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Paris, 30 Novembre 2015

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Ms Mechtild Rössler
Director
World Heritage Center

Dear Madame Director,

I have the pleasure to transmit to you the official report on the state of conservation of the Polish-Belarusian world heritage site, "Białowieża Forest", together with all the annexes, sent by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Poland. The report has been prepared following the decision made by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

The report on the state of conservation of « Białowieża Forest » was discussed at the Steering Committee meeting, while Protective Tasks' Plan for Natura 2000 Białowieża Forest was still in its final form. Since then, the document has already been approved by the Regional Director for Nature Conservation in Białystok on 6 November 2015.

The hard copy of the report and of the annexes will be sent to you as soon as it arrives to Paris.

Please accept, Madam Director, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Krystyna Żurek

Ambassador
Permanent Delegate
of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO

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Journal of Laws
of Republic of Poland

Warsaw, 8 December, 2014
Item 1735

REGULATION
OF THE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
of 7 November, 2014

regarding legislation of Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park

Based on article 19 section 5, in connection with article 20 section 5 of the law of 16 April, 2004, on nature conservation (Journal of Laws of 2013 item 627 as amended), the following is ordered:

§ 1. Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park is legislated that becomes a conservation plan for the part of the special protection area for birds Białowieża Forest (area code PLC 200004) coinciding with the boundaries of the Park, and is included in Appendix to the Regulation.

§ 2. The Regulation comes into effect after 14 days from the date of its announcement.

Minister of Environment: *M.H. Grabowski*

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR BIAŁOWIEŻA NATIONAL PARK AND A PART OF SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA FOR BIRDS BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST (AREA CODE PLC 200004) COINCIDING WITH THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARK

OBJECTIVES OF NATURE PROTECTION IN THE AREA OF THE PARK AND THE INDICATION OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

1. The purpose of nature protection in the area of the Park is to:
   1) preserve the forest ecosystem, which is unique in the world, along with its biological diversity shaped as a result of natural processes and the ongoing biological, environmental and evolutionary changes as well as its geologic, geomorphological, hydro-geological and soil structures (the main goal of nature protection in the Park),
   2) ensure the undisturbed course of environmental and evolutionary processes typical of lowland natural forests of the boreo-nemoral zone, in particular of multi-territorial and long-term processes,
   3) protect biodiversity at the level of species (genetic diversity of the species), interspecies and the ecosystem,
   4) protect the European bison *(Bison bonasus)* in the whole area of its Białowieża population as well as the green corridors that ensure its spread.

1.1. The purpose of protecting inanimate nature is to:
   1) preserve the undisturbed course of natural processes,
   2) preserve the natural geological, geomorphological, hydrological, soil and pedogenic processes and structures,
   3) protect water resources and increase the retention capacity of habitats,
   4) preserve organic soils,
   5) protect soil, water and air against pollution.

1.2. The purpose of protecting ecosystems in the area of the Park is to:
   1) preserve the natural diversity of habitats,
   2) preserve the diversity of species, plant communities, fungi and animals,
   3) reduce anthropopressure,
   4) counteract exotic species invasion.

1.2.1 The purpose of protecting forest ecosystems in the Park is to:
   1) protect the durability, continuity and stability of environmental processes,
   2) preserve the diversity of habitats and microhabitats of forest organisms,
   3) maintain a favourable conservation status of natural habitats covered by Natura 2000: 9170-2 [1)] subcontinental oak-hornbeam forests (*Tilio - Carpinetum*), 91E0-3[1)] alder and ash riparian forests (*Fraxino - Alnetum*), 91D0-5[1)] Boreal spruce swamp forests (*Sphagno girgensohnii - Piceetum)* and 91D0-6[1)] Subboreal birchwood swamp forests (*Betula pubescens - Thelypteris palustris*), 91D-02[1)] pine swamp forests (*Vaccinio uliginosi - Pinetum*).

1.2.2. The purpose of protecting non-forest terrestrial ecosystems in the area of the Park is to:
   1) protect the durability of ecosystems, including semi-natural meadow ecosystems,
   2) preserve species and natural habitats of Community Importance,
   3) impede the process of decomposition and further compression of peats,
   4) preserve plant associations that require active protection, allowing for the need to protect natural habitats and species,

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1) Natura 2000 code.

5) restore the favourable conservation status of natural habitats covered by Natura 2000: 6230-4[1)] Matgrass grasslands from the Nardetalia order and 6510[1)] extensively used fresh meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*).

1.2.3. The purpose of protecting water ecosystems in the area of the Park is to:
1) obtain good ecological condition and ecological potential of waters,
2) provide water conditions suitable for obtaining a favourable conservation status of natural habitats and species which are under Natura 2000 protection within the Park,
3) maintain inviolable flow of watercourses.

1.3. The purpose of protecting fungi, plant and animal species and their habitats is to:
1) maintain species diversity,
2) maintain the diversity of microhabitats and places of reproduction
3) ensure the existence and restoration of species habitats,
4) create suitable environmental conditions for maintaining a favourable conservation status of rare and endangered species of wild plants, fungi and animals in the area of the Park, particularly of:

a) fungi: *Xerocomus parasiticus, Sarcoscypha coccinea, Grifola frondosa, Meripilus giganteus, Geastrum corollinum, Geastrum quadrifidum, Geastrum fimbriatum, Geastrum triplex, Hydnellum aurantiacum, Hydnellum concrescens, Sarcodon imbricatus, Ganoderma lucidum, Fistulina hepatica, Antrodia albobrunnea, Fomitopsis rosea, Amylocystis lapponica, Langermannia gigantea, Clavariadelphus truncatus, Clavariadelphus pistilaris, Clavariadelphus ligula, Hericium coralloides, Ptychoverpa bohemica, Verpa conica, Morchella esculenta, Morchella conica, Mutinus caninus, Sparassis crispa, Polyporus umbellatus, Hapalopilus croceus, Pycnoporellus alboluteus, Inonotus obliquus,*

b) lichen: *Bryoria capillaris, Bryoria fuscescens, Bryoria implexa, Bryoria subcana, Cetraria ericetorum, Cetraria sepincola, Cetrelia olivetorum, Chrysothrix candelaris, Cladonia arbuscula, Cladonia ciliata, Cladonia rangiferina, Evernia divaricata, Evernia prunastri, Hypogymnia tubulosa, Hypotrachyna revoluta, Imshaugia aleurites, Lobaria pulmonaria, Lobaria scrobiculata, Melanelixia fuliginosa, Melanelixia subargentifera, Melanelixia subaurifera, Melanelia sorediata, Melanohalea elegantula, Melanohalea exasperata, Melanohalea olivacea, Menegazzia terebrata, Parmeliopsis ambigua, Peltigera canina, Peltigera didactyla, Peltigera neckeri, Peltigera ponojensis, Peltigera praetextata, Peltigera rufescens, Platismatia glauca, Pleurosticta acetabulum, Pseudevernia furfuracea, Ramalina farinacea, Ramalina fastigiata , Ramalina fraxinea, Ramalina pollinaria, Thelotrema lepadinum, Usnea barbata, Usnea ceratina, Usnea dasypoga, Usnea florida, Usnea fulvoreagens, Usnea glabrescens, Usnea hirta, Usnea lapponica, Lobaria amplissima, Calicium abietinum, Cetrelia cetrarioides, Cetrelia chicitae, Cetrelia monachorum, Cladonia parasitica, Gyalecta ulmi, Ramalina thrausta,*

c) animals: - invertebrates: *Astacus astacus, Hirudo medicinalis, Aeschna viridis* , N*ehalennia speciosa , Ophiogomphus cecilia , Leucorrhinia albifrons , Leucorrhinia pectoralis , Buprestis splendens , Eurythyrea austriaca , Eurythyrea quercus , Ergates faber , Leptura thoracica , Stictoleptura variicornis , Tragosoma depsarium* , Oxyporus *mannerheimii , Dytiscus latissimus , Graphoderus bilineatus , Ceruchus chrysomelinus, Dorcus parallelopipedus, Hydrophilus aterrimus , Hydrophilus piceus, Boros schneideri , Osmoderma barnabita , Protaetia aeruginosa , Pytho kolwensis , Elater ferrugineus , Phryganophilus ruficollis , Rhysodes sulcatus , Cucujus cinnaberinnus, Cucujus haematodes, Lycaena dispar , Lycaena helle , Maculinea arion , Polyommatus eroides, Catocala pacta , Boloria aquilonaris , Boloria eunomia , Euphydryas aurinia , Euphydryas maturna , Parnassius mnemosyne , Colias myrmidone , Colias palaeno , Coenonympha hero , Coenonympha oedippus, Lopinga achine, Proserpinus proserpina, Formica truncorum, Formica stern, Formica polyctena, Bombus confusus; Bombus cryptarum, Bombus distinguendus, Bombus hortorum, Bombus humilis, Bombus hypnorum, Bombus jonellus, Bombus lucorum, Bombus magnus, Bombus muscorum, Bombus pascuorum , Bombus pomorum , Bombus pratorum , Bombus ruderarius , Bombus rudeatus , Bombus schrencki, Bombus sicheli, Bombus soroeensis, Bombus subterraneus , Bombus sylvarum , Bombus lapidarius , Bombus terrestris , Myxas glutinosa , Vertigo angustior , Vertigo genesi , Vertigo moulinsiana , Pseudanodonta complanata , Anodonta cygnea , Helix pomatia ,*

- vertebrates: *Eudontomyzon mariae , Eudontomyzon fluviatilis , Rhodeus sericeus , Cobitis taenia , Misgurnus fossilis , Cottus poecilopus , Triturus vulgaris , Triturus cristatus , Pelobates fuscus , Bufo bufo , Bufo calamita , Bufo viridis , Hyla arborea , Rana arvalis , Rana temporaria , Rana lessonae , Rana esculenta , Emys orbicularis , Lacerta agilis , Lacerta vivipara , Anguis fragilis , Natrix natrix , Coronella austriaca , Vipera berus , Ciconia ciconia , Ciconia nigra , Pernis apivorus , Haliaeetus albicilla , Circaetus gallicus , Circus aeruginosus , Circus cyaneus , Circus pygarus , Accipiter gentilis, Accipiter nisus, Buteo buteo, Buteo lagopus, Aquila pomarina, Aquila clanga, Aquila chrysaetos, Hieraaetus pennatus, Falco subbuteo, Tetrao tetrix, Tetrao urogallus, Coturnix coturnix, Rallus aquaticus, Porzana porzana, Porzana parva, Crex crex, Grus grus , Vanellus vanellus , Gallinago gallinago , Limosa limosa , Tringa ochropus , Columba oenas , Streptopelia decaocto , Streptopelia turtur ,* Cuculus *canorus , Glaucidium passerinum , Strix aluco , Asio otus , Caprimulgus europaeus , Apus apus , Alcedo atthis , Upupa epops , Jynx torquilla Picus canus Picus viridis Dryocopus martius Dendrocopos major Dendrocopos medius Dendrocopos leucotos Denrocopos minor Picoides tridactylus Lullula arborea Alauda arvensis Hirundo rustica Anthus campestris Anthus trivialis Anthus pratensis Motacilla flava Motacilla Alba, Bombycilla garrulus, Troglodytes Troglodytes, Prunella modularis, Erithacus rubecula, luscinia luscinia, Luscinia svecica, Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Saxicola rubetra, Saxicola torquata son of. Saxicola rubicola, Turdus merula, Turdus pilaris, Turdus philomelos, Turdus iliacu, Turdus viscivorus , Locustella naevia, Locustella fluviatilis, Locustella luscinioides, Acrocephalus schoenobaenus, Acrocephalus palustris, Acrocephalus scirpaceus, Acrocephalus arundinaceus, Hippolais icterina, Hippolais polyglotta, Sylvia nisoria, Sylvia curruca, Sylvia communis, Sylvia borin, Sylvia atricapilla , Phylloscopus trochiloides, Phylloscopus fuscatus, Phylloscopus sibilatrix, Phylloscopus collybita, Phylloscopus trochillus, Regulus regulus, Regulus ignicapilus, Muscicapa striata, Ficedula hypoleuca, Ficedula albicolis, Ficedula parva, Aegithalos caudatus, Parus palustris, Parus montanus, Parus cristatus, Parus ater, Parus caeruleus, Parus major, Sitta europaea, Certhia familiaris, Certhia brachydactyla, Remiz pendulinus, Oriolus oriolus, Lanius collurio, Lanius excubitor, Garrulus glandarius, Nucifraga caryocatactes, Sturnus vulgaris, Passer domesticus, Passer montanus , Fringilla coelebs, Fringilla montifringilla, Carduelis chloris, Carduelis carduelis, Carduelis spinus, Carduelis flammea, Loxia curvirostra, Carpodactus erythrinus, Pyrrhula pyrrhula, Coccothraustes coccothraustes, Emberiza citrinella, Emberiza schoeniclus, Erinaceus roumanicus, Barbastella barbastellus, Eptesicus serotinus nilssoni, Myotis brandtii, Myotis daubentonii, Myotis natterei, Nyctalus noctula, Nyctalus leiseri, Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Pipistrellus nathusii,* P *lecotus auritus, Vespertilio murinus, Sorex caecutiens, Sorex araneus, Sorex minutus, Neomys fodiens, Neomys anomalus, Lepus timidus, Sciurus vulgaris, Sicista betulina, Dryomys nitedula, Glis glis, Muscardinus avellanarius, Canis Lupus, Lynx lynx, Mustela erminea, Mustela nivalis, Bison bonasus, Ardea cinerea, Corvus corax, Corvus corone, Pica pica, Talpa europaea, Micromys minutus , Arvicola terrestris, Apodemus sylvaticus, Castor fiber , Lutra lutra ,*

