

Report on the Outcome of the 2025 Autumn live-capturing Season for Golden Plover and Song Thrush in Malta

February 2026

Wild Birds Regulation Unit

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ENCLOSURES

- Annex I - Conservation status of European Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria altifrons*) and Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), 2025 update.
- Annex II – Autumn 2025 Special Live-capturing Licence for Golden Plover and Song Thrush.
- Annex III – Report on a survey of the influx of migratory Golden Plover and Song Thrush over the Maltese Islands (October 2025 – January 2026) (Ecoserv Ltd., 2026).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report supplements Malta's formal reporting obligations under Article 9 of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'Birds Directive'). It evaluates various aspects of this derogation's application, including:

- (i) An overview of the legal and policy basis for the application of the derogation.
- (ii) An assessment of the conservation status of European Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria s.l.*) and Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*).
- (iii) An overview of the decision-making process leading up to the application of the live-capturing derogation for Golden Plover and Song Thrush in autumn 2025, including Ornis Committee recommendation to Minister.
- (iv) A summary of the legislative changes and changes to the parameters of the derogation, with an overview of the 2019 amendments made to both the Golden Plover and Song Thrush Framework Regulations¹ and the Notice of Derogation. The 2019 legal amendments were enacted following bilateral meetings with the Commission Services in view of an ongoing infringement at the time and to follow up on the Court of Justice of the European Union in Case C-557/15 (*Commission v Malta*)² on finch trapping (vide Section 2 of this report).
- (v) A summary of institutional controls deployed to oversee compliance with the parameters of the derogation, including special licensing, site registration, publication of site coordinates and other regulatory processes.
- (vi) An analysis of the uptake of bag quotas.
- (vii) The enforcement efforts in place to ensure the strict supervision of live-capturing during the season.
- (viii) The illegalities detected and corresponding enforcement action taken.
- (ix) Other aspects of relevance.

¹ Subsidiary Legislation 549.74 of the Laws of Malta: Conservation of Wild Birds (Framework for Allowing a Derogation Opening an Autumn Live-Capturing Season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) Regulations. Available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/si/549.74/eng/pdf>.

² Case C-557/16 *Commission v Malta* [2018] ECLI:EU:C:2018:477.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY BASIS FOR THE APPLICATION OF A DEROGATION PERMITTING AN AUTUMN LIVE-CAPTURING SEASON FOR GOLDEN PLOVER AND SONG THRUSH IN 2025

- 2.1 Article 9(1) of the Birds Directive states that “*Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5 to 8 [of the same Directive], where there is no other satisfactory solution*” in line with a number of limited reasons, such as that stipulated by Article 9(1)(c): “*to permit, under strictly supervised conditions and on a selective basis, the capture, keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers*”.
- 2.2 Article 2 of the Birds Directive requires that Member States take the requisite measures to maintain the population of the bird species, to which the Directive applies, at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements, or to adapt the population of these species to that level.
- 2.3 Article 5 specifies that, without prejudice to Articles 7 and 9, Member States shall take requisite measures to establish a general system of protection for all species of birds referred to in Article 1, prohibiting in particular:
- (a) Deliberate killing or capture by any method.
 - (b) Deliberate destruction of, or damage to, their nests and eggs or removal of their nests.
 - (c) Taking their eggs in the wild and keeping these eggs even if empty.
 - (d) Deliberate disturbance of these birds particularly during the period of breeding and rearing, in so far as disturbance would be significant having regard to the objectives of this Directive.
 - (e) Keeping birds of species the hunting and capture of which is prohibited.
- 2.4 Article 7 states that due to their population level, geographical distribution and reproductive rate throughout the Community, the species listed in Annex II may be hunted under national legislation. Member States shall ensure that the hunting of these species does not jeopardize conservation efforts in their distribution area, and that it is carried out in accordance with the national measures in force, complies with the principles of wise use and ecologically balanced control of the species of birds concerned and that this practice is compatible as regards the population of these species, in particular migratory species, with the measures resulting from Article 2.

The 2018 and 2019 amendments to the Framework Regulations and Notice of Derogation pursuant to Court Case C-557/15 and bilateral meetings with the European Commission

- 2.5 Following the judgment delivered by the Court of Justice of the European Union in Case C-557/15 (*Commission v Malta*) on finch trapping, and the recommendation of the Malta Ornithology Committee (see below), bilateral discussions were held between the European Commission and the Maltese authorities to address aspects of the Court’s judgment that were deemed to have a direct bearing on the Golden Plover and Song Thrush live-capturing derogation regime. On the basis of these discussions, in 2018, the Maltese Government carried out a thorough review of legislation and enacted a number of legal amendments to the Conservation of Wild Birds (Framework for Allowing a Derogation Opening an Autumn Live-Capturing Season for Song Thrush

and Golden Plover) Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.74 of the Laws of Malta)³ and to the Notice of Derogation, thereby introducing amendments to the Conservation of Wild Birds (Declaration on a Derogation for an Autumn 2018 Live-capturing Season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.125 of the Laws of Malta).⁴

Changes to the Framework Regulations (amended via Legal Notice 333 of 2018)

- The minimum mesh size increased from 30mm x 30mm to 45mm x 45mm.
- The number of live-capturing stations registered on each licensee was reduced from two stations to one, consisting of not more than two clap-net pairs from one hide, with a proviso that prohibits the setting up of an additional clap-net pair if only one pair was approved, and another proviso prohibiting the subdivision of a hide into two or more hides to make use of more than two clap-net pairs from the original hide.
- The layering of two or more nets on top of each other or any other modification, including creation of 'pockets' was prohibited.
- A legal requirement specifying that nets shall either be removed from the site or completely covered over before the licensee leaves the site and throughout prohibited hours.
- A Standard Operating Procedure with an emphasis on spot-checks on individual licence holders throughout Malta and Gozo, which were subdivided into ten regions.
- Inclusion of a statutory minimum of 40 police officers / marshals to operate in the ten regions at all times during the permitted live-capturing hours instead of the former ratio of 7 officers for every 1,000 licences issued.
- Cooperation with NGOs.
- Publication of coordinates of the approved live-capturing stations (clap-net pairs) at least three days before opening of the season.
- Limiting the scope (rationale) of capturing Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes to their use as live-decoys during *open hunting season*, thus amending the text of the Notice of Derogation from "to be used as live-decoys during open hunting and live-capturing seasons" to "...as live-decoys during open hunting season".

Changes to the Notice of Derogation (Legal Notice 270 of 2019)

2.6 Derogations pre-2017 consisted solely of the establishment of the season and respective quotas. Following Court Judgment in case C-557/15 and further to the bilateral discussions with the European Commission, the notice of derogation was restructured to include:

- Reference to the recommendation of the Malta Ornithology Committee and an online link to the associated minutes.

³ These amendments were introduced by virtue of Legal Notice 333 of 2018 which was published in the Government Gazette of Malta (No. 20,072) on 19 October 2018.

⁴ These amendments were introduced by virtue of Legal Notice 334 of 2018 which was published in the Government Gazette of Malta (No. 20,072) on 19 October 2018.

- Minister's declaration that there is no other satisfactory solution for the acquisition of live specimens of Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes other than by means of live-capturing using clap-nets, in small numbers, and insofar as it is absolutely necessary to replenish the limited stock of live birds in captivity for use as live-decoys for hunting purposes.
- Minister's account of the favourable conservation status of both species and an online link to the latest conservation status report (Annex I to this report).
- Determination of the reference population; and
- Calculation of the 1% of the total annual mortality of the reference population (*small numbers* criterion) and corresponding national bag limit.

2.7 Following the increase in mesh size, the Maltese authorities received criticism from both hunters' representatives and directly from licensees, because Song Thrushes were passing through the 45mm x 45mm mesh size. In the letter sent to the Environment Commissioner and to the Maltese authorities in February 2019, Kaċċaturi San Ubertu⁵ (KSU) maintained that the mesh size of 45mm x 45mm is too large to capture Song Thrush. KSU also included an illustration of the methods used to calculate mesh size for various species i.e. length x breadth or from knot to knot. In order to confirm whether the advice of the Natural History Museum of London (NHML) specified a mesh size of 45mm (measured from knot to knot) or 45mm x 45mm, the Maltese authorities requested from BirdLife Malta a copy of such advice and received the following correspondence:

BirdLife Malta's stance on trapping has remained one and same, therefore that no trapping should be practiced in line with Annex IV of [the] Birds Directive on the use of nets as a method of capture. We cannot recall the links/references used for NHML or BTO at the time – but simple research on what mesh sizes are used for bird ringing on what type of birds helps corroborate the 45mm size. Ecotone nets quote 45mm as being ideal for medium to big waders - <https://www.nhbs.com/ecotone-series-1000-mist-net-45mm-mesh> ... Other mesh sizes such as 30 or 32 mm are able to catch finch-sized birds and therefore not ideal. (BirdLife Malta, pers. comm., 2019).

2.8 According to the above reply, BirdLife Malta deems that a 45mm net is appropriate for capturing medium to big waders as well as Song Thrush. The fact that BirdLife Malta made reference to 45mm mesh size and not 45mm x 45mm (45mm square) suggests that KSU were right in pointing out to the Commission that "*the recommended 45mm square netting is actually referred to as 90mm netting*". Notwithstanding, and as noted in the above reply, BirdLife Malta confirmed that nets with a mesh size larger than 32 mm are not able to catch finch-sized birds, therefore on the basis of BirdLife Malta's statement, a mesh size smaller than 45mm but larger than 32mm should still address the concerns raised by the Commission on selectivity.

2.9 The Maltese authorities corresponded directly with NHML and asked for a copy of the report/advice that was sent to BirdLife Malta. Unfortunately, the curators of NHML were not aware that a report/advice on the shoulder widths of the seven finch species and Song Thrush was tendered to BirdLife Malta. In the absence of such advice, the Maltese authorities considered that a fresh assessment on shoulder widths was

⁵ KSU's letter is available at: <https://wbbru.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Annex-II-KSU-reply-to-letter-of-18-01-2019.pdf>.

necessary. However, NHML replied that “*measuring bird skins available would not be a reliable method to predict effective mesh net sizes. The filing in the skins would prove to be different than true body size of the birds.*” (NHML, pers. comm., June 2019). Conversely, the National Museum of Natural History (Malta) inferred that their sample size is too small: “*making use of measurements from single specimens is a scientific no-go*” since “*birds vary in size according to sex as well as to different geographical populations. There is a tendency that species living in northern countries are larger than southern ones. Size also differs according to body fat and muscle condition. While measurements of dried parts (e.g. beak and legs) are considered in many scientific works, the measurements you are requesting are not, unless one is comparing skeletal anatomy.*” (MNHM, pers. comm., May 2019).

- 2.10 Due to this lack of data on shoulder widths, the Maltese authorities carried out a study on selectivity and mesh size, which was subsequently presented to the Malta Ornis Committee on 30 July 2019⁶. The July 2019 report on selectivity and mesh size includes a table (see Annex III Table 1) listing the minimum and maximum shoulder widths taken from 295 skinned birds (body without skin and feathers) from specimens pertaining to nine species (seven finch species, Song Thrush and Golden Plover) at Worldfauna taxidermy company in Denmark and at l'Arche de Noé in Vicques in Switzerland. On the basis of this study, a number of changes to the Framework Regulations were deemed necessary.
- 2.11 The Maltese authorities measured the shoulder width of twelve Song Thrushes and submitted video evidence to the European Commission showing these specimens passing through a net with mesh size of 45mm x 45mm⁷. It should be pointed out that a mesh size of 45mm x 45mm has a diagonal distance of 63.64mm along its longest axis, which is large enough for Song Thrushes to pass through.

Changes to the Framework Regulations (amended via LN 269 of 2019⁸)

- 2.12 Following a review of the 2018 derogation, enforcement systems, and species' conservation status, the Malta Ornis Committee recommended the 2019 Framework Regulation amendment. This assessment ensured the derogation aligns with the Birds Directive, specifically confirming the absence of other satisfactory solutions, strict supervision, selectivity, and a limited scope that maintains populations at a satisfactory level.
- 2.13 The amendments to Subsidiary Legislation 549.74, recommended by the Ornis Committee, were as follows:
- Minimum mesh size for Song Thrush reduced from 45mm x 45mm to 35mm x 35mm. This reduction ensures that the mesh size is small enough for Song Thrush yet large enough to allow all finches to escape.
 - Following the June 2019 agreement with the European Commission, all captured Song Thrushes and Golden Plovers must be fitted with an official WBRU ring, extending a requirement previously limited to live-decoys.

