

AEWA EUROPEAN GOOSE MANAGEMENT PLATFORM



**4th MEETING OF THE
AEWA EUROPEAN GOOSE MANAGEMENT
INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP**

18-20 June 2019, Perth, Scotland, United Kingdom



SUMMARY OF EGMP NATIONAL REPORTS 2019

Prepared by the Secretariat



©tera

SUMMARY OF EGMP NATIONAL REPORTS 2019

Introduction

As outlined in Rule 32 of the [Modus Operandi](#) of the European Goose Management International Working Group (EGM IWG) adopted at the 1st Meeting of the International Working Group (EGM IWG1) in December 2016, reports on the implementation of the AEWA International Single Species Action and Management Plans within the remit of the European Goose Management Platform (EGMP) shall be prepared by each Range State, according to a format agreed by the EGM IWG, and be submitted to each face-to-face meeting of the EGM IWG.

These National Reports are also expected to provide the basis for the reporting obligations of the EGM IWG to the AEWA bodies (Modus Operandi Rule 33).

The scope of the National Reports is on activities foreseen in the respective Action and Management Plans in the remit of the EGMP, as well as the implementation of adaptive harvest management programmes. In addition, reporting on other tasks as decided by the EGM IWG in terms of implementation, is included as necessary.

The revised format for the EGMP National Reports for the period 2018-2019 was circulated for comments to the EGM IWG on 5 February 2019. Following the consultation period and the incorporation of feedback provided by the EGM IWG, the Chair of the EGM IWG approved the final format on 6 March 2019.

The EGMP National Reports for the period 2018-2019 were compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS).

The reporting cycle was launched by the Secretariat on 7 March 2019 and access credentials to the ORS were provided to the Range States where necessary. The deadline for submission of the EGMP National Reports 2019 was set for the 18 April 2019, two months before the annual meeting of the EGM IWG (18-20 June 2019).

The majority of Range States submitted their reports within the deadline provided. The Secretariat continued accepting late submissions until 2 weeks later, i.e. by 3 May 2019. After this date, all submitted reports were analysed; 12 out of 14 National Reports, or 86% of the due reports, were submitted through the ORS. All submitted EGMP National Reports 2019 are available on the [meeting website](#).

The summary of the EGMP reports was undertaken by the Secretariat. A comparative analysis between information provided in the previous reporting cycle (2018) and the current cycle (2019) was not undertaken. The main reason for this is due to the limited amount of new information that was provided in this year's reporting cycle. In the next reporting cycle (2020), the Secretariat will analyse the progress on activities from 2018-2020, as possible.

Action requested from the EGM IWG

The EGM IWG is invited to note the analysis of EGMP National Reports for the Period 2018-2019 and take its conclusions and recommendations into account in the decision-making process.

Table of Contents

Overview of report submission rate.....	4
General non-species-specific reporting	5
Pink-footed Goose International Species Management Plan (ISMP).....	12
Taiga Bean Goose International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP)	16
(A) Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Eastern 1 MU.....	16
(B) Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Western and Central Management Units	18
Conclusions and Recommendations	21
Annex 1. Key sites Identified for PfG	24

Overview of report submission rate

As of 3 May 2019, 86 % (12 out of 14) of the EGM IWG Range States submitted a National Report for 2018-2019 (Figure 1).

Submitted:

Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Ukraine und UK

Not submitted:

Belarus, Iceland

Non-participating Range States:

Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Spain

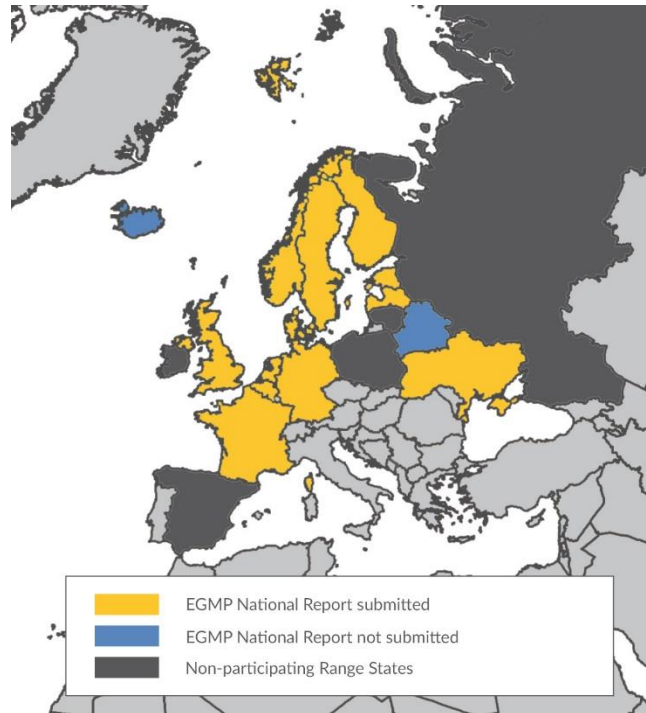


Figure 1. Overview of reports submitted by EGMP Range States

General non-species-specific reporting¹

This section summarizes the main information provided by the Range States on general issues, mainly agricultural damage and conflict and the type of management measures that area applied in each country to reduce the damage and conflict. The information provided has been forwarded to the Coordinator of the EGMP Agriculture Task Force for further analysis. More specific details on the current situation in each Range State are contained in Doc. AEWA/EGMIWG/Inf.4.15 (An overview of the Management Measures for Geese in Range States of the European Goose Management Platform).

Level of Monitoring Agricultural Conflict

Range States were asked to report on the level of agricultural conflict (damage, complaints) with geese in their country.

Nine Range States (75% of RRS; 64% of PRS) are monitoring the level of agricultural conflict, whilst two Range States (17% of RRS; 14% of PRS) stated not to monitor agricultural conflict (Denmark and Latvia) and one stated the issue not relevant (France; Figure 2).

Range States monitoring agricultural conflicts

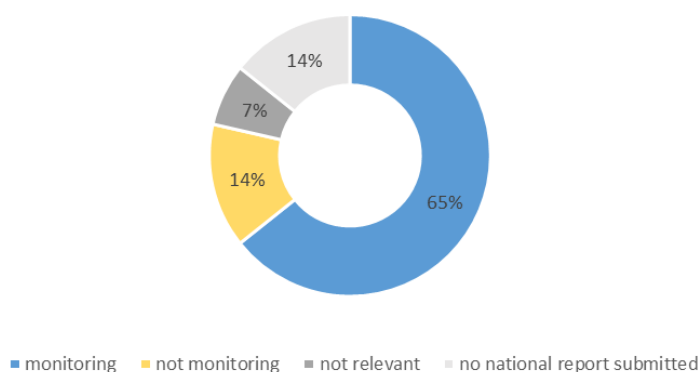


Figure 2. Range States monitoring agricultural conflicts

Range States gave details of the monitoring methods, units, frequency and coverage, including compensation schemes, the use of questionnaires for farmers about conflicts between wildlife and agriculture and monitoring activities conducted by scientific institutions.

Some monitoring activities are species-specific, e.g. in Belgium species-specific activities are undertaken for the Barnacle Goose (BG), Pink-footed Goose (PfG), Taiga Bean Goose (TBG) and Greylag Goose (GG), as well as other species of geese. In Norway most activities are targeted at the PfG and GG. One Range State (Latvia) states that damage is caused by mixed flocks in a field and is not species-specific.

Table 1 outlines the level and detail of monitoring activities taken by each Range State.

Table 1. Level of monitoring agricultural conflict

Level	Detail	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States
National	species-specific activities	0	0%	0%	
	non-species-specific activities	2	17%	14%	Finland, Estonia
Regional	species-specific activities	2	17%	14%	Belgium, Norway
	non-species-specific activities	3	25%	21%	Finland, Germany, Ukraine
Local	species-specific activities	2	17%	14%	Netherlands, Ukraine
	non-species-specific activities	3	25%	21%	Germany, Sweden, UK

¹ Reporting Range States (RRS), Participating Range States (PRS)

Management Measures applied to Manage Agricultural Conflicts Related to Geese

Reporting on the management measures that are applied to address agricultural conflict, an overview is given in Table 2 for each individual Range State. For the 12 reporting Range States, Figure 3 indicates the management measures that are applied to manage agricultural conflicts related to geese and how many countries are evaluating the effectiveness of each of these measures.