d plants: *Cephalozia catenulata , Odontoschisma denudatum , Nowellia curvifolia , Antitrichia curtipendula , Helodium blandowii , Tomentypnum nitens , Homalia trichomanoides, Neckera complanata , Neckera crispa , Neckera pennata , Pseudobryum cinclidioides , Ulota crispa , Orthotrichum lyellii , Zygodon viridissimus , Sphagnum angustifolium , Sphagnum auriculatum var. inundatum , Sphagnum capillifolium syn. S. nemoreum , Sphagnum centrale , Sphagnum cuspidatum , Sphagnum fimbriatum , Sphagnum flexuosum , Sphagnum girgensohni , Sphagnum magellanicum , Sphagnum obtusum , Sphagnum palustre , Sphagnum riparium , Sphagnum russowii , Sphagnum subnitens , Sphagnum warnstorfii , Sphagnum wulfianum, Sphagnum teres, Dicranum bergeri , Dicranum bonjeanii , Anomodon attenuatus , Anomodon longifolius , Anomodon viticulosus, Botrychium lunaria , Botrychium matricariifolium , Botrychium multifidum , Ophioglossum vulgatum , Polypodium vulgare , Huperzia selago, Lycopodium annotinum, Lycopodium clavatum, Diphasiastrum complanatum, Diphasiastrum tristachyum,* Diphasiastrum *zeilleri, Betula humilis, Campanula bononiensis, Viola epipsila, Swertia perennis, Dianthus superbus, Chimaphila umbellata, Aquilegia vulgaris, Trollius europaeus, Hepatica nobilis, Pulsatilla patens, Batrachium aquatile, Lathyrus laevigatus, Utricularia vulgaris, Drosera rotundifolia, Aruncus sylvestris, Agrimonia pilosa, Thesium ebracteatum, Saxifraga hirculus, Succisella inflexa, Pedicularis palustris, Digitalis grandiflora, Daphne mezereum, Melittis melissophyllum, Dracocephalum*

ruyschiana , *Polemonium coeruleum* , *Salix myrtilloides* , *Ledum palustre*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Arnica montana*, *Iris sibirica*, *Gladiolus imbricatus*, *Lilium martagon* , *Cephalanthera rubra* , *Neottia nidus-avis*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Epipactis palustris*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, *Dactylorhiza majalis* , *Dactylorhiza maculata* , *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* , *Listera ovata* , *Listera cordata*, *Platanthera bifolia* , *Platanthera chlorantha* , *Goodyera repens* , *Carex chordorrhiza* , *Carex loliacea*, *Bazzania trilobata* , *Trichocolea tomentella* , *Leucobryum glaucum* , *Climacium dendroides*, *Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus* , *Hylocomium splendens* , *Pleurozium schreberi* , *Pseudoscleropodium purum* , *Eurhynchium striatum* , *Eurhynchium angustirete* , *Polytrichum strictum* , *Polytrichum commune* , *Aulacomnium palustre* , *Calliergonella cuspidata* , *Ptilium crista-castrensis* , *Sphagnum fallax* , *Sphagnum squarrosum* , *Thuidium delicatulum* , *Thuidium tamariscinum* , *Dicranum polysetum* , *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hedera helix* , *Menyanthes trifoliata* , *Nuphar lutea* , *Nymphaea alba* , *Asarum europaeum* , *Galium odoratum* , *Ononis arvensis* , *Primula veris* , *Viburnum opulus* , *Ribes nigrum* , *Frangula alnus* , *Helichrysum arenarium*, *Allium ursinum* , *Convallaria majalis* , *Hierochloë australis*,

1.3.1. Actions aimed at protecting species and their habitats:

- reintroduction of species provided that their habitats remain in their proper state,
- prevention of the spread of diseases that pose a threat to populations,
- counteracting the expansion of exotic invasive species,
- maintaining the proper health condition and proper population number of *Bison bonasus*,
- maintaining a favourable conservation status of: A072[1] *Pernis apivorus* , A104[1] *Bonasa bonasia* , A217[1] *Glaucidium passerinum* , A223[1] *Aegolius funereus* , A224[1] *Caprimulgus europaeus* , A234[1] *Picus canus* , A239[1] *Dendrocopos leucotos* , A236[1] *Dryocopus martius* , A238[1] *Dendrocopos medius* , A241[1] *Picoides tridactylus* , A207[1] *Columba oenas* , A307[1] *Sylvia nisoria* , A320[1] *Ficedula parva* , A321[1] *Ficedula albicollis* , A338[1] *Lanius collurio* , 1337[1] *Castor fiber* , 1352[1] *Canis lupus* , 1355[1] *Lutra lutra* , 1060[1] *Lycaena dispar* , 1086[1] *Cucujus cinnaberinus* , 1920[1] *Boros schneideri* , 4021[1] *Phryganophilus ruficollis* , 4026[1] *Rhysodes sulcatus* , 1939[1] *Agrimonia pilosa* , 1084[1] *Osmoderma barnabita* ,
- restoring a favourable conservation status of: A030[1] –*Ciconia nigra* , A089[1] *Aquila pomarina* , A119[1] *Porzana porzana* , A122[1] *Crex crex* , 1361[1] *Lynx lynx* , 2647[1] *Bison bonasus* , 1166[1] *Triturus cristatus* , 1014[1] *Vertigo angustior* , 1016[1] *Vertigo moulinsiana* , 1065[1] *Euphydryas aurinia* , 1085[1] *Buprestis splendens* , 1925[1] *Pytho kolwensis* , 1437[1] *Thesium ebracteatum* , 1477[1] *Pulsatilla patens* , 1308[1] *Barbastella barbastellus* .

1.4. The purpose of landscape protection is to:

1) preserve the mutual cultural landscape structure shaped by historical processes (buildings, use of land forms and the natural environment (mosaic of the Białowieża Forest ecosystems,
2) maintain open spaces and characteristic features determining the specificity of the Białowieża Forest landscapes,
3) preserve the basic spatial systems, passageways and scenery (viewing axes, landscape openings of the highest quality,
4) preserve observation points.

1.5. The purpose of protecting cultural values is to:

1) preserve and disseminate tangible and intangible cultural assets of the Park,
2) maintain the facilities entered in the Register of Monuments in due technical condition and revitalise them,
3) promote regional architectonic forms as well as the traditional building materials and structures,
4) preserve the proper condition of archaeological sites.

2. Environmental conditions affecting the implementation of protection objectives in the area of the Park:

2.1. The Park features the following ecosystems:

1) forest,
2) non-forest terrestrial,
3) aquatic

2.2. Forest ecosystems cover 9783.53 ha and constitute 94.84% of the Park area. The important natural conditions for the protection of forest ecosystems are:

1 good maintenance of biodiversity at the ecosystem level, constituting the basis for the minimisation of natural processes disruption,

2 high compliance of actual and potential vegetation in forest habitats, including population compositions of tree stands,

3 low fire hazard thanks to the lack of dry forest habitats and small percentage of fresh coniferous forest habitats.

2.3. Types of forest habitats and corresponding potential plant communities

No.	Type of the forest habitat	Surface [ha]	Share [%]	Plant communities according to Matuszkiewicz's typology	Plant communities according to Sokołowski's typology
1	Fresh coniferous forest Fcf	171,45	1.75	Subcontinental fresh coniferous forest *(Peucedano - Pinetum*	1. Coniferous lingonberry forest *(Vaccinio vitis- idaeae - Pinetum.* 2. Bilberry spruce forest (*Vaccinio myrtilli - Piceetum*
2	Moist coniferous forest Mcf	349,38	3.57	Inland moist coniferous forest (*Molinio caeruleae - Pinetum*	
3	Coniferous bog forest Cbf	143,92	1.47	1. Coniferous pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi - Pinetum.* 2. Lowland raised bogs (*Ledo - Sphagnetum magellanici*	
4	Fresh mixed coniferous forest Fmcf	795,68	8.13	Subboreal mixed coniferous forest *(Serratulo- Pinetum*	*1.* Reed grass and spruce fresh mixed coniferous forest *(Calamagrostio arundinaceae - Piceetum.* *2.* Reed grass and pine fresh mixed coniferous forest *(Calamagrostio arundinaceae - Pinetum.* *3.* Pine and oak fresh mixed coniferous forest *(Pino - Quercetum*
5	Moist mixed coniferous forest Mmcf	397,38	4.06	Spruce and oak moist mixed coniferous forest *(Querco–Piceetum*	Oak and spruce moist mixed coniferous forest *(Querco - Piceetum typicum*
6	Mixed coniferous bog forest Mcbf	108,95	1.11	Boreal spruce forest in peat areas *(Sphagno girgensohnii - Piceetum*	*(Sphagno girgensohnii–Piceetum myrtilletosum*
					Sphagnum and birch bog forest *(Sphagno - Betuletum pubescentis*
7	Fresh mixed forest Fmf	989,76	10,12	Raised subcontinental oak-hornbeam and reed grass forest *(Tilio - Carpinetum calamagrostietosum*	1. Oak-hornbeam and melitti forest *(Melitti - Carpinetum.* 2. Hazel and spruce fresh mixed forest *(Corylo - Piceetum*
8	Moist mixed forest mmf	677,48	6.93	Spruce and oak moist mixed coniferous forest *(Querco - Piceetum*	Oak and spruce moist mixed coniferous forest *(Querco - Piceetum stellarietosum*
					Oak-hornbeam and reed grass forest *(Tilio - Carpinetum calamagrostietosum*

No.	Type of the forest habitat	Surface [ha]	Share [%]	Plant communities according to Matuszkiewicz's typology	Plant communities according to Sokołowski's typology
9	Mixed bog forest Mbf	521,70	5,33	Subboreal birch bog forest (*Thelypteridi-Betuletum pubescentus*	1. Subboreal birch bog forest (*Thelypteridi -Betuletum pubescentus* 2. Sedge oak forest (*Carici elongatae - Quercetum.* 3. Mixed sphagnum forest *(Betulo pubescentis - Piceetum.* 4. Coniferous spruce sphagnum forest *(Sphagno girgensohnii - Piceetum dryopteridetosum*
10	Fresh forest Ff	1846,18	18,87	Standard subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio–Carpinetum typicum*	
11	Moist forest Mf	2350,60	24,03	Low subcontinental betony oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum stachyetosum sylvaticae*	1. low subcontinental betony oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum stachyetosum sylvaticae* 2. Oak-hornbeam muck forest *(Tilio - Carpinetum circaeaetosum alpinae.* 3. Sedge oak-hornbeam forest *(Tilio - Carpinetum caricetosum remotae*
12	Moist alder bog forest Ol	573,98	5,87	1. Blackcurrant moist alder bog forest (*Ribeso nigri - Alnetum.* 2. Sphagnum moist alder bog forest (*Sphagno squarrosi - Alnetum*	
13	Ashen moist alder bog forest OlJ	857,07	8,76	1. Riparian mixed forest of ash and alder (*Fraxino - Alnetum.* 2. Riparian mixed forest of elm and ash (*Ficario - Ulmetum minoris*	1. Riparian mixed forest of ash and alder (*Fraxino - Alnetum.* 2. Riparian mixed forest of elm and ash (*Ficario - Ulmetum minoris* 3. Riparian mixed forest of alder and spruce *(Piceo–Alnetum*
Total		9783,53	100.0		

2.4. Average density of trees and volume of tree stands in the Białowieża National Park including living and dead, standing and fallen trees (status as of 01.01.2010

Parameter		Sierganowo and Dziedzinka Protected District	Zamosze, Gruszki, Cupryki and Masiewo Protected District
Living trees ($d^2 \geq 5$cm	pcs./ha	659,3	851,5
	m^3/ha	475,9	399,5
Dead trees standing ($d \geq 5$cm	pcs./ha	95.0	149,9
	m^3/ha	50.1	43.1
Dead trees fallen ($d_c^3 \geq 10$cm	pcs./ha	246,4	165,7
	m^3/ha	108.4	38.2
Natural replacement of trees (d <5cm	pcs./ha	15258,0	8898,0

2.5. Non - forest terrestrial ecosystems occupy the area of 534.58 ha and constitute 5.08% of the Park area. We can distinguish the following environmental conditions which are significant for the protection of ecosystems:

1 peatland:

a) desiccation of the peat deposit, especially of its surface layers,
b) initiation of unfavourable phenomena and processes in peat deposits, including mineralisation and decrease in the sediment volume, decrease or inhibition in the accumulation of peat deposits,
c) regression and unification of biocoenoses, decrease in biodiversity within biocoenoses,

2 other non-forest terrestrial ecosystems:

a) anthropogenic origin of the majority of terrestrial non-forest ecosystems and the need to take active protection measures in order to conserve ecosystems and their species,
b) advanced process of secondary succession in most areas.

2.6. The following non-forest plant communities occur within the Park area:

1) 6230-4[1] *Polygalo–Nardetum* ,
2) *Molinio–Arrhenatheretea*,
3) 6510 *Arrhenatherion elatioris*,
4) 6410-1[1] *Molinietum caeruleae* ,
5) 6410-2[1] *Junco–Molinietum*
6) *Calthion palustris*,
7) *Caricetum cespitosae* ,
8) (*Deschampsia caespitosa* ,
9) *Epilobio–Juncetum effusi* ,
10) *Scirpetum silvatici* ,
11) *Alopecuretum pratensis* ,
12) *Filipendulo–Geranietum* ,
13) *Caricetum lasiocarpae* ,
14) *Caricetum diandrae* ,
15) *Caricetum paniceo-lepidocarpae* ,
16) *Sparganio–Glycerietum fluitantis* ,
17) *Eleocharitetum palustris* ,
18) *Equisetetum fluviatilis* ,
19) *Glycerietum maximae* ,
20) *Phragmitetum australis* ,
21) *Typhetum angustifoliae* ,
22) *Typhetum latifoliae* ,
23) *Caricetum acutiformis* ,

2) d - trunk diameter at the height of 1.3 m.

3) Dc - log diameter at the thinner end.