⁶ The minutes of the Malta Ornis Committee of the 31 July 2019 meeting and the July 2019 report on selectivity and mesh size (included as Annex A to the minutes) are available at: <https://wbru.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/oMinThirtstJul19-1.pdf>.

⁷ The video clip, including shoulder width measurements, is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/Op5wA4lwwJo>.

⁸ Legal Notice 269/2019. Available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2019/269/eng>.

Licensees who fail to comply are ineligible for a licence in the subsequent season.

- The live-capturing season for Song Thrush remained the same (20 October – 31 December) but the season for Golden Plover **was shortened by two days**, that is, from the previous 20 October – 31 December period to 1 November – 10 January.
- The text of regulation 8(6) was reworded to specify that NGOs shall cooperate with the Police. The wording of the 2018 amendment was suggested by the services of the European Commission, just a few days before the 2018 season opened.

Changes to the Framework Regulations (amended via LN 258 of 2022⁹)

- 2.14 In 2022, two legal amendments were carried out to the Framework Regulations. The first amendment ensured that the definition of “protected area” reflects the legal definition provided in regulation 2 of the overarching Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.42 of the Laws of Malta).¹⁰ The second amendment removed the words “the general licence to take birds” from regulation 8(2), since only a Court of Law can order the suspension of a general licence.

Malta Ornis Committee meetings

- 2.15 The Malta Ornis Committee, established under Regulation 10 of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, met on 6 October 2025¹¹ to deliberate on the application of a live-capturing derogation for Golden Plover and Song Thrush during the 2025 autumn season. The Committee considered the outcome of the 2024 live-capturing season for Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) and Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), the updated assessment of the conservation status of the species concerned (included as Annex I to this report), and the satellite tracking project requested by the Commission during a bilateral meeting held on 26 November 2019.
- 2.16 Having considered scientific data on the conservation status of both species (Section 3) and having taken into account Article 9(1)(c) of the Birds Directive and national legislation, the Malta Ornis Committee recommended a limited, strictly supervised autumn live-capturing season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover. Upon considering the recommendations of the Malta Ornis Committee, the Maltese Government announced the live-capturing season through the Conservation of Wild Birds (Declaration on a Derogation for a 2025 Autumn Live-Capturing season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) Regulations (Legal Notice 252 of 2025)¹² in accordance with the Framework Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.74 of the Laws of Malta).

⁹ Legal Notice 258/2022. Available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2022/258/eng>.

¹⁰ Subsidiary Legislation 549.42. Available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/sl/549.42/eng/pdf>.

¹¹ Meeting of the Malta Ornis Committee. Minutes available at: <https://wbru.gov.mt/en/the-department/ornis-committee/>.

¹² LN 252/2025 available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2025/252/eng>.

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER AND SONG THRUSH

- 3.1 In accordance with Article 9(1)(c) of the Birds Directive, the authorities assessed the latest scientific data regarding the conservation status of both species. This review was conducted prior to the derogation to ensure that the requirement of “judicious use” was met and that the 2025 autumn live-capturing season would not threaten the conservation status of either species.
- 3.2 Both species are listed in Annex II, Part B of the Birds Directive, which indicates that nine Member States may authorise the hunting of Golden Plover and that eight Member States may authorise the hunting of Song Thrush in accordance with Article 7(3) of the Directive.
- 3.3 Annex I to this report presents a detailed assessment of the conservation status and a determination of the “small numbers” criterion. The conservation status of both species was reviewed based on the latest available scientific literature, providing data on population sizes, mortality rates, and migratory routes. The assessment includes an analysis of the Golden Plover at sub-species level. Furthermore, the report incorporates tracking (GPS) data from Song Thrushes (2022–2024) and Golden Plovers (2023–2025) fitted with satellite tags in Malta.
- 3.4 Both species continue to exhibit a Favourable Conservation Status at the European, EU¹³ and Malta’s EU reference population levels.

Golden Plover

- 3.5 The European (Eurasian) Golden Plover has an IUCN Least Concern classification at global level with an increasing population trend. At European Level, its IUCN classification is also Least Concern, with a stable population. According to the Article 12 report for reporting period 2013–2018, the EU breeding population status of Golden Plover is Stable in both the short-term and long-term trends (EEA, 2020).
- 3.6 Literature review based on the latest available ornithological publications and scientific evidence, including mapping of flyways at sub-specific level, shows that Golden Plovers migrating over the Maltese Islands are the sub-species *Pluvialis apricaria altifrons* from the Northeast European (West Continental) population and that the moderate historical decline refers to the nominate *P. apricaria apricaria*, which has a more restricted range and does not pass through Malta (Scott, 2002; Wetlands International, 2009). The GPS tracking data also corroborates the scientific literature. Notably, however, the GPS tracking data (for period March 2023 to 2025) shows that satellite-tagged specimens from the Western and Central Siberian population of the European (Eurasian) Golden Plover also pass through Malta during both post-nuptial and pre-nuptial migration.
- 3.7 It should be noted that since 2021, Estonia has been included in the “List of Countries” contributing to the latest European Bird Census Council (EBCC / PECBMS) updates, apart from Norway, Sweden and Finland (the latter two constituting Malta’s EU reference population). According to the EU Management Plan for this species, Estonia, which sustains a breeding population of 2,500–3,400 pairs (EEA, 2020) does not form

¹³ EU population status of Golden Plover and Song Thrush available at: <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1223> and <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1334>. Both species have retained a Secure breeding status at EU level.

part of the Northeast European population of *Pluvialis apricaria altifrons* (Malta's EU reference population)¹⁴.

- 3.8 According to the latest dataset available from the European Bird Census Council (EBCC, 2024)¹⁵ at the time the conservation status of the Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) was updated (August 2025), there was a decrease in the combined breeding population of the contributing countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland and Estonia) both in the short-term and long-term trends. When compared with the previous EBCC update, the decrease, in the short-term trend [ten-year slope] (2014–2023) was from +8% to -11% (-19% decrease) and from -17% to -31% (-14% decrease) in the long-term trend (1981–2023)¹⁶. The current EBCC assessment considers *Pluvialis apricaria* as Stable.
- 3.9 The Golden Plover satellite tagging project has shown that specimens satellite-tagged in Malta during post-nuptial migration wintered in Tunisia. Based on the project's GPS data from 14 May 2023 to 16 Aug 2025, 17 satellite-tagged Golden Plovers spent the breeding season in four countries: Finland (n=3), Sweden (n=3), Norway (n=4), and Russia (n=7, of which two in Western Siberia and three in Central Siberia). According to the study's data, 35.3% of the satellite-tagged Golden Plovers bred within the territory of the European Union. Malta's EU reference population of *Pluvialis apricaria altifrons* (Finland and Sweden) remained stable in both the short-term and long-term trends.

Song Thrush

- 3.10 The Song Thrush has an IUCN Least Concern classification at global level with an increasing population trend. At European Level, its IUCN classification is also Least Concern with a stable population. According to the Article 12 report for reporting period 2013–2018, the EU breeding population status of Song Thrush is Increasing in the short-term trend and Stable in the long-term trend (EEA, 2020).
- 3.11 The latest dataset available from the European Bird Census Council (EBCC, 2024)¹⁷ at the time the conservation status of the Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) was updated (August 2025), lists this species trend classification as Moderate Increase, defined as a "significant increase, but not significantly more than 5% per year". When compared with the previous EBCC update, the short-term [ten-year (2014–2023)] trend decreased by 11% [from +22% to +11%], whereas in the long-term trend (1980–2023)

¹⁴ *The nominate southern subspecies P. a. apricaria nests in Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. This subspecies winters in North-West Europe, from Ireland to South Britain, France and Iberia.* Source: EU Management Plan – Golden Plover, p.8.

¹⁵ *Trends of common birds in Europe, 2024 update.* Available at: <https://pecbms.info/trends-and-indicators/species-trends/species/pluvialis-apricaria/>.

¹⁶ Comparison between the previous and current EBCC updates is for information purposes only. The EBCC updates provide composite data (combined data of all contributing countries) on the latest population trends at pan-European level, not at EU level—it includes data pertaining to countries that are not part of Malta's EU reference population. Moreover, since the EBCC updates do not provide segregated data on population levels and trends for each contributing country, it is not possible to use EBCC's composite data, even if combined at EU level only, to update the assessment of the species at Malta's EU reference population level. The latest available data at EU level that is segregated by country, and hence available to the Maltese authorities to carry out an assessment of the status of the species at reference population level, is the one published by the European Environment Agency as part of the Birds Directive Article 12 reporting obligations for period 2013–2018.

¹⁷ *Trends of common birds in Europe, 2024 update.* Available at: <https://pecbms.info/trends-and-indicators/species-trends/species/turdus-philomelos/>.

the population increased by 4% (from +3% to +7%) [see footnote regarding comparison between EBCC updates, below].

- 3.12 The Song Thrush satellite tagging project corroborates Spina and Volponi's (2008) observation of a *general framework of NE–SW Song Thrush movements across Europe*¹⁸. All specimens overwintered in Malta in the same area where they were satellite-tagged prior to their departure to their breeding grounds (Bulgaria_{n=2}, Hungary_{n=1}, Romania_{n=2}, Slovakia_{n=1}, Belarus_{n=1} and Ukraine_{n=1}) in late March/early April. Malta's EU reference population of *Turdus philomelos* (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia) is stable in both the short-term and long-term trends, with an increasing short-term (10-year) trend in the maximum number of breeding pairs.
- 3.13 On the basis of the evaluation contained in Annex I to this report, the key conclusions that have previously been drawn, as reported in Malta's successive reports on the outcome of the autumn live-capturing derogations for Golden Plover and Song Thrush, have been retained. These are: (i) that there is no record of these two species ever breeding in Malta, neither in the wild nor in captivity, (ii) that these two species are only present in the Maltese Islands in very limited numbers during a period of migration and (iii) that both species have a Favourable Conservation status with an extremely large range, and hence do not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion, or under the population trend criterion, or under the population size criterion, and are thus evaluated as species of 'Least Concern'. Both species continue to have a Favourable Conservation Status at the European, the EU¹⁹ and Malta's EU reference population levels.

4. ISSUANCE OF AUTUMN 2025 LIVE-CAPTURING LICENCES FOR GOLDEN PLOVER AND SONG THRUSH

- 4.1 Applications for Special Autumn Live-capturing licences for Golden Plover and Song Thrush were received by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit (WBRU) between 21 July and 2 August 2025, both dates included. Applications were subject to a €55 special licence fee, payable at the time of application. Same as the procedure adopted since 2020, no single-use rings could be purchased during the application period. This procedural change was implemented following bilateral meetings with the services of the European Commission to ensure that only the precise number of rings according to the number of specimens reported by each licensee during the season were issued by the authorities. The special licence was distributed to the applicants prior to the opening of the season via registered mail. In accordance with Legal Notice 255 of 2022,²⁰ late applications were accepted throughout the season against a €150 late payment fee in addition to the payment of the €55 special licence fee.
- 4.2 During the special licence application period, live-capturers were instructed to submit a site plan pre-approved by WBRU – in accordance with the legal definition of "protected area" in regulation 2 of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, S.L.549.42 – showing one live-capturing station with not more than two pairs of clap-nets from one hide. This spatial data was compiled on a GIS platform to detail the live-capturing sites approved for the season, which was essential for field enforcement

¹⁸ Vide Figure 6, p.44 of the Golden Plover and Song Thrush Conservation Status Report (Annex I to this report).

¹⁹ EU population status of Golden Plover and Song Thrush available at: <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1223> and <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/1334>. Both species have retained a Secure breeding status at EU level.

²⁰ LN 255/2022 available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2022/255/eng>.

purposes. The coordinates of these sites were subsequently published online²¹ before the season opened, in accordance with Regulation 8(7) of Subsidiary Legislation 549.74. This online document was updated regularly throughout the season to include any updates and additions to the list of sites occurring through late applications. The number of late applications submitted was minimal and did not in any way affect the required minimum enforcement deployment required to oversee the season.

