



# Procedures to comply with the European & National legislation during raptor sampling



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[www.cost.eu](http://www.cost.eu)



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# PROCEDURES TO COMPLY WITH THE EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION DURING RAPTOR SAMPLING

Here we provide some information on the legislation relating to aspects of collecting samples from raptors, transporting those samples, and legislation relating to field monitoring. The legislation is open to change at any time, so that the guidance we provide can only be indicative at any time. It is important to check carefully with appropriate authorities in your country to ensure you have the most up to date advice. We provide a range of national links in the hope that these will be useful.

## LEGAL PROCEDURES TO REPORT WILDLIFE CRIMES

- Every time you find a dead raptor for which there is suspicion of illegal killing (shooting, poisoning) do not touch the carcass (for your safety and to preserve the crime scene).
- Check your national authorities (law enforcement) responsible for reporting wildlife crimes. Some countries have specific environmental forces/divisions that deal with suspected cases of illegal wildlife killing.
- Contact the authorities and facilitate their access to the carcass.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

AL <https://www.asp.gov.al/>  
<https://www.royalalbaniafoundation.org>  
<http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/>  
[http://www.pp.gov.al/web/Kodi\\_Penal\\_48\\_1.php#.X5LxHdAzaUk](http://www.pp.gov.al/web/Kodi_Penal_48_1.php#.X5LxHdAzaUk)  
<https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/4/a/451606.pdf>

BA: <http://www.fuzip.gov.ba/stranica/50/pregled>,  
<https://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Vlada/Ministarstva/mps/%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%98%D0%B0%D0%BD/Pages/default.aspx>

CH: <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/das-blv/organisation/veterinaerdienst-schweiz.html>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/dam/blv/de/dokumente/import-export/import/adressliste-kantonalen-veterinaeraemter-db.pdf.download.pdf/Adressliste%20der%20kantonalen%20Veterinaeraemter.pdf>

DE: <https://www.polizei.de>  
<https://www.komitee.de/de/projekte/deutschland/greifvogelverfolgung-in-deutschland/edgar>

- DK: [https://virk.dk/myndigheder/stat/FVST/selvbetjening/Indberetning\\_af\\_fund\\_af\\_doede\\_eller\\_syge\\_fugle/](https://virk.dk/myndigheder/stat/FVST/selvbetjening/Indberetning_af_fund_af_doede_eller_syge_fugle/)  
<https://www.dof.dk/>  
<https://politi.dk/en>  
<https://eng.naturstyrelsen.dk/>  
<https://www.dtu.dk/english>
- ES: Guardia Civil - SEPRONA: [https://www.guardiacivil.es/es/institucional/Conocenos/especialidades/Medio\\_ambiente/index.html](https://www.guardiacivil.es/es/institucional/Conocenos/especialidades/Medio_ambiente/index.html)
- ET: Environmental Inspectorate - <https://www.kki.ee/et/1313> (it will be merged with Environmental board on 01/01/20)
- HU: +36-80/555-111 Police call: <https://imperialeagle.eu/hu/content/bejelent%C3%A9s-madarak-ellen-elk%C3%B6vetett-b%C5%B1ncselekm%C3%A9nyekr%C5%91l>
- IS: Icelandic Police - <https://www.logreglan.is>
- MT: The Malta Police Force ([gov.mt](http://gov.mt))
- NL: <https://meld.nl/melding/milieurecht-advocaat/wet-natuurbescherming/>  
[https://mijn.rvo.nl/wet-natuurbescherming-overtreding?p\\_auth=BvBrnyFs&p\\_p\\_id=HeaderLoginPortlet\\_WAR\\_SiteUtilSportlet&p\\_p\\_lifecycle=1&p\\_p\\_state=normal&p\\_p\\_mode=view&\\_HeaderLoginPortlet\\_WAR\\_SiteUtilSportlet\\_javax.portlet.action=eloketLogin](https://mijn.rvo.nl/wet-natuurbescherming-overtreding?p_auth=BvBrnyFs&p_p_id=HeaderLoginPortlet_WAR_SiteUtilSportlet&p_p_lifecycle=1&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&_HeaderLoginPortlet_WAR_SiteUtilSportlet_javax.portlet.action=eloketLogin)
- NO: <https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/om-oss/tips-og-varsler/> (reporting) and  
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/forskrift/2020-04-01-565> (legislation)
- PT: GNR SEPNA [https://www.gnr.pt/atrib\\_SPENA.aspx](https://www.gnr.pt/atrib_SPENA.aspx)
- RO: Garda de Mediu: <https://www.gnm.ro/contact.php>
- SE: BirdLife Sverige: <https://birdlife.se/fagelskydd/artskyddsbrott/>  
Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt (SVA): <https://www.sva.se/vilda-djur/checklista-om-dumisstanker-brott-mot-djur/>  
Polisen :<https://polisen.se/lagar-och-regler/lagar-och-fakta-om-brott/artskyddsbrott/>
- SI: BirdLife Slovenia: <https://www.pravo-za-naravo.si/zaznamek/prijava-inspekciji/>  
Slovenian Environmental Agency: <https://www.arso.gov.si/narava/zivali/>
- UK: National Wildlife Crime Unit [https://www.nwcu.police.uk/what-is-wildlife-crime/Wildlife-Incident-Investigation-Scheme-\(Suspected-pesticide-poisoning-specifically\)](https://www.nwcu.police.uk/what-is-wildlife-crime/Wildlife-Incident-Investigation-Scheme-(Suspected-pesticide-poisoning-specifically))  
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/reducing-environmental-impact/wildlife/wildlife-incident-investigation-scheme.htm>

