

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-01

Emne: Dagsorden



DAGSORDEN TIL MØDE I VILDTFORVALTNINGSRÅDET

Den 11. september 2014 kl. 14.00 på Hotel Opus, Egebjergvej 1, 8700 Horsens. (Mødet starter med frokost og indkvartering kl. 12.45)

1. Godkendelse af dagsorden
2. Godkendelse af referat fra mødet den 21. marts 2014
3. Budget
4. National plan for forvaltning af arter
5. Ulv – orientering og diskussion af ulvegruppens eventuelle fortsættelse
6. EU-Forordning om invasive arter
7. Invasive arter (vaskbjørn, mårhund og mink)
8. Vildtplejestationer
9. VILREG - status
10. Afrapportering fra den nationale hjortevildtgruppe og drøftelse af forvaltning af hjortevildt.
11. Meddelelser
12. Evt.

Ad dagsordenspunkt:

1. Godkendelse af dagsorden (Bilag 2014-02-01)

Indstilling: Til godkendelse

Beslutning:

2. Godkendelse af referat fra mødet den 21. marts 2014 (Bilag 2014-02-02)

- ./.* *Resumé:* Udkast til referat af mødet den 21. marts 2014 blev udsendt den 1. april 2014 med frist for bemærkninger den 7. april 2014. Der indkom bemærkninger fra DN, DOF og Landbrug og Fødevarer. Disse blev indarbejdet, og det tilrettede referat blev udsendt den 11. april 2014.

Indstilling: Til godkendelse

Beslutning:

3. Budget herunder status for mulighed for anvendelse af opsparede jagttegnsmidler (Bilag 2014-02-03)

./. *Resumé:* Det reviderede budget for 2014 samt foreløbige tal for budgetårene vedlægges. Der vedlægges desuden oversigt over indkomne projektforslag fra eksterne samt oversigt over projekter som opfølgning på jagttidsforhandlingerne.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning:

4. National plan for forvaltning af arter (ikke bilag)

Resumé: Som et led i opfølgningen på Natur- og Landbrugskommissionens anbefalinger arbejder Naturstyrelsen på en national plan for forvaltning af de danske dyre- og plantearter. Planen vil behandle en bred vifte af arter, herunder truede EU bilag IV- og danske rødlistearter, konflikter, invasive arter samt jagtmæssigt udnyttede arter etc. Planen vil udgøre Danmarks nationale strategi for, hvordan og hvornår målet om 'gunstig bevaringsstatus' for beskyttede arter og naturtyper skal opfyldes i Danmark. Naturstyrelsen vil give et mundtligt oplæg, herunder om den videre involvering af VFR.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning:

5. Ulv – orientering og drøftelse af Ulvegruppens eventuelle fortsættelse (Bilag 2014-02-04)

./. *Resumé:* Forvaltningsplan for ulv trådte i kraft den 1. juli 2014. Planen, der er udarbejdet på baggrund af et udkast fra en arbejdsgruppe nedsat af Vildtforvaltningsrådet, indeholder bl.a. en kombineret kompensations- og tilskudsordning til husdyrholdere, hvis husdyr angribes af ulv. Naturstyrelsen giver en status for forvaltning af ulv i Danmark. Der henvises her til faktaark, ulvekort samt analyse fra DCE af ulveskader. Herudover drøfter rådet Ulvegruppens eventuelle fortsættelse.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning:

6. EU-forordning om invasive arter (Bilag 2014-02-05)

Resumé: EU-Kommissionen fremlagde i september 2013 forslag til forordning om forebyggelse og håndtering af introduktion og spredning af invasive

ikke-hjemmehørende arter. Forordningens formål er forebygge, minimere og afbøde skadevirkningerne på biodiversitet og økosystemtjenester som følge af introduktion og spredning, såvel tilsigtet som utilsigtet, af ikke hjemmehørende invasive arter. Der blev i foråret 2014 opnået enighed mellem Rådet og Europa-Parlamentet om sagen. Kommissionens forslag har i september 2013 været i bred høring (hos 146 myndigheder og organisationer). VFR blev orienteret om forhandlingerne af forslaget på mødet i marts 2014. Forslaget forventes endeligt vedtaget primo september. Seneste forordningsudkast vedlægges.

Indstilling: Til orientering

Beslutning:

7. Invasive arter (vaskebjørn, mårhund og mink) (Bilag 2014-02-06)

Resumé: Dyrenes beskyttelse har ønsket diskussion om effektiviteten af den aktuelle danske strategi for bekæmpelse af mink og mårhund i den danske natur, samt behovet for bekæmpelse af vaskebjørn. Naturstyrelsen foreslår en foreløbig drøftelse af emnet på dette møde, da der senere på året vil foreligge et mere udbygget fagligt grundlag for drøftelse af emnet. Notat fra DCE om vaskebjørn i Vildtbyttestatistikken vedlægges.

Indstilling: Til foreløbig drøftelse.

Beslutning:

8. Vildtplejestationer (Bilag 2014-02-07)

Resumé: I forbindelse med VFR mødet den 21 marts 2014 drøftede rådet hvordan en ensartet pleje af tilskadekommet vildt kan sikres. I forbindelse hermed blev det besluttet at Naturstyrelsen til næstkommende møde fremlægger et udkast til de betingelser, som skal opfyldes, for at styrelsen kan give en bemyndigelse til vildtpleje. Udkast til retningslinjer vedlægges. De udarbejdede retningslinjer for vildtplejestationer gælder for alle dyrearter, som borgere vil kunne indbringe, og således ikke alene pattedyr og fugle.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning:

9. VILREG – status (Bilag 2014-02-08)

Resumé: Naturstyrelsen giver status for antal reguleringstilladelser i VIL-REG i 2013. Der vedlægges overordnet opgørelse.

Indstilling: Til orientering

Beslutning:

10. Afrapportering fra den nationale hjortevildtgruppe og drøftelse af forvaltning af hjortevildt

Resumé: Formand for den nationale hjortevildtgruppe Lars Jensen, Danmarks Jægerforbund, vil på mødet aflægge status for årets arbejde, herunder status fra de regionale hjortevildtgrupper. Dyrenes Beskyttelse ønsker en drøftelse af en langsigtet forvaltning af de voksende bestande af hjortevildt.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning:

11. Meddelelser

- Fra formanden
- Fra sekretariatet
 - Orientering om ændring af jagtloven og ændring af jagttegnsbekendtgørelse.
 - Ændring af bekendtgørelse om jagttegn
 - Ændret praksis i jagttegnsadministrationen vedr. udstedelse af gæstejagttegn mv,
 - Strategi for kobber
 - Status for sæler (sældød)
- Fra medlemmerne

12. Evt.

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-02

Emne: Godkendelse af referat



Referat af møde i Vildtforvaltningsrådet
Fredag den 21. marts 2014 på Schæffergården, Gentofte.

Fra Vildtforvaltningsrådet deltog:

Anders D. Lassen (formand)
Christian Hjorth, Dansk Ornitologisk Forening
Henrik Bertelsen, Landbrug & Fødevarer
Lars Hvidtfeldt, Landbrug & Fødevarer
Bjarne Clausen, Dyrenes Beskyttelse
Claus Lind Christensen, Danmarks Jægerforbund
Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen, Danmarks Naturfredningsforening
Niels Iuel Reventlow, Dansk Skovforening
Flemming O. Torp, Friluftsrådet, som suppleant for Trine Skov

Fra Aarhus Universitet, DCE, deltog:

Aksel Bo Madsen

Fra Naturstyrelsen deltog:

Sven Koefoed-Hansen
Trine Fugmann
Mads Bank-Mikkelsen
Jacob Christian Bertram (referent)

Mødet startede kl. 09.30.

1. Godkendelse af dagsorden
2. Godkendelse af referat fra mødet den 11. december 2013
3. LIFE+projekt i Lille Vildmose
4. Revision af mark- og vejfredsloven
5. Regnskab 2013 og budget 2014
6. Pleje af tilskadekommet vildt
7. Midlertidig ordning for regulering af gråsæl
8. Demonstration af jagtportal
9. Meddelelser
10. Evt.

Ad dagsordenspunkt:

1. Godkendelse af dagsorden (Bilag 2014-01-01)

Indstilling: Til godkendelse

Beslutning: Anders D. Lassen bød velkommen, idet han indledningsvis oplyste, at ministeren har anmodet ham om at fortsætte som formand til og med næste møde i september 2014. Han nævnte desuden, at han ønskede, at rådet fastsatte en dato for mødet, uanset at rådet på det tidspunkt forventes at bestå af enkelte nye medlemmer, der således ikke har indflydelse på mødedatoen.

2. Godkendelse af referat fra mødet den 11. december 2013 (Bilag 2014-01-02)

Resumé: Udkast til referat af mødet den 11. december 2013 blev udsendt den 18. december 2013 med frist for bemærkninger den 7. januar 2014. Der indkom bemærkninger fra Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen og Niels Luel Reventlow. Disse blev indarbejdet og det tilrettede referat blev udsendt den 24. februar 2014.

Indstilling: Til godkendelse

Beslutning: Referatet blev godkendt uden bemærkninger.

3. LIFE+projekt i Lille Vildmose (2014-01-03)

Resumé: Til mødet den 11. december 2013 indkom et ønske fra "faunaforst" om, at rådet drøftede dette projekt i Lille Vildmose, som rådet besigtigede i forbindelse med mødet den 5. september 2013. Rådet nåede ikke at drøfte punktet, som derfor skal behandles på dette møde. Der henvises til vedlagte materiale, der er indsendt af "faunaforst".

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning: **Christian Hjorth** understregede, at punktet var sat på dagsordenen med henblik på, at rådet giver sin støtte til projektet, som rådet fik et førstehåndskendskab til på dets møde den 5. september 2013. Rådets støtte skal anvendes i det videre forløb over for Fødevareministeriet. **Bjarne Clausen** mente, at projektet hindrer vildtets frie bevægelighed, hvorfor indhegning bør være begrænset. Der bør også være offentlig adgang. **Christian Hjorth** anførte hertil, at projektet med 5 færister, 18 publikumslåger og 74 faunapassager har sikret både publikums adgang og vildtets frie bevægelighed i det meget store område, men at fokus i ønsket fra styregruppen for Life+projektet om en udtalelse primært er på udsætning af 10 elge. **Flemming Torp** udtalte, at Friluftsrådet støtter projektet, men også deler synspunkterne fra Dyrenes Beskyttelse. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** pointerede, at hegning ikke var til drøftelse her, da det er omfattet af fredningen .
. DN støtter udsætning af elgene, fordi elgen som browser vil være en værdifuld naturplejer.

Aksel Bo Madsen støttede bemærkningen fra DN og oplyste, at der er faunapassager, 74 i alt. Han henledte opmærksomheden på behovet for en vis genetisk variation ved udsætningen af elgene. **Christian Hjorth** påpegede,

at den genetiske variation ville blive sikret ved, at elgene, der ikke kommer fra den frie vildtbane, kommer fra forskellige indhegninger i Sverige. **Claus Lind Christensen** understregede, at elge netop ikke er vildt, men husdyr – og som sådan ikke omfattet af jagt- og vildtforvaltningsloven. **Niels Iuel Reventlow** fandt dette forhold helt afgørende. **Henrik Bertelsen** fremhævede, at Landbrug & Fødevarer som udgangspunkt er betænkelig ved reintroduktion, men i det konkrete tilfælde og under forudsætning af, at dyrene holdes absolut forsvarligt indhegnede kan det støttes. *Anders D. Lassen konkluderede, at rådet kunne støtte det fremlagte projekt.*

4. Revision af mark- og vejfredsloven (2014-01-04)

Resumé: Folketinget ventes i foråret 2014 at vedtage nye ændringer af loven. NaturErhvervstyrelsen gav på sidste møde et oplæg herom. Et flertal af rådets medlemmer ønskede på den baggrund, at Naturstyrelsen udarbejder et notat til rådet om de faktiske og juridiske konsekvenser på vildtforvaltningsområdet, herunder et bud på hvordan de indirekte konsekvenser på vildtforvaltningsområdet kan håndteres. Der henvises til vedlagte notat, inkl. bilag.

Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning: **Claus Lind Christensen** oplyste, at lovforslaget er under behandling i Folketinget. Han nævnte, at Danmarks Jægerforbund dagen i forvejen til Naturstyrelsen havde sendt en kopi af et notat fra Justitsministeriet til styrelsens orientering. Notatet omhandler aflivning af katte i henhold til dyreværnslovgivningen, hvorefter personer med jagtegn skulle have ret til at nedskyde katte på områder, hvor vedkommende har ret til at anvende skydevåben. **Jacob Christian Bertram** bekræftede modtagelsen af notatet, der er fra 1997, og oplyste, at det nu er Fødevareministeriets ressortområde, hvorfor han ikke kunne oplyse, om notatets konklusion også gælder i dag. **Bjarne Clausen** fandt, at alle katte har et tilhørsforhold, og at det er velkendt, at katte er "lystmordere". **Bjarne Clausen** gjorde opmærksom på, at Aarhus Universitet, DCE, manglede konkret dokumentation for sin vurdering af, at antallet af strejfende hunde er "meget begrænset", og at kattes prædation på vildt "ser ud til at være begrænset". **Aksel Bo Madsen** understregede, at DCE fastholder sin konklusion, men erkendte at notatet skal ses i lyset af, at der ikke foreligger tilstrækkeligt med videnskabelige undersøgelser på området. Dog var det velbelyst, at katte kan gøre stor ravage på småøer. **Henrik Bertelsen** anførte, at politiet bør afsætte de nødvendige ressourcer. **Niels Iuel Reventlow** supplerede med, at det er af afgørende betydning, at politiet tager hånd om denne nye opgave, men i øvrigt at lods ejere generelt gør en del for at løse problemerne, som måske ikke er så store igen. **Anders D. Lassen** efterspurgte en forklaring på, hvorfor der tilsyneladende er stor forskel på de forskellige undersøgelser på området. **Aksel Bo Madsen** svarede, at forskellige undersøgelser hver for sig kan være valide inden for det valgte fokus, f.eks. er der forskel alt efter, om de er foretaget i by eller på land. **Anders D. Lassen** satte spørgsmålstegn ved prædationen på rødlistearter, hvortil **Aksel Bo Madsen** svarede, at der i en undersøgelse ikke var fundet rødlistearter i 900 kattermaver, men at det må-

ske kan være anderledes på småøer. **Bjarne Clausen** var enig i, at løse hunde var et reelt problem. **Claus Lind Christensen** fandt, at vidensgrundlaget er dårligt, men at strejfende hunde kan være et reelt problem. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** frarådede, at rådet drøfter emnet med henvisning til, at der ikke er tale om vildt, men hun opfordrede til, at hunde skal være i snor, så det ikke bliver lodsejerens problem. **Niels Reventlow** fandt, at hundeejerne generelt bør agere fornuftigt og forsvarligt, og at der ikke kun er jagtinteresser på spil. **Claus Lind Christensen** henviste til, at kun strejfende hunde er uden for menneskelig kontrol. **Henrik Bertelsen** opfordrede til, at der må kunne opsamles en vis viden fra DNA-undersøgelser ved formodede ulveangreb på husdyr, men hvor angrebet viser sig at skyldes hund. **Aksel Bo Madsen** tilbød at fremkomme med disse oplysninger, hvis det måtte ønskes. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** henviste til, at DN havde afgivet sit høringssvar, hvorfor hun ønskede at stå uden for en evt. udtalelse fra rådet. **Anders D. Lassen** konkluderede på rådets vegne, at det er en myndighedsopgave at håndtere evt. problemer med nye regler.

5. Regnskab 2013 og budget 2014 (2014-01-05)

./. *Resumé:* Regnskab for anvendelse af jagttegnsmidlerne 2013 og foreløbigt budget for 2014 er vedlagt som bilag.