- 4.3 Until 2017, licence holders were allowed to submit up to two live-capturing stations, with each station having not more than two pairs of clap-nets. Following discussions with the European Commission and subsequent legal amendments to the Framework Regulations through L.N.333 of 2018²², since October 2018 licensees are only permitted to use one live-capturing station, with not more than two pairs of clap-nets from one hide.
- 4.4 By the end of the application process, 1,414 applications for the Golden Plover and Song Thrush special licence were received. Following screening, no applications were considered invalid. Consequently, a total of 1,414 special licences were issued, representing an increase of 32 licensees when compared with the previous season ($n_{2024}=1,382$). 1,097 licences were issued to persons residing in Malta (*circa* 78%) and 317 licences were issued to persons residing in Gozo (*circa* 22%), as shown in Table 1.
- 4.5 The application form required licensees to specify the species they intended to target during the season. In total, 1,094 applicants indicated an intention to live-capture both species²³; while 57 applicants sought to live-capture Golden Plover only and 263 individuals sought to live-capture Song Thrush only.
- 4.6 The total number of clap-net pairs for live-capturing of Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes in 2025 stood at 1,647, registered on 1,414 licensees. Of these, a total of 1,220 registered clap-net pairs were located in Malta whereas 427 clap-net pairs were located in Gozo (Table 1).

TABLE 1: GOLDEN PLOVER/SONG-THRUSH CLAP-NET PAIRS IN 2025

	Clap-net pairs	Persons issued with a Golden Plover/Song-Thrush special live-capturing licence
Malta	1,220	1,097
Gozo	427	317
Total	1,647	1,414

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF CLAP-NET PAIRS AND LICENSEES ACROSS THE YEARS

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Clap-net pairs	3,519	3,310	2,912	2,269	1,849	1,895	1,352	1,382	1,382	1,502	1,610	1,647
Licensees	1,223	1,128	997	1,059	1,542	1,587	1,319	1,365	1,277	1,241	1,382	1,414

²¹ Coordinates of Authorised Clap-Net Pairs: Golden Plover & Song Thrush Live-Capturing Season 2025, available at: https://wbru.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/GPST_ApprovedSites2025-1.pdf.

²² Legal Notice 333 of 2018 – Conservation of Wild Birds (Framework for Allowing a Derogation Opening an Autumn Live-Capturing Season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2018/333/eng>.

²³ Since most clap-nets are not suitable for both species, those licensees opting to live-capture both species usually have two physically disjunct pairs of clap-nets that can be activated from the same hide.

4.7 A specimen licence for 2025 is enclosed as Annex II to this report. Four special licences remained uncollected by the respective live-capturers. The autumn 2025 live-capturing licence set a number of conditions for the 2025 live-capturing season, as provided in the Framework Regulations and the Notice of Derogation (Legal Notice 252 of 2025)²⁴. The special licence included, *inter alia*:

- The dates and permitted hours of the season.
- Provisions related to the location of live-capturing sites and the live-capturing station.
- Restrictions pertaining to mesh size, specifically a minimum of 35mm x 35mm for the live-capturing of Song Thrush and 45mm x 45mm for Golden Plover. The smaller mesh size applies when live-capturing both species concurrently, although it should be noted that sites suitable for Song Thrush are generally unsuitable for Golden Plover and vice versa—the Song Thrush is an arboreal species, whereas the Golden Plover requires open, treeless landscapes.
- The maximum footprint of the live-capturing station, namely maximum of 60m² per clap-net for live-capturing of Golden Plover or maximum of 38m² for live-capturing of Song Thrush—the lower footprint shall apply when live-capturing both species concurrently (but see previous bullet point).
- Provisions related to the authorised method of capture.
- A requirement to remove or cover the nets before the licensee leaves the site and during prohibited hours.
- Requirements concerning the use of live-decoys (maximum of ten live-decoys per live-capturing station, irrespective of the total number of licensees at that station—all live-decoys must be fitted with a single-use ring supplied by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit in previous years).
- A requirement to immediately report birds caught through the game reporting system (phone call or app).
- A requirement to immediately release birds fitted with a scientific ring or satellite-tag after the relevant details have been inputted on the form supplied specifically for this purpose with the licence pack.
- A requirement to keep relevant documentation, including the approved site plan, special licence and the general live-capturing licence card at all times whilst practicing the live-capturing activity or when travelling to and from the live-capturing site.
- Restrictions pertaining to permitted minimum size of cages in which the live-decoys can be kept during the live-capturing activity.

4.8 In addition to these conditions, licensed live-capturers were also required to abide by the provisions laid down in the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (S.L.549.42). Except where the offence consisted of an administrative or minor violation listed in Schedule VIII of the said Regulations, any other offences or breaches of licence

²⁴ LN 252/2025 available at <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2025/252/eng>.

conditions trigger automatic seizure of the special licence, live-decoys and equipment prior to criminal proceedings being initiated in terms of Regulation 27.

Single-use rings

- 4.9 As from the 2020 live-capturing season, live-capturers were not issued single-use rings before the season. Licensees were instead required to purchase single-use rings corresponding to the number of birds they reported, after the seasons closed. Failing to carry out this obligation would render the licensee ineligible to apply for a special licence for the following live-capturing season, as specified in Regulation 3(3) of the Framework Regulations and licence condition 17. An SMS and a personalised letter were sent by WBRU to each licensee stating the quantity of rings to be purchased, corresponding to the number of Golden Plovers and/or Song Thrushes reported by the licensee, and the period during which this statutory requirement had to be fulfilled.
- 4.10 A total of 18 licence holders failed to purchase the single-use rings assigned to the number of birds they reported, namely a combined total of 24 red rings and 97 yellow rings. Unless these licensees comply with the legal obligation to purchase rings by paying the €150 late payment fee in addition to the payment of the rings due, they will be rendered ineligible to apply for another live-capturing licence should a subsequent live-capturing season for Golden Plover and Song Thrush be declared.

5. ACTIVITY DATA (TRAPPING EFFORT)

- 5.1 Licensees were legally required to submit a report of their trapping effort via the game reporting system for each instance of live-capturing activity before leaving the live-capturing site, specifically including the mandatory disclosure of nil catches for Song Thrushes and Golden Plovers. This was stipulated in condition 16 of the special licence. A reported bird was also considered as trapping effort for that live-capturer for that day. Figure 1 shows the daily live-capturing activity during the Golden Plover and Song Thrush season (i.e., those who reported a catch or trapping effort).

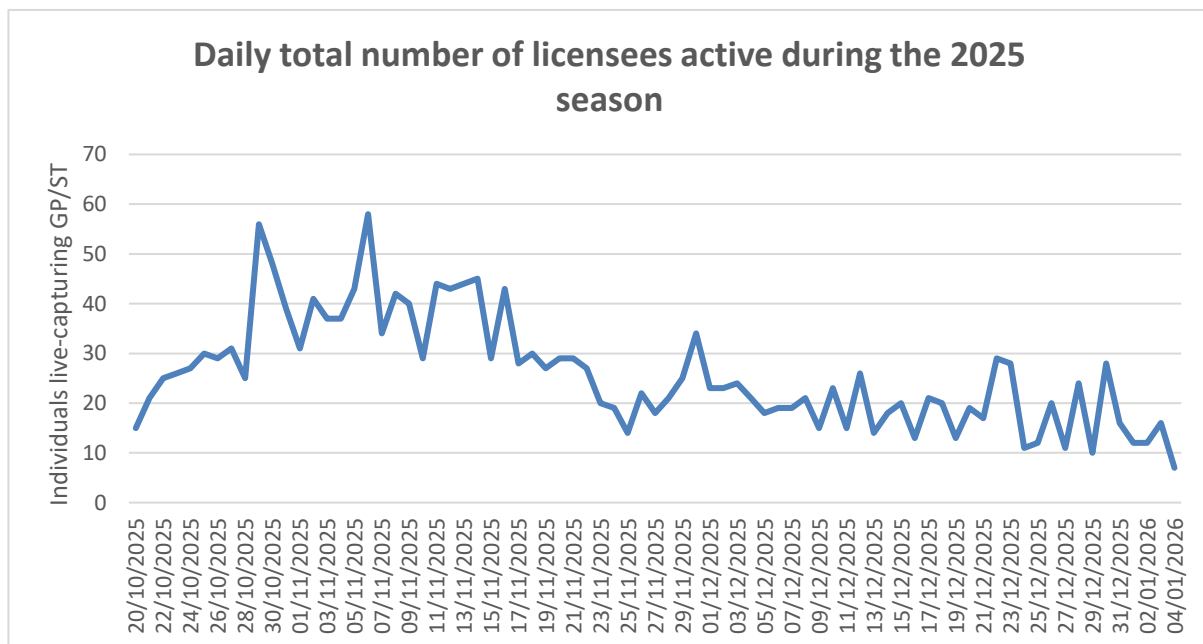


FIGURE 1: LIVE-CAPTURING ACTIVITY DURING THE OPEN SEASON

- 5.2 Data on trapping effort indicates that while 1,414 special licences were issued, the maximum number of licensees active concurrently on any single day was 58. This

figure represents a daily peak rather than total seasonal participation; for example, different groups of licensees may be active on different days, meaning most licence holders contributed to reporting total trapping effort throughout the season without being active on-site simultaneously. Consequently, while most licensees were active during the season, enforcement data corroborates that they practised live-capturing in a staggered manner, with concurrent activity never exceeding 58 individuals on any given day.

6. REAL-TIME GAME REPORTING SYSTEM

- 6.1 In accordance with the provisions of regulation 7(m) of the Conservation of Wild Birds (Framework for Allowing a Derogation Opening an Autumn Live-Capturing Season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) Regulations, licensed live-capturers are obliged to immediately report the birds caught to the Wild Birds Regulation Unit's Game Reporting System either by calling or through the mobile app, as indicated in the special licence. Upon making the call, the licensee would follow voice prompts through the reporting procedure. Live-capturers were required to notify the species caught and the quantity. Once a telephonic report is confirmed, the live-capturer receives a confirmation SMS containing the details of his report. The licensee was obliged to retain this SMS throughout the season for inspection by enforcement officers, who also had access to the game reporting system (real-time data) to verify the total number of birds caught by the licensee from the start of the season up to the time of last spot-check. Only the holders of a special live-capturing licence could access the system, which rejected all calls from land lines and any calls from mobile phone numbers that were not registered to a licensee. Duplicate mobile numbers were also not accepted by the Game Reporting System, such that each licensee was assigned a unique mobile number.
- 6.2 In early 2021, the compulsory telephonic game reporting system was further improved through the introduction of a game reporting mobile application. This app is linked to the same central database used for the telephonic Game Reporting System which hosts details of licensees and reported game caught. Users are required to log in to this app through the government's eID system which allows the app to identify the person and relay their respective licence/s. Through the app, authorized users can report game caught in fulfilment of their legal obligations and allows the users to view all their past game reports which are also used as proof of reporting to enforcement authorities during spot-checks.
- 6.3 Throughout the duration of the derogation, the Wild Birds Regulation Unit monitored the national quota uptake for both species in real time as well as the total number of birds reported caught per species at any given time, including detailed information pertaining to the precise time of each report.
- 6.4 All data was compiled in a database, which created two reports. The first report included the mobile numbers that registered a catch together with the associated date, time, species, and quantities. The second report consisted of daily catches per species and the respective cumulative totals. These reports were closely monitored throughout the season, in particular, the total number of birds per species caught per day and the national bag limits.
- 6.5 During the 2025 live-capturing season, a total of 700 Golden Plovers were declared caught, which is the same number of Golden Plovers reported during the 2024_(n=700) live-capturing season. A total of 1,366 Song Thrushes were declared caught in 2025, which is 23% less than the number of Song Thrushes reported during the same period in 2024_(n=1,773).

- 6.6 The national quota of 700 Golden Plovers was reached on 4 January 2026 at 9:12hrs, six days before the statutory closing date (10 January 2026) as had been declared in the notice of derogation. All licensees were immediately informed to stop all their Golden Plover live-capturing activity through bulk SMS, social media and through Government Notice 71 published in Government Gazette no. 21,573²⁵. The live-capturing season for Song Thrush remained open until the statutory deadline of 31 December 2025 since the national quota of 5,000 Song Thrushes was not reached.
- 6.7 Table 3 below lists daily catches of Golden Plover and Song Thrush reported during the 2025 live-capturing season in comparison to the corresponding catches reported during the 2018–2024 seasons.