More detail on the types of measures specified by each Range State is outlined in Tables 3-7 below for the 11 Range States reporting agricultural conflicts present in their country (no conflict reported in France).

Table 2. Overview of management measures per country (● measure applied; ○ measure not applied)

	Belgium	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Latvia	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Ukraine	UK
Compensation schemes	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Subsidy schemes	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Scaring schemes	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Goose foraging areas	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	○
Derogation shooting	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	●
Other measures	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Not relevant	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

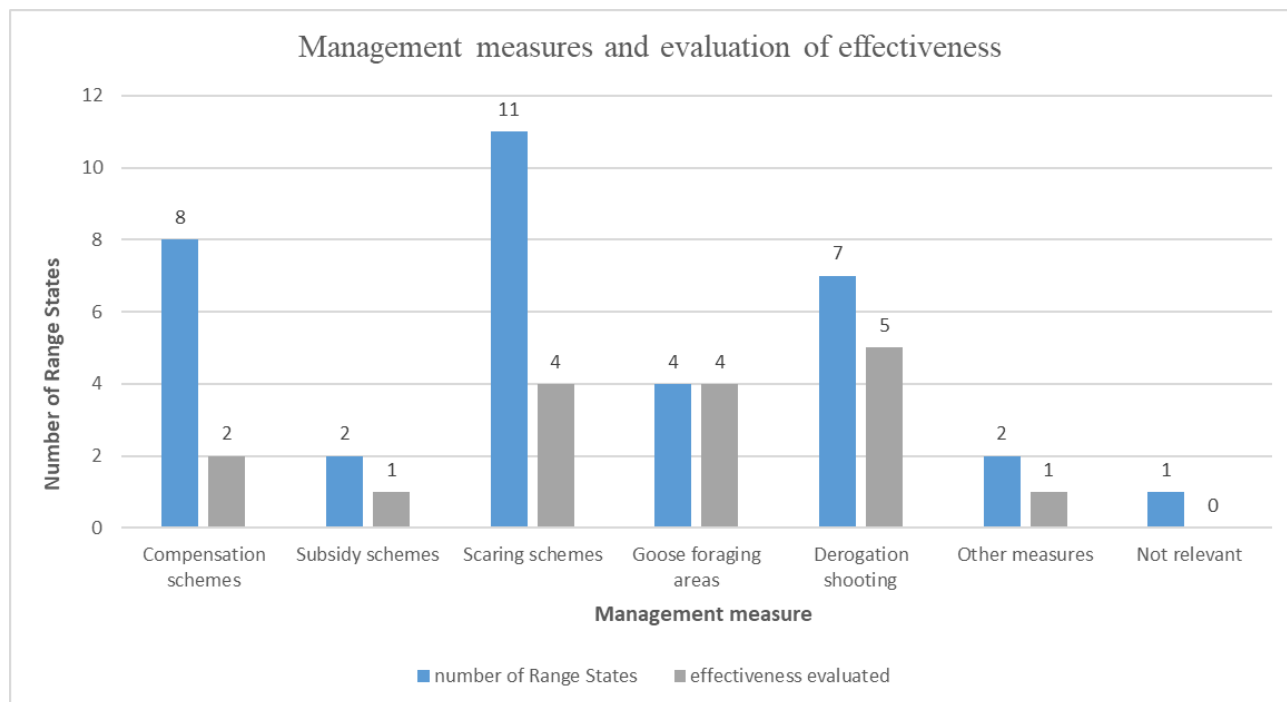


Figure 3. Measures applied to manage agricultural conflicts related to geese

Compensation Schemes

Compensation schemes (payments to farmers for losses e.g. crop damage) are implemented on national (Estonia and Latvia), regional (Belgium, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) and local (Finland and Sweden) level, with effectiveness monitored only in the Netherlands and Norway.

Financial compensation is calculated by the agricultural authorities with varying formulas (per kg dry matter, reduction of yield in comparison to reference plots, etc.). More details on reporting on compensation schemes in the Range States is found below in Table 3.

Table 3. Compensation schemes²

Level	Detail	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States	# Range states evaluating effectiveness	% RRS	% PRS	Range States evaluating effectiveness
National	species-specific compensation		0%	0%			0%	0%	
	non-species-specific compensation	2	17%	14%	Estonia, Latvia		0%	0%	
Regional	species-specific compensation	1	8%	7%	Norway	1	8%	7%	Norway
	non-species-specific compensation	5	42%	36%	Belgium, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden	1	8%	7%	Netherlands
Local	species-specific compensation		0%	0%			0%	0%	
	non-species-specific compensation	2	17%	14%	Finland, Sweden		0%	0%	

² E.g. payments to farmers for losses e.g. crop damage

Subsidy Schemes

Subsidy schemes to farmers (payments to support farmers to provide for/tolerate geese on their land, replacing agricultural use) are provided in Germany and in the UK. Whereas in Germany the subsidy schemes entail providing forage for geese on fields in the winter months (Schleswig-Holstein), thereby ensuring agricultural use of the fields from springtime onwards, in the UK payments are calculated according to the additional cost of providing habitats for geese, as well as the profit foregone when geese consume these crops. Table 4 below shows figures on the use of subsidy schemes by Range States, as well as the extent of monitoring used to evaluate the effectiveness.

Table 4. Subsidy schemes³

Level	Detail	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States	# Range states evaluating effectiveness	% RRS	% PRS	Range States evaluating effectiveness
National	species-specific subsidies		0%	0%			0%	0%	
	non-species-specific subsidies		0%	0%			0%	0%	
Regional	species-specific subsidies		0%	0%			0%	0%	
	non-species-specific subsidies		0%	0%			0%	0%	
Local	species-specific subsidies	1	8%	7%	UK	1	8%	7%	UK
	non-species-specific subsidies	1	8%	7%	Germany		0%	0%	

³ E.g. payments to support farmers to provide for/tolerate geese on their land, replacing agricultural use

Scaring Schemes

Scaring schemes or preventive measures designed to actively keep geese away from farmland are widely used by Range States on national, regional and local level. Visual and acoustic scaring devices are used, as well as repellents and other measures. In some Range States advice is provided by the Ministry of Environment on the use of scaring devices. Belgium reports, that the extent of the use of scaring devices is regulated by law for farmers seeking compensation. This exempts areas designated for wintering waterbirds, where scaring is not a mandatory prerequisite for compensation. However, effectiveness is only evaluated in less than half of the Range States that have provided information about scaring schemes (4 out of 11).

Table 5. Scaring schemes or other preventive measures⁴

Level	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States	# Range states evaluating effectiveness	% RRS	% PRS	Range States evaluating effectiveness
National	3	25%	21%	Denmark, Estonia, Latvia		0%	0%	
Regional	3	25%	21%	Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden	2	17%	14%	Netherlands, Sweden
Local	7	58%	50%	Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Ukraine, UK	4	33%	29%	Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK

Designation of Accommodation areas (goose foraging areas)

The designation of accommodation areas is a viable non-lethal method to ease the widespread grazing pressure on agriculture fields. Belgium and Germany report that some areas have been specifically allocated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive and are regularly monitored. In Lower Saxony, Germany, farmers tolerate geese in these SPAs and have joined agri-environmental schemes under which they are paid for the loss of biomass caused by foraging geese. Table 6 outlines Range States reporting on accommodation areas.

Table 6. Accommodation areas⁵

Level	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States	# Range states evaluating effectiveness	% RRS	% PRS	Range States evaluating effectiveness
National		0%	0%			0%	0%	
Regional	4	33%	29%	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden	4	33%	29%	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden
Local	2	17%	14%	Germany, Sweden	2	17%	14%	Germany, Sweden

⁴ Measures designed to actively keep geese away from farmland

⁵ Designation of goose foraging areas

Derogation Shooting

Derogation shooting to keep geese away from sensitive crops and/or to reduce population is used as another measure to contain agricultural conflict with geese in some of the Range States. Reporting on derogation shooting is compiled in Table 7 below. Range States report derogation shooting to be applied in line with the EU Birds Directive. Licenses for shooting under derogation are granted upon application and assessment of the related conflict and damage to crops.

