

Inventory

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

Italy		
Party since 1 November 1983		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• L. 19.12.1975 n.874 (ratification of Washington Convention).• DPR 13.3.1976 n.448 and DPR 11.2.1987 n. 184 (ratification of Ramsar Convention).• L. 5.8.1981 n.503 (ratification of Berna Convention).• L. 31.12.1982 n.979 (protection of marine environments).• L. 25.1.1983 n.42 (ratification of Bonn Convention).• L. 25.8.1988 n.381 (fishing and protected species).• L. 6.12.1991 n.394 (protected areas).• L.150/92 (Implementation of CITES).• L. 11.2.1992 n.157 + subsequent modifications (protection of wild fauna and hunting regulation).• L. 14.2.1994 n.124 (CBD ratification).• DPR 8.9.1997 n.357 (92/43/CEE ratification).• L. 9.12.1998 n.426 (environmental protection).• L. 27.5.1999 n.175 (ratification of Barcelona Convention).• L. 14.10.1999 n.403 (Alps protection).• D.M. 3.4.2000 (SPA and pCIS designation).• D.M. 17.10.2007 Criteria to establish conservation measures related to SPA (Special Protected Area).	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	One or more exceptions have been granted for scientific research. The full scope of permissible exceptions is not identified.

		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Reptiles	One or more exceptions have been granted for relevant damages prevention; flora or other fauna protection; public health and safety; scientific research; environmental education. The full scope of permissible exceptions is not fully explained.
		Fish	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Italy has designated a number of protected areas, including Special Protection Areas (79/409/EEC Directive) and Sites of Community Importance (92/43/EEC Directive). However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.The network of protected areas provides important opportunities for staging migrants safe from human-related threats. Critical sites like small islands in the Mediterranean and high passes across the Alps have been identified as important bottleneck sites for migrants through regular monitoring based on coordinated ringing projects. Further efforts have been made for habitat restoration in crucial areas for staging and wintering migrants like the network of wetlands in southern Sicily.	
	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)	Unknown
		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)	Italy promotes the use of artificial baits to reduce the impact of bycatch on priority marine species such as turtles and the use of Turtle Excluded Devices (TEDs). However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether these are mandatory obligations.
		Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown

	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect marine mammals in all waters belonging to Pelagos sanctuary, fast speed motorboat and jet sky competitions have been banned. • For <i>Falco naumanni</i>, active conservation initiatives are being undertaken in Apulia and in the framework of an EU LIFE Project. These activities have led to increased awareness and stimulated also by education programmes on largest colonies. Intense efforts have been devoted to improving rehabilitation techniques for young birds falling from nests. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • For <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>, a national action plan to tackle the illegal killing of birds was drafted in 2016 and approved in 2017. The implementation of this action plan will combat illegal shooting and disturbance from hunting in crucial bottleneck areas for the Egyptian Vultures. A captive breeding program for this species also exists. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • Action plans have been developed for other species, as well as more generally to prevent illegal taking, trapping and killing of wild birds. • The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (10 January 2007 Circular 004/2007 “Onboard possession of forbidden fishing nets of gear”) prohibits the presence on board and even in the harbor of certain nets. • The National Law 61/2006 (Official Gazette no 52 of the 03-03-2006), establishing the Ecological Protection Zone according to the principles of UNCLOS, entered into force in March 2006. Through the implementation of this Law, Italy is extending his jurisdiction beyond the limits of its territorial sea on matters like: a) protection of marine mammals, b) protection of marine environment against pollution, c) regulation of maritime traffic, d) exploration and exploitation marine resources and e) archaeological and cultural heritage. The Ecological Protection Zone does not apply to fishery. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • Rat eradication has been successfully carried out on more than ten Italian islands based on traditional techniques and aerial treatments. These actions, that are presently being undertaken according to a priority approach, are aimed at increasing the breeding success of seabirds (notably shearwaters and Audouin’s Gull (<i>Larus audouinii</i>) and have already achieved important results such as the recovery of productivity in

		<p>functionally extinct shearwater colonies. Treated islands are in the Tuscan Archipelago (National Park), Circeo National Park and Sardinian MPAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national population of Audouin's Gull, a mobile breeder, is regularly monitored and appropriate conservation actions are taken every year as soon as the colony location has been determined. • Italy has carried out anti-poaching activities, with the support of some NGOs, at key-sites of mass illegal killings of migrating songbirds and raptors (e.g. Straits of Messina, South-western Sardinia, Pontian Archipelago, Central Alps). • Italy has undertaken environmental awareness campaigns that target tourists and fishermen. • Nest sites of several Appendix I species are monitored.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Italy". Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.