Indstilling: Til orientering

Beslutning: **Mads Bank-Mikkelsen** gennemgik det udsendte materiale og understregede, at der er en afvigelse på 3 mio. kr., som primært skal ses i lyset af ændrede regler for beregning af overhead i Naturstyrelsen. Dette betyder, at der også fremadrettet er frigivet midler, der kan anvendes inden for jagttegnskontoen. Budgettet for 2014 stiler mod et forbrug, der svarer til indtægterne, jf. budgetloven. Naturstyrelsen kan ikke gøre brug af de opsparede midler på ca. 17 mio. kr., der dog er øremærket (formålsbestemt) til anvendelse i henhold til jagt- og vildtforvaltningsloven. **Sven Koefoed-Hansen** nævnte, at ansøgninger om projekter på Naturstyrelsens egne arealer ikke kunne gives som tilskud, hvorfor han henledte opmærksomheden på, at evt. forslag om projekter bør indmeldes i god tid, hvilket vil give bedre mulighed for prioritering og planlægning. **Christian Hjorth** efterlyste en bedre læsbarhed af det tilsendte materiale, og han spurgte om der var "forsvundet" 3 mio. kr.? **Mads Bank-Mikkelsen** svarede, at der som følge af ændrede regler for beregning af overhead er et mindre forbrug og dermed en lavere timepris for styrelsens administration, hvilket har været gældende fra 2013. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at de nuværende rammer for budgettet for 2014 var udfyldt, men at der for 2015 er plads til nye, hvorfor styrelsen gerne modtager forslag hertil. **Flemming Torp** foreslog, at der følges løbende op i forhold til nye projekter, f.eks. i form af en liste over disse, så der hurtigt kan ageres, når der viser sig et økonomisk råderum. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** ønskede en forklaring på tilskuddet til Danmarks Jægerforbunds medlemsblad "Jæger" og på hvordan læserne kunne vide at Naturstyrelsen ikke støtter Danmarks Jægerforbunds naturpolitiske holdning som kommer til udtryk i blandt andet bladets leder. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at

tilskuddet er givet efter ansøgning. **Sven Kofoed-Hansen** fremhævede, at styrelsen støtter varetagelsen af en specifik formidlingsopgave og ikke bladet som sådan. **Claus Lind Christensen** nævnte, at disse formidlingsopgaver bl.a. varetages gennem særlige indstik i form af temanumre til bladet, som således er adskilt fra resten af bladet. **Flemming Torp** kunne støtte, at "Jæger" løser sin vigtige formidlingsopgave over for jægerne. **Henrik Bertelsen** understregede, at da jagttegnsmidlerne er indbetalt af jægerne, er det også rimeligt, at formidlingsopgaven i "Jæger" støttes af de indbetalte jagttegnsmidler, og at det ikke umiddelbart gav mening at formidle viden om jagt og vildtforvaltning i f. eks. DN's medlemsblad.

Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen bad om, at der fremover fremsendes en liste over opfølgningen på de projekter, rådet anbefaler, herunder ifm. jagttidsrevisionen.

Med de faldne bemærkninger konkluderede Anders D. Lassen, at rådet tog det fremsendte regnskab og budget til efterretning med en anmodning om, at en liste over kommende projekter medsendes til rådet fremover.

6. Pleje af tilskadekommet vildt (Bilag 2014-01-06)

Resumé: Dyrenes Beskyttelse har anmodet rådet om at drøfte, hvordan en ensartet pleje af tilskadekommet vildt kan sikres. Dyrenes Beskyttelse finder, at kun foreninger – og ikke enkeltpersoner - skal kunne få Naturstyrelsens bemyndigelse til at måtte pleje tilskadekommet vildt. Der henvises til vedlagte bilag indsendt af Dyrenes Beskyttelse.

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Indstilling: Til drøftelse

Beslutning: **Bjarne Clausen** henviste til, at den offentlige mening har en stor stemme i forhold til spørgsmål om pleje af tilskadekommet vildt. Dyrenes Beskyttelse har en restriktiv holdning til, hvornår det er hensigtsmæssigt at pleje vildt og har derfor udarbejdet et sæt interne regler for, hvordan plejen skal ske. Han oplyste, at Dyrenes Beskyttelse modtager 22.000 henvendelser årligt fra offentligheden, og at sådanne henvendelser ville kunne blive viderestillet til Naturstyrelsen, hvis den nuværende praksis med bemyndigelser ikke fortsættes. **Flemming Torp** fandt denne "trussel" usympatisk, og han henviste til, at han mente, at de eksisterende bemyndigelser ikke er udstedt til Dyrenes Beskyttelse, men til enkeltpersoner. **Jacob Christian Bertram** redegjorde kort for de relevante regler i artsfredningsbekendtgørelsen, og **Sven Kofoed-Hansen** supplerede med, at Naturstyrelsen juridisk set ikke på forhånd kan afskære enkeltpersoner fra at få en bemyndigelse, hvis de ikke er medlem af en forening som f.eks. Dyrenes Beskyttelse. **Bjarne Clausen** meddelte, at Dyrenes Beskyttelse netop havde modtaget et brev fra Naturstyrelsen, som bekræfter dette. **Henrik Bertelsen** mente, at Dyrenes Beskyttelse gjorde vildtet en større tjeneste, hvis de undlod at pleje tilskadekommet vildt. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** ønskede en autorisationsordning. **Bjarne Clausen** understregede, at han ikke ønsker, at Dyrenes Beskyttelse har et "monopol", og at han i øvrigt bifaldt, at reglerne

for pleje var strammet ved sidste revision af artsfredningsbekendtgørelsen. **Sven Kofoed-Hansen** tilbød, at Naturstyrelsen til næste møde fremlægger et udkast til de betingelser, som skal opfyldes, for at styrelsen kan give en bemyndigelse til vildtpleje. **Anders D. Lassen** tog på Rådets vegne imod dette, idet han påpegede, at rådet anbefaler stramme kriterier for bemyndigelser til vildtpleje.

7. Midlertidig ordning til regulering af gråsæl (Bilag 2014-01-07)

Resumé: Gruppen af interessenter bag forvaltningsplanen (DN, DJ, Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) og forskningsinstitutionerne (DCE, DTU Aqua og Københavns Universitet) har i samarbejde med Naturstyrelsen og Naturerhvervsstyrelsen udarbejdet en midlertidig ordning, der giver mulighed for at søge om tilladelse til regulering af gråsæl. Ordningen ventes igangsat i løbet af foråret 2014. Den midlertidige ordning vil gælde frem til en forventet revision af forvaltningsplanen i 2016. Der henvises til vedlagte bilag om ordningen.

Indstilling: Til orientering

Beslutning: **Trine Fugmann** gennemgik den midlertidige ordnings nærmere indhold og baggrund. Rådet stillede derefter enkelte spørgsmål hertil, som **Trine Fugmann** besvarede. **Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen** understregede, at DN kan leve med ordningen, men generelt mener at konflikter mellem vilde dyr og mennesker bør løses ved afværgeforanstaltninger ikke blot ved at skyde dyrene. **Bjarne Clausen** påpegede, at det er vigtigt at skelne mellem de forskellige arter af sæler, at gråsælen ikke er en sjælden art, samt at sælpest ikke længere er et problem. **Lars Hvidtfeldt** var enig i ordningen. **Anders D. Lassen** ønskede, at rådet bliver inddraget næste gang, hvilket blev bifaldet. **Sven Kofoed-Hansen** bekræftede dette. **Christian Hjorth** gjorde opmærksom på, at ordningen synes at tillade regulering af højdrægtige hun-gråsæler, hvor den burde beskyttes. **Trine Fugmann** lovede at undersøge dette og vende skriftligt tilbage. **Bjarne Clausen** ønskede en beskyttelse, når den føder. *Med de faldne bemærkninger takkede Anders D. Lassen rådet for orienteringen.*

9. Demonstration af jagtportal

Resumé: Den 12. december 2012 gik den nye Jagtportal i luften. Naturstyrelsen giver en online demonstration af, hvordan den fungerer. Punktet er udsat fra det seneste møde.

Indstilling: Til orientering

Beslutning: På baggrund af en grundig demonstration af Jagtportalen stillede rådets medlemmer enkelte spørgsmål til **Mads Bank-Mikkelsen** om den nærmere funktionalitet. **Anders D. Lassen** takkede på rådets vegne for gennemgangen, idet der var enighed om, at portalen er et stort fremskridt.

10. Meddelelser

- Fra formanden. **Anders D. Lassen** vandt tilslutning til, at rådets næste møde afholdes den 4.-5. september 2014 [er nu udsat til 11.-12. september 2014], hvor der også afholdes en middag for de afgående medlemmer. Stedet er ikke fastlagt, men kunne være ved Vadehavet, Gludsted eller Gyldensteen. Han gik ud fra, at Christian Hjorth, selvom han ikke fortsætter som medlem af rådet, kan forblive formand for reservatudvalget under den igangværende reservatgennemgang.
- Fra sekretariatet
 - Orientering om vildtudbyttestatistik
Mads Bank-Mikkelsen oplyste, at der var fremgang for de fleste arter, bortset fra enkelte.
 - Orientering om nye regler, herunder:
 - Forslag til lov om ændring af jagt- og vildtforvaltningsloven (indberetning af vildtudbytte). **Jacob Christian Bertram** oplyste, at der forventes fremsat et lovforslag i oktober 2014, hvor udstedelse af jagttegn gøres betinget af, at der er indberettet vildtudbytte.
 - Status for Saltholm og Gyldensteen Strand vildtreservat. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at bekendtgørelserne var trådt i kraft i januar 2014.
 - Orientering om status for ændring af reglerne om biotoplaner og digitalisering af anmeldelser). **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at et udkast til bekendtgørelse snarest forventes godkendt af ministeren [er nu godkendt med ikrafttrædelse den 28. marts 2014].
 - Orientering om status for jagttidsrevision. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at et udkast til bekendtgørelse snarest forventes godkendt af ministeren.
 - Orientering om bekendtgørelse om vildtskader. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at et udkast til bekendtgørelse snarest forventes godkendt af ministeren.
 - Orientering om ny EU-forordning om invasive arter. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at

forhandlingerne i EU forventes afsluttet i foråret 2014, og at forordningen forventes at træde i kraft 2015, samt at listen over invasive arter fastlægges i 2016. VFR inddrages i processen med at implementere forordningens bestemmelser i Danmark

- Orientering om forvaltningsplan for ulv. **Jacob Christian Bertram** oplyste, at ministeren har godkendt et udkast til forvaltningsplan, som vil blive sendt i offentlig høring snarest muligt med henblik på efterfølgende endelig vedtagelse og implementering.
- Orientering om ny praksis for konservering af odder. **Jacob Christian Bertram** oplyste, at styrelsen i en forsøgsperiode på 2 år ændrer praksis, således at privatpersoner kan få tilladelse til at få konserveret en lovligt omkommet odder hos en autoriseret konservator mod, at dyrekroppen undersøges af DTU, Veterinærinstituttet.
- Orientering om leanproces i Jagttegnsekspeditionen og CITES-administrationen. **Mads Bank-Mikkelsen** oplyste, at dette er iværksat med en forventning om, at nogle arbejdsgange, også kommunikationen med borgerne, med fordel vil kunne effektiviseres af hensyn til både styrelsen og borgerne.
- Orientering om udpegning af nyt råd. **Jacob Christian Bertram** oplyste, at styrelsen på baggrund af organisationernes indstillinger havde indberettet disse til Ligestillingsministeriet forud for miljøministerens efterfølgende beskikkelse.
- Orientering om den nye direktion i Naturstyrelsen. **Sven Koefoed-Hansen** oplyste, at den nye direktion fremover består af en ny direktør og 4 vicedirektører, hvoraf Thorbjørn Fangel bliver ansvarlig for bl.a. jagt og vildtforvaltning.
- Fældefangst af mink. **Trine Fugmann** oplyste, at styrelsen har besluttet - efter fangst af 263 mink - at fælden af typen Gävleborg fremover skal anvendes. Styrelsen fortsætter den geografisk fokuserede indsats, jf. forvaltningsplanen, med bistand fra 125 frivillige, og vurderer lø-

bende behovet for evt. udvidelse af indsatsområder.

- Fra medlemmerne. **Christian Hjorth** oplyste, at DOF havde sat sit Atlas III projekt i gang, der både har fokus på udbredelsen af samtlige danske ynglefugle, på ca. 45 almindelige ynglefugles tætheder og bestandsstørrelser og på en totaloptælling af 18 sjældne ynglefuglearter. Han tilføjede, at reservatudvalget indtil nu har afholdt tre møder og er meget velfungerende. **Lars Hvidtfeldt** kvitterede for en god dialog med lodsejerne. **Bjarne Clausen** oplyste, at han havde haft et godt møde med Forsvaret om naturpleje. Han takkede i øvrigt for mange inspirerende år i rådet. **Niels Iuel Reventlow** oplyste, at der er konstateret 4 ulvepar på Lüneburger Heide i Tyskland. **Claus Lind Christensen** oplyste, at markvildtprojektet forløber planmæssigt.

9. Evt.

I.a.b.

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-03

Emne: Budget

Naturstyrelsen

§ 23.71.06 Jagttegnsafgift (driftsbev.)

Omkostninger	B2014	B2014 revideret	B2015	B2016	B2017
Lov administration	kr 9.846.601	kr 9.221.423	kr 9.621.901	kr 9.646.901	kr 8.435.000
Information	kr 200.000	kr 201.063	kr 200.000	kr 50.000	kr 50.000
Forskning og udvikling	kr 22.180.629	kr 22.113.966	kr 20.947.542	kr 15.403.910	kr 12.185.235
Rådgivning og reservater	kr 15.925.438	kr 15.085.971	kr 16.789.438	kr 14.634.438	kr 14.130.438
Jagttegnsudstedelse	kr 12.950.696	kr 12.373.145	kr 10.365.000	kr 9.215.000	kr 8.965.000
Tilskud til organisationer	kr 10.821.578	kr 11.715.578	kr 10.779.100	kr 10.779.100	kr 10.779.100
Vildtplejeforanstaltninger	kr 1.200.000	kr 1.200.000	kr 1.300.000	kr 1.300.000	kr 1.300.000
Anlæg og byggeprojekter	kr 1.476.752	kr 1.506.694	kr 2.500.000	kr 1.000.000	kr 1.000.000
Naturforvaltning	kr 17.600.000	kr 17.650.000	kr 17.650.000	kr 17.650.000	kr 17.650.000
Jagttegnsforsikring	kr 6.100.000	kr 6.175.000	kr 6.200.000	kr 6.200.000	kr 6.200.000
Budgettede omkostninger i alt	kr 98.301.694	kr 97.242.840	kr 96.352.981	kr 85.879.349	kr 80.694.773

Indtægter	B2014	B2014 revideret	B2015	B2016	B2017
Indtægter	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.232.000	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.292.000
Indtægter i alt	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.232.000	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.292.000	-kr 98.292.000

Resultat	kr 9.694	-kr 864.160*	-kr 1.939.020	-kr 12.412.652	-kr 17.597.228
Egenkapital før årets resultat (opsparing)	-kr 40.770.570		-kr 40.780.264	-kr 38.841.244	-kr 26.428.593
Egenkapital efter årets resultat (opsparing)	-kr 40.780.264		-kr 38.841.244	-kr 26.428.593	-kr 8.831.365

*Beløb til rådighed

1. Lov-administration		B2014 Primo	B2014 Revideret	B2015	B2016	B2017
410310	Vildtforvaltning centralt (timer)	5.900.000	5.200.000	6,0	6,0	6,0
410053	DJ Schweissarbejde kontrakt	902.000	902.000	0,9	1,0	1,0
410055	Revision jagtprøve (DJ kontrakt)					
410055	Implementering af ny jagtprøve	150.000	150.000			
410159	Mårhund samarbejdsrelationer m. DJ					
410065	Vildtforvaltningsrådet	175.000	195.000	0,2	0,2	0,1
410285	Ulv - DNA prøver og adm.	450.000	419.000	0,4	0,4	0,4
410054	Kmpenge/schweiss.	700.000	700.000	0,7	0,7	0,7
410067	Konservatormærker	10.000	9.822	0,0	0,0	0,0
410068	Blodprøver - Rovfugle DNA	25.000	25.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410072	Ringmærkningskontrakt (ZOO)	1.161.901	1.161.901	1.161.901	1,2	0,0
410073	Administrationssystem og drift vildtskadebekg (VILREG)	222.700	222.700	0,2	0,2	0,2
410074	Beredskabsplan for havpattedyr og fugle, løb udg. (ad hoc)	100.000	136.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410201	Indkøb af tøj, udstyr mv. til schweisshundeførere	50.000	100.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
Lov-administration i alt		9.846.601	9.221.423	9,6	9,6	8,4

2. Information		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410075	Vildtinformation	200.000	201.063	0,1	0,1	0,1
Information i alt		200.000	201.063	0,1	0,1	0,1