Table 7. Derogation shooting⁶

Level	# of Range States	% RRS	% PRS	Range States	# Range states evaluating effectiveness	% RRS	% PRS	Range States evaluating effectiveness
National	1	8%	7%	Denmark		0%	0%	
Regional	2	17%	14%	Belgium, Netherlands	2	17%	14%	Belgium, Netherlands
Local	4	33%	29%	Germany, Norway, Sweden, UK	3	25%	21%	Norway, Sweden, UK

Other Measures

In Finland the hunting season of Greylag and other geese was opened exceptionally in agricultural fields, to alleviate the damage on fields. Germany also reports providing additional grasslands for feeding of livestock in areas where the first cut of grasslands used for animal husbandry has been damaged by geese (Schleswig-Holstein). The effectiveness of these measures has not been evaluated.

New or Adjusted Existing Legislation for Implementation of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM)

The EGM IWG adopted a Guidance on Implementation of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) through Domestic Legal Regulations at their 3rd meeting (EGM IWG3). The purpose of this guidance is to provide model legal approaches for transposing annual international decisions concerning harvest quotas and season opening/closure into national decision-making processes and collecting comprehensive harvest data to suit the AHM process annually.

Range States were asked to report if this guidance was used to create new or adjust existing legislation for the implementation of AHM, within the framework of the EGMP (see Figure 4).

Finland, Germany and the Netherlands report that the existing legislation has been reviewed and no need has been identified either for adjustment of existing legislation or development of new legislation. In Finland the TBG hunting is regulated on annual basis, based on the decisions that are taken by the EGM IWG.

Whilst Sweden reports that the development of new / adjusted legislation is under technical discussion in the country, in France new legislation is currently undergoing political discussion with the view to include provisions on AHM. The new bill, establishing the AFB-ONCFS, modifying the mission of Hunters' Federations and reinforcing the Environment Policy has been adopted on National Assembly level and is to be examined by the Senate with the view to enter into force in summer 2019. Belgium and the UK report that the legislation has not been reviewed yet.

⁶ Derogation shooting to keep geese away from sensitive crops and/or to reduce population size

New or adjusted existing legislation for implementation of AHM

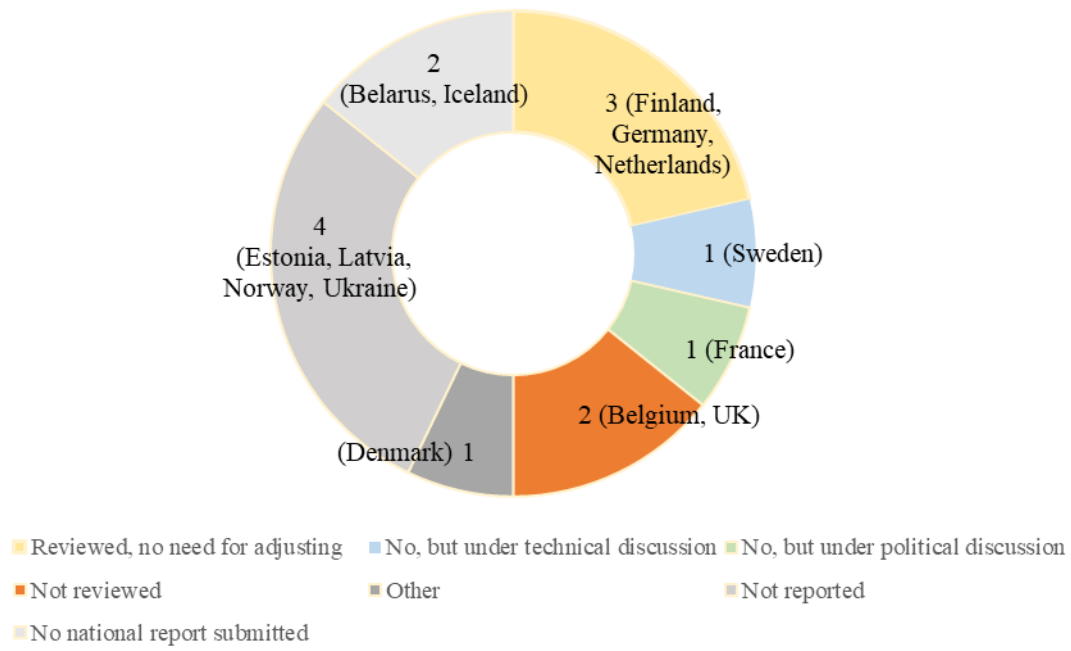


Figure 4. New or adjusted existing domestic legislation for the purpose of AHM implementation

Pink-footed Goose International Species Management Plan (ISMP)

All four Range States to the Svalbard population of the PfG (Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands and Norway) have reported on the implementation of the International Species Management Plan (ISMP) for the population. In addition, two Range States (Sweden and Finland), which have been admitted as observers to the PfG ISMP implementation process, have also provided relevant information.

National, Regional or Local Management Plans for the PfG

According to the PfG ISMP, Range States should endeavour to produce national/local management plans, ensuring recreational activities are established and evaluated at local level (economic and cultural value) (PfG ISMP, p.29). Range States were asked to report on the establishment of any national, regional and/or local management plan/s that are in place to implement the PfG ISMP.

Of the four Range States only Norway reported the adoption and implementation of a regional (sub-national) management plan for the PfG in Mid- and North-Norway, also promoting recreational uses such as tourism and hunting.

Belgium has indicated that, mainly by accommodating the winter flocks of the PfG, conservation goals have been set in the country and no open hunting season exists. This is not planned to be altered, as long as numbers of geese in the fields do not increase and damage stays limited.

Denmark has not yet decided on the development of a management plan; however, the PfG ISMP is being implemented directly.

The Netherlands reports that no species-specific management plans are being implemented in the country. The responsibility for fauna management lies with the provinces. PfG occur only in Friesland in larger numbers, but not sufficient to act in a management context.

Finland has indicated that the PfG is a protected species in Finland and therefore not huntable, while Sweden indicated that this is a new species in the country with only few birds spread over large areas.

National, Regional or Local Working Group for the Implementation of the PfG ISMP

Range States were asked whether a national, regional and/or local working group to support the implementation of the PfG ISMP had been established in their countries. Except for the Netherlands, all Range States of the PfG (Belgium, Denmark and Norway) have established a working group. An overview is provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Overview of national, regional or local working groups (● yes; ○ no)

Range State	Working Group	Type of WG
Belgium	●	Regional
Denmark	●	National
Finland	○	
Netherlands	○	
Norway	●	N/A
Sweden	○	

In Belgium, the implementation of the PfG ISMP is coordinated within the Flemish Goose Working Group - the only region for wintering PfG. This working group meets at least annually and is composed of different stakeholders, dealing with general and specific EGMP-related issues, discussing population size, trends and agricultural damage of wintering geese. The working group aims to reach consensus for a clear recommendation, which the National Government Representative will bring to the EGM IWG and other EGMP-related meetings.

Similarly, Denmark has established a working group on national level, advising the Ministry of Environment and Food and forming the national delegation at the EGM IWG meetings. The group gives input to documents, draft management plans, etc. prior to any decision-making. Norway also has a working group for PfG in place.

The Netherlands has established working group that takes care of all EGMP-related issues. The group is not species-specific in its work and encompasses all EGMP work.

Finland indicates that although no working group has been established, the implementation of the PfG ISMP is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment together with regional governmental organisations and Sweden indicated the establishment of a national working group for the management of geese, swans and cranes.

PfG ISMP Objective 1. Maintain a Sustainable and Stable PfG Population and its Range

Key sites identified for PfG

Range States were asked to provide a list of key sites that have been identified for PfG. Out of the six countries that responded to this question, five countries have identified key areas for the PfG (Figure 5) and provided details on these sites, including location, habitat types and protection status (see Annex 1).

Sweden reported the PfG being a relatively new species with no key sites determined yet.