24) *Caricetum appropinquatae* ,
25) *Caricetum elatae* ,
26) *Caricetum gracilis* ,
27) *Caricetum paniculatae* ,
28) *Caricetum ripariae* ,
29) *Caricetum rostratae* ,
30) *Caricetum vesicariae* ,
31) *Iridetum pseudacori* ,
32) *Phalaridetum arundinaceae* ,
33) *Calamagrostis canescens* ,
34) *Calamagrostietum epigeji* ,
35) a community of *Urtica dioica*,
36) *Bromus inermis*,
37) *Salicetum pentandro-cinereae* ,
38) *Betulo–Salicetum repentis* ,
39) A community of *Salix rosmarinifolia.*

2.7. Aquatic ecosystems cover 19.19 ha, which constitutes 0.18% of the Park area. They consist of:
1) river –11.7611 ha,
2) stagnant water bodies – 5.8548 ha
3) drainage ditches – 1.5707 ha.

2.8. The following groups of fungi have been identified in the area of the Park:
1) macrofungi (*Macromycetes* - 1585 species, of which 31 protected,
2) lichen (*Lichenes* - 352 species, of which 63 protected.

2.9. The following taxonomic groups of plants have been identified in the area of the Park:
1) vascular plants (*Pteridophyta* and *Spermatophyta* - 786 species, of which 81 protected, including 3 species from Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Official Journal L 206 22.7.1992, p.7,
2) mosses (*Bryopsida* and liverworts (*Hepaticopsida* - 145 species, of which 31 protected.

2.10. The following taxonomic groups of animals have been identified in the area of the Park:
1) invertebrates (*Invertebrata* - approximately 10 500 species, of which 84 protected, including 15 species from Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC,
2) fish (*Pisces* - 23 species, of which 4 protected,
3) amphibians (*Amphibia* - 10 species, all protected, including 1 species from Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC,
4) reptiles (*Reptilia* - 6 species, all protected, including 1 species from Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC,
5) birds (*Aves* - 117 breeding species, of which 108 protected, including 23 species from Appendix I to the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Official Journal L 20 of 26.1.2010, pp. 7-25,
6) mammals (*Mammalia* - 59 species, of which 37 protected, including 6 species from Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC.

2.11. The following types of landscape have been identified in the area of the Park:
1) moraine uplands -49.81%,
2) eolian - 14.38 %,
3) lowerings -21.19%,
4) river valleys -14.61%.

2.12. Characteristics of the objects under protection within Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest in the area located within the Park.

2.12.1. Types of natural habitats that require protection within Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest, along with their assigned codes (65% of the area of the Park in total)

No.	Name of the natural habitat type	Natura 2000 code	Area [ha]
1	Matgrass grasslands from the *Nardetalia* order	6230-4	0.57
2	Lowland and mountainous fresh extensively used meadows *(Arrhenatherion elatioris)*	6510	43.50
3	Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum)*	9170-2	5186,54
4	Coniferous pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi - Pinetum)*	91D0-2	142,80
5	Boreal spruce bog forest *(Sphagno girgensohnii–Piceetum)*	91D0-5	146,78
6	Subboreal birch bog forest *(Betula pubescens - Thelypteris palustris)*	91D0-6	419,34
7	Alder-ash marshy meadow (*Fraxino - Alnetum)*	91E0-3	857,07
Total			6799, 57

2.12.2. The estimated number of species included in the Council Directive 92/43/EEC (appendices II and IV) and in the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and the Council (Appendix I) that occur in the area of the Park

No.	Name of species	Natura 2000 code	Estimated population in the area of the Park	Species status in the area of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest
1	Birds			
1.1	Black stork (*Ciconia nigra*)	A030	1-2 pairs	10-12 pairs
1.2	Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)	A072	25-30 pairs	90-120 pairs
1.3	Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*)	A089	1-3 pairs	30-60 pairs
1.4	Hazel Grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*)	A104	over 100 pairs	1600-1800 pairs
1.5	Spottet Crake (*Porzana porzana*)	A119	1-5 pairs	10-40 pairs
1.6	Corncrake (*Crex crex*)	A122	5-10 territorial males (males of the species that occupy a specific territory)	80-120 territorial males
1.7	Eurasian Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*)	A217	10-15 pairs	80-100 pairs
1.8	Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*)	A223	15-20 pairs	30-50 pairs
1.9	Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus*)	A234	11-13 pairs	30-35 pairs
1.10	Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*)	A236	25-30 pairs	150-180 pairs
1.11	Middle Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*)	A238	500-650 pairs	1100-13000 pairs
1.12	White-backed Woodpecker	A239	approximately 35 pairs	60-90 pairs

	(*Dendrocopos leucotos*)			
1.13	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*)	A241	28-35 pairs	60-90 pairs
1.14	Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*)	A307	20-30 pairs	200-220 pairs
1.15	Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)	A320	less than 200 pairs	300-600 pairs
1.16	Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)	A321	less than 3000 pairs	5 000-10 000 pairs
1.17	Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*)	A338	80-100 pairs	1000-1500 pairs
1.18	Eurasian Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*)	A155	over 100 pairs	500-550 pairs
1.19	Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)	A165	over 100 pairs	100-300 pairs
2	Mammals			
2.1	Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*)	1308	less than 2% of all bats in the Park	51-100 specimens
2.2	Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber*)	1337	10 – 20 specimens	60-90 specimens
2.3	Wolf (*Canis Lupus*)	1352	The area of the Park is part of the territory of the pack	over 40 specimens
2.4	European Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	1355	5 - 10 specimens	10-20 specimens
2.5	Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	1361	The area of the Park is part of the territory of 2 – 5 specimens	over 14 specimens
2.6	European Bison (*Bison bonasus*)	2647	30-40 specimens bred in an enclosed area; additionally, the area of the Park is part of the territory of herds with the total population of 120 specimens in the periods of their maximum concentration	350-400 specimens
3	Amphibians and reptiles			
3.1	Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)	1166	sparse	P[4)]
4	Invertebrates			
4.1	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (*Vertigo angustior*)	1014	sparse	P[4)]
4.2	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)	1016	sparse	P[4)]
4.3	Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar*)	1060	sparse	P[4)]
4.4	Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*)	1065	unknown	P[4)]
4.5	Hermit Beetle	1084	commonly occurring	P[4)]

4) P - presence of a given species in the area, without determination of its population size.

	(*Osmoderma bamabita*)			
4.6	Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens*))	1085	sparse	P[4)]
4.7	Flat Bark Beetle(*Cucujus cinnaberinus*)	1086	numerous, commonly occurring	P[4)]
4.8	*Boros schneideri*	1920	fairly numerous, commonly occurring	P[4)]
4.9	*Pytho kolwensis*	1925	sparse	P[4)]
4.10	False Darkling Beetle (*Phryganophilus ruficollis*)	4021	sparse, commonly occurring	P[4)]
4.11	Wrinkled Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus*)	4026	sparse, commonly occurring	P[4)]
5	Plants			
5.1	Bractless Toadflax *Thesium ebracteatum*	1437	3 points of occurrence	C[5)]
5.2	Eastern Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*)	1477	1 point of occurrence	12 points of occurrence
5.3	Hairy Agrimony (*Agrimonia pilosa*)	1939	4 points of occurrence	8 points of occurrence

2.12.3. Conservation status of natural habitats referred to in Appendix I to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC, with regard to the area of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest located within the Park

No.	Habitat name	Natura 2000 code	Parameter 1 Habitat area	Parameter 2 Structure and function	Parameter 3 Possible behaviour	Total evaluation of the conservation status
1	Matgrass grasslands	6230-4	U1[6)]	U1	U1	U1
2	Fresh extensively used meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*)	6510	U1	U1	FV[7)]	U1
3	Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum*)	9170-2	FV	FV	FV	FV
4	Coniferous pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi - Pinetum*)	91D0-2	FV	FV	FV	FV
5	Boreal spruce bog forest (*Sphagno girgensohnii - Piceetum*)	91D0-5	FV	FV	FV	FV
6	Subboreal birch bog forest (*Dryopteridi thelypteridis - Betuletum pubescentis*)	91D0-6	FV	FV	FV	FV
7	Alder-ash marshy meadow (*Fraxino - Alnetum*)	91E0-3	FV	FV	FV	FV

5) C - common presence of a given species in the area, without determination of its population size.

6) U1 - evaluation of the condition of: unsatisfactory.

7) FV - evaluation of the condition of: proper.

2.12.4. Conservation status of animal and plant species listed in Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC and birds species included in Appendix I to the Council Directive 2009/147/EC with regard to the area of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest located within the Park.

No.	Name of species	Natura 2000 code	Parameter 1 Population	Parameter 2 Habitat	Parameter 3 Possible behaviour	Total evaluation
1	Birds					
1.1	Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra)*	A030	U1	U1	U1	U1
1.2	Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus)*	A072	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.3	Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria)*	A307	U1	U1	U1	U1
1.4	Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina)*	A089	U2[8)]	U2	U1	U2
1.5	Hazel Grouse (*Bonasa bonasia)*	A104	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.6	Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*)	A338	U1	U1	U1	U1
1.7	Corncrake (*Crex crex)*	A122	U1	U1	U1	U1
1.8	Stock Dove (Columba oenas)	A207	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.9	Eurasian Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum)*	A217	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.10	Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus)*	A223	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.11	European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus)*	A224	U2	U2	U2	U2
1.12	Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus)* [9)]	A234	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.13	Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius)* [9)]	A236	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.14	Middle Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius)* [9)]	A238	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.15	White-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos)* [9)]	A239	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.16	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus)* [9)]	A241	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.17	Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva)* [9)]	A320	FV	FV	FV	FV
1.18	Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis)* [9)]	A321	FV	FV	FV	FV
2	Mammals					
2.1	Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus)*	1308	XX[10)]	FV	XX	XX
2.2	Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber)*	1337	FV	FV	FV	FV
2.3	Wolf (*Canis Lupus)*	1352	FV	FV	FV	FV
2.4	European Otter (*Lutra lutra)*	1355	FV	FV	FV	FV
2.5	Lynx (*Lynx lynx)*	1361	U1	FV	U1	U1
2.6	European Bison (*Bison bonasus)*	2647	FV	FV	U1	U1
3	Amphibians and reptiles					
3.1	Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus)*	1166	U1	U1	U1	U1
4	Invertebrates					
4.1	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (*Vertigo angustior)*	1014	U1	FV	FV	U1
4.2	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana)*	1016	U1	FV	XX	U1
4.3	Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar)*	1060	FV	FV	FV	FV

8) U2 - evaluation of the condition of: bad.

9) within the area of the Zamosze Gruszki, Cupryki and Masiewo Protective District the population of birds nesting in hollows (woodpeckers and red-breasted flycatchers) obtained, according to the adopted categorization, the value of U1 (unsatisfactory conservation state) owing to the current small amount of dead wood as compared with the Protective District of Sierganowo and Dziedzinka. The protection plan does not include the removal of dead wood and consequently one should expect that living conditions of the above species will undergo systematic improvement. Strictly protected areas occupy more than 50% of the area of the Park where the conservation status of habitats has been assessed as proper (FV).

10) XX - evaluation of the condition of: unknown (in case of lack of data).

4.4	Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia)*	1065	U2	U2	U2	U2
4.5	Hermit Beetle (*Osmoderma bamabita*)	1084	FV	FV	FV	FV
4.6	Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens))*	1085	FV	U1	FV	U1
4.7	Flat Bark Beetle *(Cucujus cinnaberinus)*	1086	FV	FV	FV	FV
4.8	*Boros schneideri*	1920	FV	FV	FV	FV
4.9	*Pytho kolwensis*	1925	U1	U1	U1	U1
4.10	False Darkling Beetle *(Phryganophilus ruficollis)*	4021	FV	FV	FV	FV
4.11	Wrinkled Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus)*	4026	FV	FV	FV	FV
5	Plants					
5.1	Bractless Toadflax *Thesium ebracteatum*	1437	FV	U1	FV	U1
5.2	Eastern Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens)*	1477	U2	U1	U2	U2
5.3	Hairy Agrimony (*Agrimonia pilosa)*	1939	FV	FV	FV	FV

2.12.5. Conservation status of commonly occurring migrating species of birds, which are not listed in Appendix I to the Council Directive 2009/147/EC, but are objects of protection under part of Natura 2000 area PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest located within the Park.