²⁵ Government Notice 71 published in the Government Gazette no. 21,573, available at: <https://www.gov.mt/en/Government/DOI/Government%20Gazette/Government%20Notices/Pages/2026/01/GovNotices2001.aspx>.

TABLE 3: DAILY CATCHES OF GOLDEN PLOVER AND SONG THRUSH: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 2018–2025 SEASONS.

Date	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST
20-Oct	-	10	-	5	-	6	-	8	-	12	-	25	-	4	0	7
21-Oct	-	14	-	10	-	1	-	6	-	14	-	38	-	16	0	14
22-Oct	-	16	-	16	-	7	-	20	-	9	-	12	-	46	0	8
23-Oct	-	7	-	31	-	5	-	18	-	16	-	5	-	32	0	6
24-Oct	-	17	-	36	-	31	-	9	-	19	-	29	-	8	0	14
25-Oct	-	15	-	47	-	38	-	17	-	17	-	22	-	29	2	25
26-Oct	-	15	-	45	-	27	-	16	-	24	-	9	-	34	0	28
27-Oct	-	15	-	33	-	15	-	13	-	33	-	6	-	30	0	34
28-Oct	-	8	-	55	-	11	-	38	-	13	-	11	-	33	0	13
29-Oct	-	70	-	67	-	12	-	23	-	21	-	17	-	20	0	8
30-Oct	-	59	-	77	-	40	-	21	-	22	-	17	-	16	0	13
31-Oct	-	35	-	62	-	46	-	39	-	34	-	33	-	14	2	8
01-Nov	1	27	4	44	0	37	0	29	2	37	0	24	0	25	0	11
02-Nov	3	38	0	33	0	25	2	25	1	34	0	25	0	27	1	23
03-Nov	5	21	0	39	0	15	0	28	4	25	0	28	0	22	0	17
04-Nov	0	29	3	61	0	24	2	26	5	34	0	6	0	32	0	19
05-Nov	0	43	7	67	0	16	2	12	11	26	3	18	0	19	1	7
06-Nov	0	56	1	46	0	17	0	20	4	26	6	23	0	12	0	13
07-Nov	0	26	3	48	0	20	0	22	2	42	0	26	0	19	1	10
08-Nov	3	42	6	6	3	64	0	41	0	42	2	18	0	16	0	17
09-Nov	2	25	6	25	2	40	2	43	4	38	10	16	3	5	0	15
10-Nov	0	19	4	40	4	31	4	26	4	34	1	8	1	17	0	7
11-Nov	0	32	6	12	2	25	2	22	8	10	0	13	0	3	3	12

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Date	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST
12-Nov	0	39	4	17	0	22	4	34	6	26	0	2	9	0	0	15
13-Nov	0	54	0	24	0	27	2	17	2	34	5	1	5	9	2	7
14-Nov	0	54	3	42	4	17	6	10	8	17	2	2	3	13	2	8
15-Nov	0	12	1	44	1	29	7	8	3	18	8	1	0	11	0	14
16-Nov	3	27	7	29	9	25	7	17	2	23	0	1	2	3	0	6
17-Nov	2	14	11	37	2	31	8	11	1	13	2	0	0	30	16	11
18-Nov	2	17	7	32	0	11	6	18	4	31	0	7	1	4	11	10
19-Nov	1	18	7	21	6	30	2	18	9	10	1	1	1	7	1	7
20-Nov	1	11	1	12	10	20	4	9	8	27	46	0	1	9	2	6
21-Nov	0	29	5	9	13	22	6	3	3	17	15	8	0	10	2	4
22-Nov	3	11	13	14	5	23	15	2	8	7	4	7	1	12	0	7
23-Nov	1	10	2	17	10	11	8	8	4	5	20	4	9	4	6	2
24-Nov	2	10	11	30	14	9	3	19	9	5	9	11	5	12	22	7
25-Nov	5	5	11	23	2	7	0	9	9	0	39	4	25	0	4	2
26-Nov	3	13	10	17	14	14	6	9	20	11	6	1	20	10	12	5
27-Nov	2	8	28	10	33	13	12	8	19	5	7	0	21	5	6	5
28-Nov	7	8	3	23	18	15	11	30	10	9	6	3	9	4	7	0
29-Nov	6	9	18	21	7	12	7	2	8	4	17	8	8	6	8	0
30-Nov	10	19	18	20	23	7	5	1	8	5	38	3	46	2	8	11
01-Dec	2	19	15	30	20	4	12	6	11	4	6	0	34	4	3	1
02-Dec	11	9	19	6	25	8	27	19	4	4	53	1	17	3	8	9
03-Dec	5	3	13	11	13	22	16	8	14	6	41	1	9	1	5	1
04-Dec	7	7	24	20	16	6	4	8	21	6	14	9	7	7	5	0
05-Dec	19	9	24	11	31	19	16	3	4	17	10	2	9	3	3	0

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Date	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST
06-Dec	11	9	34	26	27	11	8	3	16	3	38	5	15	5	9	2
07-Dec	7	17	5	7	19	3	16	11	6	5	32	2	18	3	2	1
08-Dec	12	12	15	14	12	17	11	4	13	7	16	6	28	3	5	5
09-Dec	8	5	17	1	35	9	9	5	17	2	23	5	8	6	4	1
10-Dec	16	12	2	9	17	14	4	9	23	8	9	4	21	0	3	0
11-Dec	11	1	6	11	20	3	24	9	19	1	8	7	9	3	2	0
12-Dec	25	17	33	14	10	13	7	10	1	9	23	4	21	9	6	3
13-Dec	16	10	19	8	29	16	26	14	5	10	25	13	19	4	3	2
14-Dec	13	10	20	15	13	12	6	11	13	4	2	7	0	2	5	11
15-Dec	18	9	20	6	29	28	11	11	10	7	3	10	22	10	3	0
16-Dec	11	0	7	3	33	14	17	12	35	10	13	11	8	8	3	0
17-Dec	16	27	29	11	9	7	21	6	14	4	10	7	16	0	3	0
18-Dec	19	11	31	10	19	12	13	8	8	3	5	2	14	9	14	0
19-Dec	11	11	19	6	24	19	27	10	25	5	2	18	8	3	1	3
20-Dec	17	12	8	22	35	24	22	19	27	8	6	4	7	0	5	0
21-Dec	15	14	10	9	18	7	19	5	18	2	10	6	11	0	4	0
22-Dec	41	14	37	8	39	14	19	3	32	0	23	5	20	0	4	0
23-Dec	49	11	20	9	25	13	28	8	38	3	12	2	4	0	2	1
24-Dec	11	5	2	5	-	21	33	2	12	8	16	5	10	0	1	0
25-Dec	11	16	9	22	-	6	19	8	4	0	8	6	12	2	2	0
26-Dec	40	7	27	25	-	23	51	3	15	7	2	5	10	2	4	4
27-Dec	8	9	35	12	-	6	43	7	12	2	9	7	15	4	3	2
28-Dec	22	10	-	5	-	1	37	4	20	3	8	1	8	1	2	3
29-Dec	5	5	-	0	-	10	19	9	10	0	0	1	20	0	0	1

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Date	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST	GP	ST
30-Dec	57	30	-	17	-	2	2	12	26	4	3	0	11	0	0	5
31-Dec	12	28	-	73	-	24	-	12	14	5	8	2	7	0	0	0
01-Jan	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	10	-	-	-
02-Jan	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	19	-	-	-
03-Jan	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
04-Jan	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	-	-
05-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
06-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
07-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
08-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
09-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
10-Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Total	700	1,366	700	1,773	700	1,286	700	1,014	700	1,006	700	651	700	722	233	511

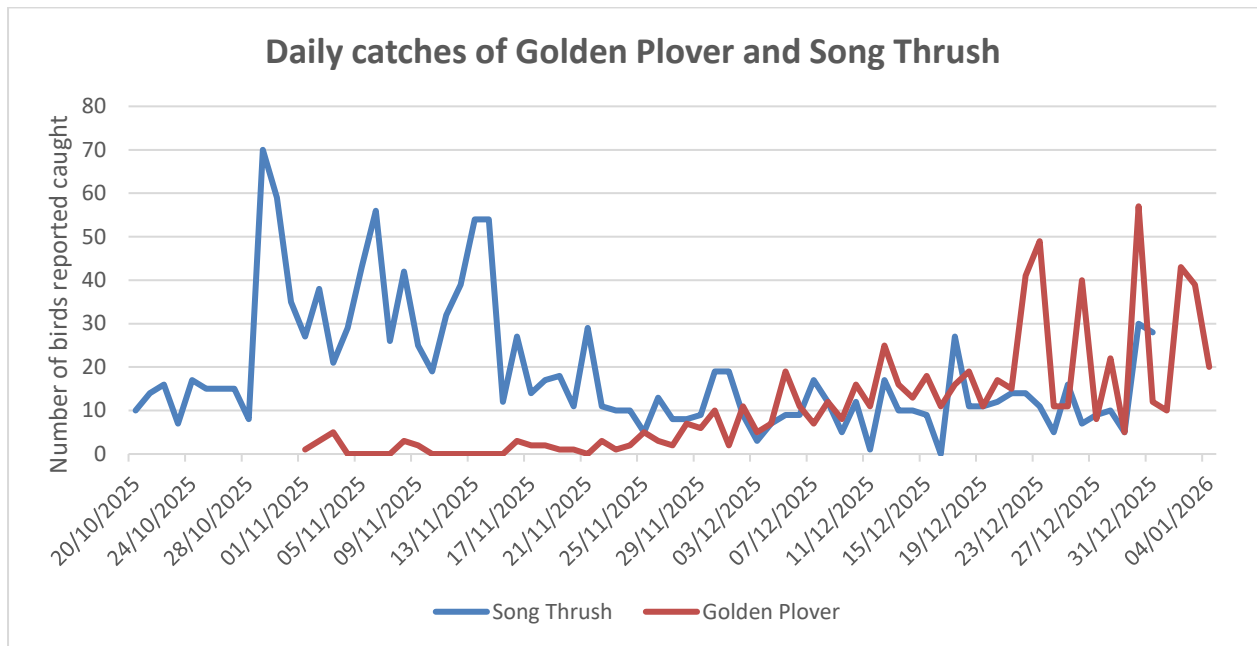


FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF BIRDS REPORTED CAUGHT EACH DAY

6.8 During the 2025 live-capturing season, the total number of Song Thrushes captured was substantially lower than the permitted national bag limit while the national bag limit for Golden Plover was reached before the statutory closing date, as has been the case since 2019. In the case of Golden Plover, the total number of 700 live-captured birds equates to 100% of the limit permitted by law. In the case of Song Thrush, the total number of 1,366 birds declared captured amounts to 27.32% of the total bag limit permitted by law (5,000).

7. RING RECOVERIES

7.1 Licensees were legally required to check if any of the Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes they caught were fitted with a scientific ring (“controlled”) and to write down the ring details and the details of the specimen together with the date/location of capture on the scientific ring recovery form included with the special licence, followed by the immediate release of the specimen. The same legal requirement related to the immediate release applied to specimens fitted with a satellite tag. Capture of these specimens did not count towards national quota uptake given that they are released.

7.2 During the 2025 live-capturing season, there were no reports of Golden Plovers or Song Thrushes caught that were fitted with a scientific ring or a satellite tag.

8. MIGRATION STUDY

8.1 As was the case in previous years, in agreement with the European Commission, an independent scientific study on the migration of Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes over the Maltese Islands was carried out between 15 October 2025 and 15 January 2026, both dates included. This study, which sought to obtain an estimate of migratory influxes of the two species, overlapped with the statutory dates of the 2025 live-capturing season, that is, 20 October 2025 until 31 December 2025 for Song Thrush and 01 November 2025 until 10 January 2026 for Golden Plover. The migration study for Golden Plover continued until 15 January 2026, as per contractual agreement, notwithstanding that the national bag limit for Golden Plover was reached on 4 January 2026 followed by the immediate closure of the live-capturing season. The study carried out by Ecoserv (2026) was commissioned by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit through an open tendering procedure.