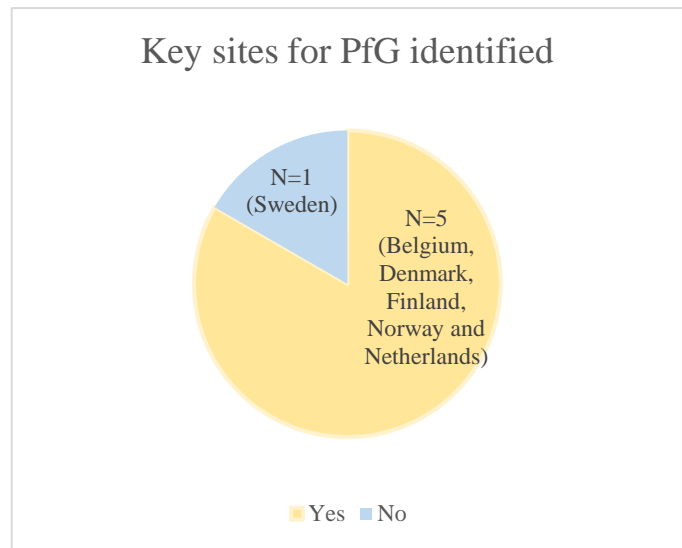


Figure 5. Key sites identified for the Pink-footed Goose in Range States

Measures to Restore/Rehabilitate PfG Roosting and/or Feeding Habitats

Range States were asked to provide information on measures taken to restore and/or rehabilitate PfG roosting and/or feeding habitats and to give information if these measures are being implemented in staging and wintering areas. Figure 6 shows which Range States have measures in place for staging and wintering areas.

Denmark applies measures in both the staging and wintering areas. Roosting sites have been protected through the NATURA 2000 network, including disturbance and hunting-free zones. Denmark has also indicated that geese are primarily foraging in adjacent farmlands (up to 40 km from roosts), which are not managed. Some of the roosting sites in the wintering areas in Denmark, which have been newly occupied are not yet designated for protection for PfG.

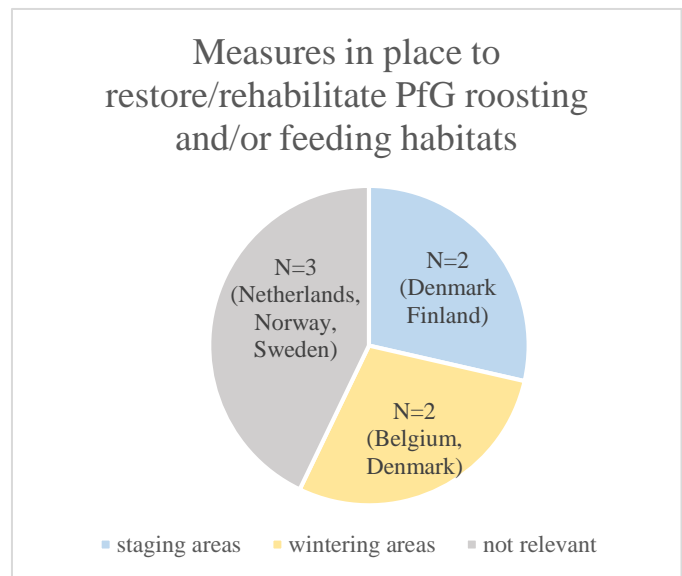


Figure 6. Measures in place to restore/rehabilitate PfG roosting and/or feeding habitats

Measures in the wintering sites in Belgium mostly focus on the restoration of wet polder grasslands in order to provide good foraging opportunities for PfG in nature reserves and to reduce agricultural damage in the surrounding areas.

In Finland, habitat restoration and recurring management measures (removing the reed, grazing and mowing of coastal meadows) were carried out as an ongoing activity, including the most important roosting areas for PfG. In Sweden, no former roosting or feeding habitats are known.

Preventing PfG Breeding in Mainland Norway

The development and implementation of a program for prevention of PfG breeding in the mainland of Norway was included as a medium priority result in the PfG ISMP. Norway was asked to report on the implementation of such a programme and reported that such a programme has not yet been developed.

PfG ISMP Objective 2. Keep Agricultural Conflicts to an Acceptable Level

Level of Agricultural Conflicts

Range States were asked to provide information on the level of agricultural conflicts (e.g. crop damage) in their countries and how potential conflicts have been addressed.

Three Range States (Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands) as well as Finland and Sweden, have indicated that agricultural conflicts related to PfG are at an acceptable level (Figure 7).

In Belgium, damage caused by PfG is compensated and habitat restoration is undertaken in nature reserves to accommodate wintering PfG and keep them away from agricultural lands.

Denmark reported that in autumn and winter PfG primarily forage on waste crops (cereal and maize stubble), supplemented by pastures and winter cereal, limited to cold winters; whereas in spring, PfG forage on pastures. In the past, PfG caused damage to newly sown spring cereal fields (taking

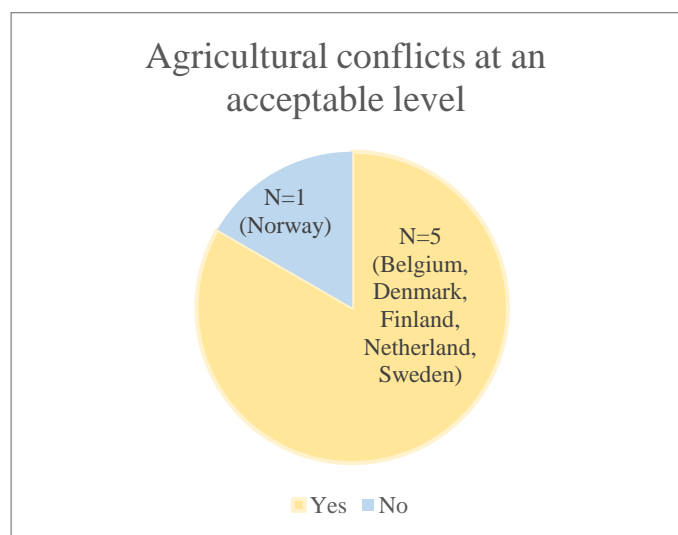


Figure 7. Level (acceptable or not) of agricultural conflict

grain). However, nowadays, PfG depart on spring migration for Norway in late March/early April, prior to the sowing of spring cereals. Netherlands indicated that compared to other species, agricultural damage by PfG is hardly an issue. Sweden has indicated that so far, there have not been any reports from farmers on damages caused by PfG.

Only Norway has reported that agricultural damage in Norway is not at an acceptable level.

PfG ISMP Objective 3. Avoid Increase in Tundra Vegetation Degradation in the Breeding Range

Monitoring the Extent of Arctic Tundra Degradation on Svalbard Caused by PfG

Norway indicated that the extent of arctic tundra degradation on Svalbard caused by PfG is continuously being monitored and reported an increase in the level of degradation over decades.

PfG ISMP Objective 4. Allow for Recreational Use that does not Jeopardize the Population*Hunting is Conducted in a Sustainable Manner*

Denmark and Norway, as the only Range States with open hunting seasons, were asked to report on the promotion and/or implementation of any national or regional hunting-related campaigns, training programmes and/or management activities (see Table 9 for details).

Table 9. Activities implemented in Denmark and Norway to ensure hunting in a sustainable manner (● yes; ○ no)

Activity	Range State	
	Denmark	Norway
Wise use hunting practices	●	●
Best practices to reduce crippling rates	●	●
Self-organization and coordination of local hunting	●	●

Denmark reported on a campaign by the Danish Hunters' Association to promote wise use hunting practices, including local courses in west and north Jutland. Also, a series of articles has been published in hunting magazines on wise use, species identification and goose shooting. In Norway local hunters are being trained in techniques and behaviour.

In Denmark a national plan to reduce the crippling of game, including geese, has been in place since 1997. Aarhus University has monitored the rate of crippled PfG since 1990 and the Danish Hunters' Association and the Ministry of Environment and Food have conducted several campaigns promoting the need for reduction of crippling, specifically targeting goose hunters, advocating for the use of decoys and blinds to attract geese at close range, keeping to the recommended maximum shooting distance of 25 m, as well as hunting in teams. Norway also reports that hunters are being trained with the aim to reduce crippling rates.