3. Forskning & udvikling		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410231	DCE grundaftale	10.000.000	10.000.000	10,0	10,0	10,0
410167	Forvaltningsplan kortnæbbet gås (DCE ad hoc)	250.000	250.000	0,3		
410168	Bortskræmning af skadevoldende (bram)gæs (DCE ad hoc)	660.000	680.000			
410244	Skader forvoldt af sæler (DCE ad hoc)			0,3		
410245	Forvaltning af hasselmus (DCE ad hoc)	50.000	50.000			
410246	Jagtudbytte og punkttællinger (DCE ad hoc)					
410297	Ederfugleprojekt østersøen (DCE ad hoc)	465.000	465.000	0,6	0,6	0,2
410076	Hvaler (FIMUS)	160.000	160.000	0,2	0,2	0,2
410077	Marsvin (Fjord & Bælt)	150.000	150.000			
410080	Trafikskadet vildt + påkørselsforhold (DCE)	98.024	98.024			
410082	Biotopplaner – monitorering (DCE)					
410085	Vurd af bæredygtig forvildt (DCE)					
410090	Revision af skarvhandlingsplan (DCE)	127.000	127.000			
410090	Skarv 2013 - viden til relevans af forvaltningsplan (DCE)	250.000	250.000	0,2		
410093	Effektundersøgelse af harefredning (DCE)	38.333	76.670			
410156	Minkforvaltningsplan - indsats	500.000	375.000	0,2	0,2	0,2
410194	Ræveforvaltning Tøndermarsken (DCE)	636.000	636.000	0,2		
410247	Agerlandets alm. og sjælde fugle (DCE)	620.000	620.000	0,3		
410247	Forundersøgelsesprojekt harekillingedødelighed (DCE)	500.000	500.000			
410247	Reserveret - Hare og Agerhøne	1.300.000	1.300.000	3,0	2,0	0,0
410234	Bæverovervågning (DCE)	477.000	477.000			
410235	Anskudningskampagne	75.000	75.000			
410280	Anskudninger - undersøgelser (DCE ad hoc)	426.160	426.160	0,4	0,4	0,4
410198	Vildtstriber for hedehøg (DOF)	257.000	257.000			
410298	Art. 17 indberetning skovmår+ilder (DCE)	500.000	500.000	0,1		
410239	Aftale om vildtsundhed med DTU-Vet samt udbud	1.332.750	1.332.750	1,3	1,3	0,7
410292	Fugledata fra Tipperne (DCE)	306.666	306.666			
410299	Administrationssystem Biotopplaner (afskrivninger)	77.000	77.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
410300	Opdt. vejledning (Birdstrike 2) - Trafikstyrelsen	80.000	80.000			
410301	Forvaltning af gæs (Birdstrike 3) - Trafikstyrelsen	100.000	100.000	0,1		
410295	Trækmønster Bramgæs - (Birdstrike 1) (tilskud)					
410302	Bekæmpelse af Mårhund -(DJ/NST)	2.000.000	2.000.000	2,5		
410303	Skovsædgås - Projekt irt forvaltningsplan (DCE)	744.696	744.696	0,4		
410316	SCANS III - Optælling af hvaler i Europa			0,5	0,6	0,5
410304	Dobbeltbekasin - bestandsudvikling (DCE)					
-	Revision af forvaltningsplan for bæver			0,2		
Forskning & udvikling i alt		22.180.629	22.113.966	20,9	15,4	12,2

4. Rådgivning og Reservater		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410310	Løn, jagt & vildt adm., decentralt (timer)	9.700.438	10.100.000	9,8	9,8	9,8
410070	Løn reservatopsynsmænd	900.000	870.000	0,9	0,9	0,9
410047	Adm. af vildtforvaltningslov generelt	3.400.000	3.400.000	3,4	3,4	3,4
410048	Vildtskader og vildtafværgemidler	Inkl. herover	Inkl. herover			
410071	Drift og adm. vildtreservater	Inkl. herover	Inkl. herover			
410059	Afholdelse af jagtpøver	Inkl. herover	Inkl. herover			
410060	Afholdelse af buejagtpøver	Inkl. herover	Inkl. herover			
410305	Revision af vildtreservater	1.859.000	650.000	2,7	0,5	
410250	Opdatering af informationstavler i vildtreservater	66.000	65.971			
Rådgivning og Reservater, decentralt i alt		15.925.438	15.085.971	16,8	14,6	14,1

5. Jagttegnforsikring		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410119	Overførsel til Dansk jagtforsikring A/S	6.100.000	6.175.000	6,2	6,2	6,2

6. Jagttegnsudstedelse		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410310	Administration jagttegnsteam (timer)	2.300.000	2.400.000	2,3	2,3	2,3
410098	Jagttegnssystemet drift (GL system)	85.000	117.145			
410100	Porto, E-boks og andre forsendelsesomkostninger	2.500.000	2.415.000	0,5	0,5	0,5
-	Jagtportal - ny haglskydeprøve	250.000	0			
410101	Jagtportal - løbende udvikling mv.	1.100.000	1.650.000	1,5	1,0	0,8
410306	Jagtportal - Lean projekt	800.000	150.000	0,7		
410102	Jagtportal - basisdrift	1.950.000	1.950.000	2,0	2,0	2,0
410103	Gebyrer, betalingservice mv.	600.000	300.000	0,3	0,3	0,3
410104	Jagtportal - afskrivninger	1.300.696	1.386.000	1,4	1,4	1,4
410105	Riffelprøveafholdelse - refusion	850.000	850.000	0,9	0,9	0,9
410307	Haglprøveafholdelse - refusion	1.150.000	1.100.000	0,9	0,9	0,9
410056	Administration - jagtprøve	50.000	50.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
410057	Administration - buejagtprøve	10.000	5.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410058	Administration - riffelprøve	5.000	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
410308	Administration - haglprøver	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Jagttegnsudstedelse i alt		12.950.696	12.373.145	10,4	9,2	9,0

7. Tilskud til organisationer		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410106	DJ, tilskud til "Jæger"	2.516.500	2.516.500	2,5	2,5	2,5
410107	DJ, Vildtforvaltningsskolen	2.794.478	2.794.478	2,8	2,8	2,8
410108	DJ, andre tilskud	1.631.500	1.631.500	1,6	1,6	1,6
-	Rammeoverførsel Jagt og skovbrugsmuseet	2.900.000	2.900.000	2,9	2,9	2,9
410109	Tilskud Dansk land- og strandjagt	33.600	33.600	0,0	0,0	0,0
410110	Tilskud Foreningen af Danske Buejægere	10.000	10.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410111	Tilskud Dansk Jagthundeudvalg	75.000	75.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
410112	Tilskud Stående jagthunde	27.500	27.500	0,0	0,0	0,0
410113	DOF aftalen	683.000	683.000	0,7	0,7	0,7
410114	Tilskud DOF tidskrift	75.000	75.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
410115	Hjortevildtgrupperne - ekskursion og årsmøde	75.000	65.000	0,1	0,1	0,1
-	Konference Doormouse		50.000			
410317	DOF projekter på NST's arealer		854.000			
Tilskud til organisationer i alt		10.821.578	11.715.578	10,8	10,8	10,8

8. Vildtplejeforanstaltning , decentralt		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410116	Plant for vildtet - tilskud og adm.	900.000	900.000	1,0	1,0	1,0
410117	Bidrag til buskprogrammet	300.000	300.000	0,3	0,3	0,3
Vildtplejeforanstaltning, decentralt i alt		1.200.000	1.200.000	1,3	1,3	1,3

9. Anlæg & byggeprojekter		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410118	Skydebanepulje	1.476.752	1.506.694	2,5	1,0	1,0
Anlæg & byggeprojekter i alt		1.476.752	1.506.694	2,5	1,0	1,0

10. Naturforvaltning		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410227	Skovrejsning, jagtprojekter og vådomr	17.600.000	17.650.000	17,7	17,7	17,7

11. Indtægter		B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	
410120	Jagttegnsafgifter inkl. forsikringspræmie	-94.400.000	-94.400.000	-94,4	-94,4	-94,4
410121	Erstatningsjagttegn	-30.000	-30.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410061	Jagtprøvegebyr	-2.000.000	-2.200.000	-2,0	-2,0	-2,0
410062	Buejagtprøvegebyr	-100.000	-100.000	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1
410063	Riffelprøvegebyr	-675.000	-675.000	-0,7	-0,7	-0,7
410309	Haglprøvegebyr	-1.000.000	-750.000	-1,0	-1,0	-1,0
410294	Birdstrikke rådgivningsordning	-75.000	-70.000	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1
410066	Indtægt konservatormærker	-2.000	-2.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
410069	Indtægt blodprøver	-10.000	-5.000	0,0	0,0	0,0
Indtægter i alt		-98.292.000	-98.232.000	-98,3	-98,3	-98,3

Projekter som opfølgning på jagttidsforhandlingerne

Analyse og modellering af årsagerne til nedgangen i Østersøens ederfuglebestand

Projektet er iværksat 1. maj 2014 og skal afsluttes 30. april 2017 og udføres af DCE. Formålet er at skabe viden om effekterne af forvaltningstiltag med henblik på en målrettet forvaltning. Projektet køres som et 3-årigt ph.d. forløb og skal derfor afrapporteres i form af en ph.d. afhandling. Resultaterne vil desuden blive publiceret i form af populærvidenskabelige artikler bl.a. gennem Jæger. Desuden udfærdiges årligt et kort statusnotat til NST.

Analyse af bevaringsstatus og mulig forslag til fremtidig overvågning for ilder og skovmår – samt forvekslingsrisiko mellem skovmår og husmår

Projektet er startet 1/1-2014 og afsluttes 31/3-2015. DCE står for udførelsen af projektet, der bl.a. har til formål at analysere bevaringsstatus for ilder og skovmår, med særligt henblik på at verificere vurdering af bestande, udbredelse og eventuelle trusler, samt at vurdere forvekslingsrisici mellem skovmår og husmår. Projektet vil blive afrapporteret i form af et notat til NST ved projektets afslutning.

Vurdering af jagt på dobbeltbekkasin

Dette projekt forventes igangsat i efteråret 2014. DCE kommer til at stå for projektet, men de nærmere detaljer skal afklares.

Biodiversitet og arter
J.nr.
Ref. mabmi
Den 27. august 2014

Tilskudsansøgninger, øvrige

Projekt om små mårdyr

Ansøger: Danmarks Naturfredningsforening

Beskrivelse: metodeprojekt om artsidentificering af mårdyr med henblik på at udvikle metode til optælling og bestandsvurderinger af små mårdyr med henblik på forbedret forvaltning.

Pris: I alt 265.000 kr.

Journal: NST-4104-00136

Status: Ikke behandlet

Engfugleprojekt Skjern Enge

Ansøger: DCE og Naturstyrelsen Blåvandshuk

Beskrivelse: Skjern å projektet er Danmarks største naturgenopretningsprojekt og har været en stor succes på mange områder, men på engfugleområdet har projektet ikke nået de ønskede effekter. Projektets overordnede formål er at gennemføre undersøgelser og plejetiltag målrettet de krav brushane og stor kobbersnepe har. Projektet udføres på NST's arealer i samarbejde med DCE og Amphi Consult.

Pris: 177.000

Journal: NST-3439-00047

Status: Ikke behandlet

Best practise for rastende engfugle i Nørreådal

Ansøger: Natur og Landbrug Aps.

Beskrivelse: Ansøgningen er et supplement til et stort projekt på Skjern enge til 4,4 mio. kr. der finansieres af 15. juni Fonden. Projektet skal supplere erfaringer fra Skjern enge med hensyn til førstegangsslåning af tilgroede arealer. Formålet er at skabe kort græs og sjapvand til rastende engfugle samt vurdere effekten heraf. Projektet udføres overordnet i samarbejde med Ringkøbing-Skjern, Viborg og Vejle kommune, Vestjysk Landboforening, Landboforeningen LMO, Aarhus Universitet, Amphi Consult, Natur og Landbrug og Naturstyrelsen Blåvandshuk.

Pris: 123.000

Journal: NST-3439-00046

Status: Ikke behandlet

Er produktion af dansk vildtkød bæredygtig?

Ansøger: Københavns Universitet

Beskrivelse: At miljøvurdere råvarer, fremavl, produktion, spild og afsætning af vildtkød i Danmark: Krondyr, rådyr, dådyr, vildsvin, gråænder og fasaner – efter princippet 'fra-jord-til-bord' (LCA). Der vil blive skelnet mellem "vildt" vildt og "opdrættet" vildt. Målet er at sammenligne bæredygtigheden af vildtkød hentet i naturen med kød produceret på økologiske og konventionelle bedrifter. Da data for sidstnævnte allerede findes, indebærer nærværende projekt udelukkende dataindsamling og bearbejdning af data fra vildt, der nedlægges i danske naturområder. Forholdet mellem jagt og naturinteresser vil blive diskuteret i lyset af ny viden om bæredygtigheden af vildtkødproduktion.

Pris: 597.600

Journal: NST-308-00101

Status: Ikke behandlet

Naturplejetiltag for stork på et privat areal ved Roskilde

Ansøger: Roskilde Kommune

Beskrivelse: Formålet med projektet er at udvikle viden om hvordan forskellige typer for naturpleje kan bidrage til og forbedre fødegrundlaget for engfugle og hvid stork i et område ved Roskilde. Projektet består af en naturplejedel og en registreringsdel. Projektet udføres i et samarbejde mellem Roskilde Kommune, lodsejer Jørgen Skou Larsen, DOF og Moesgård Museum

Pris: 640.000 over to år.

Journal: NST-3439-00034

Status: Ikke behandlet

Optimering af jagtens værdikæde

Ansøger: Danmarks Jægerforbund

Beskrivelse: Projektet skal belyse den samfundsmæssige værdi af omsætningen i jagten, hvordan den udmønter sig samfundsmæssigt, hvad den naturmæssige værdi af jægernes naturpleje er, den sundhedsmæssige værdi af aktiv livsstil som jæger, omsætningen i jagtleje og betydning for økonomien i jordbruget samt omsætning i jagtudstyr og dens betydning for forbruget og tilhørende beskæftigelse og vækst i samfundet etc.

Pris: 1.000.000

Journal: NST-913-00006

Status: Ikke behandlet

Vildtkortlægning med Skywatch drone

Ansøger: Institut for Ingeniørvidenskab, Aarhus Universitet

Beskrivelse: Vildtkortlægning med Sky-Watch drone koblet med areal- og vegetationsbeskrivelse – til fremtidig risikovurdering ved biomassehøst. Projektet knytter op til et igangværende projekt, hvor der afprøves forskellige vildthensyn ved biomassehøst for at undgå drab af f.eks. rålam i høstmaskiner. Projektet udføres af Aarhus Universitet i samarbejde med Danmarks Jægerforbund, Viborg kommune, DOF, Landboforeningen LMO og Natur og Landbrug Aps.

Journal: NST-3439-00044

Pris: 491.800 kr.

Status: Ikke behandlet

Efteruddannelse af schweisshundeførere

Ansøger: Naturstyrelsen Blåvandshuk

Beskrivelse: Løbende efteruddannelse og indkøb af udstyr til schweisshundeførere.

Pris: 100.000 kr.

Konference om syvsovermus

Ansøger: Naturama

Beskrivelse: Afholdelse af den 9. internationale konference om syvsovermus den 18. september 2014 i Svendborg.

Journal: NST-41509-00052

Pris: 50.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet

Forskningsprojekt om schweisshunde, sporfasthed og indlæring

Ansøger: Schweisshundeforeningen

Beskrivelse: Forskningsprojekt om hundens evner og adfærd i forbindelse med sporarbejde og oplæg til nye træningsmetoder, der øger hundens sporfasthed.

Pris: 2.500.000 kr.

Journal: NST-3439-00043

Status: Afslag

Tilskudsansøgninger, DOF

Fjordmarken - hævning af vandstand og genetablering af engsø

Pris: 2.325.000 kr.

Status: Afslag (decideret naturforvaltningsprojekt, som inkluderer opkøb af naboarealer)

Rudkøbing Vejle - hævning af vandstand

Pris: 400.000 kr.

Status: Afslag (decideret naturforvaltningsprojekt)

Søgårds mose - hævning af vandstand

Pris: 3.980.000 kr.

Status: Afslag (decideret naturforvaltningsprojekt, som inkluderer opkøb af naboarealer)

Søgårds Pyt - rydning af opvækst i mose

Pris: 200.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet

Klise Nor - etablering af strandeng ved vandstandshævning

Pris: 150.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet (afventer kommunal tilladelse)

Høst af biomasse i Kongens Kær

Pris: 63.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet (afventer kommunal tilladelse)

Mere dødt ved i skovene langs nordsiden af Vejle fjord

Pris: 0 kr.

Status: Indarbejdes i enhedens driftsplan

Genopretning af skovmoser i Fovslet skov

Pris: 0 kr.

Status: Indarbejdes i enhedens driftsplan

Etablering af vandhuller i Frøslev mose for Trane og løgfrø

Pris: ukendt.

Status: Afslag (indebærer etablering af vådområder i eksisterende § 3 område samt naturfredet område)

Afgræsning for engfugle ved Hovvig

Pris: 85.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet

Rydning af træopvækst i småsøer og moser ved Hellebæk kohave

Pris: 100.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet

Bekæmpelse af invasive arter i Tisvilde hegn

Pris: 2.000.000 kr.