## CHECK NATIONAL PROCEDURES ON TO WHOM TO DELIVER RAPTOR CARCASSES (E.G., NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS)

- Many European countries have specific institutions to whom carcasses of dead raptors that have no suspicions of illegal killing should be delivered.
- If you find a roadkilled raptor, or a carcass under a powerline that has been electrocuted or collided, or a bird under a windmill in a windfarm, depending on your country's legislation you may be able to take the carcass and deliver it to a recognized institution that is in charge of receiving dead raptors for scientific purposes. In most countries this will be a natural history museum (or sometimes also an environmental specimen bank).
- Found injured alive raptors are in most countries delivered to veterinary stations or wildlife rescue centres, which had further an agreement with national museums, specimens banks and laboratories to transfer to them dead birds for further analysis.
- Remember to check first by telephone the interest of the institution in receiving the carcass.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- AL: <https://aos-alb.org/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/fondacioni.royalalbania> or  
<https://www.royalalbaniafoundation.org>  
[www.ubt.edu.al](http://www.ubt.edu.al)  
<https://www.facebook.com/Qendra-e-Rikuperimit-te-Shpendeve-te-Egra-Divjake-113872617032893>  
<http://www.petsandpartners.al/the-hospital/>
- CH: <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>
- DE: <http://www.izw-berlin.de>  
<https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin>  
<https://www.zfmk.de/de>  
<https://www.mueritzeum.de/>  
<https://museumgoerlitz.senckenberg.de/de/>  
<https://www.naturkundemuseum-potsdam.de/>  
<https://www.lwl-naturkundemuseum-muenster.de>
- DK: <https://snm.ku.dk/english/>  
<https://www.naturhistoriskmuseum.dk/?AreaID=4>  
<https://naturama.dk/>
- ET: Environmental Inspectorate - <https://www.kki.ee/et/1313> (it will be merged with Environmental board on 01/01/20)
- HU: <http://termeszetvedelem.hu/vedett-madarak-mentese>  
<http://magyarnemzetiparkok.hu/kapcsolat/>
- IS: Icelandic Institute of Natural History - <https://www.ni.is/>