A project carried out by Aarhus University and the Danish Hunters' Association, running from 2012 to 2016, focused on the voluntary self-organisation of goose shooting and documented the positive effects in terms of higher bags, lower cartridge use, improved local communication, as well as reduced disturbance of geese. The Danish Hunters' Association has promoted the wider use of self-organisation in articles in hunting magazines. As well in Norway self-organisation of hunters has been promoted as a beneficial exercise to comply with the goals of the ISMP.

Additional Information Provided by Range States

Denmark indicated that the PfG ISMP has positively influenced the awareness among Danish hunters, creating awareness about their role and responsibility to participate in the management of the population, as well as its wise use. The adaptation of the hunting season according to the population status has also generally been accepted by the hunters.

Taiga Bean Goose International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP)

Reporting on Taiga Bean Goose has been split in two sections:

- Section A: Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Eastern 1 Management Unit (MU)
- Section B: Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Western and Central Management Units (MUs)

(A) Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Eastern 1 MU

Participating Range States in the EGMP for the Eastern 1 MU of the TBG are **Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Latvia and Ukraine**. Of these Range States four (Estonia, Germany, Latvia and Ukraine) have reported in this section.

TBG ISSAP Objective 1. Increase Survival Rate of Adults

Legal Harvest does not Jeopardize an Increase of Adult Survival Rates

Three Range States - Germany, Latvia and Ukraine – have developed and adopted a legislation for the closure of hunting of TBG to allow the birds to pass before the goose hunting season is opened (see Figure 8 below), whilst Estonia has not passed a legislation yet.

In Germany legislation varies regionally with some federal states having closed the hunting of TBG in general and others not having adopted the legislation for closure yet.

In Latvia hunting of TBG is restricted from 15 September to 30 November to provide safe passage to TBGs on their autumn migration.

Ukraine prohibits spring hunting to allow the large numbers of TBG passing at this time of the year through the northern part of Ukraine. In Ukraine new instructions on the inventory of harvested game are also to be adopted before the hunting season, improving the quality of data – and information campaign and trainings are planned to follow the adoption of the instructions.

Legislation for closure of hunting of TBG

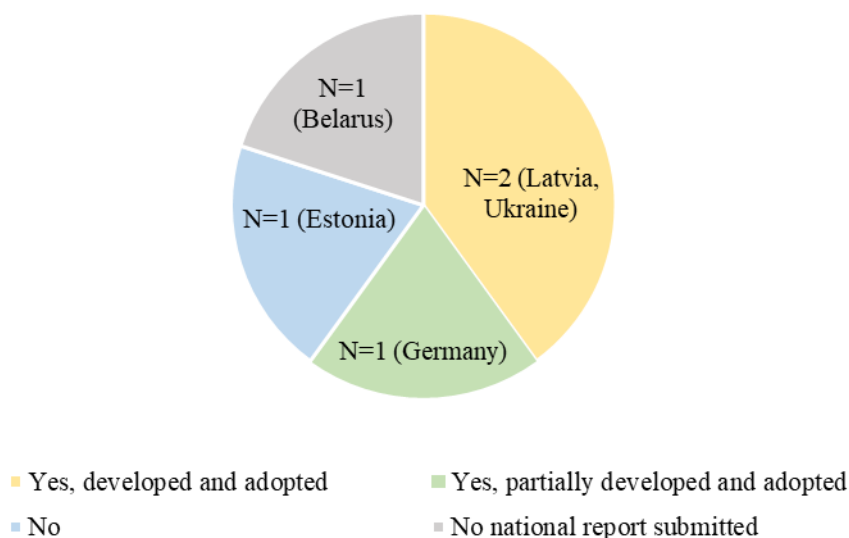


Figure 8. Development and adoption of legislation for the closure of TBG hunting to let migrating birds pass

Knowledge is Improved on the Occurrence of TBG in all Eastern MU Range States

Three Range States reported on the following activities to improve knowledge of the occurrence of TBG in their countries:

- Ensuring national monitoring at all known key sites;
- Providing identification training to people carrying out the monitoring activities;
- Providing equipment to people carrying out the monitoring activities;
- Carrying out a satellite/GPS tagging project on TBG in the wintering/staging areas;
- Any other relevant activities.

Table 10 below shows activities that have been carried out by each of the Range States.

In Latvia all key sites of the TBG are covered by Natura 2000 designation and are monitored through the sub-programme of Biological Diversity Monitoring within the State Environmental Monitoring Programme 2015-2020.

Ukraine reports that TBG counts have been conducted in 2018-2019 in various sites across the country in the northern region. In the southern region, wintering sites are monitored within the framework of the International Waterbird Census (IWC). There is no special national monitoring system, but in protected areas monitoring is carried out within the framework of the Programme of the Chronicle of Nature, scientific organisations and within the framework of the IWC. In 2018/2019 educational illustrated materials were prepared and shared with the main hunting organisations and administrations of protected areas, as well as being included in the advanced training for forestry workers and researchers within the training on monitoring of Ramsar sites.

Germany indicated that there is no monitoring programme for species such as TBG, which are distributed further inland. It is planned to improve the monitoring of the TBG.

Table 10. Activities to improve the knowledge of occurrence of TBG in the Eastern MU (● yes; ○ no)

Activities	Estonia	Germany	Latvia	Ukraine
Ensuring national monitoring at all known key sites	○	○	●	●
Providing identification training to people carrying out the monitoring activities	○	○	○	●
Providing equipment to people carrying out the monitoring activities	○	○	○	○
Carrying out a satellite/GPS tagging project on TBG in the wintering/ staging areas	○	○	○	○
Any other relevant activities	○	○	○	○

Result 1.2 Illegal Harvest is Reduced to non-Significant Levels

Ukraine was asked to report on the implementation of an awareness-raising campaign for hunters to complement necessary legislation change. An awareness-raising campaign is being implemented with educational material and related instructions widely distributed among the target audience and the topic being included in the advanced training for forestry, hunter's organisations and researchers from Protected Areas. Also, an article reviewing the results of studies on the migration of geese through Ukraine was published in 2009. However, no guidance on the distribution of TBG has been produced and disseminated.

Reducing Taiga Bean Goose Crippling

No specific measures have been undertaken to date to reduce TBG crippling in the Range States. Latvia reports no activities are necessary since training is part of the education programme for hunters.

Raising Identification Skills and Awareness Amongst Hunters

Only Estonia reported that training programmes to develop identification skills amongst hunters have been organised by the national hunting association.

Latvia stated only a very rare presence of TBG (with only two birds counted in 2017 via data taken from the analysis of hunted bird photos organised by the Latvian Hunters Association in cooperation with scientists).

Other Information Provided, Relevant to the Implementation of the TBG ISSAP

Range States of the Eastern 1 MUs of the TBG reported no further information on the implementation of the TBG ISSAP.

(B) Taiga Bean Goose ISSAP – Western and Central Management Units

Range States for the Western and Central MUs of the TBG are **Denmark, Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the UK**. All participating Range States (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the UK) have reported on this section.

TBG ISSAP Objective 1. Increase Survival Rate of Adults

Illegal Harvest is Reduced to non-Significant Levels (Denmark)

According to activity 1.2.2.1 of the TBG implementation plan 2018-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands, in June 2018), Denmark was asked to report on the investigation of TBG shooting in North-East Jutland and Zealand. Aarhus University has asked observers on the ground to keep an eye open for illegal hunting in NE Jutland, as far as possible. It has been publicised that there is a need to differentiate between Tundra and Taiga Bean Geese on Zealand. There are ongoing actions to derive photos of shot Bean Geese from hunters to determine the relative numbers of the two races in the annual bag. More information on the ongoing activities will be provided in future reporting cycles.

Impact of Hunttable Native Predators in Breeding and Moulting Areas is Reduced (Finland)

Finland was asked to report on the annual campaigns that are being undertaken amongst hunters in breeding areas to strengthen fox management. The breeding areas of TBG cover roughly half of Finland, whilst fox management is relevant for the entire country. Fox management has been carried out at a more general level, considering ground nesting birds at large, not specifically TBG.