Status: Afslag

Tilskud til lokal caretaker gruppe

Pris: 5.000 kr.

Status: Tilsagn givet

Rydning af område med tagrør i Vest Stadil fjord

Pris: 5.000 kr.

Status: Afslag (ønskes ikke gennemført af NST idet der er tale om Natura2000 område, hvor rørdrum findes og er på udpegningsgrundlaget. Vil desuden kræve dispensation fra naturbeskyttelsesloven)

Reetablering af Lindet Mose

Pris: 2.000.000 kr.

Status: Afslag (decideret naturforvaltningsprojekt, som inkluderer opkøb af naboarealer)

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-04

Emne: Ulv

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-05

Emne: Forordning om invasive arter



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 18 March 2014
(OR. en)**

**Interinstitutional File:
2013/0307 (COD)**

**7252/1/14
REV 1**

LIMITE

**ENV 224
AGRI 175
PECHE 111
FORETS 29
RECH 105
UD 68
COMER 74
REGIO 29
TRANS 113
SAN 113
CODEC 645**

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
No. prev. doc.:	7087/14 ENV 204 AGRI 157 PECHE 101 FORETS 27 RECH 96 UD 56 COMER 71 REGIO 28 TRANS 107 SAN 104 CODEC 604
No. Cion doc.:	13457/13 ENV 817 AGRI 551 PECHE 370 FORETS 46 RECH 394 UD 226 COMER 207 REGIO 187 TRANS 469 SAN 327 CODEC 1978 - COM(2013) 620 final
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species - Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 7 February 2014, the Permanent Representatives Committee agreed on a first exploratory mandate for the Presidency to open negotiations with the European Parliament (EP) with a view to a first reading agreement on the abovementioned proposal. The first informal trilogue took place on 11 February. The Presidency reported the outcome of the negotiations to the Committee the following day. The mandate of the Presidency was revised by the Committee on 28 February. The second, and last informal, trilogue was held on 5 March. The Presidency reported the outcome of the negotiations to the Committee on 7 March.
2. As a result of those discussions, a possible agreement on a compromise package was reached among the Institutions. The Permanent Representatives Committee analysed the compromise text at its meeting on 12 March. This text did not receive, at this meeting, the necessary support in order to be considered agreeable to the Council.
3. In the following days, the Presidency has engaged in a series of informal contacts within the Council, with the European Parliament and the Commission. As a result of those contacts, the Presidency puts forward a revised compromise package. The consolidated and marked ¹ text of this compromise is set out in the Annex to this note.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE REVISED COMPROMISE TEXT WITH A VIEW TO AN AGREEMENT

4. The only new element, compared to the text ² of the previous compromise text, as analysed by the Committee on 12 March, is the addition of a new sentence at the end of paragraph 3 of Article 5 (*Risk assessment*) to be read together with Recital 32 that remains unchanged.

¹ Changes to the original Commission proposal are indicated in ***bold italics*** and ■ for deletions.
² Doc. 7252/14 of 7 March 2014. Changes to this text are underlined.

5. Article 5, paragraph 3 reads now as follows:

"The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 29 to further specify the type of evidence *acceptable* in Article 4(3)(b) and provide a detailed description of the application of *points* (a) to (h) of *paragraph 1* of this Article. ***The detailed description shall include the methodology to be applied in the assessment of such elements taking into account relevant national and international standards and the need to prioritise action against species associated with, or that have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, as well as on human health or the economy being considered as aggravating factors. It is of particular importance that the Commission follow its usual practice and carry out consultations with experts, including Member States' experts, before adopting those delegated acts.***"

III. CONCLUSION

6. The Permanent Representative Committee is invited to:

- analyse the consolidated revised text as set out in the Annex to this note and confirm final agreement on an overall compromise text on this basis; and
- authorise the Presidency, if appropriate, to send a letter to the European Parliament stating that if the Parliament were to adopt its position at first reading, in accordance with Article 294 paragraph 3 of the Treaty, in the form as set out in the Annex to this note, the Council would, in accordance with Article 294 paragraph 4 of the Treaty, approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted in the wording³ which corresponds to the European Parliament's position.

³ Revision of the text by the lawyer-linguists will take place after the vote.

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of
on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹

After consulting ■ the Committee of the Regions ■ ,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure²,

Whereas:

- (1) The appearance of alien species, whether animals, plants, fungi or micro-organisms, in new locations is not always a cause for concern. However, a significant subset of alien species can become invasive and have serious adverse impacts on biodiversity, *the related* ecosystem services, as well as other economic and social impacts, which should be prevented. Some 12 000 species in the environment in the Union and other European countries are alien, of which roughly 10 to 15 % are estimated to be invasive.

¹ *OJ C...*

² *Position of the European Parliament of ... (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of ...*

- (2) Invasive alien species represent one of the primary threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, especially in geographically and evolutionary isolated ecosystems, such as small islands, and the risks such species pose may be greater due to increased global trade, transport, tourism and climate change.
- (3) The threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services that invasive alien species pose can take different forms such as impacting severely on native species and ecosystem structure and function through alteration of habitat, predation, competition, transmission of diseases, replacement of native species throughout a significant proportion of range and genetic effects by hybridisation. Furthermore, invasive alien species can also have a significant *adverse* impact on human health and the economy. It is only live specimens, or parts that can reproduce, that represent a threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services, human health or the economy *and should therefore be subject to the restrictions under this Regulation*.
- (4) The Union, as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC³, is bound by the provisions of Article 8(h) *of that Convention*, according to which the Parties shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, 'prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species'.
- (5) The Union, as a *Party* to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention), approved by Council Decision 82/72/EEC⁴, has undertaken to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species.

³ *Council Decision of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity* (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).

⁴ *Council Decision 82/72/EEC of 3 December 1981 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats* (OJ L 38, 10.2.1982, p. 1).

- (6) To support the achievement of the objectives of **Directives** of the European Parliament and of the Council **2000/60/EC⁵, 2008/56/EC⁶ and 2009/147/EC⁷**, and Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁸, the primary objective of this Regulation should be to prevent, minimise and mitigate the adverse effects of invasive alien species on biodiversity, **the related** ecosystem services, **human health and safety** as well as to reduce their economic and social impact.
- (7) Some species migrate naturally in response to environmental changes. Therefore they should not be considered as alien species in their new environment and are thus excluded from the scope of the new rules on invasive alien species. **This Regulation should focus only on species introduced in the Union as a consequence of human intervention.**
- (8) At Union level, **there are currently over 40 animal health directives and regulations which** include provisions on animal diseases. **Moreover, Council Directive 2000/29/EC⁹** provides rules for **organisms which are harmful to plants or plant products**, and Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ sets out the regime applicable to genetically modified organisms. Therefore, **any** new rules on invasive alien species should **be aligned to** and not overlap with, those **legislative acts of the Union** and **should** not apply to the organisms targeted by those **legislative** acts.

⁵ **Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).**

⁶ **Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).**

⁷ **Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7)**

⁸ **Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).**

⁹ **Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 106, 10.7.2000, p. 1).**

¹⁰ **Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).**

- (9) **Regulations** of the European Parliament and of the Council (**EC**) No 1107/2009¹¹ and (**EU**) No 528/2012¹² and Council Regulation (**EC**) No 708/2007¹³ provide for rules concerning the authorisation for the use of certain alien species for particular purposes. The use of certain species has already been authorised under those regimes at the time of entry into force of **this Regulation**. In order to ensure a coherent legal framework, those species should thus be excluded from the **scope of this Regulation**.
- (10) As invasive alien species are numerous, it is important to ensure that priority is afforded to addressing the subset of invasive alien species considered to be of Union concern. A list of such invasive alien species considered to be of Union concern should therefore be drawn up **and regularly updated**. An invasive alien species should be considered of Union concern if the damage it is causing in the affected Member States is so significant that it justifies the adoption of dedicated measures the scope of which extends across the Union, including in the Member States that are not yet affected or even unlikely to be affected. In order to ensure that the subset of invasive alien species of Union concern remains proportionate, the list should be developed **and updated** in line with a gradual and phased-in approach **and be focused on species whose inclusion in the list would effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impacts in a cost efficient manner. As species within the same taxonomic group often have similar ecological requirements and may pose similar risk, the inclusion of taxonomic groups of species into the list of invasive alien species of Union concern should be allowed, where appropriate.**

¹¹ **Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).**

¹² **Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1).**

¹³ **Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture (OJ L 168, 28.6.2007, p.1).**

- (11) The criteria to list invasive alien species considered to be of Union concern *are* the core instrument to apply *this Regulation*. *In order to ensure an effective use of resources, the criteria should also make sure that the invasive alien species having the most significant adverse impact among the potential invasive alien species currently known are those that will be listed. The Commission will* submit a proposal for a list based on those criteria within one year of the entry into force of this legislation to the Committee. *When proposing the list, the Commission should inform the Committee on how it took into account those criteria.* The criteria should include a risk assessment pursuant to the applicable provisions under the *relevant* Agreements of the World Trade Organisation on placing trade *restrictions* on species.
- (12) *In order to avoid disproportionate or excessive costs for any Member State and safeguard the added value of Union action through this Regulation, when proposing the list and consequential measures, the Commission should take into consideration the socio-economic aspects, the implementation cost for Member States and the cost of non-action. In this context, in selecting the invasive alien species to be included in the list of Union concern, special attention should be given to species that are widely used and provide significant social and economic benefits in a Member State, without compromising the objectives of this Regulation.*
- (13) In order to ensure compliance with the rules *under the relevant Agreements* of the World Trade Organisation and **■** the coherent application of *this Regulation*, common criteria should be established to perform the risk assessment. Those criteria should use when appropriate existing national and international standards and should encompass different aspects of the characteristics of the species, the risk and modes of *introduction* into the Union, the *adverse* economic, social and biodiversity impacts of the species, the potential benefits of uses and the costs of mitigation to weight them against the *adverse* impacts, as well as *an assessment* of the *potential costs of* environmental, economic and social damage **■** demonstrating the significance for the Union, so as to further justify action. In order to develop the system progressively and build upon the experience gained, the overall approach should be evaluated *by 2021*.

- (14) Some invasive alien *species* are included in Annex B to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97¹⁴ , and their import into the Union is prohibited because their invasive character has been recognised and their introduction into the Union has ***an adverse*** impact on native species. ***Those*** species are: *Callosciurus erythraeus*, *Sciurus carolinensis*, *Oxyura jamaicensis*, *Lithobates (Rana) catesbeianus*, *Sciurus niger*, *Chrysemys picta*, *Trachemys scripta elegans*. To ensure a coherent legal framework and uniform rules on invasive alien species ***at the level of the Union***, those invasive alien animals should be considered as a matter of priority for listing as invasive alien species of Union concern.
- (15) Prevention is generally more environmentally desirable and cost-effective than reaction after the fact and should be prioritised. ***Therefore, priority should be given to the listing of species that are not yet present in the territory of the Union or are at an early stage of invasion as well as to species that are likely to have the most significant adverse impacts.*** As new species can be introduced continuously into the Union and alien species present are spreading and expanding their range, it is necessary to ensure that the list of invasive alien species of Union concern is constantly revised and kept up-to-date.
- (16) ***Regional cooperation should be explored between Member States concerned with the same species that are not able to establish a viable population in a large part of the Union. Where the objectives of this Regulation are better achieved by measures at Union level, these species could also be included in the list of invasive alien species of Union concern.***

¹⁴ ***Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein*** (OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1).

- (17) *It is appropriate to take account of the specific situation of the outermost regions as regards the objectives of this Regulation, and in particular their remoteness, insularity and the uniqueness of their respective biodiversities. Therefore, it is justified to adapt the requirements under this Regulation of taking restrictive and preventive measures relating to* █ *invasive alien species of Union concern to these specificities of the outermost regions, as defined by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), taking into account European Council Decisions 2010/718/EU¹⁵ █ and 2012/419/EU¹⁶.*
- (18) The risks and concerns associated with invasive alien species represent a cross-border challenge affecting the whole of the Union. It is therefore essential to adopt at Union level a ban on intentionally *or negligently* bringing into the Union, reproducing, growing, transporting, buying, selling, using, exchanging, keeping and releasing invasive alien species of Union concern, to ensure that *early and* consistent action is taken across the Union so as to avoid distortions of the internal market and to prevent situations where action taken in one Member State is undermined by inaction in another Member State.
- (19) With a view to enabling scientific research and ex-situ conservation activities, it is necessary to provide specific rules for the invasive alien species of Union concern subject to those activities. Those activities should be carried out in closed *establishments* where the organisms are in contained holding and with all the necessary measures taken to avoid the escape or unlawful release of invasive alien species of Union concern. *Where authorised by the Commission in duly motivated exceptional cases of compelling public interest those rules could also apply to certain other activities, including commercial activities. In implementing those rules, particular attention should be paid to avoiding any adverse impacts on protected species and habitats, in line with relevant Union law.*

¹⁵ *European Council Decision 2010/718/EU of 29 October 2010 amending the status with regard to the European Union of the island of Saint-Barthélemy (OJ L 325, 9.12.2010, p. 4).*

¹⁶ *European Council Decision 2012/419/EU of 11 July 2012 amending the status of Mayotte with regard to the European Union (OJ L 204, 31.7.2012, p. 131).*

(20) There may be cases where alien species not yet recognised as invasive alien species of Union concern appear at the Union borders or are detected in the Union territory. Member States should therefore be granted the possibility to adopt on the basis of available scientific evidence certain emergency measures. Such emergency measures would allow immediate reaction against species which may pose risks related to their introduction, establishment and spread in those countries, while Member States assess the effective risks posed by them, in line with the applicable provisions of the *relevant* Agreements of the World Trade Organisation, in particular with a view to having those species recognised as invasive alien species of Union concern. There is a need to couple national emergency measures with the possibility of adopting emergency measures at Union level in order to comply with the provisions of the *relevant Agreements* of the World Trade Organisation. Furthermore, Union level emergency measures would equip the Union with a mechanism to act swiftly in case of presence or imminent danger of entry of a new invasive alien species in accordance with the precautionary principle.

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(21) A large proportion of invasive alien species are introduced unintentionally into the Union. It is therefore crucial to manage the pathways of unintentional introduction *more effectively*. Action in this area would need to be gradual, given the relatively limited experience in this field. Action should include voluntary measures, such as the actions proposed by the International Maritime Organisation's Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling, and mandatory measures and should build on the experience gained in the Union and in Member States in managing certain pathways, including measures established through the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments. *Accordingly the Commission should take all appropriate steps to encourage Member States to ratify that Convention.*

- (22) In order to develop an adequate knowledge base to address the problems raised by invasive alien species, it is important that Member States undertake research, monitoring and surveillance of such species. As surveillance systems offer the most appropriate means for early detection of new invasive alien species and for the determination of the distribution of already established species, they should include both targeted and general surveys and benefit from the involvement of different sectors and stakeholders, including **regional and local communities**. Surveillance systems should imply paying continuous attention to any new invasive alien species anywhere in **the Union and aim to provide an effective and complete picture at the level of** the Union. In the interest of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, existing systems of **customs** control, surveillance and monitoring already established **by the Union law** should be applied, in particular those set out in Directives **92/43/EEC, 2000/60/EC, 2008/56/EC and 2009/147/EC**.
- (23) Official controls on animals and plants should be carried out in order to prevent the intentional introduction of invasive alien species. Live animals and plants should enter the Union through border control **entities** in accordance with Regulation **(EC) No 882/2004, Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC or points of entry in accordance with Directive 2000/29/EC**. In order to ensure efficiency gains and avoid creating parallel systems of **customs** controls, the verification whether these species are invasive alien species of Union concern should also be carried out at the first **border control entity or point of entry of arrival**.
- (24) After the introduction of an invasive alien species, early detection and rapid eradication measures are crucial to prevent their establishment and spread. The most effective and cost efficient response is often to eradicate the population, as soon as possible while the number of specimens is still limited. In the event that eradication is not feasible or the costs of eradication outweigh in the long term the environmental, economic and social benefits, containment and control measures should be applied. **Management measures should be proportional to the impact on the environment and take due consideration of biogeographic or climatic conditions of the Member State concerned**.

