

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SEC(91)1398 final

Brussels, 19 July 1991

Report on the Community's
implementation of the Bonn Convention
on the conservation of migratory species of
wild animals from 1988 to 1991

(presented by the Commission)

1. On 24 June 1982 the Community concluded the Bonn Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals¹ and became a Contracting Party.
2. In accordance with Article VI of the Convention, the Contracting Parties must inform the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, of the measures they are taking to implement the provisions of the Convention.
3. The Commission is sending the Council, for information, the Report on the Community's implementation of the Bonn Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals from 1988 to 1991.

1 OJ L 210, 19.7.1982.

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY
SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

UPDATING REPORT

I. General Information

Name of Party: European Economic Community

Date of report: 1991

II Measures taken to implement decisions of previous Conferences of the Parties

1. Species in Appendix I

Population sizes and trends for *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla* and *Larus audouinii* have been determined and published (1). Special protection areas in sufficient number and size are currently being designated (2) (3). The legislation includes a ban on capture. No exceptions have been admitted.

2. Species in Appendix II

A draft Agreement on the conservation of *Ciconia ciconia* (the white stork) has been drawn up (4) and is being negotiated with range states. A draft Agreement on the conservation of Western Palearctic Waterfowl is currently being drawn up (5).

III. Further action:

1. Monk seal programme

For several years now the European Community has been developing a programme to safeguard the monk seal (an Appendix I species).

This operation has been built up over the last three years, with emphasis in two areas:

- The setting-up of protection areas and public awareness work:

Two projects have received Community funding:

1. The Madeira Natural Park for the Illes Desertas reserve in Portugal;
2. The Northern Sporades Marine Park in Greece.

- Applied ecological research:

The first problem confronting the monk seal protection organizations is the lack of scientific ecological knowledge regarding the species. The Commission has several research initiatives under way in this area, examining the incidence of the species in Greece.

A "monk seal data bank" has been set up, containing all known data on the species plus a catalogue identifying individual monk seals.

The programme is now picking up momentum and the first positive results have already been noted in Madeira.

2. Conservation priorities for migratory birds:

Reports have been drawn up in cooperation with other organizations (6) (7) (8).

The results of this work are now being used to back up operations to conserve and manage migratory bird species.

Amongst other things, projects under the ACE Regulation have been set in motion for the maintenance and management of wintering sites and resting places along the migration route of the common crane within the Community.

References:

- (1) Report EUR 10879: Information sheets on the species listed in Annex I to Directive 79/409/EEC
- (2) Report EUR 12835: Information on the application of Directive 79/409/EEC
- (3) Report XI/308/91: Special Protection Areas
- (4) Draft Agreement on the conservation of the white stork
- (5) Draft Agreement on the conservation and management of Western Palearctic Waterfowl
- (6) Report EUR 10878: Summary of areas of great interest for the conservation of migratory species of birds passing between the Community and Africa.
- (7) Report XI/655/90 rev: Review of losses incurred by migratory birds during migration
- (8) Report XI/518/90: Conservation priorities for migratory birds in the European Community