No.	Name of species	Natura 2000 code	Parameter 1 Population	Parameter 2 Habitat	Parameter 3 Possible behaviour	Total evaluation
	Migrating birds					
1	Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*	A155	FV	FV	FV	FV
2	Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*	A165	FV	FV	FV	FV

3. Social conditioning in achieving conservation objectives

The area of the Park has been covered by legal protection pursuant to the decisions of the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property of 29 December 1921, while the Białowieża Primeval Forest was established by the regulation of the Council of Ministers of 21 November 1947 on the establishment of the Białowieża Primeval Forest (Dz.U. 1947, No. 74, item 469), and its current area and boundaries have been determined by the regulation of the Council of Ministers of 16 July 1996 on the Białowieża Primeval Forest (Dz.U. 1996, No. 93, item 424). The whole Park lies within the Special Area of Conservation and the Special Protection Area within the framework of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest. The area was approved as a Site of Community Importance on 1 October 2007 and declared a Special Protection Area on 1 June 2004. The boundaries of the Natura 2000 site PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest that correspond with the boundaries of the Park are specified in Appendix 3 to the regulation. The strictly protected area, located between river Narewka on the west, river Hwoźna on the north, the state border on the east, Browska road and the edge of Polana Białowieska on the south, as well as the area of the Palace Park and the European Bison Conservation Centre, constitutes one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

3.1. Location of the Park

Voivodeship	Gmina	Area [ha]
Podlaskie	Białowieża	6 055.6357
	Narewka	4 461.6309
Total		10 517.2666

3.2. As of 31 December 2011 the area of the Park covers10 517.2666 ha, including 10516.9100 ha in perpetual usufruct of the Park, and includes the following usable lands:

No.	Type of usable land	Land use category group (type of surface	Areas belonging to the State Treasury [ha]	Areas that are not property of the State Treasury [ha]	Total area of the Park [ha]	Percentage of the Park area [%]
1	Forests	tree stands, unwooded forest lands, grounds related to conservation in the Park	9974.2599	-	9974.2599	94.84
2	Woodland or shrubland	woodland	1.4864	-	1.4864	0.01
3	Agricultural land	arable land, permanent grassland, permanent pastures	14.9406	0.3599	15.3005	0.15
4	Water bottoms	standing water bottoms, flowing water bottoms	19.1866	-	19.1866	0.18
5	Transport areas	transport areas	0.0270	-	0.0270	0.00
6	Housing areas	housing areas	45.4535	-	45.4535	0.43
7	wastelands	wasteland (swamps, fallows	446.1373	-	446.1373	4.24
8	Miscellaneous areas	miscellaneous areas	15.4154	-	15.4154	0.15
Total			10516.9067	0.3599	10517.2666	100.00

3.3. Division of the Park into protective precincts and districts

Protective precinct	Protective district	Division numbers[11]	Area [ha]			
			Leśna	Related to the Park's conservation	Non-forest	Total
Reserve	Cupryki	158,159, 189, 190, 221, 253, 282, 313, 339, 368	1052.50	22.04	168.63	1243.17
	Gruszki	104-107, 130-132, 160-162, 191A,C,D-193, 225	1310.87	42.35	73.30	1426.52
	Masiewo	108, 109, 133, 134, 163, 164, 194, 195, 226, 227, 258A,B	1069.00	27.18	24.11	1120.29
	Zamosze	110, 111, 135, 136, 165, 166, 196, 197, 228, 229, 259-261	1296.02	33.30	50.20	1379.52

11) distribution of divisions marked with a number and an upper case letter, subdivisions marked with a lower case letter are specified in accordance with the cadastral map of the Białowieża Primeval Forest prepared by the Forest Management and Geodetics Office, Branch in Białystok, in the scale 1: 10 000, on the day of 01.01.2001. The map remains in the seat of the Directorate of the Białowieża Primeval Forest in the town of Białowieża.

Protective precinct	Protective district	Division numbers[11]	Area [ha]			
			Leśna	Related to the Park's conservation	Non-forest	Total
	Sierganowo	191B, 191C, 222, 223, 224A, 254, 255, 283-285, 314, 315, 340, 341, 369, 370, 398,398A, 398B, 398C, 398D, 398F, 398G, 398H, 399	2079.34	29.04	194.86	2303.24
	Dziedzinka	256A, 256B, 256C, 256D, 256F, 257, 258C, 258D, 286-289, 290A, 290B, 316-320, 342-346, 371-374, 375A, 375B, 400, 401A, 401B, 401C, 401D, 401F, 402A, 403	2719.89	22.46	27.62	2769.97
Total protective area of the Reserve			9527,62	176,37	538,72	10242,71
European Bison Breeding Centre	European Bison Breeding Centre	420B,C, 421A,B, 425C,D, 450B	255,91	14,34	4.31	274,56
Total area of the European bison Breeding Centre			255,91	14,34	4.31	274,56
Total area of the Białowieża National Park			9783,53	190,71	543,03	10 517,27

3.4. Agricultural land covers 15.31 ha, including:
1 fallows – 12.86 ha,
2 permanent meadows – 0.58 ha,
3 pastures – 1.87 ha.

3.5. The buffer zone of the Park covers 3224.26 ha of land and consists entirely of forests belonging to the State Treasury, governed by Białowieża and Browsk forest divisions.

3.6.Approximately 80% of the Park borders on lands belonging to the State Treasury and the remaining 20% borders on private lands, located in the following village units: Stoczek, Zastawa, Pogorzelce in the Białowieża gmina and Stare Masiewo in the Narewka gmina.

Appendix no. 2

AREAS UNDER STRICT, ACTIVE AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

No.	Protection type	Location[1]	Surface [ha]
1	Strict protection	Divisions– 135A, 135B, 135Ca-cx, 135Da-j, 136Aa-g,l,n, 160C, 191A, 191B, 191C, 192, 193C, 193D, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229A, 229Bb-l, 229C, 229Db-n, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260A, 260Bb-o, 260C, 260Db-h, 261A, 261Bb-m, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290A, 290Bb-j, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320A, 320Bb-i, 320C, 320Db-j, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346A, 346Bb-h, 346C, 346Db-k, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375A, 375Bb-n, 398A, 398B, 398C, 398D, 398F, 398Ga-f,j,x,y, 398H, 399A, 399B, 399Ca-c, 400A, 400B, 401A, 401B, 402Af-t, 402Az-ax	6059,27
2	Active protection	Divisions - 104A, 104B, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109A, 109B, 110Ab,c,g,h,m-t, 110B, 111Aa-d,k,m,n, 111B, 111Cb-l, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135Cdx, 135Dk, 136Ah-k,m,o-s, 136Bb-m, 136C, 136Db-k, 158, 159, 160A, 160B, 160D, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166A, 166Bb-o, 166C, 166Db-g, 189, 190, 193A, 193B, 194, 195, 196, 197A, 197Bb-h, 197C, 197Db-h, 221, 253, 282, 313, 339B, 339C, 339D, 368A, 368B, 368E, 398Gg-i,k-w,z,ax, 399Cd,f, 399D, 400C, 400D, 401C, 401D, 401F, 402Aa-d, 402Aw,y, 403a-c as well as Braszcza , Łutownia and Narewka rivers within the area of the Park	4104,63
3	Landscape protection	Divisions – 110Aa,d,f,i-l, 111Af-j,l, 111Ca, 136Ba, 136Da, 166Ba, 166Da, 197Ba, 197Da, 229Ba, 229Da, 260Ba, 260Da, 261Ba, 290Ba, 320 Ba, 320Da, 346Ba, 346Da, 375Ba, 398 (Palace Park, 403d,f, 420B, 420C, 421A, 421B, 425C, 425D, 450B, 402Ax as well as parcels no 726, 732, 742 geodetic precinct of Budy	353,37
Total			10 517,27

1) distribution of divisions marked with a number and an upper case letter, subdivisions marked with a lower case letter are specified in accordance with the cadastral map of the Białowieża Primeval Forest prepared by the Forest Management and Geodetics Office, Branch in Białystok, in the scale 1: 10 000, on the day of 01.01.2001. The map remains in the seat of the Directorate of the Białowieża Primeval Forest in the town of Białowieża.

Appendix No. 4

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF METHODS OF ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION IN THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL HAZARDS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE AREA OF THE PARK, INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HAZARDS TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS OF NATURAL HABITATS AND SPECIES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS AND OF THEIR HABITATS UNDER NATURA 2000 PLC 200004 BIAŁOWIEŻA PRIMEVAL FOREST IN THE AREA LOCATED WITHIN THE PARK

1. Internal hazards in existence[1)]

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
1	Threats to the population of species 2647[2)] – European Bison (*Bison bonasus*): 1) a high degree of close breeding (inbreeding in the population), 2) necrotic inflammation of the foreskin, 3) decrease in the availability of open areas, 4) restricted access to water, 5) excessive concentration of herds in the winter, 6) spatial isolation of the population, 7) a high degree of parasite infection, 8) poaching	1. Population monitoring (including death rate, reproduction capacity, age and sex ratio). 2. Harvest and relocation designed to create and strengthen populations outside Białowieża Primeval Forest. 3. Elimination of specimens that show pathological symptoms. 4. Supervision of infectious and invasive diseases among the eliminated and harvested animals. 5. Preparation and disinfection of waterholes and places designed for feeding in winter. 6. Medical and veterinary actions designed to prevent and combat mass appearance of contagious diseases among wild animals in a given area (epizootics) and parasites. 7. Maintenance and construction of waterholes. 8. Maintenance and creation of attractive hunting spots. 9. Dispersing places designed for feeding in winter to reduce concentration of herds, allowing for the possibility of controlled feeding reduction. 10. Initiation and support for actions aimed at creating green corridors outside the Park (at the local and supralocal level). 11. Cooperation with the police and the State Forests National Forest Holding, hereinafter referred to as " PGL LP", along with preventive actions in the buffer zone of the Park, in order to eliminate poaching
2	Spreading of exotic plant species in the Park, which facilitates synanthropisation of habitats, in particular: 1) 9170[2)] Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum*), 2) 91E0[2)] willow, poplar, alder and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae*, *Populetum albae*, *Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, springfen alder forests)	1. Supervision of exotic species in the area of the Park and in its buffer zone. 2. Elimination of exotic species in areas under active or landscape protection with the use of mechanical methods. 3. Prevention of the spreading of exotic species. 4. Reduction in some forms of anthropogenic impact on the environment which influence the appearance of exotic species
3	Changes in hydrographic conditions (lowering of the underground water level, disappearance of water reservoirs, eutrophication) that pose a threat to: 1) natural habitats: a) 91DO[2)] wildwoods and swamp forests (*Vaccinio*	1. Hydrological supervision of ground and rainfall waters in major natural watercourses, including erosion processes of the Narewka river bottom, if the need for improved hydrographic conditions is confirmed by hydro-geological tests- initiation of actions aimed at reducing erosion processes at the Narewka river bottom; reduction in the outflow of rainfall and thaw waters with the use

1) hazards are arranged from the most to the least significant.

2) Natura 2000 code.

	uliginosi-Betuletum pubescentis, *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum*, *Pino mugo-Sphagnetum*, *Sphagno girgensohnii-Piceetum* and birch and pine boreal swamp forests), b) 91E0[2)] willow, poplar, alder and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae*, *Populetum albae*, *Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, springfen alder forests) 2) habitats of: a) 1014[2)] Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (*Vertigo angustior*), b) 1016[2)] Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*), c) 1060[2)] Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar*), d) 1065[2)] Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*), e) 1166[2)] Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)	of damming devices. 2. Maintenance and conservation of the existing hydraulic infrastructure. 3. Wildlife population monitoring of species 1337[2)] - Beaver (*Castor fiber*)
4	Natural succession processes leading to overgrowing and reduction in the area of the following semi-natural non-forest habitats (natural habitats): 1) 62302)[2)] – Lowland matgrass grasslands (*Nardion* – floristically rich patches), 2) 65102)[2)] – Lowland and mountainous fresh extensively used meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*) and the species associated with them	Removal of the young generation of trees and shrubs, grazing farm animals or mowing green plants on meadows characterised by high biological diversity or by great importance as hunting places
5	Disappearance of species and their refugia, in particular: 1) A030[2)] – Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), 2) A089[2)] – Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquilla pomarina*), 3) 1361[2)] – Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), 4) 1065[2)] – Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*), 5) 1925[2)] – *Phyto kolwensis*, 6) 1437[2)] – Bractless Toadflax *Thesium ebracteatum*), 7) 1477[2)] – Eastern Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*)	1. Reduction in disturbance to animals by sharing land in accordance with the requirements of species conservation schemes. 2. Adjustment of time and scope of active protection measures to the needs of priority species. 3. Leaving dead trees. 4. Supervision of the number of rare and endangered species of wild plants, fungi and animals in the area of the Park. 5. Maintenance of bats' hibernacula (*Chiroptera*) in refurbished facilities
6	Predatory pressure of wild dogs and cats on animal species in the area of the Park	1. Supervision of the impact of wild dogs and cats on the populations of animals in the area of the Park. 2. The effect of the existence of wild dogs and cats in the area covered by active and landscape protection according to the provisions of the Act of 21 August 1997 on animal protection (Dz.U. of 2013, item 856)

7	Shading of sites, withdrawal of heliophilic and thermophilic plant species, resulting in the regression of sites – threat to the following species: 1) 1085[2)] Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens)*), 2) 1437[2)] Bractless Toadflax *Thesium ebracteatum*), 3) 1477[2)] Eastern Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*)	Maintenance or shaping of relevant habitat conditions adjusted to the biology of protected species through methods such as: 1) maintenance of the most valuable open non-forest ecosystems through pasturing, periodical mowing and removal of the young generation of trees and shrubs from natural succession, 2) reproduction of species occurrence sites, 3) shaping habitat conditions relevant for preserving a favourable conservation status of the protected populations, 4) storage of seeds in seed banks, 5) breeding plant species under *ex situ* conditions, 6) supervision of priority species
8	Greater access to sites which causes deterioration in the Park's natural assets	1. Supervision of the amount of people who enter the area of the Park, especially those parts which are covered by strict protection. 2. Supervision of damage to vegetation and soil near tourist paths. 3. Continued restrictions on access to the most valuable areas. 4. Development of infrastructure aimed at protecting objects of conservation from degradation. 5. Initiation and support for tourist attractions and educational activities outside the borders of the Park. 6. Assessment of the impact of the planned methods of granting access to the Park on the protected objects
9	The area of the Park is too small for the protection of large predators that require greater home range and proper living conditions, in particular: 1) 1352[2)] Wolf (*Canis Lupus)*, 2) 1361[2)] Lynx (*Lynx lynx*),	Initiation and support for activities designed to ensure relevant environmental conditions for the reproduction and dwelling of populations in the areas of existing green corridors at the local and supralocal level
10	Fires – threats resulting from category 3 fire hazard	1. Supervision of fire hazard to ecosystems. 2. Education of the society. 3. Preventive measures in cooperation with PGL LP and the State Fire Brigade. 4. Supporting applications for financing and equipping volunteer fire departments in the gminas adjacent to the Park
11	Deterioration in the state of cultural heritage sites	1. Rehabilitation of the Palace Park. 2. Refurbishment of historical buildings. 3. Protection of archaeological sites against unauthorised exploration. 4. Educational activities aimed at maintaining and shaping awareness among local communities in respect of the sense of identity and responsibility for material and spiritual cultural goods. 5. Preservation of the traditional nomenclature of facilities of material culture. 6. Cooperation with maintenance services, local government units and non-governmental organisations
12	Shallowing and overgrowing of ponds in the Palace Park	Deepening of ponds and removal of the accumulated sediment
13	Unlawful use of the Park resources, e.g. as a result of: 1) poaching, 2) unlawful collection of protected plant and animal species, 3) unauthorised entry of motor vehicles	1. Cooperation with the Police, PGL LP and Border Guards with regard to preventive measures. 2. Patrolling of the endangered areas and facilities in the Park. 3. Removal of poaching devices. 4. Performing checks on persons responsible for harvesting animals and collecting plants or fungi. 5. Provision of training for employees of the Park and PGL LP and for the Police and Border Guard officers with regard to the

		ability to recognise protected species of fungi, flora and fauna
14	Insufficient knowledge concerning resources, formations and components of nature, cultural resources and environmental processes	1. Performance of wildlife stock-taking and assessment of material goods. 2. Development of scientific research and environmental monitoring