- (25) ***Management measures should avoid any adverse impacts on the environment as well as on human health.*** Eradicating and managing some ***animal*** invasive alien species, while necessary ***in some cases***, may induce pain, distress, fear or other forms of suffering to the animals even when using the best available technical means. For that reason, Member States and any operator involved in the eradication, control or containment of invasive alien species should take the necessary measures to ***spare avoidable*** pain, distress and suffering of animals during the process, taking into account in so far as possible the best practices in the field, for example the Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare developed by the World Organisation for Animal Health. ***Non-lethal methods should be considered and any actions taken should minimise impact on non-target species.***
- (26) Invasive alien species generally cause damage to ecosystems and reduce their resilience. Therefore ***proportionate*** restoration measures ***should be undertaken*** to strengthen the ecosystems' resilience towards invasions, to repair the damage caused and to enhance the conservation status of species and their habitats in accordance with ***Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC*** █, the ecological status of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater in accordance with █ Directive 2000/60/EC, and the environmental status of marine waters in accordance with █ Directive 2008/56/EC. ***Costs of such restoration measures should be recovered in accordance with the polluter pays principle.***
- (27) ***Cross-border cooperation, particularly with neighbouring countries, and coordination between Member States, particularly within the same biogeographical region of the Union should be fostered to contribute to the effective application of this Regulation.***
- (28) A system to address invasive alien species should be underpinned by a centralised information system collating the existing information on alien species in the Union and allowing access to information on presence of species, their spread, their ecology, invasion history and all other information necessary to underpin policy and management decisions ***and also the exchange of best practices.***

- (29) Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷ *has established* a framework for public consultation in environment related decisions. In defining action in the field of invasive alien species, effective public participation should enable the public to express, and the decision-maker to take account of, opinions and concerns which may be relevant to those decisions, thereby increasing the accountability and transparency of the decision-making process and contributing to public awareness of environmental issues and support for the decisions taken.
- (30) *The participation of the scientific community is important in order to provide an adequate knowledge base to address the problems raised by invasive alien species. A dedicated Scientific Forum should be set up to provide advice on the scientific aspects related to the application of this Regulation, in particular as regards establishing and updating the list of invasive species of Union concern, risk assessment, emergency measures and rapid eradication measures.*
- (31) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the *implementation* of this Regulation, *implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of the adoption and updating of the list of invasive alien species of Union concern, the format of the documents serving as evidence for permits, granting derogations from the obligation of rapid eradication and adoption of Union emergency measures, the requirements to apply certain provisions in Member States in the case of enhanced regional cooperation, and the formats for reporting to the Commission.* Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ .

¹⁷ *Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment* (OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 17).

¹⁸ *Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers* (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- (32) In order to take into account the latest scientific developments in the environmental field, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the *TFEU* should be delegated to the Commission in respect of determining how to conclude that invasive alien species are capable of establishing viable populations and of spreading, as well as for setting out the common elements for the development of risk assessments. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- (33) In order to guarantee compliance with this Regulation, it is important that Member States impose dissuasive, effective and proportionate sanctions for infringements taking into account the nature and gravity of the infringement, *the principle of recovery of the costs and the polluter pays principle*.
- (34) *By measures taken under this Regulation, Member States may impose obligations on holders or users of alien species as well as owners and tenants of lands concerned.*
- (35) In order to enable non-commercial owners to continue keeping their companion animals that belong to species listed as invasive alien species of Union concern until the animal's natural death, it is necessary to provide transitional measures, on the condition that all measures are put in place to avoid escape or reproduction.
- (36) In order to enable commercial operators, who may have legitimate expectations, for instance those who have received an authorisation in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 708/2007, to exhaust their stock of invasive alien species of Union concern *by the time of entry* into force *of this Regulation*, it is justified to allow them two years to slaughter, *humanely cull*, sell or, *where relevant*, hand over the specimens to research or ex-situ conservation establishments.

- (37) Since the objectives of ***this Regulation***, namely the prevention and management of invasive alien species, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States ***but*** can ***rather***, by reason of ***its*** scale and effects ■ , be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this act does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve ***those objectives***.
- (38) ***Member States may maintain or adopt rules on invasive alien species of Union concern that are more stringent than those laid down in this Regulation; they may, in addition, apply provisions such as those set out in this Regulation for invasive alien species of Union concern to invasive alien species of Member State concern. Those measures should be compatible with the TFEU and be notified to the Commission in accordance with Union law,***

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Subject matter

This Regulation sets out rules to prevent, minimise and mitigate the adverse impacts of the introduction and spread, both intentional and unintentional, of invasive alien species on biodiversity ***within the Union***.

Article 2
Scope

1. This Regulation applies to all invasive alien species ■ .

2. This Regulation does not apply to:
- (a) species changing their natural range without human intervention, in response to changing ecological conditions and climate change;
 - (b) genetically modified organisms as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2001/18/EC;
 - (c) *pathogens that cause animal diseases; for this purpose, animal disease means the occurrence of infections and infestations in animals, caused by one or more pathogens transmissible to animals or to humans;*
 - (d) *harmful organisms listed in Annex I or in Annex II to Directive 2000/29/EC, and harmful organisms for which measures have been adopted in accordance with Article 16(3) of that Directive;*
 - (e) species listed in Annex IV *to* Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 *when used in aquaculture;*
 - (f) micro-organisms manufactured or imported for use in plant protection products already *authorised* or for which an assessment is on-going under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009;
 - (g) micro-organisms manufactured or imported for use in biocidal products already *authorised or for which an assessment is ongoing under* Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

Article 3
Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'alien species' means any live specimens of species, subspecies or lower taxon of animals, plants, fungi or micro-organisms introduced outside its natural *range*; it includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species, as well as any hybrids, varieties or breeds that might survive and subsequently reproduce;

- (2) 'invasive alien species' means an alien species whose introduction or spread has been found **■** to threaten *or adversely impact upon* biodiversity and *the related* ecosystem services **■** ;
- (3) 'invasive alien species of Union concern' means invasive alien species whose *adverse* impact has been deemed such as to require concerted action at the level of the Union pursuant to Article 4(3);
- (4) *'invasive alien species of Member State concern' means invasive alien species other than invasive alien species of Union concern, for which a Member State considers on the basis of scientific evidence that the adverse impact from their release and spread, even where not fully ascertained, is of significance for its territory, or part of it, and requires action at the level of that Member State;*
- (5) 'biodiversity' means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems;
- (6) 'ecosystem services' means the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing;
- (7) 'introduction' means the movement, *as a consequence of* human intervention, of a species outside its **■** natural *range*;
- (8) 'research' means descriptive or experimental work, undertaken under regulated conditions to *obtain* new *scientific findings* or to develop new products, including the initial phases of identification, characterisation and isolation of genetic features, other than *those features which make a species invasive*, of invasive alien species only insofar as essential for enabling the breeding of those features into non-invasive species;
- (9) 'contained holding' means keeping an organism in closed facilities from which escape or spread is not possible;

- (10) 'ex-situ conservation' means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitat;
- (11) 'pathways' means the routes and mechanisms of ***introduction and spread of invasive alien species***;
- (12) 'early detection' means the confirmation of the presence of specimens of an invasive alien species in the environment before it has become widely spread;
- (32) 'eradication' means the complete and permanent removal of a population of invasive alien species by ***lethal or non-lethal*** means;
- (14) 'widely spread' means an invasive alien species whose population has gone beyond the naturalisation stage, in which a population maintains a self-sustaining population, and has spread to colonise a large part of the potential range where it can survive and reproduce;
- (15) 'management' means any ***lethal or non-lethal*** action aimed at the eradication, population control or containment of a population of an invasive alien species, ***while also minimising the impact on non-targeted species and their habitats***;
- (16) 'containment' means actions aimed at creating barriers which minimise the risk for a population of an invasive alien species to disperse and spread beyond the invaded area;
- (17) 'population control' means ***lethal or non-lethal*** actions applied to a population of invasive alien species, ***while also minimising impact on non-targeted species and their habitats***, with the aim of keeping the number of individuals as low as possible, so that, while not being able to eradicate the species, its invasive capacity and adverse impacts on biodiversity, ***the related*** ecosystem services, ■ on human health ***or*** the economy, are minimised.

Article 4

List of invasive alien species of Union concern

1. ***The Commission shall adopt, by way of implementing acts, a list of invasive alien species of Union concern*** ■ on the basis of the criteria ***laid down*** in paragraph 3 ***of this Article***. ***Those*** implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2). ***The draft implementing act shall be submitted to the Committee referred to in Article 27(1) by ...*** *.
2. ***The Commission shall make a comprehensive review of the list at the latest every six years and shall, in the meantime, update it with the addition of new species or the removal, if they no longer meet any of the criteria laid down in paragraph 3, of listed species as appropriate in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 1.***
3. Invasive alien species shall only be included on the list referred to in paragraph 1 ***of this Article*** if they meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) they are ***found, based on available*** scientific evidence ■ to be alien to the territory of the Union excluding the outermost regions;
 - (b) they are ***found, based on available*** scientific evidence ■, to be capable of establishing a viable population and spreading in the environment under current or foreseeable climate change conditions ***in one biogeographical region shared by more than two Member States or one marine subregion*** excluding ***their*** outermost regions;
 - (c) ***they are, based on available scientific evidence, likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, and may also have an adverse impact on human health or the economy;***

*

OJ please insert the date - 12 months of the entry into force of this Regulation.

- (d) it is demonstrated by a risk assessment performed pursuant to Article 5(1) that action at Union level is required to prevent their **introduction**, establishment and spread;
- (e) *it is likely that the inclusion in the list will effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impacts.*
4. Member States may submit to the Commission requests for the inclusion of invasive alien species on the list referred to in paragraph 1 **of this Article**. Those requests shall include all of the following **■** :
- (a) the name of the species;
- (b) a risk assessment performed in accordance with Article 5(1);
- (c) evidence that **■** the criteria set out in paragraph 3 **of this Article are met**.
5. The list referred to in paragraph 1 **of this Article shall make reference, where relevant, to the goods with which the species are generally associated and their Combined Nomenclature codes as provided by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87¹⁹, indicating the categories of goods that shall be subject to official controls pursuant Article 15 of this Regulation.**
6. ***In adopting or updating the list, the Commission shall apply the criteria of paragraph 3 with due consideration to the implementation cost for the Member States, the cost of non-action, the cost-effectiveness and the socio-economic aspects. The list shall include as a priority those invasive alien species that:***
- (a) *are not yet present in the Union or are at an early stage of invasion and are most likely to have significant adverse impacts;*
- (b) *are already established in the Union and have the most significant adverse impacts.*

¹⁹ ***Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).***

7. ***When proposing the list of invasive alien species of Union concern, the Commission shall also justify that the objectives of this Regulation are better achieved by measures at Union level.***

Article 5

Risk assessment ■

1. The ■ risk assessment referred to in Article 4(3)(d) ***shall be carried out, across the current and potential range of invasive alien species,*** having regard to the following elements:
- (a) a description of the species with its taxonomic identity, its history, ***natural and potential range;***
 - (b) a description of its reproduction and spread patterns ***and dynamics*** including an assessment of whether the environmental conditions necessary for reproduction and spread exist;
 - (c) a description of the potential pathways of ***introduction*** and spread, both intentional and unintentional, including where relevant the commodities with which the species are generally associated;
 - (d) a thorough assessment of the risk of ***introduction***, establishment, spread in relevant biogeographical regions in current conditions and in foreseeable climate change conditions;
 - (e) a description of the current distribution of the species including whether the species is already present in the Union or in neighbouring countries ***and a projection of its likely future distribution;***
 - (f) a description of the ***adverse*** impact on biodiversity and ***the related*** ecosystem services, including on native species, protected sites, endangered habitats, ***as well as*** on human health, ***safety***, and the economy including an assessment of the ***potential future impacts having regard to available scientific knowledge;***

- (g) *an assessment of the potential costs of damage;*
- (h) a description of the *known* uses and *social and economic* benefits deriving from those uses ■ .

2. *The Commission shall carry out the risk assessments referred to in Article 4(3)(d), having regard to the elements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, when proposing species for listing as invasive alien species of Union concern. Whenever a Member State submits a request for the inclusion of a species on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern it shall be responsible for carrying out a risk assessment having regard to the elements of paragraph 1 of this Article. Where necessary, the Commission may assist the Member States in the development of such risk assessments in so far as it relates to their European dimension.*
3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 29 to further specify the type of ■ evidence *acceptable* in Article 4(3)(b) and ■ provide a detailed description of the application of *points* (a) to (h) of *paragraph 1* of this Article. *The detailed description shall include* the methodology to be applied in the assessment of such elements ■ taking into account relevant national and international standards and the need to prioritise action against species associated with, or that have the potential to cause, significant *adverse impacts on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, as well as on human health or the economy being considered as aggravating factors. It is of particular importance that the Commission follow its usual practice and carry out consultations with experts, including Member States' experts, before adopting those delegated acts.*

Article 6

Provisions for the outermost regions

1. *Invasive alien species of Union concern* shall not be subject to *Article 7, and* Articles ■ 13 ■ to 20 in the outermost *regions*.

2. By ...^{*} [] , each Member State with outermost regions shall adopt a list of invasive alien species of concern for each of its outermost regions, in consultation with those regions.
3. *As regards the* species included on the lists referred to in paragraph 2 *of this Article, Member States may, within the respective outermost regions, apply measures as those provided for in* Articles 7, 8, 9, 13 *to*17, 19 *and* 20, *as appropriate. Those measures shall be compatible with the TFEU and be notified to the Commission in accordance with the* Union law.
4. Member States shall immediately notify the Commission and shall inform the other Member States of the lists referred to in paragraph 2 and of any update of those lists.

CHAPTER II PREVENTION

Article 7 **Restrictions**

1. **Invasive** alien species of Union concern [] shall not be intentionally:
 - (a) brought into [] the [] territory *of the Union, including transit under customs supervision*;
 - (b) *kept, including in contained holding*;
 - (c) *bred, including in contained holding*;
 - (d) transported *to, from or within the Union*, except for the transportation of species to facilities *in the context of* eradication;
 - (e) placed on the market;

^{*} *OJ please insert the date - 24 months from the entry into force of this Regulation.*

- (f) used or exchanged;
- (g) *permitted to reproduce*, grown *or cultivated*, including in contained holding;
- (h) released into the environment.

2. Member States shall ***take all necessary steps to*** prevent the unintentional introduction *or spread* of invasive alien species of Union concern. ***This shall also cover such introduction or spread by gross negligence, where applicable.***

Article 8

Permits ■

1. By way of derogation from the ***restrictions*** set out in points (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g) of Article 7(1), Member States shall establish a permit system allowing establishments ■ to carry out research or ex-situ conservation ■ on invasive alien species of Union concern ***in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. Where the use of products derived from invasive alien species of Union concern is unavoidable to advance human health, Member States can also include scientific production and subsequent medicinal use within the permit system.***
2. Member States shall empower the relevant competent authorities to issue the permits referred to in paragraph 1 for activities carried out in contained holding that fulfil all of the following conditions:
 - (a) the invasive alien species of Union concern is kept in and handled in ***contained holdings*** as referred to in paragraph 3;
 - (b) the activity is to be carried out by ***appropriately qualified*** personnel *as* prescribed by the competent authorities;
 - (c) transport to and from the ***contained holding is*** carried out under conditions that exclude escape of the invasive alien species ***as established by the permit;***

- (d) in *the* case of invasive alien species *of Union concern* that are animals, they are marked *or otherwise effectively identified where appropriate, using methods that do not cause preventable pain, distress or suffering*;
- (e) the risk of escape or spread or removal is effectively managed, taking into account the identity, biology and means of dispersal of the species, the activity and the *contained holding* envisaged, the interaction with the environment and other relevant factors **■** ;
- (f) a continuous surveillance and a contingency plan to cater for possible escape or spread is drawn up, including an eradication plan. *The contingency plan shall be approved by the relevant competent authority. If an escape or spread occurs, the contingency plans shall be implemented immediately and the permit can be withdrawn, temporarily or permanently*;
- (g) *the* permit referred to in paragraph 1 shall be limited to *a* number of species and specimens that *does* not exceed the capacity of the *contained holding*. It shall include the restrictions necessary to mitigate the risk of escape or spread of the species concerned. It shall accompany the invasive alien species to which it refers at all times when these are kept, brought into and transported within the Union.

3. Specimens shall be considered to be kept in *contained holdings* if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) they are physically isolated and they cannot escape or spread or be removed *by unauthorised persons* from the *holdings where* they are kept **■** ; cleaning, *waste handling* and maintenance protocols shall ensure that no specimens or reproducible parts can escape, spread or be removed by unauthorised persons;
- (b) their removal from the *holdings*, disposal or destruction *or humane cull* is done in such way as to exclude propagation or reproduction outside of the *holdings*.