- IT:** <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>
- MT:** <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>
- NO:** [https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-04-01-565/KAPITTEL\\_7-1?q=fallvilt#KAPITTEL\\_7-1](https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-04-01-565/KAPITTEL_7-1?q=fallvilt#KAPITTEL_7-1)
- NT:** [www.naturalis.nl](http://www.naturalis.nl)
- PT:** <https://www.museus.ulisboa.pt/> <https://mhnc.up.pt/>
- RO:** <http://www.anpm.ro/> <https://antipa.ro/>
- SE:** <https://www.nrm.se/forskningochsamlingar/zoologi/statensvilt>  
<https://www.nrm.se/forskningochsamlingar/zoologi/samlingar/berikavarasamlingar>
- SI:** [http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386,](http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386)  
<https://www.pms-lj.si/en/about-us>
- UK:** Predatory Bird Monitoring Scheme <https://pbms.ceh.ac.uk/> (Note not a statutory function, but it is the most appropriate institute)

## OBTAINING PERMITS TO COLLECT, TRANSPORT AND STORE RAPTOR CARCASSES/SAMPLES FOR RESEARCH

- Raptor specimens are protected under international and national laws, as for example the CITES convention. Therefore, even if the raptor is dead, these laws still apply to the whole carcass or parts of it. The collection, transport, and storing of whole carcasses or tissues of raptors requires permits, individual or institutional. Institutions like natural history museums have CITES permits to collect and store raptor carcasses and tissues.
- If you want to collect, transport and store raptor carcasses and tissues for the purposes of research, be sure to ask the necessary permits that apply in your country. Check with your governmental environmental institutions how to obtain permits for these actions.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- AL:** <https://tirana.al/pika-interesi/muzeu-i-shkencave-te-natyres>  
<http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/>
- CH:** <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>
- DE:** [https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg\\_im\\_profil/reden\\_stellungnahmen/2018/genehmigungsverfahren\\_tierversuche.pdf](https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg_im_profil/reden_stellungnahmen/2018/genehmigungsverfahren_tierversuche.pdf)  
<https://www.tierversuche-verstehen.de/>

- DK: <https://eng.mst.dk/nature-water/nature/>  
<https://snm.ku.dk/english/>  
<https://rc.ku.dk/>
- ET: Environmental Board : <https://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/liigikaitse>  
(if CITES also Environmental Ministry: <https://www.envir.ee/et/cites>)
- HU: [http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)  
<https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0800292.kor>  
<http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/194/OKTVF00047IS>: Icelandic Institute of Natural History -  
<https://en.ni.is/about/permits>
- IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>
- MT: <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>
- NO: <https://www.mattilsynet.no/> and <https://soknadssenter.miljodirektoratet.no/>
- PT: <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ei/cempa>
- RO: <http://www.anpm.ro/>
- SE: <https://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/djur/produkterfrandjur/forskningochdiagnostik>  
<https://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/djur/produkterfrandjur/inochutforsel/>  
<https://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/handelmarknad/hotadeartercites.4.7caa00cc126738ac4e880002389.html>  
<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/>
- SI: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386>;  
CITES: <https://www.arso.gov.si/narava/konvencija%20CITES/>
- UK: For collection and storage there are three national authorities England:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences> ;  
Scotland: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/licensing> ;  
Wales: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/?lang=en>  
For international transport there is one authority for the whole of the UK:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-cites-permits-and-certificates-to-trade-endangered-species>

## PERMITS TO CAPTURE AND HANDLE RAPTORS

Capturing and handling living raptors requires specific skills and training. The lack of proper knowledge and skills will compromise the health of raptors, increase their stress, and put the person in risk. All actions that cause disturbance to raptors are regulated under international laws (e.g. Birds Directive) and national legislation.