2. Potential internal hazards[1)]

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
1	1. Increase in the degree of close breeding of species 2647[2)] the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*). 2. Appearance of new infectious and parasitic diseases. 3. Adverse changes in the structure of populations. 4. Threat to the integrity of refugia of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* due to changes in the methods of managing the Białowieża Primeval Forest	1. Supervision of size and health of populations. 2. Minimisation of interactions between specimens and human bystanders in the periods of increased risk of epizootics. 3. Exchange of specimens between wild and bred populations with due observance of preventive measures concerning contagious and parasitic diseases. 4. Removal of sick specimens from populations. 5. Supervision of infectious and invasive diseases among the eliminated and harvested animals. 6. Performance of medical and veterinary actions aimed at preventing epizootics and parasites in a free range herd and and combating epizootics and parasites in the breeding centre. 7. Support for activities designed to ensure the integrity of refugia of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* in the Białowieża Primeval Forest. 8. Allowing greater impact of natural factors that shape the sizes and structures of populations
2	Increase in anthropogenic pressure resulting from allowing tourism in the Park	1. Supervision of the amount of people who are granted access to facilities located within the Park. 2. Supervision of the impact of anthropogenic pressure on the protected objects in the accessible area of the Park
3	Increased fire hazard	1. Fire hazard monitoring. 2. Ensuring continuity of fire duties and patrols in the periods of the highest fire hazard. 3. Maintenance of fire protection equipment and infrastructure
4	Deterioration in the conservation of cultural assets	1. Evaluation of the condition of facilities and sites. 2. Cooperation with maintenance services and non-governmental organisations. 3. Preservation and restoration of traditional nomenclature of sites and facilities
5	Changes in the population composition of ichthyofauna	1. Supervision of changes in species composition of ichthyofauna. 2. Stocking ponds in the Palace Park exclusively with indigenous species of fish (Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), Carp Bream (*Abramis gate*), Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*) originating from the area of the Narew river basins
6	Changes in the genetic diversity of plants	Cooperation with gene banks in the area of preserving floral genetic resources *ex situ*

3. External hazards in existence[1)]

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
1	Uncontrolled spreading of exotic plant species related to the synanthropisation of habitats, in particular:	1. Development and implementation of a common strategy of dealing with invasive species in cooperation with PGL LP, local authorities and other institutions from the area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest.

	1) 9170[2)] Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest *Tilio - Carpinetum*, 2) 91E0[2)] willow, poplar, alder and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae*, *Populetum albae*, *Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, springfen alder forests)	2. Removal of individual specimens and sites of occurrence of exotic species prior to their appearance within the boundaries of the Park. 3. Cooperation with stakeholders with regard to education on the subject of exotic species
2	Small population and a high degree of homozygosity (unification) of species 2647[2)] of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*) in the world	1. Breeding of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus) ex situ.* 2. Support for further enclosed breeding and for herds outside Białowieża Primeval Forest, as well as for keeping the European Bison Pedigree Book
3	Disappearance of the traditional landscape of Polana Białowieska, Polana Masiewska, Polana Pogorzelecka and of agrocenosis, which poses a threat to some species, particularly to: 1) A030[2)] Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra)*, 2) A089[2)] Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), 3) A122[2)] Corncrake (*Crex crex*), 4) A307[2)] Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*), 5) A338[2)] Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*)	1. Cooperation with local authorities with regard to the revitalisation and maintenance of observation points and sites in the foreground of the Park. 2. Education of local communities on the need to maintain traditional architectonic elements of villages located in the area covered by the framework of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest, along with the preservation of the current spatial location of its buildings as characteristic features of the area's cultural landscape. 3. Promoting traditional forms of agricultural cultivation and extensive use of meadows. 4. Postulating relevant regulations pertaining to planning documents concerning the need for excluding fragments of clearings constituting a threat to natural assets of the Park and of the objects under protection from residential buildings and farming facilities within the framework of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest. 5. Undertaking actions related to the purchase of grounds which are not property of the State Treasury. 6. Designating a buffer zone for the Park in the area of Polana Białowieska, Polana Masiewska and Polana Pogorzelecka
4	Lack of spatial connection between habitats of species that live in the area of the Park and their habitats in the remaining area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest resulting in the deterioration in the state of species conservation, especially when it comes to: 1) 1361[2)] Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), 2) 1925[2)] *Pytho kolwensis*	1. Initiation and support for delineating, in cooperation with PGL LP, green corridors between the area of the Park and forests with a large degree of naturalness and between the Białowieża Primeval Forest and other forest complexes, characterised by the mosaic diversity of the forest habitat structure typical of natural forests (hollows made by windfall trees, broken trees, high density of the forest stand, presence of mid-forest clearings and natural regenerations, along with the preservation of dead trees in the amount of more than 10% of the total forest stand). 2. Actions aimed at preventing the creation of migration barriers (roads for public traffic, insufficient amount of old, dead trees) and restricting their impact in the vicinity of the Park
5	Insufficient amount of dead and decaying trees in the buffer zone of the Park, posing a threat especially to the following species: *1)* 1086[2)] Flat Bark Breetle (*Cucujus cinnaberinus)*, *2)* 1920[2)] *Boros schneideri*, *3)* 1925[2)] *Pytho kolwensis*, *4)* 4021[2)] False Darkling Beetle (*Phryganophilus ruficollis)*, *5)* 4026[2)] Wrinkled Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus),*	Support for activities taken by the PGL LP (State Forests National Forest Holding) consisting in leaving dead and decaying trees in the buffer zone of the Park

	6) A234[2)] Grey-faced Woodpecker (*Picus canus*), *7)* A238[2)] Middle Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*), *8)* A239[2)] White-backed Woodpecker (Dendrocopos leucotos), *9)* A241[2)] Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker (Picoides tridactylus), *10)* A320[2)] Red-breasted Flycatcher (Ficedula parva), *11)* A321[2)] Collared Flycatcher (Ficedula albicolis)	
6	Destroying populations of rare species by collectors, which poses a particular threat to the following species: 1) 1085[2)] Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens)*), 2) 1925[2)] *Pytho kolwensis*, 3) 4021[2)] False Darkling Beetle (*Phryganophilus ruficollis)*, 4) 4026[2)] Wrinkled Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus*), 5) 1065[2)] Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*)	1. Cooperation with the Forest Guards, the Police and Border Guards with regard to control of persons who harvest insects and collect plants or fungi. 2. Organisation of trainings for employees of the Park and for the Police, Border Guard and Forest Guard officers as well as employees of PGL LP on the subject of species protected by law (cooperation with PGL LP applies to the area of the buffer zone)
7	Traffic accidents involving animals which poses a threat to the following species: 1) 1352[2)] Wolf (*Canis Lupus*), 2) 1361[2)] Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), 3) 2647[2)] European Bison (*Bison bonasus*), 4) 1166[2)] Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus)*	1. Putting up information boards by the roads. 2. Submission of applications to road administrators for designing passages for amphibians when renewing or building new roads
8	Air pollution	1. Local promotion of low-carbon heat sources and renewable energy sources. 2. Reduction in combustion vehicle traffic in the area of the Park
9	Contamination of waters resulting from the migration of chemical contamination with landfill leachates	1. Supporting local government in obtaining funds for the removal of landfills and for land rehabilitation. 2. Removal of the former landfill in the forested area of "Cegielnia" and its rehabilitation

4. Potential external hazards[1)]

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
1	Excessive increase in the number of people who use facilities located in the Park	1. Supervision of the amount of people who are granted access to facilities located in the Park. 2. Introduction of periodical and permanent constraints and limits in access to facilities which are used the most. 3. Promotion of and substantive support for the creation of tourist attractions and facilities for educational activities outside the borders of the Park in order to minimise and space out strains resulting from excessive tourist pressure in cooperation with the Park administrators

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
2	Epizootic diseases which pose a threat to species 2647[2)] of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*)	1. Monitoring the health condition of the European Bison *(Bison bonasus)* population. 2. Preparation and implementation of procedures of conduct when observing epizootics or disturbing symptoms among animals. 3. Restriction of contacts of bystanders with animals and places of their dwelling in the periods of increased risk of epizootics
3	Exceeding the ecological carrying capacity of the Forest for ungulates, which entails a risk of deterioration in the condition of protected species 2647[2)] of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*)	1. Harvesting and relocating specimens of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* outside the area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest. 2. Increasing feed base by preserving meadows as areas essential for feeding specimens remaining at large. 3. Promotion of the concept of green corridors at the local and regional level in order to preserve spatial relations which facilitate the migration of large ungulates
4	1. Changes in the components of the water balance in forest ecosystems and drainage areas. 2. Deterioration in the quality of surface and ground waters. 3. Water eutrophication	1. Supervision of hydrographic conditions (recognition of the state of hydrogenic ecosystems, hydrological modeling). 2. If necessary, taking actions aimed at improving hydrographic conditions. 3. Education of the society and support for local governments in equipping all settlement units with a sewage system. 4. Removal of potential sources of water pollution
5	Growing size of the population of invasive species that pose a threat to the following habitats: 1) 9170[2)] Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio - Carpinetum*), 2) 91E0[2)] willow, poplar, alder and ash riparian forests (*Salicetum albae*, *Populetum albae*, *Alnenion glutinoso-incanae*, springfen alder forests)	1. Supervision of the size of the population of species coming from other geographic areas characterised by considerable expansiveness that spread naturally or as a result of anthropic activity and constitute a threat to the fauna and flora of a given ecosystem by competing with indigenous (autochtonic) species over site conditions (of invasive species), which often contribute to the displacement or even extinction of local species. 2. Preparation of a strategy of handling invasive species within the area of the Białowieża Forest (with cooperation of research units, PGL LP, local governments and other organisations)
6	Cross-border flow of pollutants in rivers – Narewka and Hwoźna coming from the catchment area of Belarus	1. Monitoring the quality of water. 2. Cooperation with Belorussia with regard to reporting possible failures. 3. Educating local governments about this type of risks and the need for their reporting. 4. Hydrological supervision of the quantity and quality of water resources in Narewka and Hwoźna rivers near the border of the state along with the possibility to utilise ponds in the Palace Park as a buffer tank for the river Narewka in emergencies
7	Melioration works in the area of the "Belovezhskaja Pushha" National Park that pose cross-border threat to the hydrographic conditions of the Park and to the conservation of hydrogenic habitats	Cooperation with Belorussia with regard to identification of cross-border hazards and the reduction in their effects
8	The possibility of cross-breeding specimens of species 2647[2)] of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*) with specimens of the American Bison (*Bison bison*) which might lead to the creation of hybrids and	1. Promotion and support for breeding bison of the clean Białowieża line *(Bison bonasus)* within the territory of Poland. 2. Undertaking actions aimed at preventing cross-breeding of specimens of the clean lowland (Białowieża Forest) line with specimens of the Białowieża-Caucasian line. 3. Taking up broad educational measures in order to inform of

No.	Identified hazards	Method of elimination or reduction
	specimens of the clean Białowieża line of European bison with specimens belonging to the Białowieża-Caucasian line of European bison	hazards to domestic populations of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* resulting from possible import of the American Bison

Appendix No. 5

CONDITIONS FOR THE MAINTAINANCE OR RECONSTRUCTION OF A FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS OF OBJECTS PROTECTED BY NATURA 2000 PLC 200004 BIAŁOWIEŻA PRIMEVAL FOREST IN THE AREA LOCATED WITHIN THE PARK, PRESERVATION OF THE AREA'S INTEGRITY AND THE CONSISTENCY OF THE NETWORK OF NATURA 2000 SITES

1. Conditions of maintenance or restoration of a favourable conservation status for the following objects of protection under Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest that occur in the area of the Park:

1 for the following natural habitats:

a) 6230[1] Matgrass grasslands form the *Nardion* order - floristically rich patches – mowing or pasturing,

b) 6510[1] extensively used fresh meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris)* - maintaining extensive use (maintaining meadows,

c) 9170[1] subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio – Carpinetum)* - strict protection lack of treatments to ensure spontaneous development of oak-hornbeam ecosystems,

d) 91D0[1] swamp pine forest *(Vaccinio uliginosi – Pinetum)*, boreal spruce forest in peat areas *(Sphagno girgensohnii–Piceetum)*, subboreal swamp birch forest *(Dryopteridi thelypteridis - Betuletum pubescentis)* and 91E0[1] alder-ash riparian forest-*(Fraxino – Alnetum)* – maintenance of hydrographic conditions suitable for swamp habitats and strict protection or lack of treatments to ensure spontaneous development of swamp ecosystems;