- 8.2 The results that were expected from the commissioned study were as follows:
1. Daily datasheets with raw counts for Golden Plover and Song Thrush.
 2. A monitoring report for the autumn/winter 2025/2026 migration season which includes:
 - a. A list of monitoring stations which recorded high/low counts.
 - b. Dates which showed high/low peaks in the migration of each of the bird species.
 - c. A daily estimate of the influx of each of the bird species for the whole of the Maltese Islands.
 - d. The estimated total influx for these species for the whole of the study period, subject to scientifically justified assumptions.
 - e. A comparative analysis of the results obtained during the past studies.
 - f. A comparative assessment of the results obtained with the bag data extracted from telephonic and mobile app reports for 2025/2026.
- 8.3 The geographical scope of the study extended across Malta, Gozo, and Comino, with data gathered during a period of 93 days, between 15 October 2025 and 15 January 2026. Given that the study was mainly intended to quantify the influx of migrating Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes, the count stations were located at strategic locations along the coast. A full copy of the survey report is attached in Annex III, with key conclusions summarised below.
- 8.4 During the survey, two individuals - a field assistant capable of identifying Golden Plover and Song Thrush and an observer who was responsible for data recording in the field - were stationed at a total of 21 sites (count stations). During the survey, counts of the two species (Golden Plover and Song Thrush) were made at each of six different sites on each day during the monitoring period. Each group of six sites was surveyed once every four days, such that a total of 21 sites were surveyed over each period of four days.
- 8.5 The study site at Comino (a designated Bird Sanctuary where no hunting or live-capturing is permitted) was included in the six sites surveyed on any one day, such that this islet was surveyed daily. However, when sea transport services to Comino were unavailable due to inclement weather, count surveys were undertaken at an alternative site at the northern tip of Malta and located as close as possible to Comino. Golden Plover and Song Thrush counts obtained across this network of observation stations over the survey period are provided in Table 4.

TABLE 4: TOTAL DAILY COUNTS OF GOLDEN PLOVERS AND SONG THRUSHES COMPILED THROUGH THE AUTUMN 2025/2026 MIGRATION STUDY

Date	Total daily counts	
	Golden Plover	Song Thrush
15-Oct-25	0	1
16-Oct-25	1	5
17-Oct-25	0	2
18-Oct-25	0	3
19-Oct-25	0	4
20-Oct-25	0	5
21-Oct-25	0	3
22-Oct-25	0	6

Date	Total daily counts	
	Golden Plover	Song Thrush
23-Oct-25	0	5
24-Oct-25	0	2
25-Oct-25	0	1
26-Oct-25	0	6
27-Oct-25	0	1
28-Oct-25	1	1
29-Oct-25	0	18
30-Oct-25	0	32
31-Oct-25	0	35
1-Nov-25	0	2
2-Nov-25	0	7
3-Nov-25	0	9
4-Nov-25	0	6
5-Nov-25	0	16
6-Nov-25	0	18
7-Nov-25	0	3
8-Nov-25	0	2
9-Nov-25	0	4
10-Nov-25	0	6
11-Nov-25	0	1
12-Nov-25	0	4
13-Nov-25	0	16
14-Nov-25	0	7
15-Nov-25	0	5
16-Nov-25	0	7
17-Nov-25	0	2
18-Nov-25	0	2
19-Nov-25	0	0
20-Nov-25	0	2
21-Nov-25	2	0
22-Nov-25	0	1
23-Nov-25	3	0
24-Nov-25	2	0
25-Nov-25	0	1
26-Nov-25	0	1
27-Nov-25	0	0
28-Nov-25	2	4
29-Nov-25	2	1
30-Nov-25	1	1

Date	Total daily counts	
	Golden Plover	Song Thrush
1-Dec-25	1	1
2-Dec-25	2	1
3-Dec-25	0	4
4-Dec-25	0	2
5-Dec-25	0	0
6-Dec-25	4	0
7-Dec-25	0	0
8-Dec-25	1	0
9-Dec-25	0	3
10-Dec-25	2	1
11-Dec-25	0	1
12-Dec-25	0	0
13-Dec-25	6	0
14-Dec-25	1	0
15-Dec-25	3	0
16-Dec-25	1	0
17-Dec-25	1	0
18-Dec-25	0	0
19-Dec-25	3	0
20-Dec-25	1	0
21-Dec-25	0	1
22-Dec-25	1	0
23-Dec-25	0	0
24-Dec-25	1	0
25-Dec-25	1	0
26-Dec-25	0	0
27-Dec-25	6	0
28-Dec-25	2	0
29-Dec-25	8	0
30-Dec-25	2	0
31-Dec-25	3	0
01-Jan-26	2	0
02-Jan-26	2	0
03-Jan-26	2	0
04-Jan-26	0	0
05-Jan-26	4	0
06-Jan-26	0	0
07-Jan-26	0	0
08-Jan-26	0	0

Date	Total daily counts	
	Golden Plover	Song Thrush
09-Jan-26	2	0
10-Jan-26	1	6
11-Jan-26	0	0
12-Jan-26	0	0
13-Jan-26	0	0
14-Jan-26	0	0
15-Jan-26	0	0
Total counts	77	278

- 8.6 Raw daily counts for Golden Plover recorded from the 21 sites during the 2025 study varied between 0 and a maximum of 8, while the mean daily counts ranged between 0 and 1.33. Most of the counts for this species were recorded between mid-November and mid-January. The total counts, i.e. the total number of Golden Plover individuals recorded from a given grid location (= study site) during the whole study period (93 days), did not vary appreciably between the different sites: at the lower end, no individuals were recorded throughout the survey period from five sites, while at the higher end, 13 individuals were recorded from the site at grid location 6067.
- 8.7 Raw daily counts for Song Thrush recorded from the 21 sites during the 2025 study varied between 0 and a maximum of 35, while the mean daily counts ranged between 0 and 5.83. Higher counts were recorded between mid-October and mid-November, with low or zero counts recorded during the rest of the survey period. The total count, i.e. the total number of Song Thrush individuals recorded from a given grid location (= study site) during the whole study period (93 days), varied appreciably between the different sites: at the lower end no individuals were recorded throughout the survey period from the site at grid location 4079, while at the higher end 44 individuals were recorded from the site at grid location 4085 (which was surveyed daily), and 25 individuals were recorded from the site at grid location 4283.
- 8.8 Overall, count values for Golden Plover from the autumn/winter 2025 survey show a similar trend to those recorded in the previous autumn surveys, with higher count values recorded during the period mid-November to early January. (Figure 3). Overall, count values for Song Thrush from the present (autumn/winter 2025) survey show a similar trend to those recorded in the previous autumn surveys, with higher count values recorded during the period late October to mid-November (Figure 4).

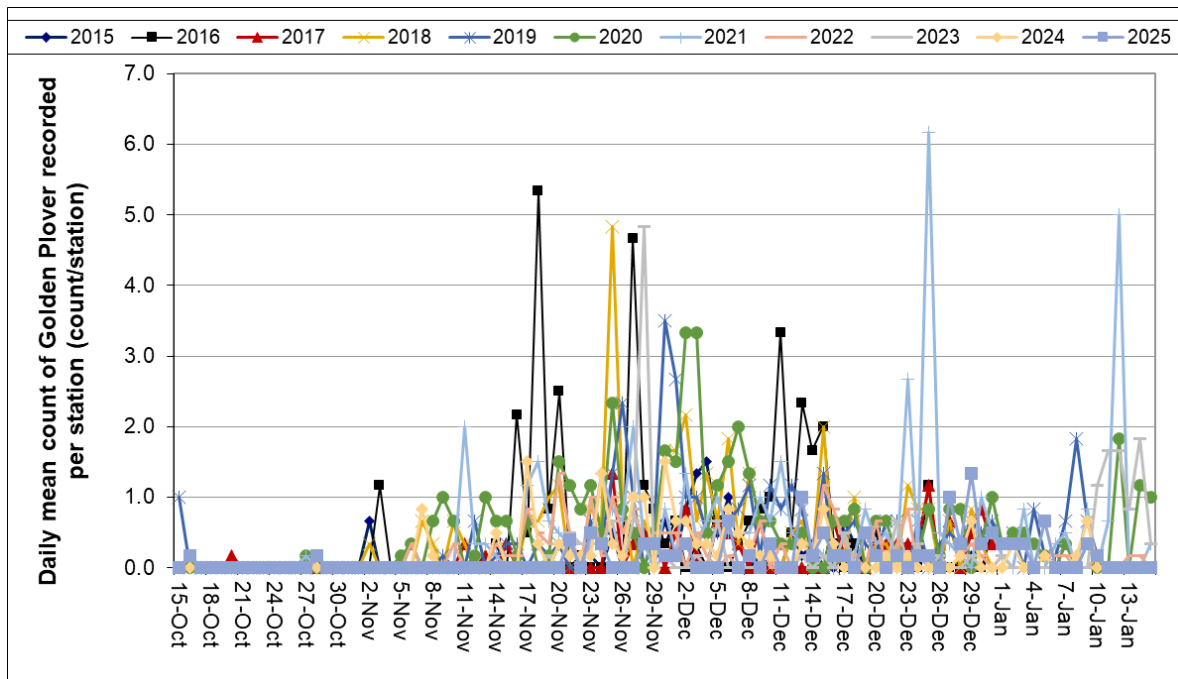


FIGURE 3: DAILY MEAN COUNTS OF GOLDEN PLOVER PER STATION (= SITE) RECORDED BETWEEN 15 OCTOBER AND 15 JANUARY DURING THE 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 AND 2020 SURVEYS, BETWEEN 15 OCTOBER 2019 AND 10 JANUARY 2020 DURING THE 2019 SURVEY, AND BETWEEN 20 OCTOBER AND 31 DECEMBER DURING PREVIOUS (2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) SURVEYS.

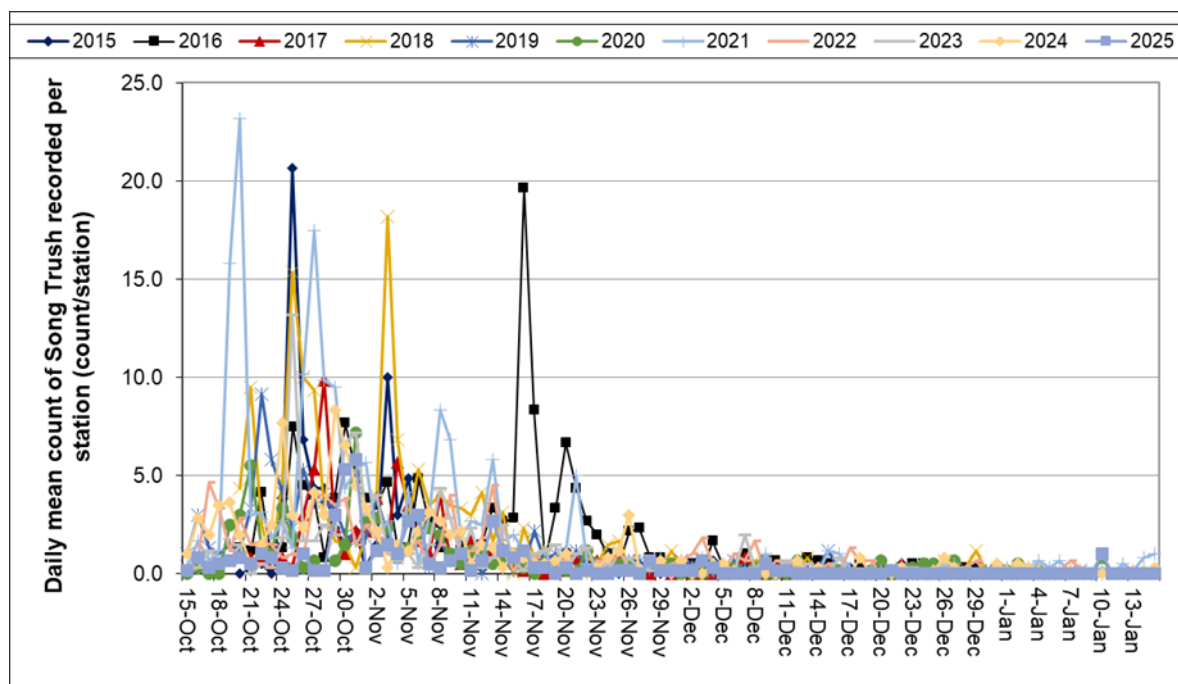


FIGURE 4: DAILY MEAN COUNTS OF SONG THRUSH PER STATION (= SITE) RECORDED BETWEEN 15 OCTOBER AND 15 JANUARY DURING THE 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 AND 2020 SURVEYS, BETWEEN 15 OCTOBER 2019 AND 10 JANUARY 2020 DURING THE 2019 SURVEY, AND BETWEEN 20 OCTOBER AND 31 DECEMBER DURING PREVIOUS (2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) SURVEYS.

