatus ssp. pennatus	☐ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Milvus migrans ssp. migrans	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Milvus milvus ssp. milvus	⊠ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Neophron percnopterus ssp. percnopterus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
	Order FALCON	NIFORMES, Fam	ily Falconidae
Falco columbarius	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.
Falco naumanni	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Falco peregrinus	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.
Falco rusticolus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Falco subbuteo	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Falco tinnunculus	⊠ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Falco vespertinus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
	Order PASSERII	FORMES, Family	y Muscicapidae
Acrocephalus agricola ssp. septima	□ Range State	Extinct	
Acrocephalus arundinaceus ssp. arundinaceus	⊠ Range State	Extinct	
Acrocephalus dumetorum	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Acrocephalus palustris	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Acrocephalus scirpaceus ssp. scirpaceus	□ Range State	Extinct	
Cettia cetti	☐ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Cisticola juncidis ssp. cisticola	⊠ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Erithacus rubecula ssp. melophilus	⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Erithacus rubecula ssp. rubecula	⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	

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Ficedula albicollis	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Ficedula hypoleuca	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Ficedula parva	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Hippolais caligata ssp. caligata	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Hippolais icterina	Range State	_ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Hippolais polyglotta	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Hippolais rama	Range State	☐ Extinct	www.dutchbirding.nl
Irania gutturalis	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Locustella certhiola ssp. rubesc	en Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Locustella fluviatilis	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Locustella lanceolata	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Locustella luscinioides ssp. luscinioides	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Locustella naevia ssp. naevia	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Luscinia luscinia	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Luscinia megarhynchos ssp. megarhynchos	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Luscinia svecica ssp. cyanecula	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Luscinia svecica ssp. svecica	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Monticola saxatilis ssp. saxatilis	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Monticola solitarius ssp. solitarius	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Muscicapa striata ssp. striata	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe deserti ssp. atrogularis	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe hispanica ssp. hispanica	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe hispanica ssp. melanoleuca	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe isabellina	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe oenanthe ssp. leucorhoa	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Oenanthe oenanthe ssp. oenanthe	□ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Oenanthe pleschanka ssp. pleschanka	⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Panurus biarmicus	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Pernis apivorus	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phoenicurus ochruros ssp. gibraltariensis	⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phoenicurus ochruros ssp. phoenicuroides	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phoenicurus phoenicurus ssp. phoenicurus	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus bonelli ssp. bonelli	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus bonelli ssp. orientalis	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus borealis ssp. borealis	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus collybita ssp. abietinus	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus collybita ssp. brehmii	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus collybita ssp. collybita	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus collybita ssp. tristis	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus fuscatus ssp. fuscatus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus inornatus ssp. humei	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus inornatus ssp. inornatus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus proregulus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus schwarzi	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus trochiloides ssp. plumbeitarsus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus trochiloides ssp. viridanus	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus trochilus ssp. acredula	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Phylloscopus trochilus ssp. troc	h MrRange State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Regulus ignicapillus ssp. ignicapillus	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Regulus regulus ssp. regulus	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Saxicola rubetra	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Saxicola torquata ssp. hibernans	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Saxicola torquata ssp. maura	⊠ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Saxicola torquata ssp. rubicola	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia atricapilla ssp. atricapilla	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia borin ssp. borin	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia cantillans ssp. albistriata	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	www.dutchbirding.nl
Sylvia cantillans ssp. cantillans	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia communis ssp. communis	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia conspicillata ssp. conspicillata	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia curruca ssp. blythi of ssp. halimodendri	□ Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia curruca ssp. curruca	□ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia hortensis ssp. hortensis	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	www.dutchbirding.nl
Sylvia melanocephala ssp. melanocephala	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia minula	Range State	☐ Extinct	www.dutchbirding.nl
Sylvia nana ssp. nana	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia nisoria ssp. nisoria	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Sylvia undata	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Tarsiger cyanurus ssp. cyanuru.	s ⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus iliacus ssp. iliacus	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus merula ssp. merula	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus naumanni ssp. eunomus	⊠ Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus obscurus	Range State	Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus philomelos ssp. clarkei	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
Turdus philomelos ssp. philomelos	☐ Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Turdus pilaris	Range State	☐ Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen,
			2001. Common and scarce birds of the
			Netherlands.
Turdus ruficollis ssp.	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen,
atrogularis			2001. Common and scarce birds of the
anoguans			Netherlands.
Turdus torquatus ssp.	□ Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
torquatus			of the Netherlands.
Turdus viscivorus ssp.	Range State	Extinct	R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen,
viscivorus			2001. Common and scarce birds of the
viscivorus			Netherlands.
Zoothera dauma ssp. aurea	Range State	☐ Extinct	A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds
zoomera aanna ssp. anrea	Z Trange State		of the Netherlands.