2 for the following bird species:

a) A030[1] Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra)* - preservation of woodland areas involving historic tree stands and preservation of the appropriate level of ground and surface waters,

b) A072[1] European Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus)* - preservation of woodland areas, including historic tree stands,

c) A089[1] Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina)* - preservation of woodland areas with the presence of historic tree stands near the open areas along with maintenance and restoration of the extensive use of meadows and pastures,

d) A104[1] Hazel Grouse (*Bonasa bonasia* - preservation of natural and diverse deciduous and mixed forests with well developed undergrowth, elimination of stray dogs and cats,

e) A155[1] Eurasian Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola)* - preservation of natural humid deciduous and mixed forests with well developed undergrowth,

f) A119[1] Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana* - preservation of wet, extensively used mud sedges, preservation of oxbow lakes and maintenance of the reed bed zone near small water reservoirs,

g) A122[1] Corncrake (*Crex crex)* - maintenance of the current acreage of meadows and pastures and the mowing of meadows as of 1 August,

h) A165[1] Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus)* - preservation of the current area of riparian forests, alder forests and reed fields and maintenance of extensively used meadows and fields,

i) A217[1] Eurasian Pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium passerinum)* and A223[1] Tengmalm's Owl (*Aegolius funereus)* - preservation of woodland areas with large percentage of historic tree stands and leaving all trees with pidgeonholes including decaying and dead ones,

j) A307[1] Barred Warbler (*Sylvia nisoria)* and A338[1] Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio)* - maintenance of mowed meadows in their current state, leaving shrubs,

k) A236[1] Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius)*, A241[1] Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus)*, A207[1] Stock Dove (*Columba oenas)* - preservation of woodland areas with the presence of historic tree stands, leaving all decaying and dead trees,

l) A238[1] Middle Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius)*, A234[1] Gray-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus)* and A239[1] White-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos)* -

1) Natura 2000 code.

preservation of woodland areas with the presence of historic tree stands and leaving decaying and dead deciduous trees,

m) A320[1] Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva)*, A231[1] Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis)* - preservation of woodland areas with the presence of historic tree stands and preservation of a large number of trees with pigeonholes;

3 for mammal species:

a) 1308[1] Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellu)s* - maintenance of the current method of protection, preservation of woodland areas with large percentage of historic tree stands and old trees with pidgeonholes, especially ash and oak,

b) A1337[1] Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber)* - lack of protective treatments,

c) 1352[1] wolf (*Canis lupus)* and 1361[1] lynx (*Lynx lynx)* – maintanance of large population of red deer (*Cervus elaphus)* and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus)*, maintenance of forest habitats with old growth forests and dead wood forming important microhabitats, maintenance of important breeding areas as well as special connectivity among populations,

d) 1355[1] Otter (*Lutra lutra)* -lack of protective treatments,

e) 2647[1] the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* - maintaining non-forest ecosystems that constitute feeding grounds of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)*, ensuring the possibility of migrating beyond the borders of the Park and the Natura 2000 area, exchange of specimens between isolated populations nationwide with due observance of preventive measures concerning infectious diseases and parasites, maintenance of breeding in enclosed areas of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* and ensuring medical and veterinary care;

4 for amphibian species –1166[1] Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus)* - maintaining the proper condition of mating places and their surroundings and reproduction, creation and preservation of overwintering sites;

5 for invertebrates:

a) 1014[1] Left-handed Narrow Mouthed Whorl Snail (*Vertigo angustior)* and 1016[1] Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana)* - preservation of the natural condition of open habitats, e.g.. alkaline peat bogs in the form of caricion, moss complexes and mud sedges,

b) 1060[1] Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar)* - maintaining the current number of sites in separate patches of habitats,

c) 1065[1] Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia)* - maintenance of Purple Moor Grass meadows with high percentage of Devil's-bit *Succisa pratensis* in a non-shrubbed and non-forested condition and the mowing of Purple Moor Grass meadows every several years,

d) 1084[1] Hermit Beetle (*Osmoderma bamabita)* - leaving trees with pigeonholes in the forest stand;

e) 1085[1] Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens)* and 1920[1] *Boros schneideri* - preservation of forest ecosystems with old and decaying pines *Pinus sylvestris)*,

f) 1086[1] Flat Bark Beetle (*Cucujus cinnaberinus)*, 4021[1] False Darkling Beetle (*Phryganophilus ruficollis)* and 4026[1] Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus)* - leaving decaying and dead trees in the forest ecosystems,

g) 1925[1] *Pytho kolwensis)* - leaving all decaying and dead spruces (*Picea abies)* in humid and swamp forest habitats;

6 for plant species:

a) 1437[1] Bractless Toadflax (*Thesium ebracteatum)* and 1477[1] Eastern Pasque Flower (*Pulsatilla patens)* - preservation of optimum lighting conditions through removal of brushwood of trees and shrubs on sites, breeding in the *ex situ* conditions and reintroduction to potential habitats,

b) 1939[1] Hairy Agrimony (*Agrimonia pilosa)* - maintenance of the existing sites of the species.

2. Conditions of maintaining the integrity of the Nature 2000 area PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest and general consistency of the NATURA 2000 network of sites:

1) maintenance of natural habitats in a favourable conservative status in the area of the Park, including habitats important for ensuring the integrity and consistency of the whole Natura 2000 area and network;

2) maintenance of the natural dynamics of the upper groundwater location;

3) the need to allow for spatial conditions and conditions for preserving a favourable conservation status of the objects of protection in planning documents;

4) dissemination of knowledge about natural habitats and species which are iunder the protection of Natura 2000 and their most important habitats;
5) establishment and maintenance of green corridors ensuring migration of species within the area covered by the framework of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest (the course and scope of green corridors is presented in Appendix no. 12 to the regulation:
   a) along each natural watercourse by banning construction of buildings in a 100 m radius from the banks of rivers, lakes and other water reservoirs,
   b) within the area of Polana Masiewska at a distance of 200 m on both sides of road no. 1654B, along with an area of 100 m from the northern border of the Park (Masiewo green corridors: eastern corridor no. VI and western corridor no. VII,
   c) within the area of Polana Pogorzelecka – on both sides of road no. 1651B on a stretch between the road and an edge of the Park in the northern part of the clearing, and south from the roadway that goes up to the dense forest border (Pogorzelce green corridors – northern corridor no. IV and southern corridor no. V; in the area of the village Pogorzelce excluding a 75 m stretch on both sides of road,
   d) within the area of Polana Białowieska – west and north of the Palace Park and north of Żubrowa Street, east of Puszczańska Street and north of Kamienne Bagno Street and Droga Browska (Białowieża green corridor – northern corridor no. I east and south of Olga Gabiec and Grudkowska streets as well as Północna and Polna streets excluding a 100 m land stretch along these roads, south and east of Podolany II (Białowieża green corridor – southern corridor no. II; in the distance of 150 m east of the border of the forest complex located between Zastawa and Krzyże streets (Białowieża green corridor – eastern corridor no. III.

Appendix No. 7

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE AREAS UNDER STRICT, ACTIVE AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION, WITH THE SPECIFICATION OF THEIR TYPE, SCOPE AND LOCATION AS WELL AS PROTECTIVE ACTIONS AIMED AT MAINTENANCE OR RESTORATION OF A FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS OF OBJECTS PROTECTED BY NATURA 2000 PLC 200004 BIAŁOWIEŻA PRIMEVAL FOREST IN THE AREA LOCATED WITHIN THE PARK

I. Protective actions in the areas of strict, active and landscape protection. The National Park is responsible for implementation of protective measures.

1. Protective measures in the areas of strict protection include:
   1) Monitoring biotic and abiotic components of nature (ecosystems,
   2) recognition of the condition and hazards to resources, formations and nature components,
   3) collecting generative and vegetative parts of plants, which may give rise to a new plant when transferred to another place (propagule for *ex situ* cultivation and for species reintroduction programes,
   4) fire protection consisting in preventive measures – no entry to woodland areas and patrols in periods of increased fire hazard, arranging information boards,
   5) keeping the main roads and routes open to ensure fire safety and safety of the people who stay in the area of the Park,
   6) refurbishment of tourist, information and educational infrastructure associated with granting access to the Park,
   7) protection against unauthorised human penetration and damage,
   8) minimisation of negative effects of granting access to sites.

2. Active protective measures involve enabling the course of natural processes, including regeneration processes, succession and renaturalisation of ecosystems in accordance with the assumed objectives and designated goals of protection. The following protective measures are accepted:
   1) Monitoring of nature, including hazards in the form of factors that may cause disturbance of the course of natural processes or endanger the sustainability of ecosystems,
   2) creation of *ex situ* seed gene banks and of pure cultures of species of fungi,
   3) protection against damage caused by external factors and removal of their effects,
   4) reduction and retaining surface outflow of water to increase the retention capacity of ecosystems,
   5) protection of species diversity (genetic and interspecific in ecosystems, including maintenance of population of rare and endangered species of wild plants, fungi and animals in the area of the Park, that require active protection measures,
   6) removal of invasive species and species of exotic origin that pose a threat to objects of protection,
   7) fire protection,
   8) protection against acts of sabotage,
   9) construction and maintenance of tourist facilities,
   10) keeping roads and tourist routes open and maintenance of forest division signs to ensure fire safety and safety of the people who stay in the area of the Park,
   11) minimisation of effects of granting access to sites,
   12) reduction in populations of species that constitute a threat to the objects under protection,
   13) removal of fencing for cultivations and of young stands,
   14) inhibition of succession in non-forest ecosystems by removing trees and shrubs,
   15) maintenance of non-forest plant communities by mowing or pasturing adapted to the type of plant communities and biological properties of species under protection,
   16) monitoring surface and ground waters allowing for their characteristics (hydromorphological, physical, chemical and biological parameters,
   17) elimination of sources of water pollutants.

2.1. Active protective measures for plants, fungi and animals include:

1) reproduction of species habitats,
2) elimination of hazards to rare and endangered species of wild plants, fungi and animals in the area of the Park,
3) supervision of population size of species, in the case of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus* unified in the whole area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, in the case of other species application of methodology consistent with the guidelines of the Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection,
4) support for reproduction of naturally occurring rare and endangered species,
5) protection of critically endangered and endangered species through *ex situ* breeding,
6) collecting propagation material for storage in seed and gene banks,
7) strengthening wildlife populations by introduction of *ex situ* bred specimens and by exchange of specimens between isolated populations living at large and those which are bred *ex situ* with due observance of preventive measures concerning infectious diseases and parasites,
8) creation and protection of green corridors that ensure animal, plant and fungi migrations between their relevant habitats within the Park, as well as ensure spatial connection with habitats located outside the borders of the Park,
9) elimination of exotic species that pose a threat to populations of indigenous species,
10) undertaking activities aimed at reintroducing species which receded from the area of the Park, provided that their local genotypes have not changed and that the condition of their habitats gives hope for their permanent return,
11) maintenance of feed base for rarely occurring and endangered animals.

2.2. Active protective measures for inanimate nature include:

1) avoiding any activities that may disturb soil processes,
2) elimination and prevention of contamination of soils and waters.

2.3. Active protective measures for landscapes include:

1) removal of vegetation (mowing , shrub removal, cutting trees that cover up viewing axes and points as well as view openings,
2) adjustment of small tourist infrastructure to local architectonic features,
3) rationalisation of tourist and educational signposts.

3. Landscape protection measures include:

1) counteracting overgrowing of semi-natural ecosystems and maintenance of receding, valuable floral communities,
2) stocking of ponds in the Palace Park with species naturally occurring on this territory (indigenous species,
3) keeping roads and traffic routes open,
4) reduction of surface water outflow by implementing such measures as maintenance of the damming structure and a system of outlet boxes by a group of ponds in the Palace Park,
5) protection of the cultural landscape and revitalisation of the historic Palace Park,
6) protection of agricultural lands by means of maintaining the traditional and extensive method of their use,
7) removal of exotic species except for species of plants belonging to the historic layout of the Palace Park,
8) active protection of animals, fungi and plants,
9) construction of educational, tourist and administrative infrastructure,
10) maintenance of a stretch of a border road of the Republic of Poland in the area of the Park,
11) recognition, supervision and elimination or reduction in anthropogenic hazards, particularly resulting from urbanisation, contamination of air, soil and water,
12) removal of trees that constitute a threat to the life and health of people and animals near tourist paths and animal farms ,
13) restoration breeding of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus* based on genetic characteristics of the population; ensuring ensuring animal welfare by conducting agrotechnical treatments as well as preventive veterinary measures and nursing of trees in farms,

14) Breeding and exposure of animals in the European Bison Show Reserve.