The importance of small predator management has been promoted to hunters through magazines and social media to strengthen management activities. It was further indicated that field observation from South-west Lapland show that the fox population is currently declining due to a combination of factors. Moreover, the importance of fox management specifically for TBG was raised in a recent press release focused on Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) management in Northern Finland.

In northernmost Finland, fox management has been further strengthened by the Finnish Wildlife Agency and the Forestry and Parks Service, particularly for the conservation of the endangered Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*).

Impact of Alien Predators in Breeding and Moulting Areas is Reduced (Finland and Sweden)

Finland and Sweden were asked to report on the implementation of programmes for the eradication of the Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) and the effectiveness of these programmes.

In Finland, an on-going project is in place to stop the dispersal of Raccoon Dog to Scandinavia. The objective in Northern Finland is to decrease the population size of Raccoon Dogs. With annual funding of ca €150,000 provided, and significant amount of volunteer efforts from local hunters, the project is ongoing. In southern breeding areas Raccoon Dog management is under the responsibility of local hunting associations that are regularly encouraged to undertake effective small predator management. Despite the implementation of locally effective activities, the Raccoon Dog population is increasing in the southern part of the country. As a hunttable species, the hunting of male and juvenile Raccoon Dogs is allowed year-round, with females and their young protected between 1 May and 31 August. The Raccoon Dog was listed under the EU list of invasive species and a management plan will soon be prepared. Overall, the Raccoon Dog population in Finland is steadily increasing despite the high levels of harvest. In 2016, Raccoon Dog harvest exceeded 200,000 individuals, and it was the second most numerous game animal harvested in Finland.

The Swedish Raccoon Dog project (ongoing since 2008 and as a LIFE+ project together with Denmark and Finland in 2010-2013), financed by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for monitoring of the species. The overall objective of the project is to minimise the occurrence and spread of the Raccoon Dog in Sweden in cooperation with the other Nordic countries. The occurrence of Raccoon Dog in Sweden is low and decreasing with no spread of the species recorded.

TBG ISSAP Objective 2. Increase Reproductive Rates

Intraspecific Competition in Spring Staging Areas is Reduced (Sweden, Finland)

Sweden was asked to provide updates on the implementation of the “fields for geese” programme. The County Administrative Board (CAB) has fields for geese in most counties in Sweden. Some uncertainties regarding financing have been identified.

Finland reported that implementation of the “unharvested-fields-for-birds” programme within the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is being discussed in the preparation of the next CAP period.

TBG ISSAP Objective 3. Stop Ongoing Loss, Fragmentation and Degradation of Habitats, and Restore Lost, Fragmented and Degraded Habitats

Impact of Forestry Works is Reduced (Finland)

Finland was asked to report on working models for wildlife-friendly forest management. The concept and working models of Wildlife Friendly Forest Management (WFFM) in Finland is well developed and was established largely based on the national management plan for grouse species. Since the brood habitat of grouse and TBG have significant overlap in forested areas, mire restorations for Willow Grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*) can have potential benefits for TBG, depending on site-specific features. The WFFM is communicated and taught to forest owners, forestry professionals and corporations via a set of projects. Recently a handbook for WFFM was published and is available online.

Moreover, a recent project identifying forested sites with potential / favourable structures for wildlife and highlighting them in the national forest database, based on LIDAR-scanning data, covering almost the whole country, has been concluded. The database can be accessed online by landowners to view their properties.

Finland further indicated that there is a close co-operation with major forestry corporations in terms of example sites and information activities. The principles of WFFM largely overlap with requirement of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certificate, which is rapidly increasing coverage in Finland. Generally, the Finnish Wildlife Agency and the Finnish Forest Centre undertake active media work and education events on an ongoing basis and cooperate closely with major forestry corporations in their activities.

Take Account of TBG Breeding, Staging and Wintering in the Planning of new Oil, Gas or Renewable Energy Developments (Denmark)

Denmark reported on monitoring of the collision risk posed by renewable energy developments to TBG close to SPAs, identified as important wintering sites for TBG, responding to activity 3.3.1.1 of the TBG non-AHM workplan 2018-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands in June 2018).

Previous monitoring of the collision risk posed by a large offshore wind turbine test centre had been completed and reported. It was concluded that the wind turbines did not pose a specific risk to TBG. No collisions have been reported. These results showed that large bodied birds avoided flying in the vicinity of the turbines and those that did adjusted their altitude to further avoid the sweep area of the turbines. A full report of these studies will be provided.

Impact of Agriculture on Natural TBG Habitats is Minimized (Finland)

According to activity 3.1.1.1 of the TBG implementation workplan 2019-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands, June 2018), Finland was requested to increase the area of managed coastal

grassland under CAP. Finland reported that compared to 2017 there was no meaningful increase of managed coastal grasslands within the current CAP period coming to an end. However, the area could be further increased if new funding is allocated under the new CAP.

Review of Factors Possibly Contributing to the Declines of TBG in Eastern England and Implementation of Appropriate Management Responses (UK)

At EGM IWG2 in June 2017 in Copenhagen, the UK delegation had asked to include this activity into the work plan of the Western and Central TBG MUs. The UK was asked to report on this activity and indicated that current available information on the TBG status in England does not provide strong evidence of causes and no England-specific issues have been identified. There is potential to develop a tracking study involving English birds to be led by WWT. Possibilities are being investigated.

Reducing TBG Crippling

All Range States to the Western and Central MUs were asked to report on activities undertaken in the past three years to reduce TBG crippling rates. An overview of the responses is provided in Figure 9.

In Finland, the issue on adequate shooting distance to reduce crippling was raised in an article in a hunting magazine, informing the restrictions on the reopened Bean Goose hunting season, which was restricted in time and space to focus the harvest on Tundra Bean Goose. The issue will also be picked up for further awareness raising during autumn.

To reduce the crippling rates the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management ran an education programme for goose hunters which has just ended. Denmark has indicated that no activities were implemented in the past three years. However, there has already been a sustained campaign of public awareness and outreach in relation to the PfG on this subject. It was further indicated that a survey of crippling rates (by X-ray) in TBG could be conducted if a larger catch of geese would be organised.

Activities to reduce crippling rates

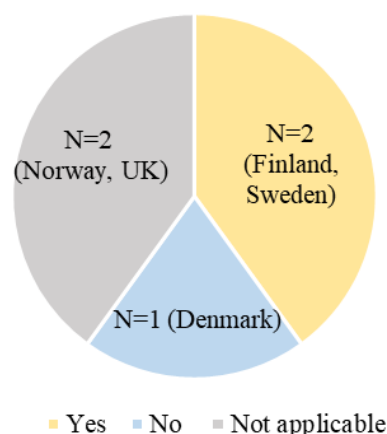


Figure 9. Activities undertaken by Range States to reduce crippling rates

Training Programmes to Raise Identification Skills and Awareness Amongst Hunters

Range States were asked to indicate if any training programmes to develop identification skills amongst hunters have been organized, in particular by national hunting associations, in their respective countries (see Figure 10).

Denmark and Sweden indicated that training programmes have been organised. However, both countries, as well as Finland, have addressed specific issues (e.g. the identification of the two sub-species, crippling rates, hunting season) through publications in hunting magazines and production of guidance documents and ID skills (in Norway, in cooperation with national BirdLife partners). In Denmark the initial initiative has taken place in cooperation between the Danish Hunters' Association and Aarhus University. In the UK the TBG is not a huntable species.

Available training programmes

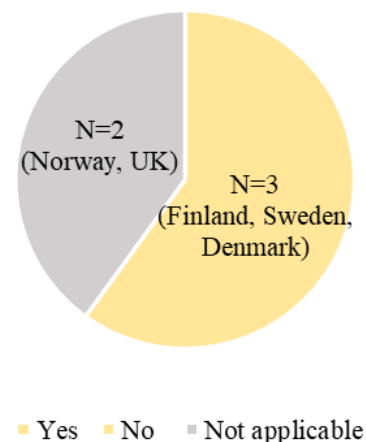


Figure 10. Available training programmes to raise identification skills amongst hunters

Additional Information Provided by Range States

In addition to the requested questions, Denmark has indicated that the harvest of Bean Geese in SE Denmark (supposed to target selectively TBG) will be subject to studies in the coming years, aiming to get a sub-species discrimination of the harvest by photos of heads.