8.9 The data from the survey was extrapolated to obtain an **estimate** of the total number of Golden Plovers and Song Thrushes that may have migrated over Malta on each day of the study period (Table 5). These estimates should be treated with caution, given the inherent limitations and assumptions which are detailed in the migration study report.

TABLE 5: DAILY COUNTS AND EXTRAPOLATED DATA

	Daily counts		Extrapolated data		
	Min	Max	Daily Min	Daily Max	Total estimated influx over survey period
Golden Plover	0	8	0	723	6,993
Song Thrush	0	35	0	3,164	25,128

9. COMPARISON BETWEEN MIGRATION STUDY DATA AND GAME REPORTING DATA

- 9.1 A comparative analysis was conducted between the 2025/2026 migration study and the 2025 derogation bag data. Although different methodologies preclude direct magnitude comparisons, temporal trends should logically align; peak survey counts should correspond with higher reported captures. Analysis must account for the fact that both species are simultaneously hunted and trapped. Ultimately, confirming whether migratory influxes follow consistent annual patterns requires a longitudinal study over several years (Ecoserv, 2026).
- 9.2 Graphical representations compared mean daily survey counts against daily bag counts (15 October 2025 – 15 January 2026). To prevent daily fluctuations from overshadowing seasonal trends, a five-day moving average was computed to smooth the time series data and facilitate visual interpretation. The analyses based on a moving average do not replace those based on the raw daily counts; both should be considered together to accurately assess temporal trends (Ecoserv, 2026).

Golden Plover

- 9.3 The daily bag counts of Golden Plovers caught during the 2025 live-capturing season and the mean daily counts of the same species made during the 2025 survey are shown in Figure 5, while Figure 6 presents the 5-day moving average computed from these data. As already noted, the magnitude of the bag counts and those of the mean counts made in the 2025 survey are not directly comparable; consequently, the two sets of values are on different scales. Therefore, in Figure 5 and Figure 6, two separate y-axes are used: the bag count data are plotted on the left-side y-axis, whereas the counts from the 2025 survey are plotted on the right-side y-axis.
- 9.4 Overall, the daily counts made during the 2025 survey were zero until early November, followed by a period of higher counts between mid-November and early January, and then a period of slightly lower counts during the second week of January. Bag counts in 2025 were nil throughout October when the season was not open, low in early November, and increased between mid-November and early January. Thus, the general trend observed in the bag counts for 2025 and the daily counts recorded during the 2025 survey is of higher counts starting in mid-November and continuing until early January.

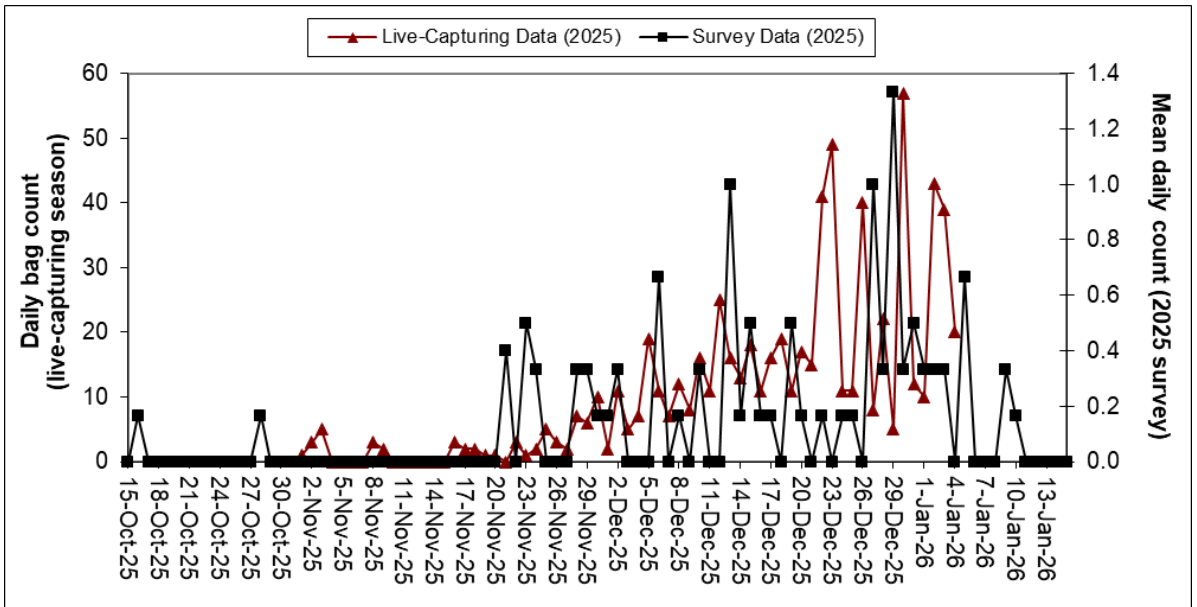


FIGURE 5: DAILY BAG COUNT OF GOLDEN PLOVER FOR THE PERIOD 01 NOVEMBER TO 27 DECEMBER 2025 (RED LINE; VALUES ON LEFT-SIDE Y-AXIS), TOGETHER WITH THE MEAN DAILY COUNTS RECORDED DURING THE 2025 MIGRATION SURVEY (BLACK LINE; VALUES ON RIGHT-SIDE Y-AXIS) FOR THE PERIOD 15 OCTOBER 2025 TO 15 JANUARY 2026.

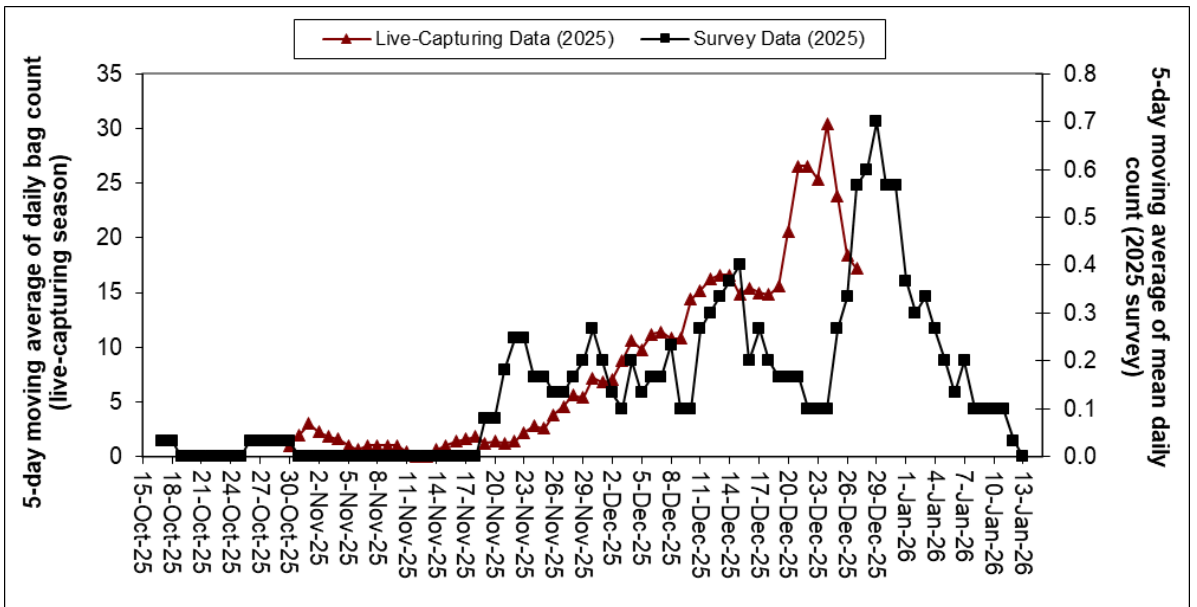


FIGURE 6: MOVING AVERAGE BASED ON A 5-DAY ROLLING TIME PERIOD OF THE DAILY BAG COUNTS OF GOLDEN PLOVER FOR THE PERIOD 01 NOVEMBER TO 27 DECEMBER 2025 (RED LINE; VALUES ON LEFT-SIDE Y-AXIS), TOGETHER WITH THE MOVING AVERAGE FOR THE MEAN DAILY COUNTS RECORDED DURING THE 2025 MIGRATION SURVEY (BLACK LINE; VALUES ON RIGHT-SIDE Y-AXIS) FOR THE PERIOD 15 OCTOBER 2025 TO 15 JANUARY 2026.

Song Thrush

9.5 The daily bag counts of Song Thrush caught during the 2025 live-capturing season and the mean daily counts of the same species made during the 2025 survey are shown in Figure 7, while Figure 8 presents the 5-day moving average computed from these data. As already noted, the magnitude of the bag counts and those of the mean counts made in the 2025 survey are not directly comparable, consequently the two sets of values are on different scales. Therefore, in Figure 7 and Figure 8, two separate y-axes are used: the bag count data are plotted on the left-side y-axis, whereas the counts from the 2025 survey are plotted on the right-side y-axis.

9.6 Overall, the highest daily counts made during the present 2025 survey occurred between mid-October and mid-November, with counts declining thereafter; most days

in December and January were characterised by low or zero counts. The highest bag counts in 2025 occurred between mid-October and mid-November, with slightly lower bag counts reported thereafter until the end of December. Thus, the general trend observed in both the bag counts for 2025 and the daily counts recorded during the 2025 survey is of higher counts in the earlier part of the live-capturing season, until around mid-November.

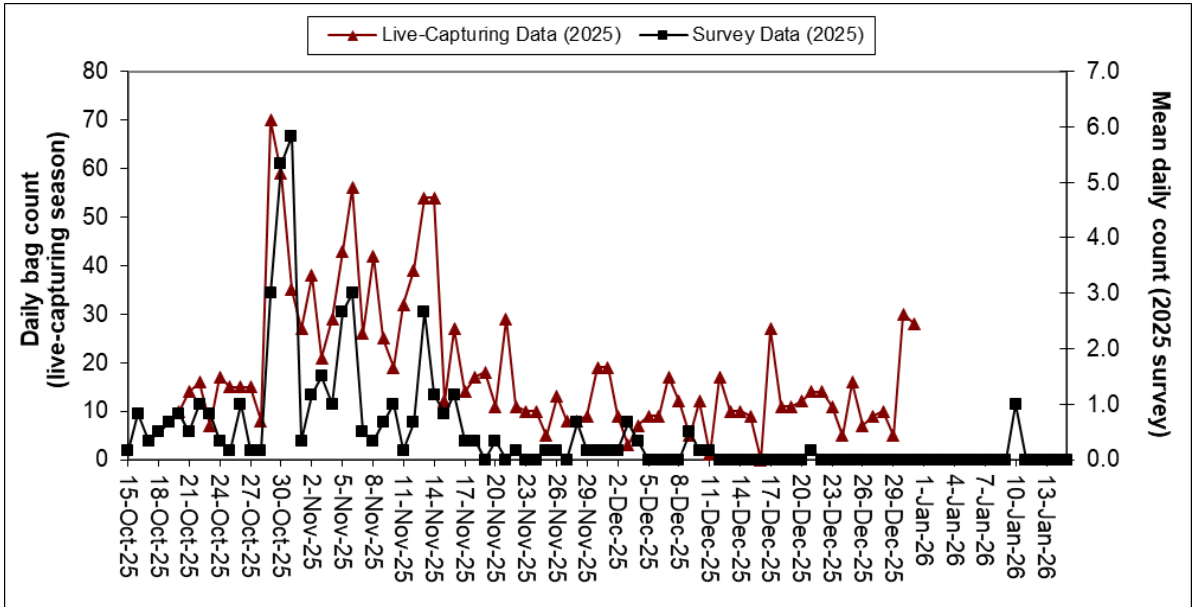


FIGURE 7: DAILY BAG COUNT OF SONG THRUSH FOR THE PERIOD 20 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2025 (RED LINE; VALUES ON LEFT-SIDE Y-AXIS), TOGETHER WITH THE MEAN DAILY COUNTS RECORDED DURING THE 2025 MIGRATION SURVEY (BLACK LINE; VALUES ON RIGHT-SIDE Y-AXIS) FOR THE PERIOD 15 OCTOBER 2025 TO 15 JANUARY 2026.