Depending on the country these permits to capture and handle are obtained along with a ringing training and license (usually in-charge by national Bird Ringing Centres). Other countries may require a specific training and permit for each raptor species and capturing technique. Take advice with your national/regional institutions responsible for ringing activities and wildlife capture.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- AL: <https://aos-alb.org/>
- CH: <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/das-blv/organisation/veterinaerdienst-schweiz.html>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/dam/blv/de/dokumente/import-export/import/adressliste-kantonalen-veterinaeraemter-db.pdf.download.pdf/Adressliste%20der%20kantonalen%20Veterinaeraemter.pdf>
- DE: <https://www.beringungszentrale-hiddensee.de/>  
<http://www.proring.de/deutsche-beringungszentralen.html>  
<https://ifv-vogelwarte.de/institut>
- DK: <https://eng.mst.dk/nature-water/nature/>  
<https://rc.ku.dk/>
- ET: Environmental Board: <https://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/liigikaitse>
- HU: [http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)  
<http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/194/OKTVF00047>
- IS: Icelandic Institute of Natural History: <https://en.ni.is/greinar/bird-ringing>
- IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>
- MT: <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>
- NO: [https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr\\_og\\_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/](https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr_og_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/)  
and <https://www.ringmerking.no/cr/>
- NT: <https://vogeltrekstation.nl/>
- PT: <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ei/cempa>
- RO: <http://www.anpm.ro/>  
<http://www.mmediu.ro/>
- SE: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/>  
<https://www.nrm.se/forskingochsamlingar/miljoforskingochovervakning/ringmarkningscentralen/hu-rblirmanringmarkare>  
<http://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/djur/olikaslagsdjur/forsoksdjur/etisktgodkannandeavdjurforsok>
- SI: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386#;>  
Slovenian Bird Ringing Centre: <https://www.pms-lj.si/si/o-naravi/zivali/vretencarji/ptici/slovenski-center-za-obrockanje-pticev>
- UK: For capture and handling of raptors there are three national authorities England:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences>  
Scotland: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/licensing>  
Wales: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/?lang=en>  
The relevant authority is the one where you carry out the procedure.

## PERMITS TO COLLECT INVASIVE SAMPLES FROM RAPTORS (E.G. BLOOD)

It may be necessary to collect invasive samples from raptors, which besides capturing and handling the individual, include, for example, collecting blood samples or plucking feathers. Besides the capturing and handling experience, these activities also require skills to collect blood and other invasive samples. It requires specific training and license (e.g. veterinary or equivalent) and permits to comply with raptor protection legislation and animal welfare.

Take advice with your national/regional institutions responsible for wildlife capture and manipulation and national animal welfare legislation and requirements for research. Check for the necessary skills/certificates to carry out these activities and ensure to ask all the permits.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- CH: <https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/das-blv/organisation/veterinaerdienst-schweiz.html>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/dam/blv/de/dokumente/import-export/import/adressliste-kantonalen-veterinaeraemter-db.pdf.download.pdf/Adressliste%20der%20kantonalen%20Veterinaeraemter.pdf>
- DE: [https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg\\_im\\_profil/reden\\_stellungnahmen/2018/genehmigungsverfahren\\_tiersuche.pdf](https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg_im_profil/reden_stellungnahmen/2018/genehmigungsverfahren_tiersuche.pdf)  
<https://www.tiersuche-verstehen.de/>
- DK: <https://eng.mst.dk/nature-water/nature/>  
<https://rc.ku.dk/>
- ET: Environmental Board - <https://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/liigikaitse>
- HU: [http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)  
<http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/194/OKTVF00047>
- IS: Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority: <https://www.mast.is/en/food-animals/animal-health-and-welfare>
- IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>
- MT: <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>
- NO: [https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr\\_og\\_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/](https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr_og_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/)  
and <https://asp.gitek.no/fdu/pmws.dll/Login> (apply for permission in FOTS)
- NT: <https://www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl/>  
<https://www.uu.nl/nieuws/instantie-voor-dierenwelzijn-utrecht#:~:text=De%20Universiteit%20Utrecht%20en%20het,n%20orgaan%20op%20te%20richten.>
- PT: <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ei/cempa> <https://redeorbea.spcal.pt/index.html>
- RO: <http://www.anpm.ro/> <http://www.mmediu.ro/>
- SE: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/>