II. The type, scope and location of protective actions in the Park and in the area of Natura 2000 plc 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest located within the Park

1. The type, scope and location of protective actions in the Park
1.1 Areas covered by strict protection

No.	Type of activity	Scope of activity	Location of activity[1]
1	Protection of forest ecosystems		
1.1	Maintenance and conservation of permanent areas used for monitoring the condition of the forest	Conservation or replacement of signposts and restoration of other surface markings in the area	Strictly protected areas
1.2	Protection of forest ecosystems against invasive organisms spreading in horse faeces and fodder	Use of bun bags for faeces (or other solutions, as well as feed bags	Strictly protected areas
1.3	Removing waste from forest ecosystems	Collection and removal of waste	Strictly protected areas
2	Protection of plant, animal and fungi species		
2.1	Monitoring the population size of plant and animal species	1 Winter tracing and driving (as necessary: 2) counting shoots/specimens on permanent test surfaces, 3) registering observation	Strictly protected areas
2.2	Recording occurrences of selected groups of plant, animal and fungi species in the area of the Park	Stock-taking conducted by employees of the Park and other persons, after training by specialists in selected taxonomic groups (as necessary	Strictly protected areas
3	Granting access to the Park		
3.1	Maintenance of touristic and educational infrastructure related to the securing of the area and of objects under protection from destruction	Refurbishment and and conservation of the gate, footbridges, small graves and crosses	Strictly protected areas
3.2	Maintenance of tourist routes and paths	1. Renewal of signposts, ongoing refurbishment of paths roads. 2. Minimisation of the effects of anthropogenic impact on the environment. 3. Other actions as necessary	Strictly protected areas
3.3	Maintenance and ongoing renewal of roads	Maintenance of road surfaces and roadside ditches, repairs of road culverts	Strictly protected areas
3.3	Removal of broken, fallen and dead trees from tourist routes and roads	Cutting of trees that block passages on roads and paths and cutting of suspended trees as well as those which pose direct threat to human health and life: 1) leaving the tree biomass in the ecosystem to natural decomposition, 2) with the use of tools that ensure the smallest possible impact on the	Strictly protected areas

1) distribution of divisions marked with a number and an upper case letter, subdivisions marked with a lower case letter are specified in accordance with the cadastral map of the Białowieża Primeval Forest prepared by the Forest Management and Geodetics Office, Branch in Białystok, in the scale 1: 10 000, on the day of 01.01.2001. The map remains in the seat of the Directorate of the Białowieża Primeval Forest in the town of Białowieża.

		natural environment, 3) other actions as needed	

1.2 Areas covered by active protection

No.	Type of activity	Scope of activity	Location of activity[1]
1	Protection of forest ecosystems		
1.1	Maintenance of sites with heliotropic plants associated with fresh coniferous forests: 1) Creeping Lady's Tresses (*Goodyera repens*, 2) Mountain Arnica (*Arnica montana*, 3) Ground Pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*, 4) Blue Ground-cedar (*Diphasiastrum tristachyum*	1. Local removal of the young generation of trees and shrubs and their brushwood coming from natural succession, shading the bottom of the forest and the removal of sod and dwarf shrubs from sites in order to reveal the soil surface. 2. One-time treatments, at any period of the year, performed without snow cover. 3. Repeatability of treatments – as needed, at least once every 5 years. 4. Total area of treatments – 2.00 ha	Area covered by active protection – as needed
1.2	Preservation of sites of heliophiles associated with thermophilous oak forests, especially Red Helleborine (*Cephalantera rubra*	1. Thinning of the young generation of trees and shrubs with additional removal of the obtained biomass – in the period from December to March, with thick snow cover. 2. Repeating treatment as necessary, at least once every 5 years. 3. Area covered by the treatment – 1.50 ha	Area covered by active protection – as needed
1.3	Removal of fencing of young stands	Dismantling of fencings, along with the removal of materials until 2015 (nets and parts of poles	Protective area of the Reserve
1.4	Protection of ecosystems against fires	Mechanical maintenance of a fire break without vegetation within 3.5 km	Divisions – 399D, 400C, 400D, 401C, 401D, 401F
		Manual maintenance of a fire break within 0.4 km	Divisions – 368Aj, 368Ak, 368Al, 110Ak
1.5	Maintenance of proper technical condition of sites with water for fire-fighting purposes	Maintenance of 3 water intake points for fire-fighting purposes: a) Maintenance of driveways. b) Removing vegetation from the bank	Divisions – 130Ch, 160Dg, 189Cc
1.6	Maintenance of the network of roads used for monitoring purposes and fire protection in the forest	Ongoing repairs of the surface, mowing and shrub removal from roadsides and road ditches, repairs of culverts on the total length of 73 km – as needed	Protective area of the Reserve
1.7	Maintenance of lines and forest division signposts with regard to their visibility	Renewal and maintenance of the forest's division line	Area covered by active protection – as needed
1.8	Maintenance and conservation of permanent areas used for monitoring the condition of the forest	Conservation or replacement of signposts and restoration of other surface markings in the area	Area covered by active protection – as needed
1.9	Protection of ecosystems against artificial barriers preventing migration of animals and strengthening functions of local green corridors	1. Dismantling of fencing on the length of 6 km together with the removal of construction elements until 2017 2. Gradual removal of fencing in	The boundary of the Park and Polana Białowieska

		the direction of east to west with the exception of its sections approximately 150 m on both sides of the historic gate	
1.10	Dismantling of the remains of fencing within the boundaries of the Park	Dismantling of metal elements on the length of 4 km on the border of the area covered by strict protection, along with their removal	Southern boundary of tree stands covered by strict protection
1.11	Removing waste from forest ecosystems	Collection and removal of waste	Area covered by active protection
2	Protection of non-forest terrestrial ecosystems		
2.1	Preservation of various species of meadow communities and maintenance of non-forest ecosystems constituting food base for large herbivores, birds and insects	Mechanical mowing of meadows once a year in the period from June to August with additional removal of the obtained biomass or with placing it in ricks: 1) leaving 10-20% of unmowed vegetation, 2) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 3) area of the treatment – up to 9.96 ha	Divisions – 134Bg, 282Da, 339Dd, 159Dh, 190Ba, 253Ba, 339Bk,
		Mechanical mowing of from June to August, with the possibility of partial removal of the obtained biomass: 1) once a year, but at least once every 2 years, 2) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 3) total area covered by the treatment – up to 13.54 ha	Divisions – 221Af, 339Db, 104Bg, 160Af, 104Aa, 130Ag, 130Cd, 253Da
		Mechanical mowing of from June to August, with the possibility of partial removal of the obtained biomass: 1) twice a year, 2) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 3) total area covered by the treatment – up to 0.43 ha	Division 193Bh
		Mechanical mowing of meadows once a year in the period from June to August with additional removal of the obtained biomass or placing it in ricks: 1) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 2) leaving 10-20% of unmowed vegetation, area of the treatment – up to 46 ha	Divisions – 398Gg, 398Gl, 398Gr, 399Da, 399Dc, 399Di, 399Dj, 399Dl, 399Dd, 399Dh, 399Dg, 400Cc, 400Cg, 400Ch, 400Cf, 400Ck, 400Cj, 400Cl, 400Co, 400Cn, 400Ci, 400Db, 400Dd, 400Dg, 401Cb, 401Ci, 401Ck, 401Cl, 401Cm
3	Protection of plant, animal and fungi species		

3.1	Maintenance of mating sites of amphibians	Deepening the central part of water reservoirs which are the most important mating sites of amphibians within the area of the Park by 20 to 40 cm: 1) frequency of deepening – as needed, 2) removing trees and shrubs that continue to regrow on southern and western banks of tanks located in the area covered by active protection	Divisions – 399D, 400C, D.401C
3.2	Improvement of environmental conditions of mating sites of amphibians	Deepening, rearrangement of bottom and edges and connection of the existing small water reservoirs – 4 tanks with surfaces of 35-100 m^2 each	Divisions – 403 and, b, c, 402Ab, c, d
3.3	Creation of winter habitats for amphibians	Raising stone mounds and leaving branches and tree trunks near mating sites – up to 14 winter habitats	Divisions – 399Do, 403d
3.4	Improvement in the living conditions of reptiles	Manual removal of shrubs and mowing of embankments of a narrow gauge railway once every 3-5 years, at the height of 3-8 cm in the period from July to September, on the total length of 11 km	Divisions – 158A, 158B, 159A, 159B, 160A, 160B, 161A, 161B, 106B, 106D, 131B, 131D, 162A, 162B, 163A, 163B, 164A, 164B, 165A, 165B, 166A, 166B
		Manual cleansing of the Głuszec forester's lodge ruins from plants – every 5 years	Division 164Bg
3.5	Preservation of points of occurrence of Blue Ground-cedar (*Diphasiastrum tristachyum*	Removal of young spruce trees (*Picea abies* and other plants which shade the site, with additional removal of the obtained biomass: 1) treatment in the period from December to March, with thick snow cover repeated as needed, but at least once every 5 years, 2) area of the treatment – 0.10 ha	Area covered by active protection – as needed
3.6	Protection of sites of orchids (i.a., *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Cephalantera rubra*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*	Manual removal of shrubs and mowing of sites along with the removal of the obtained biomass	Area covered by active protection – as needed
3.7	Protection of sites of Siberian Iris (*Iris sibirica*	Manual removal of shrubs and mowing of sites along with the removal of the obtained biomass	Area covered by active protection – as needed
3.8	Preservation of sites of heliotropic plant species in former timber yards	Mechanical mowing from June to August, with removal of the obtained biomass: 1) once a year, but at least once every 2 years, 2) total area covered by the treatment – up to 6.6 ha	Divisions – 106Ba, 107Af, 130Dh, 131Cg, 132Dk, 133Ci, 135Dk, 134Dl, 135Cdx, 136Ci, 158Ba, 159Ai, 160Ba, 161Ag, 162Ba, 163Ad, 164Ba, 165Af, 165Ba, 166Ac, 166Bi, 189Ac, 189Ci, 282Ch,

			313Ad
		Mechanical mowing of from June to August, with the possibility of partial removal of the obtained biomass: 1) once a year, but at least once every 2 years, 2) total area covered by the treatment – up to 1.36 ha	Divisions – 221Ad, 313Cg
3.9	Monitoring the population size of plant and animal species	1) Winter tracing and driving (as needed: 2) counting shoots/specimens on permanent test surfaces, 3) trapping, 4) registering observation	Area covered by active protection – as needed
3.10	Recording occurrences of selected groups of plant, animal and fungi species in the area of the Park	Stock-taking conducted by employees of the Park and other persons, after training by specialists in selected taxonomic groups (as necessary	Area covered by active protection – as needed
3.11	Removal of individual specimens and sites of exotic plant species	Cutting of exotic species of trees and removal of their regenerations: 1) Cutting and grubbing of shrubs of exotic species, 2) Manual mowing and grubbing of perennials of exotic species, 3) removal of the obtained biomass, 4) removal of regenerations of exotic species over the next years, 5) total area covered by the treatments – 2.12 ha	The area around the settlements of Dziedzinka, Divisions – 402Aa, 402Ab, 402Ac, 402Ad, 403a, 403b, 403c
3.12	Rehabilitation of the unexploited landfill in the forested area of "Cegielnia"	Rehabilitation of the facility based on the owned technical documentation	Division 399D
3.13	Removal of the exotic species of –, Sycamore Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*	One-time, manual and mechanical logging of trees from May to September – in subsequent years area control of the Park and gradual removal of the found trees and emerging regenerations (as needed - total area covered by the treatment – 0.51 ha	Divisions – 110Ah, 368Al, 398Gs
3.14	Removal of the exotic species of Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer negundo*	One-time logging of the Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer negundo* and removal of its regenerations, between May and September: 1) in subsequent years area control of the Park and gradual removal of emerging regenerations (as needed, 2) collecting, removal and burning of possible fruiting branches, 3) total area covered by the treatments – 18.03 ha	Divisions – 159Db, 159Dh, 190Ba, 221Ea, 253Da, 282Ba, 104Aa, Bg, 130Ag, Ch, g, 160Af
3.15	Removal of the exotic species of Thicket Creeper (*Partenocissus inserta*	Gradual manual and mechanical cutting and removal of roots: 1) from May to September (as needed, 2) area control of the Park and removal of emerging regenerations, 3) total area covered by the treatment – 0.10 ha	Division 110Ba

3.16	Removal of the exotic species of Quaking Grass Sedge (*Carex brizoides*	Covering of the undergrowth with a black gardening foil in places with Quaking Grass Sedge (*Carex brizoides* for a period of minimum two years, repeat in the event of the recovery of the species – total area covered by the treatment – 0.10 ha	Divisions – 136Ca, 196Da
3.17	Removal of the exotic species of Small Balsam (*(Impatiens parviflora*	Manual mowing and removal of plants before or during blossoming. The treatment should be repeated 2 - 3 times in the subsequent years for total removal of the species - total area covered by the treatment – 1.37 ha	Divisions – 161Af, 368Al, 420Cc
3.18	Reduction in the number of the exotic species of – American Mink (*Neovison vison*	1. Execution of , ten-day harvesting sessions involving trapping twice a year from October to November and from February to March, with traps arranged 500 – 1000 m from each other along river banks. 2. Elimination of the caught animals outside the area of the Park	River valleys covered by active protection
3.19	Preservation of endangered plant species by means of *ex situ* cultivation	Establishment of an *ex situ* cultivation of the most endangered plant species from seeds and vegetative organs obtained on the area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest – total cultivation area – up to 0.25 ha	Divisions – 402Ab, 402Ad
3.20	Monitoring and removal of exotic animal species	Supervision of the appearance of exotic species, monitoring their impact on the ecosystems of the Park, reduction in their numbers (as needed	Area covered by active protection
3.21	Monitoring and removal of exotic plant species, in particular: *1)* Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*, *2)* Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*, *3)* Sycamore Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*, *4)* Box Elder (*Acer negundo*, *5)* Small Balsam (*(Impatiens parviflora*, *6)* Snowy Mespilus (*Amelanchier lamarckii*, *7)* Quaking Grass Sedge (*Carex brizoides*, *8)* Thicket Creeper (*Partenocissus inserta*, *9)* Himalayan Balsam (*(Impatiens glandulifera*, *10)* Wild Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*, *11)* Large-leaved Lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllos*, *12)* Rum Cherry (Padus serotina, *13)* Giant Knotweed (Reynourtia spp., *14)* Rugosa Rose (Rosa rugosa, *15)* Goldenrod (Solidago gigantea, S. canadensis, *16)* Confused Bridewort (Spiraea × pseudosalicifolia,	1. Supervision of exotic species – as needed. 2. Manual and mechanical removal of individual specimens and sites of occurrence of exotic species	Area covered by active protection

	17) Western Redcedar (Thuja plicata		
4	Granting access to the Park		
4.1	Maintenance of touristic and educational infrastructure related to the securing of the area and of objects under protection from destruction	Ongoing refurbishment and and conservation of information boards, rest facilities, roofing, footbridges, observation towers and platforms, shelters, benches, hedges, bonfires and other (as needed	Area covered by active protection
4.2	Maintenance of tourist routes and paths	1. Renewal of signposts, ongoing refurbishment of paths roads. 2. Minimisation of the effects of anthropogenic impact on the environment. 3. Other actions as necessary	Area covered by active protection
4.3	Maintenance and ongoing renewal of roads	Maintenance of road surfaces and roadside ditches, repairs of road culverts	Area covered by active protection
4.4	Maintenance of observation points and viewing axes	Logging, manual removal of shrubs and mowing with additional removal of biomass from the foreground of the observation tower in the valley of Narewka in the area of up to 1 ha	Divisions – 159Bf, 159Bj, 159Da, 159Db
4.5	Removal of broken, fallen and dead trees from tourist routes and roads	1. Cutting of trees that block passages on roads and paths, removal of suspended trees and trees that create hazards to human life and health. 2. Partial utilisation of biomass that comes only from tourist tracks or the road lane (as needed	Area covered by active protection