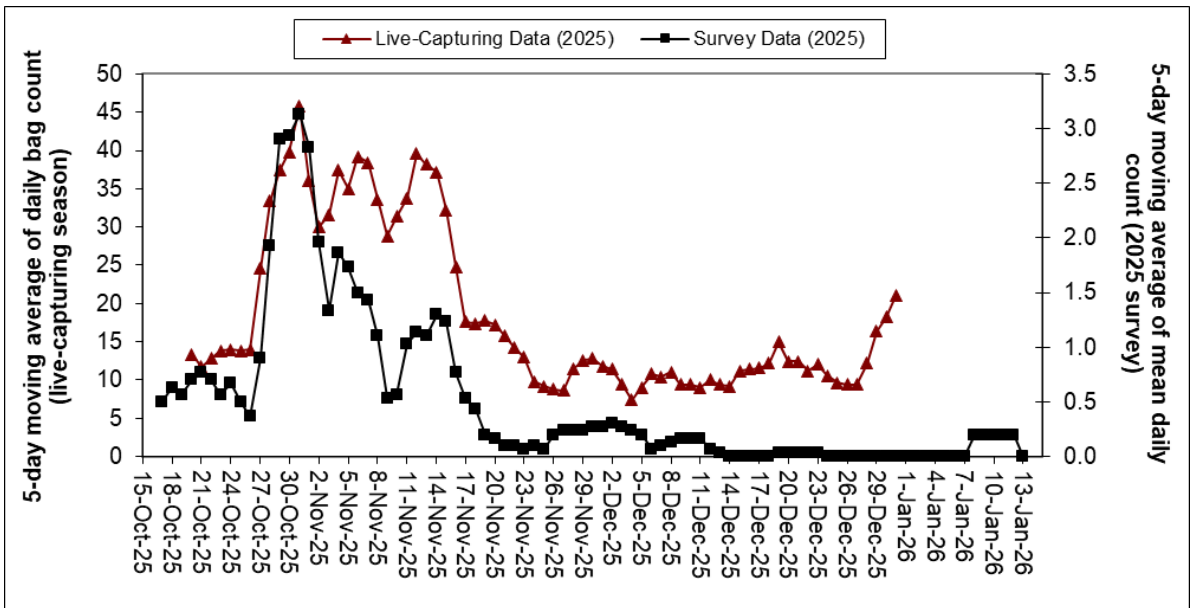


FIGURE 8: MOVING AVERAGE BASED ON A 5-DAY ROLLING TIME PERIOD OF THE DAILY BAG COUNTS OF SONG THRUSH FOR THE PERIOD 01 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2025 (RED LINE; VALUES ON LEFT-SIDE Y-AXIS), TOGETHER WITH THE MOVING AVERAGE FOR THE MEAN DAILY COUNTS RECORDED DURING THE 2025 MIGRATION SURVEY (BLACK LINE; VALUES ON RIGHT-SIDE Y-AXIS) FOR THE PERIOD 15 OCTOBER 2025 TO 15 JANUARY 2026.

10. ENFORCEMENT AND STRICT SUPERVISION

- 10.1 Prior to the start of the season, enforcement officials detailed to carry out spot-checks received specialised training on enforcement priorities and techniques organised by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit. Participants were trained in basic field ornithology and avian ecology, as well as on the relevant regulations and licence conditions, inspection techniques, principles of surveillance as well as counter-poaching operations and wildlife crime detection and prosecution techniques.

Overall deployment and field surveillance

- 10.2 The Conservation of Wild Birds (Framework for Allowing a Derogation Opening an Autumn Live-Capturing Season for Song Thrush and Golden Plover) Regulations stipulates that during all hours for which an autumn live-capturing season is open the total number of police officers, and/or marshals assigned to carry out spot-checks should be in the region of forty (40). The Framework Regulations also specify that, outside these hours, at least two (2) police officers and/or marshals shall be on duty and that the Police shall continue to carry out spot-checks until at least two weeks following the end of an autumn live-capturing season, to prevent illegal capture. Moreover, following the closure of the autumn live-capturing season, for every one-thousand (1,000) live-capturing licences issued that year a minimum of three (3) police officers shall be on duty during the hours of daylight.
- 10.3 Regulation 8(5) of the Framework Regulations details a standard operating procedure for enforcement, which requires that in pursuance of their duties under these regulations, the Police, assisted by marshals as may be necessary, shall carry out daily systematic spot-checks throughout all the season, in all the regions shown in the Second Schedule (Figure 9). The Framework Regulations specify that in Gozo, spot-checks in regions 1 and 3 shall be carried out simultaneously with spot-checks in regions 2 and 4 by separate police officers. Similarly in Malta, spot-checks in regions 5, 6 and 8 shall be carried out simultaneously with spot-checks in regions 7,9 and 10 by separate police officers and that spot-checks within each region in Malta and Gozo shall be carried out daily.

*Added by:
L.N. 333 of 2018.*

SECOND SCHEDULE Subdivision of Malta and Gozo into regions for systematic spot checks



FIGURE 9: SUBDIVISION OF MALTA AND GOZO INTO REGIONS FOR SYSTEMATIC SPOT-CHECKS.

10.4 During the autumn 2025 live-capturing season, the enforcement authorities deployed a total overall complement of 65 officers to oversee and supervise the parameters of the derogation (Table 6)

TABLE 6: DEPLOYMENT OF ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DURING THE AUTUMN 2025 LIVE-CAPTURING SEASON

Entity	Number of officers	Duties
Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) of the Police	19	Field patrols, surveillance, inspections, spot-checks, investigations and prosecution.
District police officers seconded to the EPU	13	
Gozo police	9	
Armed Forces of Malta	4	Field patrols and surveillance.
Nature Stewards	15	Patrols in Terrestrial Natura 2000 sites, other protected and scheduled areas and public ODZ sites, reporting illegal activities to Police.
Wild Birds Regulation Unit	5	Verification of compliance with registration conditions; assistance to police in prosecution processes, other expert services.
Total	65	

10.5 Police (EPU, District and Gozo police) and Armed Forces of Malta officers maintained a daily field deployment that ranged between a maximum of 48 officers and a minimum of 33 officers in the field at any point in time from 05:00hrs to 15:00hrs and a maximum of 19 officers and a minimum of 9 officers in the field at any point in time from 15:00hrs to 21:00hrs. In addition to this complement, the 15 Nature Stewards were deployed on a twelve-hour shift from 06:30hrs to 18:30hrs on patrols in terrestrial Natura 2000 sites, other protected and scheduled areas and public ODZ sites, whilst WBRU officers were active daily from 07:15hrs to 16:00hrs as well as on-call during other hours. These officers reported illegal activities directly to the Executive Police.

10.6 During the derogation period, enforcement officers carried out a total of 2,642 spot-checks on individual licensees. This equates to a daily enforcement effort of three spot-checks for every five active licensees²⁶. Table 7 lists the number of enforcement officers deployed, number of spot-checks on individual live-capturers per region, offences detected, and persons charged. Spot-checks on individual licensees outnumbered the number of special licences issued (1,414) at a ratio of 2:1 such that even if all licensees were active at some point during the season, on average, each licensee / live-capturing site was spot-checked twice throughout the whole season.

²⁶ Calculated as follows: 2,642 total spot-checks / 77 days of the open season = 34.31 daily spot-checks / max. 58 active licensees on any given day = 0.59 spot-checks per licensee x 10 licensees = ratio of 6:10 = 3:5.

TABLE 7: DAILY ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS DURING THE AUTUMN 2025 LIVE-CAPTURING SEASON

Date	Number of officers deployed 0500hrs-1500hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of officers deployed 1500hrs-2100hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of spot-checks on individuals across all regions	Offences detected (number of cases and nature of offence)	Number of persons charged, and action taken
20/10/2025	40	10	53	3 unattended trapping sites ²⁷	0 Court Action
21/10/2025	39	14	35	1 unattended trapping site ²⁸	0 Court Action
22/10/2025	39	13	38		
23/10/2025	39	14	35		
24/10/2025	43	12	42	1 trapping without licence ²⁹	1 Court Action
25/10/2025	42	13	49		
26/10/2025	43	14	42		
27/10/2025	42	15	46		
28/10/2025	42	17	39	1 unattended trapping site ³⁰	0 Court Action
29/10/2025	41	18	47		
30/10/2025	38	19	42		
31/10/2025	39	13	39		
01/11/2025	38	15	34		
02/11/2025	38	17	50		
03/11/2025	39	16	45		
04/11/2025	40	16	40		
05/11/2025	41	17	40	1 unattended trapping site ³¹	0 Court Action
06/11/2025	43	17	47		

²⁷ Cases refer to unattended clap-nets with bird callers for Quail and waders found by Police in Wied Qirda l/o Siġġiewi and two separate sets of unattended clap-nets with bird callers found by Police in Siġġiewi. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrators remained unknown to the police.

²⁸ Case refers to unattended clap-nets found by Police in Siġġiewi. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrator remained unknown to the police.

²⁹ Case refers to an individual found trapping without a licence using an unregistered trapping site in Gudja. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia including three Song Thrushes and initiated legal action against the individual.

³⁰ Case refers to unattended clap-nets found by Police in Rabat. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrator remained unknown to the police.

³¹ Case refers to unattended clap-nets found by Police in Marsaskala. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrator remained unknown to the police.

Date	Number of officers deployed 0500hrs-1500hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of officers deployed 1500hrs-2100hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of spot-checks on individuals across all regions	Offences detected (number of cases and nature of offence)	Number of persons charged, and action taken
07/11/2025	38	16	35		
08/11/2025	33	15	41		
09/11/2025	48	17	43	2 unattended trapping sites ³²	0 Court Action
10/11/2025	40	18	57		
11/11/2025	36	17	33		
12/11/2025	35	14	13		
13/11/2025	38	15	18	1 trapping without licence ³³	1 Court Action
14/11/2025	38	17	13		
15/11/2025	39	14	35	1 trapping during prohibited hours ³⁴	1 Court Action
16/11/2025	39	12	41		
17/11/2025	37	13	34	1 unattended trapping site ³⁵	0 Court Action
18/11/2025	39	17	33		
19/11/2025	39	18	32	1 trapping without licence ³⁶	1 Court Action
20/11/2025	37	14	32		
21/11/2025	45	13	27		
22/11/2025	39	13	37		
23/11/2025	39	16	37		

³² Cases refers to two unattended clap-nets found by Police in Rabat. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrators remained unknown to the police.

³³ Case refers to an individual found trapping without a licence using an unregistered trapping site in Safi. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia including a Lapwing and a Golden Plover and initiated legal action against the individual.

³⁴ Case refers to an individual caught trapping during prohibited hours (04:25am) using pre-recorded bird calls of Golden Plovers and Lapwings in Rabat. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia and initiated legal action against the individual.

³⁵ Case refers to unattended clap-nets with pre-recorded bird calls of Golden Plover and Lapwing found by Police in Mqabba. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrators remained unknown to the police.

³⁶ Case refers to an individual found trapping without a licence using an unregistered trapping site in Fomm ir-Riħ. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia including Golden Plovers and initiated legal action against the individual.

Date	Number of officers deployed 0500hrs-1500hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of officers deployed 1500hrs-2100hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of spot-checks on individuals across all regions	Offences detected (number of cases and nature of offence)	Number of persons charged, and action taken
24/11/2025	40	17	32	1 use of illegal means ³⁷	1 Administrative fine
25/11/2025	39	15	35	1 trapping without licence ³⁸	1 Court action
26/11/2025	43	18	30		
27/11/2025	42	13	39		
28/11/2025	37	12	24	1 use of illegal means ³⁹	1 Administrative fine
29/11/2025	37	13	36		
30/11/2025	37	16	35	1 use of illegal means ⁴⁰	1 Administrative fine
01/12/2025	40	14	41		
02/12/2025	38	14	28		
03/12/2025	41	13	39	1 use of illegal means ⁴¹ 1 unattended trapping site ⁴²	1 Administrative fine
04/12/2025	39	16	30		

³⁷ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Mqabba. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

³⁸ Case refers to an individual found trapping without a licence using an unregistered trapping site in Siġġiewi. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia and initiated legal action against the individual.