4. When applying for a permit, the **applicant** shall provide all necessary evidence to allow the competent authority to assess whether the conditions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 are fulfilled.
5. **Member States shall empower the relevant competent authority to withdraw the permit at any point in time, temporarily or permanently, if unforeseen events with adverse impacts on biodiversity or ecosystem services occur. Any withdrawal of a permit must be justified on scientific grounds and, where scientific information is as yet insufficient, on the grounds of the precautionary principle and having due regard to national administrative rules.**
6. **The Commission shall adopt, by way of an implementing act, the format of the document serving as evidence for the permit granted by a Member State. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2). Member States shall use this format for a document accompanying the permit.**
7. **For all permits issued in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States, shall make, without delay, publicly available on line at least the following:**
 - (a) **the scientific and common names of the invasive alien species of Union concern for which the permit has been granted;**
 - (b) **the number or the volume of specimens concerned;**
 - (c) **the purpose for which the permit has been granted; and**
 - (d) **the codes of Combined Nomenclature as provided by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87.**
8. **Member States shall ensure that inspections are carried out by the competent authority to ensure that the establishment comply with the conditions set out in the permit issued.**

Article 9
Authorisations

1. *In exceptional cases, for reasons of compelling public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States may allow permits for establishments to carry out activities other than the activities of Article 8(1) following an authorisation by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure of this Article and under the conditions specified in Articles 8(2) and (3).*
2. *The Commission shall set up and operate an electronic authorisation system and shall decide on applications for authorisation within 60 days of receipt.*
3. *Applications for authorisation shall be submitted by Member States using the system referred to in paragraph 2.*
4. *An application for an authorisation shall include the following:*
 - (a) *specification of the establishment or groups of establishments including their name and address;*
 - (b) *the scientific and common names of the invasive alien species of Union concern for which an authorisation is requested;*
 - (c) *the codes of Combined Nomenclature as provided by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;*
 - (d) *the number or the volume of specimens concerned;*
 - (e) *the reasons that justify the need for the requested authorisation;*
 - (f) *a detailed description of the foreseen measures to ensure that escape or spread are not possible from contained holding facilities in which the species is to be kept in and handled, as well as of the measures to ensure that any transport of the species that may be necessary is carried out under conditions that exclude escapes;*

- (g) an assessment of the risk of escape of the invasive alien species of Union concern for which an authorisation is requested, accompanied by a description of the risk mitigation measures to be put in place;*
 - (h) a description of the surveillance system planned and of the contingency plan drawn to cater for possible escape or spread, including an eradication plan where necessary;*
 - (i) a description of relevant national legislation applicable to these establishments.*
- 5. The authorisation is issued by the Commission and is notified to the relevant competent authority of the Member State and includes the information referred to in paragraph 4 as well as its duration. Irrespective of the application procedure followed in accordance with point (a) of paragraph 4, each authorisation refers to a specific establishment. It shall also include provisions regarding the supply to the establishment of additional or replacement stock for which an authorisation is requested.*
- 6. Following the authorisation by the Commission, the relevant competent authority may issue the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in accordance with Articles 8(4) to (8). The competent authority is obliged to include in the permits provisions specified in the authorisation by the Commission.*
- 7. The Commission shall reject the authorisation application if any relevant obligations set out in this Regulation are not complied with.*
- 8. The Commission shall, as soon as possible, inform the Member State concerned of any authorisation application rejected pursuant to paragraph 7, specifying the reason for the rejection.*

Article 10

Emergency measures

1. Where a Member State has evidence concerning the presence in, or imminent danger of **introduction** into its territory of an invasive alien species, which is not included on the list **of invasive alien species of Union concern** but which the relevant competent authorities have found, on the basis of preliminary scientific evidence, to be likely to meet the criteria set out in Article 4(3), it may immediately take emergency measures, consisting of any of the **restrictions** set out in Article 7(1).
2. The Member State introducing emergency measures in their national territory which include the application of points (a), (d) or (e) of Article 7(1) shall immediately notify to the Commission and **all** other Member States of the measures taken and the evidence justifying those measures.
3. The Member State concerned shall carry out a risk assessment pursuant to Article 5 for the species subject to the emergency measures without delay, given the available technical and scientific information, and in any case within 24 months from the day of the adoption of the decision to introduce emergency measures, with a view to include those species on the list **of invasive alien species of Union concern**.
4. Where the Commission receives the notification referred to in paragraph 2 **of this Article** or has other evidence concerning the presence in or imminent **risk of introduction** into the Union of an invasive alien species which is not included on the list **of invasive alien species of Union concern**, but is likely to meet the criteria set out in Article 4(3), it shall, by **way of** ■ implementing **acts**, conclude on the basis of preliminary scientific evidence whether the species is likely to meet these criteria and adopt emergency measures for the Union consisting of any of the **restrictions** set out in Article 7(1) for a limited time as regards the risks posed by that species, where it concludes that the criteria set out in Article 4(3) are likely to be fulfilled. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2).

5. *Where an implementing act referred to in paragraph 4 is adopted by the Commission, Member States shall repeal or amend as appropriate their emergency measures taken.*
6. *Member States shall also repeal or amend their emergency measures, where the Commission, pursuant to Article 4(1), includes the invasive alien species on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern.*
7. *When, following the risk assessment carried out pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article, the invasive alien species is not included on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern, Member States shall repeal their emergency measures taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article and may include those species on a national list of invasive alien species of Member State concern, pursuant to Article 12(1) and consider enhanced regional cooperation in accordance with Article 11.*

Article 11

Invasive alien species of regional concern and species native to the Union

1. *Member States may identify, from their national list of Member State concern in accordance with Article 12, species native or non native to the Union that require enhanced regional cooperation.*
2. *At the request of Member States involved, the Commission shall act to facilitate the cooperation and coordination in accordance with Article 22(1). Where necessary, based on the impacts of certain invasive alien species on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services as well as human health and the economy and provided that it is thoroughly substantiated by a comprehensive analysis of the justification for an enhanced regional cooperation carried out by the requesting Member States, the Commission may require, by way of implementing acts, that the concerned Member States shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in their territory or part of it, the provisions of Articles 13, 14, 16, 17 notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, as appropriate. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2).*

3. *Invasive alien species of regional concern which are native in a Member State shall not be subject to the provisions of Articles 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 24 in the territory of that Member State. Member States where these species are native, shall cooperate with the Member States concerned for the assessment of the pathways in accordance with Article 13 and, in consultation with the other Member States, may adopt relevant measures to avoid further spread of these species in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 22(1).*

Article 12

Invasive alien species of Member State concern

1. Member States *may establish a national list of invasive alien species of Member State concern. For these invasive alien species, Member States may apply, in their territory, measures such as those provided for in Articles 7, 8, 13 to 17, 19 and 20, as appropriate. Those measures shall be compatible with the TFEU and be notified to the Commission in accordance with the Union law.*
2. Member States shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the species *they consider* as invasive alien species of Member State concern *and of the restrictions set out in accordance with paragraph 1.*

Article 13

Action plans on the pathways of invasive alien species

1. Member States shall, *within* 18 months from the *adoption of the list referred to in Article 4(1)* of this Regulation **█** carry out a comprehensive analysis of the pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species *of Union concern, at least, in their territory, as well as in their marine waters as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC*, and identify the pathways which require priority action ('priority pathways'), because of the volume of species or of the *potential* damage caused by the species entering the Union through them. **█**

2. ***Within three*** years from the ***adoption of the list referred to in Article 4(1)***, each Member State shall establish and implement ***one single*** action plan ***or a set of action plans*** to address the priority pathways it has identified pursuant to paragraph 1 ***of this Article***. ***Action plans*** shall include ***timetables*** for action and shall describe the measures to be adopted ***and, as appropriate, voluntary actions and codes of good practice***, to address the priority pathways and to prevent the unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species into █ or within the ***Union***.
3. ***Member States shall ensure coordination with the aim of establishing one single action plan or a set of action plans coordinated at the appropriate regional level according to the provisions of Article 22(1). Where such regional plans are not established, Member States shall establish and implement action plans covering their territory, as far as possible coordinated at the appropriate regional level.***
4. The action ***plans*** referred to in paragraph 2 ***of this Article*** shall include, ***in particular***, measures ***based*** on █ an analysis of costs and benefits, ***in order to***:
- (a) ***raise*** awareness;
 - (b) █ ***minimise contamination*** █ of goods and commodities, and any vehicle and equipment ***by specimens of invasive alien species***, including measures tackling ***transportation*** of invasive alien species from third countries;
 - (c) █ ***ensure appropriate checks at the Union borders, other than the official controls pursuant to Article 15;***
- █
5. The action ***plans*** developed in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be transmitted to the Commission without delay. ***At least every six*** years after the last transmission, Member States shall review the action plan and retransmit it to the Commission.

CHAPTER III
EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID ERADICATION

Article 14
Surveillance system

1. ***Within*** 18 months from the ***adoption of the list referred to in Article 4(1)***, Member States shall ***establish a*** surveillance system ***of invasive alien species of Union concern, or include it in their existing system***, which collects and records data on the occurrence in the environment of invasive alien species by survey, monitoring or other procedures to prevent the spread of invasive alien species into the Union.
2. The surveillance system referred to in paragraph 1 ***of this Article*** shall:
 - (a) cover the territory, ***including marine territorial waters***, of the Member States to determine the presence and distribution of new as well as already established invasive alien species of Union concern;
 - (b) be sufficiently dynamic to detect rapidly the appearance in the environment of the territory or part of the territory of any invasive alien species of Union concern, whose presence was previously unknown;
 - (c) ***build upon, be compatible with, and avoid duplication of relevant provisions for assessment and monitoring laid down by Union law or under international agreements and*** make use of the information provided by the existing systems of surveillance and monitoring set out in Article 11 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 11 of Directive 2008/56/EC and Article 8 of Directive 2000/60/EC;
 - (d) ***take into account the relevant transboundary impacts and transboundary features, to the extent possible.***

Article 15
Official controls

1. By ...^{*}, Member States shall have in place fully functioning structures to perform the official controls necessary to prevent the intentional introduction into the Union of invasive alien species of Union concern. *These official controls shall apply to the categories of goods falling within the Combined Nomenclature codes to which a reference is made in the list of invasive alien species of Union concern, pursuant to Article 4(5).*

2. **Competent** authorities shall perform the *appropriate risk-based* controls on the goods mentioned in paragraph 1 *of this Article* verifying that:
 - (a) they are not on the list referred to in Article 4(1); *or*
 - (b) *they are covered by a valid permit as* referred to in Article 8.

3. The *controls* referred to in paragraph 2 *of this Article, consisting of documentary, identity and where necessary, physical checks, shall take place when goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are brought into the Union. Where Union legislation on official controls already provides for specific official controls at border entities, as in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC or points of entry in accordance with Directive 2000/29/EC, for categories of goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall confer the responsibility of performing the controls referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the competent authorities tasked with those controls in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 or in Article 2(1)(g) of Directive 2000/29/EC.*

■

^{*} *OJ please insert the date - 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.*

4. *The handling in free zones or free warehouses and the placing of goods referred to in paragraph 1 under the customs procedures of release for free circulation, transit, customs warehousing, inward processing, processing under customs control and temporary admission shall be subject to the declaration to the customs authorities of:*
- (a) *the relevant entry document duly completed by the competent authorities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article attesting that the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article are met, in cases where the controls have been carried out at border entities, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC or at points of entry in accordance with Article 2(1)(j) of Directive 2000/29/EC. The customs procedure indicated therein must be followed; or*
 - (b) *other documentary evidence that the controls have been carried out with satisfactory results when goods are not subject to official controls according to Union legislation and the subsequent entry document.*

These documents can also be submitted electronically.

5. *If the controls establish non-compliance with this Regulation:*

- (a) *customs authorities shall suspend the placing under a customs procedure or detain the goods;*
- (b) *competent authorities referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 3 shall detain the goods.*

Where goods are detained, they shall be entrusted to the competent authority in charge of applying this Regulation. *The latter authority shall act according to the national legislation in force.* Member States may delegate specific functions to other authorities.

6. *Costs incurred while the verification is completed and those arising from the non-compliance shall be at the expense of the natural or legal person within the Union who brought the goods into the Union, except where the Member State concerned determines otherwise.*
7. Member States shall put in place procedures to ensure the exchange of **relevant** information **■** and the efficient and effective coordination and cooperation for the verifications referred to in paragraph 2 between all authorities involved **■**.
8. *Based on best-practices, the Commission, together with the Member States shall develop guidelines and training programmes to facilitate the identification and detection of invasive alien species of Union concern and the performance of efficient and effective controls.*
9. *Where permits have been issued in accordance with Article 8, reference to a valid permit covering the declared goods shall be made in the customs declaration or relevant notifications to the border entity.*

Article 16

Early detection notifications

1. Member States shall use the surveillance system established in accordance with Article 14 and the information collected at official controls provided for by Article 15 to **confirm** early detection of the **introduction** or presence of invasive alien species of Union concern.
2. Member States shall notify in writing **the Commission** without delay **of** the early detection of the presence of invasive alien species of Union concern **■** and inform the other Member States, in particular:
 - (a) the appearance on their territory or part of their territory of any species included on the list referred to in Article 4(1) whose presence was previously unknown in their territory or in part of their territory;

- (b) the re-appearance on their territory or part of their territory of any species included on the list *of invasive alien species of Union concern* after it has been reported as eradicated.

Article 17

Rapid eradication at an early stage of invasion

1. After early detection and within three months after the transmission of the early detection notification referred to in Article 16, Member States shall apply eradication measures and notify those measures to the Commission and inform the other Member States.
2. When applying eradication measures, Member States shall ensure that the methods used are effective in achieving the complete and permanent removal of the population of the invasive alien species concerned, with due regard to human health and the environment, *especially for non-targeted species and their habitats*, and ensuring that ■ animals are spared any avoidable pain, distress or suffering.
3. *Member States shall monitor the effectiveness of the eradication. Member States may use the surveillance system provided for in Article 14 to this effect. The monitoring shall also assess the impact on non-targeted species, as appropriate.*
4. Member States shall *inform the Commission of the effectiveness of the measures taken and* notify the Commission ■ when a population of an invasive alien species of Union concern has been eradicated. *They shall also provide this information to other Member States concerned.*

■

Article 18

Derogations from the rapid eradication obligation

1. Member States may, *based on robust scientific evidence decide, within two months of the detection of an invasive alien species referred to in Article 16, not to apply* ■ eradication measures ■ *if at least one of the following conditions is met:*

■

- (a) eradication is demonstrated to be technically unfeasible because the eradication methods available cannot be applied in the environment where the species are established;
- (b) a cost-benefit analysis demonstrates on the basis of the available data with reasonable certainty that the costs will, in the long term, be exceptionally high and disproportionate to the benefits of eradication;
- (c) eradication methods are not available or are available but have very serious *adverse* impacts on human health **■**, the environment *or other species*.

In this case, the Member State concerned shall notify without delay the Commission of its decision in writing. The notification shall be accompanied by all the evidence referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of this Article.

- 2. *The Commission may decide, by way of implementing acts, to reject the decision notified in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article where the conditions set out therein are not met.*
- 3. *Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2). The draft implementing acts shall be submitted to the Committee referred to in Article 27(1) within two months of the date of notification.*
- 4. *Member States shall ensure that containment measures are in place to avoid further spread of the species to other Member States when, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, no eradication measures are applied.*

■

- 5. Where a derogation from the eradication obligation is *not objected by the Commission*, the species shall be subject to the management measures referred to in Article 19. If the application for derogation is rejected, the Member State concerned shall apply the eradication measures referred to in Article 17 without delay.

CHAPTER IV
MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES THAT ARE WIDELY SPREAD

Article 19

Management measures

1. ***Within 18*** months of an invasive alien species being included on the list ***of invasive alien species of Union concern*** at the latest, Member States shall have in place ***effective*** management measures for those invasive alien species of Union concern which the Member States have found to be widely spread on their territory, so that their impacts on biodiversity, ***the related*** ecosystem services, ***and, where applicable, on*** human health ***or*** the economy are minimised.

Those management measures shall be ***proportionate to the impact on the environment and tailored to the specific circumstances of the Member States, be*** based on an analysis of costs and benefits and also include, ***as far as feasible,*** the restoration measures referred to in Article 20. ***They shall be prioritised based on the risk evaluation and their cost effectiveness.***

2. The management measures shall consist of ***lethal or non-lethal*** physical, chemical or biological actions aimed at the eradication, population control or containment of a population of an invasive alien species. Where appropriate, management measures shall include actions applied to the receiving ecosystem aimed at increasing its resilience to current and future invasions. ***The commercial use of already established invasive alien species may be temporarily allowed as part of the management measures aimed at their eradication, population control or containment, under strict justification and provided that all appropriate controls are in place to avoid any further spread.***
3. When applying management measures, Member States shall ensure that the methods used have due regard for human health and the environment ***especially for non-targeted species and their habitats*** and that, when animals are targeted, they are spared any avoidable pain, distress or suffering, ***without compromising the effectiveness of the management measures.***

4. The surveillance system provided for in Article 14 shall be designed and used to monitor how effective eradication, population control or containment measures are in minimising the impacts on biodiversity, *the related* ecosystems services, *and, where applicable, on* human health or the economy. *The monitoring shall also assess the impact on non-targeted species, as appropriate.*
5. Where there is a significant risk that an invasive alien species of Union concern will spread to *another* Member State, the Member States in which the species is *present* shall immediately notify the *other* Member States and the Commission. Where appropriate, the Member States concerned shall establish jointly agreed management measures. In the cases where third countries may also be affected by the spread, the Member State affected shall *endeavour* to inform the concerned third countries.