<http://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/djur/olikaslagsdjur/forsoksdjur/etisktgodkannandeavdjurforsok>

SI: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386#>

UK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/animal-testing-and-research-applying-for-licences>

## PERMIT TO VISIT RAPTOR NESTS/TERRITORIES

- All actions that cause disturbance to raptors are regulated under international laws (e.g. Birds Directive) and national legislation. This includes visiting raptor nests and territories during the breeding period and carrying out activities that may hamper the reproduction (flushing adults from incubation or nestling attendance; disturbing fledglings).
- Most countries have specific national legislation regulating activities near raptor nests during their breeding period. Raptor nests may be visited to obtain information on occupancy or reproduction (e.g. breeding success) if the necessary permits are obtained from the national/regional authorities (most often environmental agencies). Disturbance must always be reduced to the minimum, which can be attained by following basic recommendations.

## USEFUL NATIONAL & EUROPEAN LINKS

CH: <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/das-blv/organisation/veterinaerdienst-schweiz.html>  
<https://www.blv.admin.ch/dam/blv/de/dokumente/import-export/import/adressliste-kantonalen-veterinaeraemter-db.pdf.download.pdf/Adressliste%20der%20kantonalen%20Veterinaeraemter.pdf>

DE: <https://www.beringungszentrale-hiddensee.de/>  
<http://www.proring.de/deutsche-beringungszentralen.html>  
<https://ifv-vogelwarte.de/institut>

DK: <https://eng.mst.dk/nature-water/nature/>  
<https://rc.ku.dk/>  
<https://snm.ku.dk/english/>

ET: Environmental Board - <https://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/liigikaitse>

HU: [http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)  
<http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/194/OKTVF00047>

IS: Law on protection of Icelandic birds - <https://www.althingi.is/lagas/nuna/1994064.html>.  
The Environment Agency of Iceland (permits to visit protected nests) -  
<https://www.ust.is/nattura/saekja-um-leyfi/>

IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>

- MT: <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>
- NO: [https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/forskrift/2020-04-01-565\(legislation\)](https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/forskrift/2020-04-01-565(legislation))  
and [https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr\\_og\\_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/](https://www.mattilsynet.no/dyr_og_dyrehold/dyrevelferd/forsoksdyr/)
- PT: <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ei/cempa>
- RO: <http://www.anpm.ro/> <http://ananp.gov.ro/>
- SE: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/>  
[https://www.nrm.se/forskningochsamlingar/miljoforskningochovervakning/ringmarkningscentralen/hu\\_rblirmanringmarkare](https://www.nrm.se/forskningochsamlingar/miljoforskningochovervakning/ringmarkningscentralen/hu_rblirmanringmarkare)
- SI: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386#;>
- UK: For visiting raptor nests there are three national authorities England:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences>  
Scotland: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/licensing>  
Wales: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/?lang=en>  
<https://euring.org/national-schemes/euring-member-schemes>

## PERMITS TO COLLECT AND STORE FEATHERS OR ADDLED EGGS

- Likewise, when collecting samples from dead or living raptors, also collecting shed feathers found in nests/roosts or collecting addled eggs must comply with legislation that protects raptor specimens (e.g. CITES, Nagoya protocol). Be sure to obtain the necessary permits to collect and store raptor specimens (including feathers and eggs) from your national/regional authorities.
- Usually natural history museums are in-charge to collect these samples at country level, but in some countries also specimen banks and laboratories.