Sweden also indicated that the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management has performed a monitoring study of the hunting bag of 2017/18 and continues during 2018/2019. The 2017/2018 work will be published soon.

Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of this analysis of EGMP National Reports 2019, the following conclusions and recommendations have been identified for consideration by the EGM IWG.

Submission Rate

Overall the submission rate (86%, 12 out of 14 due reports) of the EGMP National Reports 2019 is positive. Six reports were submitted within the deadline (18 April 2019), five within the week of extension to solve technical issues and one until the final cut-off date of 3 May 2019. An overall delay until 24 May 2019 for the preparation of this document was granted by the EGM IWG Chair. As in the previous, first, reporting cycle, the information that has been provided by Range States will be saved in the online reporting system until the next reporting cycle, when information can be updated accordingly.

The level of detail provided varied greatly amongst Range States. Some Range States have taken advantage of the opportunity to provide detailed information and evidence, including links and documents on the implementation of certain activities or explanations why activities were not undertaken, whilst others have provided less information.

Recommendation

It is recommended that a similar reporting format is kept for future reporting cycles to ensure that overall trends over time can be provided to monitor the implementation of the ISSMPs and ISSAPs, as well as identifying major implementation gaps. Keeping the reporting format similar also allows to carry forward previous answers of the Range States and greatly will alleviate the effort of annual reporting to the EGMP. Submission by all participating Range States should be aimed at.

Agricultural Conflict

Various management measures are applied throughout the flyways to resolve agricultural conflicts; however, most Range States opted for implementing scaring schemes followed by compensation schemes and derogation shooting. However, the effectiveness of these measures is monitored in only very few Range States and not many results have been provided. More specific details about agricultural conflict and management measures have also been included in the recently published document [AEWA/EGMIWG/Inf.4.15](#) by the EGMP Agriculture Task Force (An overview of the Management Measures for Geese in Range States of the European Goose Management Platform).

Recommendation

It is recommended that Range States monitor the effectiveness of the management measures that are applied, and that experiences are shared within the EGM IWG through the EGMP Agriculture Task Force. Moreover, Range States should consider the recommendations provided in document [AEWA/EGMIWG/Inf.4.15](#) (An overview of the Management Measures for Geese in Range States of the European Goose Management Platform).

Implementation of the PfG ISMP

Although reporting on the implementation of the PfG ISMP was only requested from four Range States (Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands and Norway), Finland and Sweden, observers to the PfG ISMP, have also provided relevant information.

Overall, efforts and activities towards achieving the objectives of the PfG ISMP have been made by all Range States, including Finland and Sweden. These activities include the identification and protection of key sites for PfG, the implementation of measures to restore/rehabilitate PfG roosting sites and feeding habitats and the improvement of hunting practices such as wise use practices, species identification and self-organisation of local hunting.

Recommendation

Awareness raising, in particular amongst the local hunting communities on their role and responsibility to participate in the management of the population, is being worked on and has improved, but can be further strengthened, for example through a common EGMP communication strategy.

Implementation of the TBG ISSAP – Eastern 1 MU

A key activity identified for the Eastern 1 MU is the improvement of knowledge on the occurrence of TBG in all Range States. Increased knowledge on the occurrence, distribution and migration patterns is essential for the development of appropriate hunting legislation. Although most Range States have reported monitoring of TBG at some key sites, there is still need for improvement and development of more dedicated monitoring programmes.

Overall, Range States have reported that the lack of financial resources is hindering the implementation of measures to improve the knowledge of TBG. Identification training to people carrying out monitoring activities, provision of adequate monitoring equipment and tagging studies in wintering/staging areas are still lacking and should remain priority activities to be implemented the Eastern 1 MU.

Illegal harvest in the Eastern 1 MU is considered to occur mainly due to the misidentification of goose species. Awareness-raising campaigns for hunters to complement legislation changes, including guidance on the identification of geese are essential, yet due to lack of funding they have not yet been developed or implemented.

In general, the Eastern 1 MU lacks sufficient funding as well as reliable data and expertise in the region. Raising identification skills and awareness amongst hunters and reducing crippling rates are still to be tackled in order to increase the survival rate of adults.

Recommendation

Based on the information provided in this reporting cycle, there is still a need to ensure that the agreed activities included in the TBG non-AHM implementation plan 2018-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands in June 2018) are implemented in the Eastern 1 MU. Range States should consider developing or funding projects, such as the project that was circulated in May 2019, aiming at increasing understanding of migratory patterns and developing the monitoring capacity for Taiga Bean Geese in the Eastern 1&2 MUs to provide data for further development of a monitoring framework for assessing the population status of the Eastern 1&2 MUs.

Implementation of the TBG ISSAP – Western and Central MU

Most activities of the TBG non-AHM implementation plan 2018-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands in June 2018) for this MU were identified for Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The implementation of these activities are similar as in the previous reposting cycle (either implemented or ongoing in most cases).

Denmark reported that there is still a need to raise identification skills (between Tundra and Taiga Bean Goose) and awareness of the status of different goose species amongst hunters in Zealand.

Progress has been made in Finland and Sweden on reducing the impact of huntable native predators and alien predators in breeding and moulting areas.

Furthermore, efforts have been made to increase the reproductive rates of TBG in Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Activities have been undertaken to minimise the impact of forestry works and agriculture in TBG habitats.

In addition, Range States have reported on activities that have been undertaken to reduce TBG crippling rates and to raise the identification skills and awareness amongst hunters. Most Range States have been very active, either by initiating an education programme for goose hunters or publicising articles in relevant hunting magazines.

Some Range States announced that the results of various activities and studies (e.g. a review of the factors possibly contributing to TBG declines in eastern England and appropriate management measures) will be published and made available soon.

Recommendation

Although various activities of the TBG non-AHM implementation plan 2018-2020 (agreed at EGM IWG3 in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands in June 2018) related to the Western and Central MU have been successfully implemented or are currently under implementation, similar to last year, there is further need to strengthen the identification skills and raise awareness of the status of different goose species amongst hunters, and to communicate the activities and results that have been achieved in terms of TBG conservation. Thus, it is recommended to prioritise the development of a shared EGMP communication strategy in addition to strengthening knowledge and continuing the monitoring activities in these MUs.