Article 20

Restoration of the damaged ecosystems

1. Member States shall take *appropriate* restoration measures to assist the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by invasive alien species of Union concern *unless a cost-benefit analysis demonstrates, on the basis of the available data and with reasonable certainty, that the costs of those measures will be high and disproportionate to the benefits of restoration.*
2. The restoration measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least the following:
 - (a) measures to increase the ability of an ecosystem exposed to disturbance *caused by the presence of invasive alien species of Union concern* to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of disturbance;
 - (b) measures *to support* the prevention of reinvasion following an eradication campaign.

CHAPTER V
HORIZONTAL PROVISIONS

Article 21

Costs recovery

In accordance with the polluter pays principle and without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰, Member States shall aim at recovering the costs of the measures needed to prevent, minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts of the invasive alien species, including environmental and resources costs as well as the restoration cost.

Article 22

Cooperation and coordination

- 1. Member States shall, when complying with their obligations under this Regulation in relation to invasive alien species, make every effort to ensure close coordination with all Member States concerned and, where practical and appropriate, use existing structures stemming from regional or international agreements. In particular, Member States concerned shall endeavour to ensure coordination with other Member States that share:**
 - (a) the same marine subregions in accordance with Article 4(3) of Directive 2008/56/EC, regarding marine species;**
 - (b) the same biogeographical region in accordance with Article 1(c)(iii) of Directive 92/43/EEC, regarding non marine species;**
 - (c) the same borders;**
 - (d) the same river basin in accordance with Article 2(13) of Directive 2000/60/EC regarding fresh water species;**

²⁰ *Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 56).*

(e) any other common concern.

At the request of the Member States involved, the Commission shall act to facilitate the coordination.

- 2. Member States shall, when complying with their obligations under this Regulation in relation to invasive alien species, endeavour to cooperate with third countries, as appropriate, including by using existing structures stemming from regional or international agreements, for the purpose of meeting the objectives of this Regulation.*
- 3. Member States may also apply the provisions such as those of paragraph 1 of this Article to ensure coordination and cooperation with other relevant Member States as regards invasive alien species of Member State concern identified in national lists adopted in accordance with Article 12(1). Member States may also establish mechanisms for cooperation at the appropriate level for these invasive alien species. Such mechanisms may include exchange of information and data, action plans on pathways and exchange of best practice on management, controlling and eradication of invasive alien species, early warning systems and programmes related to public awareness or education.*

Article 23

More stringent national rules

Member States may maintain or lay down more stringent national rules with the aim of preventing the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive alien species. These measures shall be compatible with the TFEU and be notified to the Commission in accordance with the Union law.

CHAPTER VI
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 24

Reporting ***and review***

1. By ***1 June 2019, and every six*** years thereafter, Member States shall transmit to the Commission updated information on the following:
 - (a) a description, ***or an updated version thereof***, of the surveillance system pursuant to Article 14 and official control system on alien species entering the Union pursuant to Article 15;
 - (b) the distribution of the invasive alien species of Union concern ***or regional concern in accordance with Article 11(2)*** present in their territory, ***including information regarding migratory or reproductive patterns***;
 - (c) information about the species considered as invasive alien species of Member State concern pursuant to Article 12(2);
 - (d) the action plan(s) referred to in Article 13(2);
 - (e) aggregated information covering the entire national territory on the eradication measures taken in accordance with Article 17 and the management measures provided for in Article 19 and their effectiveness ***as well as on the impact on non-targeted species***;
 - (f) the ***number*** of the permits ***and the purpose for which they were granted*** referred to in Article 8;
 - (g) ***measures taken to inform the public about the presence of an alien species and any actions that citizens have been requested to take***;
 - (h) ***the inspections required under Article 8(8); and***

(i) *information on the cost of action undertaken to comply with this Regulation, when available.*

2. Member States shall notify the Commission and inform the other Member States of the competent authorities in charge of applying this Regulation, *by ...* *.
3. *By 1 June 2021*, the Commission shall assess the **application of this** Regulation including the list referred to in Article 4(1), the action plans referred to in Article 13(4), the surveillance system, **customs controls**, eradication obligation and management obligations, and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, which may be accompanied by proposals for its amendment including changes to the list in Article 4(1). *This review shall also examine the effectiveness of the implementing provisions on invasive alien species of regional concern, the need and feasibility to include native species in the list referred to in Article 4(1) and whether further harmonisation is needed to increase the effectiveness of the action plans and measures taken by the Member States.*
4. *The Commission shall, by way of implementing acts, specify the technical formats for reporting in order to simplify and streamline reporting obligations for the Member States in relation to the information pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2).*

Article 25

Information support **system**

1. The Commission shall **progressively** establish an information support **system** necessary to facilitate the application of this Regulation.

* *OJ: please insert date - one year following the publication of this Regulation in the Official Journal of the European Union.*

2. **By ...**^{*} the system shall include a data support mechanism interconnecting existing data systems on invasive alien species, paying particular attention to information on the invasive alien species of Union concern, so as to facilitate the reporting pursuant to Article 24.

This data support mechanism **■** shall become a tool to assist the Commission **and the Member States** in handling the relevant notifications required in Article 16(2).

-
3. **By ...**^{**}, the data support mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 shall become a mechanism for exchanging information on other aspects of the application of this Regulation. **It may also include information on invasive alien species of Member State concern, pathways, risk assessment, management and eradication measures, when available.**

Article 26

Public participation

■ Where action plans are being established pursuant to Article 13 **of this Regulation** and where measures are being established pursuant to Article **19 of this Regulation**, Member States shall ensure that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in their preparation, modification or review using the arrangements already determined by the Member States in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 2(3) of Directive 2003/35/EC.

Article 27

Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by **a committee**. That **committee** shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 **and may be assisted in its tasks by the Scientific Forum referred to in Article 28.**

^{*} **OJ please insert date - one year from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.**

^{**} **OJ please insert date - four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.**

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. ***Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.***

Article 28
Scientific Forum

The Commission shall ensure the participation of representatives of the scientific community appointed by the Member States to provide advice on any scientific question related to the application of this Regulation, in particular as regards Articles 4, 5, 10 and 18. They shall meet in a Scientific forum. The rules of procedure of that forum shall be established by the Commission.

Article 29
Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The **■** power ***to adopt delegated acts*** referred to in Article 5(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for ***a period of five years from ...****. ***The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.***

* ***OJ: please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation.***

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 5(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated act already in force.
4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 30

Penalties

1. Member States shall lay down the *provisions on penalties* applicable to *infringements of the provisions* of this Regulation. Member States shall take all *the measures* necessary **█** to ensure that they are *applied*.
2. The *penalties* provided for *shall* be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
█
3. *The penalties provided may include, inter alia:*
 - (a) *fin*es;
 - (b) *seizure* of the non-compliant invasive alien species of Union concern **█** ;

- (c) *immediate suspension or withdrawal of a permit granted in accordance with Article 8.*

■

4. *By ...*^{*}, Member States shall *communicate to the Commission the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 and any subsequent amendments thereto without delay.*

■

Article 31

Transitional provisions for non-commercial owners

1. By way of derogation from *points (b) and (d) of Article 7(1)* ■, owners of companion animals not kept for commercial purposes that belong to the species included on the list of *invasive alien species of Union concern* shall be allowed to keep them until the end of the animals' natural life, provided the following conditions are met:
- (a) the *animals* were kept before their inclusion on the list of *invasive alien species of Union concern*;
 - (b) the *animals* are kept in contained holding and all appropriate measures are put in place to ensure that reproduction or escape are not possible.
2. Competent authorities shall *take all reasonable steps to* inform non-commercial owners of the risks posed by keeping the specimens referred to in paragraph 1 and the measures to be taken to minimise the risk of reproducing and escaping through awareness-raising and education programmes organised by Member States.
3. For non-commercial owners who cannot ensure that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 are met, *the invasive alien species of Union concern shall not be permitted to remain with that owner.* Member States *may* offer to them the possibility of having their specimens taken over from them. *Where this occurs* due regard to animal welfare *shall be given.*

*

OJ: please insert date - one year from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

4. *The specimens referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may be kept by the establishments referred to in Article 8 or in facilities specially set up for that purpose.*

Article 32

Transitional provisions for commercial stocks

1. Keepers of a commercial stock of specimens of invasive alien species acquired before their inclusion on the list *of invasive alien species of Union concern* shall be allowed up to two years after inclusion of the species in that list to keep and transport in order to sell or hand over live specimens or reproducible parts of those species to the research or ex-situ conservation institutions *and medicinal activities* referred to in Article 8, provided that the specimens are kept and transported in contained holding and all appropriate measures are put in place to ensure that reproduction or escape are not possible, or to slaughter *or humanely cull* them to exhaust their stock.
2. *Selling or handing over live specimens to non-commercial users shall be allowed for one year after inclusion of the species in the list of invasive alien species of Union concern provided that the specimens are kept and transported in contained holding and all appropriate measures are put in place to ensure that reproduction or escape are not possible.*
3. Where a permit has been issued in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 for an aquaculture species that is subsequently included in the list of alien species of Union concern, and the duration of the permit exceeds the period referred to in paragraph *1 of this Article*, the Member State shall withdraw the permit in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 by the end of the period referred to in paragraph *1 of this Article*.

Article 33

Entry into force

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on **1 January** *of the year* following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
2. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at ...,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

=====

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-06

Emne: Invasive arter

Kvalitetssikring af indberetninger af vaskebjørn til Vildtudbyttestatistikken for jagtsæsonen 2012/13

Notat fra DCE - Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi

Dato: 10. juni 2014

Tommy Asferg

Institut for Bioscience

Rekvirent:
Naturstyrelsen
Antal sider: 6

Faglig kommentering:
Aksel Bo Madsen
Kvalitetssikring, centret:
Poul Nordemann Jensen



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Baggrund

Ifølge den officielle vildtudbyttestatistik blev der nedlagt 21 vaskebjørne i Danmark i jagtsæsonen 2012/13 (Asferg 2013a). Naturstyrelsen (NST) har bedt DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi, Aarhus Universitet om at undersøge og kvalificere disse indberetninger, dvs. søge at få oplysningerne bekræftet og herunder fastslå, om dyrene er nedlagt i Danmark, og i så fald hvor. En lignende undersøgelse er tidligere gennemført for indberetningerne af vildsvin (Asferg 2013b). NST har endvidere bedt DCE udtale sig om, hvorvidt der i Danmark kan være tale om en etableret bestand af vaskebjørne, og i givet fald hvor.

Som led i overvågningen af invasive arter kom vaskebjørnen med på skemaet til brug for den lovpligtige, årlige indberetning af vildtudbytte fra og med jagtsæsonen 2012/13. Vaskebjørnen er naturligt hjemmehørende i Nord- og Mellemamerika, men blev introduceret til Europa i 1934, hvor to par blev udsat i en skov i Hessen i Tyskland. Herfra har arten bredt sig og forekommer nu spredt i hele Tyskland samt i Polen, Holland, Belgien, Luxembourg, det nordlige Frankrig, Schweiz, Østrig, Tjekkiet, Slovakiet og dele af det tidligere Sovjetunionen. Væksten i den tyske bestand har været størst i og omkring den oprindelige udsætningslokalitet, og forholdsvis beskeden i Slesvig-Holsten, dvs. nærmest Danmark. I Dansk Pattedyratlas, der udkom i 2007, blev det skønnet, "at en invasion over grænsen op i Danmark fra Tyskland næppe er sandsynlig foreløbig"; dette blev begrundet med, at kun 0,03 % af det samlede tyske jagtudbytte på i alt 24.000 vaskebjørne i sæsonen 2004/05 blev nedlagt i Slesvig-Holsten (Baagøe & Ujvári 2007).

Materiale og metode

Efter sæsonen 2012/13 indberettede 14 jægere et samlet udbytte på i alt 16 vaskebjørne. Når der bliver korrigeret for manglende indberetninger, bliver det totale udbytte på i alt 21 vaskebjørne (jf. Asferg 2013a).

De 14 jægere blev forsøgt kontaktet pr. telefon via numre fundet på internettet. Der blev fundet et eller flere numre på hver jæger, og det lykkedes at komme i kontakt med alle undtagen en enkelt. Alle de kontaktede jægere svarede meget velvilligt og positivt på henvendelsen.

Jægerne blev bedt om at bekræfte, at de havde nedlagt vaskebjørn, og at det var sket i den angivne kommune; derudover blev de bedt om muligt at oplyse køn og alder på den nedlagte vaskebjørn foruden måned, jagtmetode og biotoptype samt fortælle om erfaringer med vaskebjørne i Danmark i øvrigt.

Resultater

Bekræftelse af nedlagte vaskebjørne

Ti af de fjorten jægere, der havde indberettet vaskebjørn, bekræftede at have nedlagt i alt 12 vaskebjørne (Tabel 1). Tre jægere oplyste, at der var tale om fejl. Den sidste vaskebjørn kunne hverken be- eller afkræftes, da det ikke lykkedes at kontakte den pågældende jæger.

Blandt de 12 vaskebjørne, der blev bekræftet, var der en enkelt, der var anført i forkert kommune, Jammerbugt i stedet for Aalborg (Tabel 1). De 12 vaskebjørne blev nedlagt i 10 forskellige kommuner, to sjællandske og otte jyske, men ingen fra Fyn eller de mindre øer.

Tabel 1. Fordeling på kommuner af 16 indberettede vaskebjørne fra jagtsæsonen 2012/13. Se forklaring i teksten.

Dyr nr.	Vaskebjørn bekræftet	Kommune	
		Indberettet	Bekræftet
1	Ja	Gribskov	Ja
2	Ja	Slagelse	Ja
3	Ja	Aabenraa	Ja
4	Ja	Tønder	Ja
5	Ja	Esbjerg	Ja
6	Ja	Varde	Ja
7	Ja	Norddjurs	Ja
8	Ja	Viborg	Ja
9	Ja	Viborg	Ja
10	Ja	Viborg	Ja
11	Ja	Vesthimmerland	Ja
12	Ja	Jammerbugt	Nej, Aalborg
13	Nej	Frederikssund	Nej
14	Nej	Holbæk	Nej
15	Nej	Guldborgsund	Nej
16	???	Kolding	???

Køn og alder

Der blev oplyst køn på ni vaskebjørne, to hunner og syv hanner. Kun enkelte jægere havde bemærket eller været i stand til at skelne, om der var tale om årsunger eller voksne dyr.

Jagtformer

Der blev oplyst jagtform for 12 af vaskebjørnene: Syv blev skudt, fire fældfanget og en enkelt var trafikdræbt.

Tidspunkt på året

Jægerne havde generelt ikke noteret sig måneden for nedlæggelsen af vaskebjørnene, så de fleste angav intervaller på to eller flere måneder, men tilsammen spredt over hele året.

Lokalitet/Biototype og vurderet oprindelse

Syv af de 12 bekræftede vaskebjørne blev fanget/nedlagt i eller ved beboelse og bygninger, bl.a. i hønsehus/dueslag (Tabel 2). Herudover blev to fanget/nedlagt i skov/plantage og to i eng/mose/sø/vandløb. Den sidste vaskebjørn blev fundet trafikdræbt.

Jægerne blev bedt om deres helt subjektive bedømmelse af de bekræftede vaskebjørnes oprindelse, dvs. om der var tale om undslupne eller vilde dyr. Ti af dyrene blev vurderet, den ene halvdel som undslupne og den anden som vilde (Tabel 2).

Tabel 2. Fordeling på lokalitet/biotype af 12 bekræftede vaskebjørne samt fordeling i forhold til vurderet oprindelsesstatus som undsluppet eller vild.