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- CH: <https://www.kvu.ch/de/adressen/jagd-fischerei>
- DE: <https://www.featherbase.info/uk/article/7>
- DK: <https://eng.mst.dk/nature-water/nature/>  
<https://rc.ku.dk/>  
<https://snm.ku.dk/english/>
- ET: Environmental Board - <https://www.keskkonnaamet.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/liigikaitse>
- HU: [http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)

<http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatok/194/OKTVF00047>

IS: [Icelandic Institute of Natural History - https://www.ni.is/](https://www.ni.is/)

IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/normative/l-11-febebruary-1992-n-157-norme-la-protezione-della-fauna-selvatica-omeoterma-e-il-prelievo>

MT: <https://mgoz.gov.mt/en/Pages/WBRU/Wild-Birds-Regulation-Unit.aspx>  
<https://heritagemalta.org/national-museum-of-natural-history/>

NO: [https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-04-01-565/KAPITTEL\\_7-1?q=fallvilt#KAPITTEL\\_7-1](https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-04-01-565/KAPITTEL_7-1?q=fallvilt#KAPITTEL_7-1)

NT: <https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming>

PT: <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ei/cempa> <http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/cites>

RO: <http://www.anpm.ro/>

SE: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/>

SI: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2386#>; <https://www.pms-lj.si/en/about-us>

UK: There are three national authorities  
England: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences>  
Scotland: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/licensing>  
Wales: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/?lang=en>

## LANDOWNER'S PERMIT TO ENTER PRIVATE PROPERTY

- To visit raptor nests and territories it is often necessary to enter private property. European countries have specific legislation regarding the access to private property. Be sure to comply with these laws and, when necessary, be sure to obtain the permit of the landowner to carry out the activity within his/her property.
- In some countries entering private land, especially forest or meadow, cannot be prohibited, but this should be checked in advance of any sampling or ringing

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

AL: <https://qbz.gov.al/preview/f010097e-d6c8-402f-8f10-d9b60af94744>

CH: Obtain the permit of the landowner

DK: Contact the landowner. Contact <https://www.dof.dk/> for best practices.

ET: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121122019002?leiaKehtiv>

- HU: <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a1300005.tv>
- IS: <https://www.ust.is/english/tourist-information/notes-for-visitors/access-rights/>
- IT: <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:regio.decreto:1930-10-19;1398>
- PT: código civil artigo 1305
- RO: Legea fondului funciar ([http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis\\_pck.htp\\_act\\_text?id=1622](http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act_text?id=1622))
- SE: Lantmäteriet <https://www.lantmateriet.se/sv/Fastigheter/samfalligheter/fiskeratt-och-jaktratt/>  
Naturvårdsverket <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Var-natur/Allemansratten/Det-har-galler/>
- UK: <https://www.gov.uk/right-of-way-open-access-land>  
specifically for Scotland: <https://www.scotways.com/faq/law-on-statutory-access-rights>



# OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION

## USEFUL NATIONAL LINKS

- AL: [http://www.pp.gov.al/web/kodi\\_penal\\_2017\\_1200.pdf](http://www.pp.gov.al/web/kodi_penal_2017_1200.pdf)  
<https://www.parlament.al/Files/Akte/20190724172937ligj%20nr.%2046,%20dt.%2018.7.2019.pdf>
- DE: <https://www.bmu.de>  
<https://www.bfn.de>
- HU: <http://termeszetvedelem.hu/jogszabaly-a-vedett-termeszeti-ertekekrol>  
[http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu\\_2166](http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=menu_2166)
- IT: <https://www.minambiente.it/pagina/cites-convra-di-washington-sul-commercio-internazionale-delle-specie-di-fauna-e-flora>  
<https://www.carabinieri.it/arma/oggi/organization/organization-per-la-tutela-forestale-ambientale-e-agroalimentare/cites>  
<https://cites.org/eng/common/reg/si/IT>

# **INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE ON THE COLLECTION & SHIPPING OF RAPTOR SAMPLES**

## **CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. A list of institutions which are CITES registered is available at: [https://cites.org/eng/common/reg/e\\_si.html](https://cites.org/eng/common/reg/e_si.html) (click on the country to find the list of institutions within that country which are CITES registered; sending samples between these institutions is legal and easy).