Annex 1. Key sites Identified for the Pink-footed Goose

Belgium

1	Country	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
2	Site	Poldercomplex	Het Zwin	IJzervallei
3	Size (ha)	9766	1914	5136
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately up to 4)	3.216700 - 51.250000	3.350000 - 51.333300	2.833300 - 51.000000
5	Main habitat types	polder grassland, crops	polder grassland, crops, intertidal salt marsh	(flood plain) grasslands
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at it	yes	yes	yes
6a	Designation status	SPA (birds directive)	SPA (birds directive)	SPA (birds directive)
6b	Date of designation	10/17/1988	10/17/1988	10/17/1988
6c	Any other relevant information	Site Code BE2500932	Site Code BE2501033	Site Code BE2500831
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status	yes, through international designation in the frame of the Birds Directive. The ecologically most important areas have been protected at the national level as part of the Flemish Ecological Network. Through national law, the most valuable grasslands for nature have been protected. In the most valuable parts nature reserves are being established by the nature conservation NGO Natuurpunt and by the Agency of Nature and Forest (government).	yes, through international designation in the frame of the Birds Directive. The ecologically most important areas have been protected at the national level as part of the Flemish Ecological Network. The intertidal part of the SPA is managed as nature reserve. Through national law, the most valuable grasslands for nature have been protected.	yes, through international designation in the frame of the Birds Directive. The ecologically most important area around the Blankaart-pond has been protected at the national level as part of the Flemish Ecological Network. Through national law, the most valuable grasslands for nature are protected throughout the whole site. The nature conservation NGO Natuurpunt and the government (Agency of Nature and Forest) are purchasing the wet grasslands in order to manage the site more properly as nature reserve.
7a	Designation status	see above + partly nature reserve	see above + partly nature reserve	see above + partly nature reserve
7b	Date of designation	see above	see above	see above
7c	Any other relevant information	Most of the SPA is owned and used by farmers. Here and there are nature reserves being established in order to restore the typical grasslands for wintering geese and wet grassland breeding birds.	The polder part of the SPA (grasslands, crop fields, are mostly owned and used by farmers. The intertidal part is owned by government as nature reserve.	The site has been designated for pinkfooted goose (amongst other species) but this species rarely occurs here in larger numbers.
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation	Yes. Conservation goals for the SPA have been decided, with mentioning of the required surface of grasslands for foraging.	Yes. Conservation goals for the SPA have been decided, with mentioning of the required surface of grasslands for foraging.	More or less. Draft conservation goals for the SPA have been made and have to be decided yet. Focus in this SPA though lies more on the conservation of the foraging habitat for the whitefronted goose; the smaller numbers of pinkfooted goose benefit from the same foraging areas and is thus also covered.
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and ot	There's no open season for hunting this species in Flanders. In order to provide foraging possibilities within the SPA as part of the conservation goals, agricultural damage is compensated without the demand of trying to scare the birds first. On land managed by the government or nature conservation NGO's, habitat restoration is taking place in order to attract the birds as much as possible away from neighbouring agricultural fields.	There's no open season for hunting this species in Flanders. In order to provide foraging possibilities within the SPA as part of the conservation goals, agricultural damage is compensated without the demand of trying to scare the birds first.	There's no open season for hunting this species in Flanders. In order to provide foraging possibilities within the SPA as part of the conservation goals, agricultural damage is compensated without the demand of trying to scare the birds first. As the site consist mostly of floodplain grasslands, agricultural conflicts (on neighbouring cropped fields) are rare. Damage to the grasslands is quickly recovered as the geese leave when the growing season starts.

Denmark

Status for sites used by pink-footed geese in Denmark

Version 19-04-2018

Compiled by Jesper Madsen, Aarhus University

This is a preliminary overview; to be further developed

Sites are listed according to their national designation as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), according to the EU Birds Directive

So far, only one site (Store Vildmose) has not status as a SPA

Site maps can be found at the website of the Ministry of Environment and Food: <http://mst.dk/natur-vand/natur/natura-2000/natura-2000-omraaderne/>

Site maps can be found at the website of the Ministry of Environment and Food: <http://mst.dk/natur-vand/natur/natura-2000/natura-2000-omraaderne/>

SPA 1

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Ulvedybet and Nibe Bredning
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered fjord; freshwater embankments (roosts); salt marshes; meadows; pastures; adjacent farmland (foraging; outside SPA)
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost sites protected
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 8

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Kysten fra Aggersund til Bygholm Vejle
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow waters; islets; salt marshes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge (Aggersund)
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 12

1	Country	
2	Site	Løgstør Bredning,
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow waters; islets; salt marshes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 13

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Østlige Vejler
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow waters; lagoons; salt marshes; meadows; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge; Vejlerne is privately owned reserve
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is inside wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 19

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Lønnerup Fjord
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered fjord; pastures; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Fjord is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roost is hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 20

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Vestlige Vejler, Arup Holm og Hovsør Røn
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lakes; salt marshes; meadows; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge (privately owned)
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 38

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Nissum Fjord
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lagoon; islets; salt marshes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roosts are within wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 39

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Harboør Tange, Plet Enge, Gjeller Sø
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lagoons and lakes; salt marshes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is inside wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 41

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lakes; islets; meadows; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is inside wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 43

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Ringkøbing Fjord
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lagoon; islets; salt marshes; meadows; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Part is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roosts are wildlife refuges
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 51

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Ribe Holme og enge ved Kongeåens udløb
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered intertidal area; inland pastures; salt marshes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Intertidal zone is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is inside wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 56

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Fiilsø
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lakes; islets; meadows; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Wildlife refuge (privately owned)
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roost is wildlife refuge (privately owned)
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts and meadows are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are outside SPA and are not protected

SPA 57

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Vadehavet
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered intertidal area; islets; salt marshes; inland pastures; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Intertidal zone is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roosts are inside wildlife refuge
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are inland, mainly outside SPA and not protected

SPA 60

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Vidåen, Tøndermarsken og Saltvandssøen
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Shallow watered lagoon; salt marshes; inland pastures; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Lagoon is wildlife refuge
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roosts are inside wildlife refuge (geese also roost in the adjacent Wadden Sea which is wildlife refuge)
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are inland, mainly outside SPA and not protected

SPA 67

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Ballum og Husum Enge, Kamper Strandenge
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Salt marshes; inland pastures; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	SPA+RAMSAR+NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Roosts are inside wildlife refuge (geese roost in the adjacent Wadden Sea which is wildlife refuge)
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Roosts are hunting and disturbance free; foraging areas are inland, mainly outside SPA and not protected

Store Vildmose

1	Country	Denmark
2	Site	Store Vildmose
3	Size (ha)	
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	
5	Main habitat types	Lakes; adjacent farmland
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	NATURA2000
6a	Designation status	
6b	Date of designation	
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	
7a	Designation status	
7b	Date of designation	
7c	Any other relevant information	New site for wintering pink-footed geese (up to 10,000 geese)
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	No
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Geese roost in lakes in the area; no wildlife refuge

Finland

1	Country	Finland
2	Site	Oulu region wetlands
3	Size (ha)	47072
4	Location (decimal geographic coordinates; and separately upload a map indicating roost and main foraging areas if possible)	N 64,833711884°; E 25,384671900°
5	Main habitat types	coastal wetlands, coastal meadows, estuaries, farmlands
6	Has this site been afforded appropriate designation status at international levels (e.g. Ramsar site, SPA, etc.)?	Partially yes
6a	Designation status	Parts of the area are designated as SPA (Liminganlahti FI1102200, Säärenperä and Karinkannanmatala FI1105201). Both SPA areas are designated as Ramsar sites, too. The whole area is considered as IBA (Oulu region wetlands FI028)
6b	Date of designation	SPA 20.8.1998, Ramsar 2.2.2004, IBA year 2000
6c	Any other relevant information	
7	Has this site been afforded appropriate protected area status at national levels?	Partially yes
7a	Designation status	SPA areas are mostly protected by several designation
7b	Date of designation	during years 1998-2017
7c	Any other relevant information	Designation of the state-owned land will be done during the following 3 years
8	Does a management plan exist that address the conservation requirements of pink-footed geese?	Yes in SPA areas
8a	Provide brief details e.g. about the hunting regulations and other management regimes	Waterfowl hunting is not allowed at the Säärenperä SPA-area and in Liminganlahti SPA-area large non-hunting zones has been designated. PfG is not a huntable species in Finland. Management of coastal meadows by grazing and mowing is going on. Deterioration of habitats in SPA areas is forbidden by protection provisions

The Netherlands

1	Country	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
2	Site	072-IJsselmeer	010-Oudegaasterbrekken,	011-Witte en Zwarte	012-Sneekermeergebied
3	Size_ha	113341	3054	433	2279
4	Location_lon	5.270670	5.523532	5.675299	5.761878
4	Location_lat	52.885593	52.978097	53.007178	53.029547
5	Habitat	wetland	wetland	wetland	wetland
6	International_status	yes	yes	yes	yes
6a	Designation	SPA	SPA	SPA	SPA
6b	Since	2009	2010	2010	2010
6c	Other				
7	National_status	yes	yes	yes	yes
7a	Designation	SPA	SPA	SPA	SPA
7b	Since	2009	2010	2010	2010
8	National_Management_Plan	no	no	no	no
9	Hunting_regime	no open season or	no open season or	no open season or	no open season or
	weblink	https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabse.aspx?subj=n2k&groep=4&id=n2k72	https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabse.aspx?subj=n2k&groep=2&id=n2k10&topic=aanwijzing	https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabse.aspx?subj=n2k&groep=2&id=n2k11	https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabse.aspx?subj=n2k&groep=2&id=n2k12