

## Inventory

### Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Estonia		
Party since 1 October 2008		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Conservation Act.</li> <li>• Hunting Act.</li> <li>• Fishing Act.</li> <li>• Planning Act.</li> <li>• Water Act.</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act.</li> </ul>	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited by the Nature Conservation Act and Hunting Act. See also List of legally protected species, I, II and III species categories.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estonia has designated many types of protected areas. There are 66 Special Protected Areas (total area 12 592 km<sup>2</sup>) and 542 SCI (total area 11 490 km<sup>2</sup>) forming the Estonian Natura 2000 network. It has designated 17 Ramsar sites, as well as national parks and conservation areas, among others. However,</li> </ul>	

	<p>insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration and management of semi-natural grasslands in larger scale is carried on to avoid habitat loss of migratory waterbirds. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</li> </ul>
Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
Windmills (birds and bats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines has been developed for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures and optimization for offshore wind farms (MARMONI project).</li> <li>• Projects to establish wind turbine parks are subject to EIA procedure. Impacts on birds and bats are among the priorities evaluated. For example, during the assessment of impact of wind turbine to the nature, the breeding and feeding areas of <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>, <i>Aquila pomarina</i>, <i>A. clanga</i> and migration routes and feeding areas of <i>Anser erythropus</i> have been taken into account.</li> <li>• Development plan for 4 coastal West-Estonian regions is taking into account stopping areas and movement corridors for migratory species and potential development areas for wind energy are selected. Eesti Energia AS carried out 3-year bird migration study with X- and S-band radars for finding offshore areas suitable for development wind energy that would not disturb migratory birds.</li> </ul>
Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
Dams (fish)	Unknown
Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Testing the use of by-catch safe fishing gear in pilot project areas (Markus Vetemaa, Tartu University) through voluntary collaboration of fishermen, who provide information about drowned birds and circumstances of bycatch.
Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIA procedures according to Impact Assessment Law and EU Habitat Directive taking account occurrence and habitats of migratory species.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot study of by-catch and monitoring (oil) pollution is important for protection <i>Polysticta stelleri</i>.</li> <li>• Wintering areas are protected and there are fishing limitations according to protection rules.</li> <li>• When assessing bird mortalities due to the electric transmission lines, the electric transmission line densities should also be considered. There have been several actions to take appropriate cost-effective measures to reduce bird mortality from electric transmission facilities. Firstly, where economically possible the old above-ground power lines have been replaced with underground power lines and this work is continuing. When new big transmission networks are planned, environmental assessment is carried out and, if environmental concerns are witnessed, mitigation measures are applied. Where possible, safer poles are used. Electrocutation has little impact, mostly it is the case for breeding pairs and in those cases wires have been covered by special plastic tubes. Information on collisions and electrocutations of protected species is collected. Under Conservation Act (§ 63), the person who finds a dead specimen of an animal species included in the protected category I or II shall immediately inform the Environmental Board. The Environmental Board keeps a registry of the of the protected species that are found dead. Injured animals are also the responsibility of the Environmental Board.</li> </ul>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Estonia”. Thus, presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.