## **THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE (2009/147/EC)**

Europe is home to more than 500 wild bird species. But at least 32 % of the EU's bird species are currently not in a good conservation status. The Birds Directive aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union.

## **THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS USED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Directive 2010/63/EU revising Directive 86/609/EEC and amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes was adopted on 22 September 2010. The Directive is firmly based on the principle of the Three Rs, to replace, reduce and refine the use of animals used for scientific purposes. The scope is now wider and includes fetuses of mammalian species in their last trimester of development and cephalopods, as well as animals used for the purposes of basic research, higher education and training. It lays down minimum standards for housing and care, regulates the use of animals through a systematic project evaluation requiring inter alia assessment of pain, suffering distress and lasting harm caused to the animals. It requires regular risk-based inspections and improves transparency through measures such as publication of non-technical project summaries and retrospective assessment. The development, validation and implementation of alternative methods is promoted through measures such as establishment of a Union reference laboratory for the validation of alternative methods supported by laboratories within Member States and requiring Member States to promote alternative methods at national level.

## EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR)

The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) was done at Geneva on 30 September 1957 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and it entered into force on 29 January 1968. The Agreement itself was amended by the Protocol amending article 14 (3) done at New York on 21 August 1975, which entered into force on 19 April 1985. The Agreement itself is short and simple. The key article is the second, which says that apart from some excessively dangerous goods, other dangerous goods may be carried internationally in road vehicles subject to compliance with:

- **the conditions laid down in Annex A for the goods in question, in particular as regards their packaging and labelling; and**
- **the conditions laid down in Annex B, in particular as regards the construction, equipment and operation of the vehicle carrying the goods in question.**

## IATA DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATION (DGR)

The IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) manual is the global reference for shipping dangerous goods by air and the only standard recognized by airlines.

## **FELASA ACCREDITATION SCHEME**

The FELASA Accreditation scheme encourages and assists in the development of high-quality educational programmes in laboratory animal science (LAS) throughout Europe and internationally. FELASA Accreditation was introduced on 1st of January 2003 and is recognized as the premier accreditation scheme in Europe for LAS courses.

## **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) GUIDANCE ON REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES 2019–2020**

This publication provides information for identifying, classifying, marking, labelling, packaging, documenting and refrigerating infectious substances for transportation and ensuring their safe delivery. The document provides practical guidance to facilitate compliance with applicable international regulations for the transport of infectious substances by all modes of transport, both nationally and internationally, and include the changes that apply from 1 January 2019. The current revision replaces the document issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 (document WHO/WHE/CPI/2017.8). This publication, however, does not replace national and international transport regulations.

## **UNECE RECOMMENDATIONS ON TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

Dangerous goods are subject to transport, workplace, storage, consumer and environment protection regulations, to prevent accidents to persons, property or the environment, to other goods or to the means of transport employed. To ensure consistency between all these regulatory systems, the United Nations has developed mechanisms for the harmonization of hazard classification criteria and communication tools, and for transport conditions for all modes for transport. UNECE also administers regional agreements for effective implementation of these mechanisms for road, rail and inland waterways transport of dangerous goods.

## **EURING RECOMMENDATIONS ON HANDLING BIRDS RESPONSIBLY**

Temporary catching, ringing and measuring of free living birds demand from the bird ringers a good sense of responsibility as well as training of handling skills and knowledge of the birds' habits. EURING provides background information about the safety of trapping and handling wild birds.

## USEFUL LINKS

<https://www.cites.org/>  
[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)  
<https://www.cbd.int/abs/>  
[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab\\_animals/legislation\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm)  
[https://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr\\_e.html](https://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr_e.html)  
<https://www.iata.org/en/programs/cargo/dgr/>  
<http://www.felasa.eu/accreditation-board-for-education-training>  
<https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.20/en/>  
<https://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html>  
<https://euring.org/research/handling-birds-responsibly>



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