Lokalitet/biotype	Undsluppet	Vild	Ved ikke	Total
I/ved beboelse	1		1	2
I/ved udhusbygninger	1	2		3
I/ved hønsehus, dueslag og lign.	1	1		2
I/ved udsætningsplads for vildtfugle				
Skov/plantage	1	1		2
Eng/mose/sø/vandløb	1		1	2
Andet		1		1
Total	5	5	2	12

Diskussion og konklusion

I jagtsæsonen 2012/13 var vaskebjørnen for første gang med på skemaet til indberetning af vildtudbytte. I alt 14 jægere indberettede i alt 16 vaskebjørne, hvoraf 12 efterfølgende blev bekræftet af jægerne efter telefonisk henvendelse fra DCE/AU, Kalø. Tre af vaskebjørnene var fejlindberetninger, mens den sidste hverken kunne be- eller afkræftes, da det ikke lykkedes at komme i kontakt med den pågældende jæger. Det har tidligere vist sig, at det ikke er alle jægere, der "opdager" en ny vildtart på vildtudbytteskemaet den første sæson, hvor arten er med på skemaet. Om dette også er tilfældet for vaskebjørnen, kan kun tiden vise, men der har været en massiv informationskampagne for at gøre jægerne opmærksomme på ændringerne.

For de 12 bekræftede vaskebjørne var kommuneangivelsen rigtig for de 11. Den sidste blev korrigeret fra Jammerbugt til Aalborg kommune. Dyrene var fordelt på to sjællandske og otte jyske kommuner. Alle de bekræftede vaskebjørne var således nedlagt i Danmark, så selvom materialet er spinkelt, er der ikke noget der tyder på, at udbyttetallet inkluderer et væsentligt antal dyr nedlagt i udlandet, som det viste sig at være tilfældet for vildsvin, hvor 14 % af det samlede udbytte i virkeligheden var vildsvin nedlagt uden for Danmarks grænser (Asferg 2013b).

Jægernes vurdering af vaskebjørnenes oprindelse er behæftet med stor usikkerhed. Dels har de fleste jægere yderst begrænsede erfaringer med vaskebjørne og dermed et dårligt vurderingsgrundlag, dels er der flere samstemmende beretninger om, at selv vaskebjørne, der har været holdt i fangenskab i en årrække, stadig besidder adfærd og instinkter, som gør det svært at erkende dem som undslupne, når de senere bliver observeret, fanget eller skudt i naturen. Når hertil lægges et forbehold for det meget spinkle materiale i denne undersøgelse - og for at rubrikken til indberetning af vaskebjørn ikke er blevet overset i væsentligt omfang - ser det fortsat ud til, at forekomster af vaskebjørn i den danske natur primært skyldes undslupne kæledyr, i hvert fald når det gælder forekomster i det nordlige Jylland og på Sjælland og Lolland-Falster. Når det gælder de syd- og sønderjyske kommuner bliver vurderingen mere usikker. Bestanden af vaskebjørn i Slesvig-Holsten er stadig på lavt niveau i forhold til det øvrige Tyskland; fx blev der kun nedlagt 44 vaskebjørne i sæsonen 2011/12, hvilket var 30 % lavere end den foregå-

ende sæson (Anon. 2012). Det betyder naturligvis ikke, at der ikke vil ske en indvandring af vaskebjørne fra Tyskland til Danmark, men hvis indvandringen var "massiv" ville man forvente, at der ville blive nedlagt vaskebjørne i flere af de Sønderjyske kommuner, end det er tilfældet p.t.

Der er heller ikke noget i materialet, der tyder på, at der noget sted i landet findes så mange fritlevende vaskebjørne, at det giver mening at tale om en bestand. Enkelte gange er der gjort observationer i naturen af en vaskebjørnehun med 2-3 unger. Det er heller ikke i sig selv et endegyldigt bevis på, at der er en bestand i det pågældende område.

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Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-07

Emne: Vildtplejestationer



UDKAST

Retningslinjer for vildtplejestationer

Nedenfor angives de grundlæggende retningslinjer for pleje af tilskadekommet vildt eller nødstedt yngel. Der henvises i øvrigt til Miljøministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 330 af 19. marts 2013 (med senere ændringer) om fredning af visse dyre- og plantearter og pleje af tilskadekommet vildt.

1. Overordnede principper

1.1 På vildtplejestationerne må der kun modtages tilskadekommet eller nødstedt vildt. Arbejdet med pleje af tilskadekommet vildt (fritlevende pattedyr, fugle, krybdyr og padder) eller nødstedt yngel er "hjælp til det enkelte dyr eller individ i nød" og derfor ikke af hensyn til *bestande* af vildt.

1.2 Alle tilskadekomne eller nødstedte individer af vildtlevende vildtarter modtages, visiteres, plejes og genudsættes efter de samme principper uanset artens status i forhold til beskyttelseskrav. Invasive arter, havpattedyr og oliefugle plejes ikke.

1.3 Hjælpen sigter mod at være livsbevarende og med henblik på at individet bliver genudsat (se afsnit 4).

2. Hvem kan få bemyndigelse?

2.1 Bemyndigelse til at drive vildtplejestation kan gives til personer med en relevant uddannelse i forhold til pleje af dyr, eller som kan dokumentere kendskab og praktisk erfaring med pleje af dyr. Eksempler på relevante uddannelser kan være dyrepasser, veterinærsygeplejerske m.m., og arbejdet kan være udført i både Danmark og udlandet. Dokumentation skal indsendes til Naturstyrelsen. De vildtplejestationer som per [dato 2014] er aktive, kan fortsat drive vildtplejestation på de betingelser, som gjaldt på godkendelsestidspunktet.

3. Visitation

3.1 Tilskadekommet eller nødstedt vildt skal indleveres til og plejes på en station tættest muligt på fundstedet. For øerne må vildt kun indleveres til, visiteres på og plejes på stationer beliggende på dén ø, hvor de blev fundet. For Jylland gælder det, at vildt fundet syd for Limfjorden kun må indleveres til, visiteres på og plejes på stationer beliggende syd for Limfjorden. Vildt fundet nord for Limfjorden må kun indleveres til, visiteres på og plejes på stationer beliggende nord for Limfjorden.

3.2 Ved hver henvendelse vurderes det, om vildtet er tilskadekommet eller i nød, samt om hjælpen bedre kan ydes på stedet end ved at sende vildtet til en vildtplejestation.

3.3 Visitationen skal afklare vildtets aktuelle tilstand og dets muligheder for overlevelse og succesfuld genudsætning. Hvis visitationen afgør, at dyret bør aflives, skal dette ske hurtigst muligt af hensyn til dyrets tarv.

3.4 Unaturlig adfærd hos det skadede vildt skal have samme opmærksomhed som fysiske skader.

3.5 Det vigtigste kriterium i vurderingen af, hvorvidt vildt skal plejes eller aflives, er, om det kan genudsættes i naturen med overlevelseschancer og få en livskvalitet, der er sammenlignelig med ikke plejede vildt af samme art, alder og køn.

3.6 Hvis en vildtplejestation får dyr ind, der efterfølgende viser sig at have en smitsom sygdom, skal det pågældende dyr aflives, og vildtplejestationen må efter dyrlægens anvisning ikke modtage dyr, der kan smittes i en periode.

4. Pleje

4.1 Der skal i planlægningen af et plejeforløb tages højde for langvarig stress og menneskelig prægnings negative indvirkning på vildt, hvorfor korte forløb skal favoriseres. Plejen skal endvidere tilrettelægges, så risikoen for prægning på mennesker samt stress minimeres mest muligt.

4.2 Længerevarende pleje bør kun foretages, når det er absolut nødvendigt. Hvis pleje ikke vurderes at kunne føre til genudsætning indenfor en periode på 6 måneder skal vildtet aflives hurtigst muligt. Naturstyrelsen kan i særlige tilfælde, f.eks. at udsætningstidspunktet forringer dyrets overlevelseschance, dispensere fra dette efter ansøgning.

4.3 Der skal gennem hele plejeforløbet, bl.a. i kraft af gode naturlige fysiske rammer for det vildt, der skal plejes, sikres en høj velfærd for vildtet lige fra den første visitation af vildtet via selve plejen til og med genudsætningen.

4.4 Under en længerevarende pleje bør man altid tage vidtrækkende hensyn til vildtets naturlige behov, såvel de fysiologiske og de adfærdsmæssige behov. Der skal, i forhold til den enkelte art, tilbydes fysiske rammer og så naturlige omgivelser som muligt, naturlige foderremner og mulighed for aktivering.

4.5 Som hovedregel skal medicinering af vildt holdes på et minimum. Medicin må ikke gives forebyggende. Al brug af receptpligtige midler skal ske efter dyrlægens anvisning, jf. gældende lovgivning

5. Genudsætning

5.1 Det genudsatte vildt skal have overlevelseschancer, funktionsdygtighed og en livskvalitet, der er sammenlignelig med ikke plejet vildt af samme art, alder og køn. Vildt, der har været igennem et plejeforløb, skal genudsættes, så snart det er færdigplejet. For dyr med

dvaleperiode genudsættes disse ikke i dvaleperioden, uanset betingelserne i punkt 3.2.

5.2 Vildt genudsættes så vidt muligt på den lokalitet, det blev indsamlet eller en lokalitet i nærheden af denne under hensyn til dyrets tarv og fortsatte mulighed for at bevæge sig frit i naturen. Naturstyrelsen kan i særlige tilfælde dispensere fra ovenstående, hvis en lokalitet ikke længere eksisterer eller er helt uegnet som levested for arten, f.eks. hvis en sø er udtørret i løbet af plejeperioden.

5.3 Genudsætningsmetoden skal vælges, så den optimerer vildtets muligheder for at indtage sin plads i naturen – finde skjul, finde føde, formere sig.

5.4 Genudsat vildt må ikke påføre den vilde fauna sygdomme eller genetisk forurening.

5.5 Redefaste fugleunger må ikke genudsættes i reder af egne artsfæller eller af andre arter.

5.6 Vildt, der er prægede på mennesker, må ikke genudsættes. Disse dyr skal aflives.

Kronkalve aflives altid, idet de ikke kan erhverve de nødvendige sociale færdigheder ved en opfostring af mennesker. Handyr af hjortevildt aflives altid, da selv let prægning på mennesker medfører risiko for angreb på mennesker efter genudsætningen.

5.7 Vildt, der ikke kan genudsættes med overlevelseschancer, funktionsdygtighed og en livskvalitet, der er sammenlignelig med ikke plejet vildt af samme art, alder og køn, skal aflives. Naturstyrelsen kan i særlige tilfælde dispensere fra dette, f.eks. hvis dyret kan indgå i en formidlings- eller forskningssammenhæng.

6. Ind- og afrapportering, opfølgning og faglig opbakning mv.

6.1 Vildtplejestationen skal indrapportere oplysninger for hvert modtaget stykke vildt om art, køn, alder, hvorfra vildtet er modtaget, omstændighederne ved fundet af vildtet (forhistorien), diagnose, hvordan vildtet er plejet, hvornår vildtet er dødt/aflivet/genudsat, samt hvordan og hvor genudsætningen er foretaget. Dato skal angives for hvert enkelt handlingsforløb.

6.2 De ovenfor nævnte data fra vildtplejestationerne skal årligt afrapporteres til Naturstyrelsen.

6.3 Vildtplejestationerne bør om muligt følge op på vildtets skæbne efter genudsætningen. Forskningsprojekter kan indgå.

6.4 For at sikre en faglig korrekt modtagelse, visitation, pleje og evt. genudsætning af forskellige vildtarter skal vildtplejestationerne tilknyttes en faglig opbakning med en eller flere personer med en relevant faglig baggrund. Den faglige opbakning skal kunne indsamle og

vurdere litteratur eller udenlandske erfaringer om vildtpleje, samt behandle og analysere erfaringer fra vildtplejestationerne selv.

6.5 Naturstyrelsen påser overholdelsen af Miljøministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 330 af 19. marts 2013 med senere ændringer om fredning af visse dyre- og plantearter og pleje af tilskadekommet vildt samt disse retningslinjer.

Vildtforvaltningsrådet

Møde den 11. september 2014

Bilag 2014-02-08

Emne: VILREG

Opgørelse af reguleringsansøgninger behandlet i Vilreg i perioden 1. januar 2013 til 31. december 2013

Opgørelsen er ekskl. arter indberettet fra lufthavnene, da disse ikke indberettes i Vilreg.

Familie	Art	Latin	Antal ansøgninger	Antal Afslag	Antal tilladelser	Tilbagemeldt reguleret antal	Æg	Årsag*
Accipitridae	Musvåge	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	4	3	1	0		1
Anatidae	Gråand	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	12	7	5	53		1,4
Anatidae	Grågås	<i>Anser anser</i>	624	123	501	2039		2,4,5
Anatidae	Kortnæbbet gås	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	4	3	1	5		5
Anatidae	Sædgås	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	8	2	6	28		5
Anatidae	Knortegås	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	2	2	0	0		
Anatidae	Canadagås	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	85	45	40	207		5
Anatidae	Bramgås	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	178	36	142	704		4,5
Anatidae	Blisgås	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	6	6				
Ardeidae	Fiskehejre	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	20	7	13	58		5
Bovidae	Mufflon	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>	6	6				
Canidae	Mårhund	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	38	28	10	0		4
Canidae	Ræv	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	219	170	49	44		1,4,5,6
Cervidae	Rådyr	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	25	23	2	0		4,5
Cervidae	Kronvildt	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	418	205	213	183		5
Cervidae	Dåvildt	<i>Dama dama</i>	61	49	12	4		1,5
Charadriidae	Strandskade	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	3	3				
Columbidae	Ringdue	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	4128	767	3361	100899		1,2,4,5
Columbidae	Tyrkerdue	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	11	10	1	38		5
Corvidae	Ravn	<i>Corvus corax</i>	22	8	14	32		5
Corvidae	Krage	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3835	470	3365	19662		1,2,4,5
Corvidae	Råge	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1838	550	1288	38791		1,2,4,5
Corvidae	Allike	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	24	15	9	55		1,2,5
Corvidae	Husskade	<i>Pica pica</i>	1643	218	1425	3206		2,4
Hirundinidae	Landsvale	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3		3	0	79	1
Laridae	Hættemåge	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	6	5	1	4		5
Laridae	Sølvmåge	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	375	179	196	2159	264	1,2,4,5
Laridae	Stormmåge	<i>Larus canus</i>	37	11	26	355		1,2
Laridae	Sildemåge	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	2	2				
Laridae	Svartbag	<i>Larus marinus</i>	3	2	1	22		4
Leporidae	Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	14	11	3	26		5
Leporidae	Vildkanin	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	31	23	8	60		5,6
Mustelidae	Husmår	<i>Martes foina</i>	3	2	1	0		4
Mustelidae	Ilder	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	2	2				
Passeridae	Gråspurv	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	13	12	1	2		1
Phalacrocoracidae	Skarv	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	172	57	115	2195	10	1,4,5
Phasianidae	Fasan	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	2	2				
Phasianidae	Agerhøne	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2	2				
Phocidae	Spættet sæl	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	34	13	21	12		5
Sturnidae	Stær	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	4		4	183		2,5
Turdidae	Solsort	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1		1	11		5

* Årsag til regulering:

1. Imødegå fare for mennesker eller menneskers sundhed
2. Imødegå risiko for smitte af mennesker eller dyr
3. Imødegå risiko for luftfartssikkerheden
4. Beskytte flora og faun
5. Hindre omfattende skader på afgrøder, husdyr, herunder vildtopdræt, skove, fiskeopdræt eller fiskeri- og andre vandområder
6. Forhindre alvorlig skade på ejendom forvoldt af vildt



**Program for mødet i Vildtforvaltningsrådet den 11.-12. september 2014
på Hotel Opus, Egebjergvej 1, 8700 Horsens**

Den 11. september:

12.45: Frokost for Vildtforvaltningsrådet (Ulvegruppen inviteres også)

Indkvartering

14.00 -18.00: Møde i Vildtforvaltningsrådet

19.00 Middag for Vildtforvaltningsrådet.
(Rådets kommende formand samt de to afgående medlemmer deltager i middagen).

Den 12. september:

Kl. 08.30: Afgang fra Hotel Opus, Horsens i egne biler.

Kl. 09.15: Ankomst og parkering ved afkørsel fra motorvej 18 ved Arnborg.
Opsamling i fælles bus.

Kl. 09.45: Ankomst til ejendom med fåreavl. Præsentation om ulveskader og afværgeforanstaltninger v. Gårdejer Sven Joensen og Skovfoged Steen Fjederholt.

Kl. 10.30: Ankomst til Hjøllundvej, Ejstrupholm. Præsentation om kronvildtskader på markarealer og afværgeforanstaltninger v. Gårdejer Steen Hansen og Skovfoged Steen Fjederholt.

Kl. 11.15: Gludsted plantage. Besigtigelse af skrælleskader og aflastningsarealer, evt. besigtigelse af naturpleje med får.

Kl. 12.15: Picnic v. Kolpensig (udendørs eller indendørs afhængigt af vejret)

Kl. 13.00: Afgang med bus til parkeringsplads ved Motorvej 18.