³⁹ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Żurrieq. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴⁰ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Marsaxlokk. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴¹ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Ħal-Far. Police seized the bird caller and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴² Case refers to unattended clap-nets with pre-recorded bird calls of Golden Plover found by Police in Marsaskala. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrator remained unknown to the police.

Date	Number of officers deployed 0500hrs-1500hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of officers deployed 1500hrs-2100hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of spot-checks on individuals across all regions	Offences detected (number of cases and nature of offence)	Number of persons charged, and action taken
05/12/2025	38	15	40	1 use of illegal means ⁴³	1 Administrative fine
06/12/2025	38	13	35		
07/12/2025	40	14	42		
08/12/2025	41	16	36	1 Use of illegal means ⁴⁴	1 Administrative fine
09/12/2025	37	13	55	3 Use of illegal means ⁴⁵	3 Administrative fine
10/12/2025	38	14	49		
11/12/2025	40	14	25		
12/12/2025	40	14	37	1 Unattended trapping site ⁴⁶	0 Court Action
13/12/2025	41	15	30	1 Use of illegal means ⁴⁷	1 Administrative fine
14/12/2025	39	15	43	1 Trapping during prohibited hours ⁴⁸	1 Court action
15/12/2025	39	12	28	1 Trapping during prohibited hours ⁴⁹	1 Court action
16/12/2025	40	16	38		
17/12/2025	40	10	35		

⁴³ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Birzebuġa. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴⁴ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Rabat. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴⁵ Case refers to three separate individuals caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Rabat, Siġġiewi, and Naxxar. Police seized the bird callers, and the individuals were issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴⁶ Case refers to unattended clap-nets with pre-recorded bird calls of Golden Plover found by Police in Marsaxlokk. The police seized all trapping paraphernalia however no further legal action could be taken since the perpetrator remained unknown to the police.

⁴⁷ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Żurrieq. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁴⁸ Case refers to an individual caught trapping during prohibited hours (23:15pm) using pre-recorded bird calls for Lapwing in Siġġiewi. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia including Golden Plovers and initiated legal action against the individual.

⁴⁹ Case refers to an individual caught trapping during prohibited hours (02:15am) using pre-recorded bird calls for Golden Plover and Lapwing in Rabat. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia and initiated legal action against the individual.

Date	Number of officers deployed 0500hrs-1500hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of officers deployed 1500hrs-2100hrs (EPU / District / AFM / Gozo Police)	Number of spot-checks on individuals across all regions	Offences detected (number of cases and nature of offence)	Number of persons charged, and action taken
18/12/2025	39	16	44		
19/12/2025	40	13	42		
20/12/2025	41	15	45		
21/12/2025	41	13	41		
22/12/2025	39	14	28		
23/12/2025	41	13	38		
24/12/2025	40	12	30		
25/12/2025	40	10	38		
26/12/2025	40	13	38		
27/12/2025	39	13	12	1 Use of illegal means ⁵⁰	1 Administrative fine
28/12/2025	39	11	17		
29/12/2025	37	11	12		
30/12/2025	38	15	18		
31/12/2025	38	9	15		
01/01/2026	38	11	9		
02/01/2026	38	9	8	1 Trapping for protected species ⁵¹	1 Court Action
03/01/2026	39	9	25		
04/01/2026	38	10	13		
The national bag limit for Golden Plover was reached on 4 January 2026					
	Average		Total		
	39	14	2,642	30 ⁵²	19 ⁵³

⁵⁰ Case refers to an individual caught in possession and making use of pre-recorded bird calls whilst live-capturing for Golden Plovers in Safi. Police seized the bird caller, and the individual was issued with an administrative fine which payment was settled within the stipulated timeframe.

⁵¹ Case refers to an individual caught trapping whilst using Lapwing decoys in Mġarr. Police seized all trapping paraphernalia and initiated legal action against the individual.

⁵² 19 offences were committed by identified individuals, and 11 offences were committed by unknown individuals.

⁵³ 11 cases of administrative fines and eight court actions.

- 10.7 During spot-checks, the Malta Police Force was responsible for ensuring the lawful operation of live-capturing practices. Police officers were detailed to carry out *inter alia* the following verification processes:
- Verify that live-capturers were in possession of all requisite documents.
 - Verify that live-decoys were fitted with a single-use ring issued by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit as per special licence conditions.
 - Verify that any captured birds had been immediately reported via mobile phone.
 - Ensure compliance with time restrictions.
 - Ensure that no species other than those that could be captured under authority of the associated special licence were being targeted.
 - Verify that the live-capturing site in use was the one that had been approved by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit for that derogation period.
 - Verify that the special licence conditions, such as, the maximum limit of decoys present on site and the maximum number of permitted clap-nets and their respective footprint/mesh-size were being complied with.
 - Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (S.L.549.42) and other applicable legislation.
- 10.8 To facilitate the execution of their duties, enforcement officers had nine vehicles equipped with radio communication facilities, to enable contact with police officers from other sections/districts, and to allow for continuous liaison and coordination with the Police Headquarters. Police officers were also equipped with binoculars to facilitate their investigations during covert observations. Police were also provided with a list of licensed live-capturers and access to the real-time licensing and reporting database which facilitated the immediate identification of any live-capturers not in possession of the requisite autumn live-capturing special licence as well as the immediate verification of telephonic reports of birds caught.
- 10.9 Officers conducting spot-checks were also provided with portable tablet computers with a pre-installed Geographic Information System (GIS), GPS link capability and geo-tagging photography capability. These devices were equipped with a GIS database that showed the location of each clap-net that was registered for that specific derogation period and the personal details of individual licensees registered on each individual site. During spot-checks, police officers made extensive use of these devices, which proved to be a very effective way of instantly verifying regulatory information pertaining to each licensee's permitted location. Due to the introduction of this technology, enforcement officers were able to dedicate considerably more time to actual field surveillance and spot-check duties, as opposed to retrieval of documents.

Infringements detected

- 10.10 During spot-checks carried out by enforcement officers throughout the derogation period, a total of 30 live-capturing infringements were detected. This equates to an illegality for every 100 spot-checks on individual live-capturers⁵⁴. A total of 11 persons were issued with an administrative fine of €250 each, all for the illegal use of pre-recorded bird callers whilst trapping for Golden Plover and/or Song Thrush. Penalty points were also added to their general live-capturing licence as set out in regulation 27A and Schedule VIII of S.L.549.42. All offenders paid the fine within 21 days from notification. All illicit devices were seized and destroyed by the Police.

⁵⁴ 30/2,642 spot checks = 0.011 x100.

10.11 Court action is being taken against eight individuals. The nature of all infringements detected during the derogation period is outlined in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8: OFFENCES DISCLOSED DURING AUTUMN 2025 LIVE-CAPTURING SEASON

	2025
	(20.10.25 – 04.01.26)
Use of illegal means (e.g. cage traps; artificial light; vertical nets; decoys of protected birds; pre-recorded bird calls)	11
Trapping for species under derogation using nets of prohibited mesh size	0
Using more than 10 live-decoys (Song Thrush / Golden Plover) while trapping	0
Trapping for protected species	1 ⁵⁵
Trapping during prohibited hours	3
Trapping within bird sanctuaries	0
Trapping on unregistered sites	0
Trapping using unmarked decoys	0
Trapping following lapse of seasonal quota	0
Failure to report captured bird	0
Trapping without licence	4
Nets left uncovered when unattended	11
Total offences	30⁵⁶
Number of persons apprehended	19⁵⁷

10.12 Although the national quota for Golden Plover was reached on 4 January 2026, the same enforcement effort and adherence to the minimum deployment regime was maintained between 4 January 2026 and 10 January 2026. Additionally, in line with the Framework Regulations, patrols continued for two weeks following the closure of the live-capturing season. No offences were detected during these patrols.

10.13 The most common offence concerning the Golden Plover and Song Thrush derogation remains the illegal use of pre-recorded bird-calls, although there was a noticeable

⁵⁵ In total, there were six disclosed cases of illegal targeting of unauthorised species (Lapwings). Since five of these involved other offences, they were listed under the relevant alternative categories in Table 8 to avoid double-counting the total number of incidents.

⁵⁶ 19 offences were committed by known individuals, and 11 offences were committed by unknown individuals.

⁵⁷ 11 individuals were issued with an administrative fine and court action has been taken against eight individuals.

continuing decline when compared with the previous seasons [11²⁰²⁵, 8²⁰²⁴, 5²⁰²³, 11²⁰²², 27²⁰²¹, 43²⁰²⁰]. This decline is contributed to the publication of a legal amendment to the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations via Legal Notice 86 of 2022.⁵⁸ This amendment saw the introduction of a twelve-point penalty system for all the administrative offences listed in Schedule VIII of the Subsidiary Legislation 549.42, with each category of offence assigned a number of points ranging from two to four according to the Schedule. Four points are assigned for the use or possession of any electrical or electronic bird-caller. Once an individual accumulates twelve points within a two-year period, his general licence (that associated with the offences committed in the event of having more than one general licence) is suspended by the Wild Birds Regulation Unit and the Police for a period of one year.

- 10.14 During the suspension period of the relevant general licence, the licensee will not be eligible to apply for a special licence associated with the relevant general licence which has been suspended and will also be considered ineligible to apply for a licence or permission to participate in any research activity under the first proviso to regulation 23(1) of S.L.549.42. Points will be reset to zero if the licensee does not commit other administrative offences within two years from the date of the last offence.
- 10.15 In addition, if the licensee appeals the administrative fine to the Administrative Review Tribunal and until the Tribunal decides whether to revoke or change the administrative penalty, the two-year period remains in force and the penalty points relating to that offence in question are added to any penalty points which the accused accumulates. These points are subsequently deducted from the total only if the penalty issued against him is revoked by the Administrative Review Tribunal. To date, no penalties have been revoked.
- 10.16 As evidenced throughout the enforcement section of this report, the Maltese authorities are committed to maintaining adequate deterrents against illegalities to ensure that the derogation regime is properly implemented under strictly supervised conditions, by adopting strict enforcement operations to monitor compliance and effectively prosecute all infringements detected.

11. CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1 The application of the Golden Plover and Song Thrush live-capturing derogation in autumn 2025 was preceded by a series of in-depth analyses that considered all relevant legal, scientific, and technical aspects. Following bilateral discussions with the European Commission, both the Framework Regulations and Notice of Derogation were revamped in 2018 and 2019 to address the Commission's concerns, taking into material account aspects of relevance following the C-557/15 judgment, in particular, the conditions related to "judicious use", "selectivity", "small numbers" and "strict supervision".
- 11.2 As a result of these processes, the decision to apply the derogation was made with full confidence that the following critical prerequisites will be met, without reservation:
- a. The derogation satisfies all the relevant parameters and spirit of the Birds Directive.
 - b. The actual implementation of the derogation on the ground ensures that the relevant legal parameters enacted in pursuance of point (a) above are respected in the field through an effective and robust enforcement regime.

⁵⁸ LN 86 of 2022: Conservation of Wild Birds (Amendment) Regulations, 2022. Available at: <https://legislation.mt/eli/ln/2022/86/eng>. Published on 18 February 2022.

- 11.3 The Maltese authorities continued to ensure that the above two prerequisites were met. Supervision on the ground was ensured through the deployment of appropriately trained and suitably equipped field officers that maintained a robust system of systematic spot-checks. The use of the latest state-of-the-art technology (GIS, GPS, portable tablet PCs, electronic game reporting system, new game reporting mobile app) has resulted in a greater efficiency of the overall supervision process. Environmental NGOs, environmental rangers and the public also provided valuable assistance in monitoring of the live-capturing season throughout all areas of Malta and Gozo by reporting any suspected breach of regulations to the authorities.
- 11.4 The game reporting system continues to prove pivotal in real-time monitoring of quotas and compliance with game reporting obligations, including reporting of trapping effort, during the live-capturing season.
- 11.5 Regulatory rigour—including pre-screening, registration and digitisation of clap-net locations—alongside enhanced education and awareness, has worked in tandem with systematic spot-checks (under Subsidiary Legislation 549.74) to maintain a sustained commitment to compliance. This ensures the proper implementation of the derogation regime as an exception to the general prohibitions of the Birds Directive.