1.3 Areas covered by landscape protection

No.	Type of activity	Scope of activity	Location of activity[1]
1	Protection of forest ecosystems		
1.1	Maintenance of sites with heliotropic plants associated with fresh coniferous forests: 1) Creeping Lady's Tresses (*Goodyera repens*, 2) Mountain Arnica (*Arnica montana*, 3) Ground Pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*, 4) Blue Ground-cedar (*Diphasiastrum tristachyum*	1. Local removal of the young generation of trees and shrubs and their brushwood coming from natural succession, shading the bottom of the forest and the removal of sod and dwarf shrubs from sites in order to reveal the soil surface. 2. One-time treatments, at any period of the year, performed without snow cover. 3. Repeatability of treatments – as needed, at least once every 5 years. 4. Total area of treatments – 2.00 ha	Area covered by landscape protection
1.2	Preservation of sites of heliotropic plant species associated with thermophilous oak forests, especially Red Helleborine (*Cephalantera rubra*	1. Thinning of the young generation of trees and shrubs with additional removal of the obtained biomass – in the period from December to March, with thick snow cover. 2. Repeating treatment as necessary, at least once every 5 years. 3. Area covered by the treatment – 1.50 ha	Area covered by landscape protection

1.3	Maintenance of a stretch of state border road of the Republic of Poland	Cutting of low growing tree branches, removal of young trees and shrubs as well as broken and fallen trees, on the length of 9.5 km (with partial utilisation of biomass	Divisions – 111Ah, 111Ca, 136Ba, 136Da, 166Ba, 166Da, 197Ba, 197Da, 229Ba, 229Da, 260Ba, 260Da, 261Ba, 290Ba, 320Ba, 320Da, 346Ba, 346Da, 375Ba
1.4	Removing waste from forest ecosystems	Collection and removal of waste	Area covered by landscape protection
2	Protection of plant, animal and fungi species		
2.1	Maintenance of mating sites of amphibians	Deepening the central part of water reservoirs which are the most important mating sites of amphibians within the area of the Park by 20 to 40 cm: 1) frequency of deepening – as needed, 2) removing trees and shrubs that continue to regrow on southern and western banks of tanks located in the area covered by active protection	Division 398
2.2	Creation of winter habitats for amphibians	Raising stone mounds and leaving branches and tree trunks near mating sites – up to 14 winter habitats	Division 398
2.3	Improvement in the living conditions of reptiles	Removal of self-seeding trees and shrubs around buildings in the settlement of Dziedzinka – every 3-5 years	Division 403d
2.4	Protection of sites of orchids (i.a., *Epipactis atrorubens*, *Cephalantera rubra*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*	Manual removal of shrubs and mowing of sites along with the removal of the obtained biomass	Area covered by landscape protection – as needed
2.5	Monitoring the population size of plant and animal species	1) Winter tracing and driving (as needed: 2) counting shoots/specimens on permanent test surfaces, 3) trapping, 4) registering observation	Area covered by landscape protection
2.6	Recording occurrences of selected groups of plant, animal and fungi species in the area of the Park	Stock-taking conducted by employees of the Park and other persons, after training by specialists in selected taxonomic groups (as necessary	Area covered by landscape protection
2.7	Preservation of endangered plant species by means of *ex situ* cultivation	Establishment of an *ex situ* cultivation of the most endangered plant species from seeds and vegetative organs obtained on the area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest – total cultivation area – up to 0.25 ha	Divisions – 403d, 403f, 398
2.8	Running of the Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre	Creation and maintenance of the following infrastructure: building, corrals, roofing, coops, sites for performing medical and veterinary treatments, feeding stations, preventive treatment as well as medical and veterinary care (as needed	Breeding reserve no. III and IV, divisions – 425C, 425D and 450B
2.9	Adjustment of the populations of animals in the European Bison Show	Adjustment of the populations of animals not covered species protection, kept in captivity	Breeding reserve no. III and IV,

	Reserve	– harvesting or elimination according to expositional needs and resulting from the feeding capacity of enclosures	divisions – 425C, 425D and 450B
2.10	Removal of individual specimens and sites of exotic plant species	Cutting of exotic species of trees and removal of their regenerations: 1) Cutting and grubbing of shrubs of exotic species, 2) Manual mowing and grubbing of perennials of exotic species, 3) removal of the obtained biomass, 4) removal of regenerations of exotic species over the next years, 5) total area covered by the treatments – 2.12 ha	The area around the settlements of Dziedzinka, Divisions – 403d, 403f
2.11	Reduction in the number of the exotic species of – American Mink (*Neovison vison*	Execution of ten-day harvesting sessions involving trapping twice a year from October to November and from February to March, with traps arranged 500 – 1000 m from each other along river banks. 1. Elimination of the caught animals outside the area of the Park	River valley covered by landscape protection
2.12	Monitoring and removal of exotic animal species	Supervision of the appearance of exotic species, monitoring their impact on the ecosystems of the Park, reduction in their numbers (as needed	Area covered by landscape protection
2.13	Monitoring and removal of exotic plant species, in particular: *18)* Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*, *19)* Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*, *20)* Sycamore Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*, *21)* Box Elder (*Acer negundo*, *22)* Small Balsam ((*Impatiens parviflora*, *23)* Snowy Mespilus (*Amelanchier lamarckii*, *24)* Quaking Grass Sedge (*Carex brizoides*, *25)* Thicket Creeper (*Partenocissus inserta*, *26)* Himalayan Balsam ((*Impatiens glandulifera*, *27)* Wild Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*, *28)* Large-leaved Lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllos*, *29)* Rum Cherry (Padus serotina, *30)* Giant Knotweed (Reynourtia spp., *31)* Rugosa Rose (Rosa rugosa, *32)* Goldenrod (Solidago gigantea, S. canadensis, *33)* Confused Bridewort (Spiraea × pseudosalicifolia, *34)* Western Redcedar (Thuja plicata	1. Supervision of exotic species – as needed. 2. Manual and mechanical removal of individual specimens and sites of occurrence of exotic species	Area covered by landscape protection
3	Protection of cultural heritage		

3.1	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the Palace Park layout	Mechanical mowing of meadows with additional removal of the obtained biomass – total area treatment - up to 12.65 ha	Palace Park, division 398a and 398b
		Conducting of revitalisation works	Palace Park, division 398
		Maintenance of forest cover clusters through removal of dead, decaying, broken and fallen trees and the adjustment of the range of shrubland – removal of spontaneously emerging regenerations of trees and shrubs (as needed	Palace Park, divisions – 398a, 398m, 398n, 398p
		Overhaul of the bridge and roofing on the levee	Palace Park, divisions – 398a, 398l
		Disassembly of old fencing of the Palace Park and construction of a new one within the distance of 2.5 km	Palace Park, division 398
		Protection and repairs of historic buildings (as needed	Palace Park, divisions – 398g, 398h, 398i, 398k
3.2	Maintenance of in the settlement of Dziedzinka	Ongoing refurbishment and development	Divisions – 403d and 403f
4	Granting access to the Park		
4.1	Maintenance of touristic and educational infrastructure related to the securing of the area and of objects under protection from destruction	Ongoing refurbishment and conservation of information boards, rest facilities, roofing, footbridges, shelters, benches, hedges, bonfires and other (as needed	Area covered by landscape protection
4.2	Maintenance of tourist routes and paths	1. Renewal of signposts, ongoing refurbishment of paths roads. 2. Minimisation of the effects of anthropogenic impact on the environment. 3. Other actions as necessary	Area covered by landscape protection
4.3	Maintenance and ongoing renewal of roads	Maintenance of road surfaces and roadside ditches, repairs of road culverts	Area covered by landscape protection
4.4	Removal of broken, fallen and dead trees	Removal of trees that pose a threat to human health and life and to the health and life of animals kept in captivity: 1) cutting of trees that block roads and transport routes located on the fencing of the Palace Park, 2) removal of biomass – as necessary	Area covered by landscape protection
4.5	Supportive sotocking of ichthyofauna in ponds of the Palace Park	Sotocking with indigenous species of juvenile fish originating in the basin of Narew depending on the needs resulting from the dynamics of qualitative and quantitative changes in the populations of fish	Division 398l

2. Protective measures aimed at maintenance or restoration of a favourable conservation status of the objects under protection – obligatory tasks within the area of Nature 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest within the Park

No.	Subject and objectives of protective	Protective measures, methods and scope	Location

	measures	of their execution	
1	Habitat maintenance 6230-4[2] Matgrass meadows and lawns of the *Nardetalia* order	Pasturing of farm animals or mechanical mowing of meadows once a year or once every two years in the area of up to 2.2 ha: 1) from July to August, 2) with partial collection of biomass and its removal or placing in a rick on site, 3) leaving 10-20% of unmowed vegetation	Division 104Aa, 104Ah
2	Shaping species diversity of communities 6510[2] on fresh meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris*	Mechanical mowing of meadows once a year or once every two years in the area of up to 14.2 ha: 1) from June to August, with additional collection and removal of biomass or its placing it in a rick on site, 2) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 3) leaving 10-20% of unmowed vegetation	Divisions – 398Gl, 398Gr, 399Dc, 399Dj, 399Dl
3	Shaping of the diversity of species in communities 6510[2] on fresh meadows (*Arrhenatherion elatioris* and 6230-4[2], Matgrass grasslands form the *Nardetalia* order	Mechanical mowing of meadows once a year or once every two years in the area of up to 30 ha: 1) mowing from June to August, with additional collection and removal of biomass or its placing in a rick on site, in the case of Matgrass grasslands along with partial collection of biomass 2) possible local (point flattening of meadows (manual or mechanical through smoothing, 3) leaving 10-20% of unmowed vegetation, 4) mowing may be supported by pastruring	Divisions – 400Cc, 400Cg, 400Ck, 400Cn, 400Co, 400Dd, 400Db 400Dh, 401Ck, 401Cm
4	Management of the population of species 2647[2] the European Bison (*Bison bonasus* in the Białowieża Primeval Forest	1. Supervision of the number and health of animals, handling of the wild herd, including preventive as well as medical and veterinary treatments, 3. Mitigation of conflicts arising from the presence of populations, including damage to agricultural crops: 1) deterrence (scaring, harvesting and displacement of specimens that persistently cause damage, 2) Educating society with regard to handling specimens , including educationof farmers with regard to the methods of damage prevention	The species range of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* in the Białowieża National Park

2) Natura 2000 code.

5	Maintenance and improvement to the feed base for species 2647[2] the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*	Improvement of feeding conditions, removal of shrubs and maintenance of meadows, mowing and collection of plants from meadows for hay and haylage, winter feeding, distributing salt in mineral licks – as needed	The species range of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* from the Białowieża National Park
6	Maintenance of places designed for feeding of species 2647[2] Europen Bison (*Bison bonasus*	Arrangement and disinfection of places designed for feeding, removal of feed remnants and excess faeces	The species range of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus)* from the Białowieża National Park
7	Restoration breeding of species 2647[2] the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*	Maintenance of infrastructure used for breeding of the bison *(Bison bonasus)* – feeding racks, catching pens, roads, fences, buildings and breeding and agrotechnical treatments (as needed): 1) handling of breeding reserves, 2) cultivation of pastures with seeding of indigenous species and varieties of grasses as well as fertilisation with agricultural lime in the area of up to 35 ha, 3) planting of indigenous species of trees and shrubs, 4) hardening of feeding sites, 5) medical and veterinary treatments, improvement of animal dwelling conditions, 6) Adjustment of the populations size by means of eliminating and harvesting	The European Bison breeding reserves, divisions – 420B, 420C, 421A, 421B, 425C, 425D, 450B
8	Improvement in the genetic structure of species 2647[2] herd of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus* bred in enclosed areas	Import and strengthening of specimens who do not carry infectious diseases and parasites which may constitute a threat to the European Bison bred in the wild and in enclosed areas with due observance of preventive measures concerning infectious diseases and parasites, of known origin to the European Bison Conservation Center (as needed	Breeding reserves of the European Bison (Bison bonasus, divisions – 420B, 420C, 421A, 421B, 425C, 425D, 450B
9	Improvement in the genetic structure of species 2647[2] of the herd of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*	Strengthening of a wild herd with specimens born in the European Bison Conservation Centre and brought from other herds and breeding centres – as needed	The area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest
10	Protection of habitats 1065[2] of Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia	, permanent blocking of a draining ditch in order to reduce the outflow of waters	Area covered by active and landscape protection – as needed
11	Protection of the habitat 1065[2] of Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*	Manual mowing of meadows once a year or once every two years (treatments as needed: 1) treatments in September,	Area covered by active and landscape protection – as

		with additional collection and removal of the obtained biomass, 2) the need for location of caterpillar nests (*Euphydryas aurinia)* before mowing, 3) removal of trees and shrubs that cover up the site	needed
12	Protection of sites of occurrence of the species 1437[2] of Bractless Toadflax (*Thesium ebracteatum*	Removal of young of trees and shrubs from December to March, with thick snow cover: 1) repetition as needed, but at least once every 5 years, 2) area covered by the treatment – 0.1 ha	Area covered by active and landscape protection – as needed
13	Protection of the species range of the species 1477[2] Eastern Pasque Flower (*Pulsatilla patens*	Manual cutting of shrubs and mowing of the site with additional removal of the obtained biomass: 1) spot thinning of forest stand, 2) treatment carried out as necessary	Area covered by active and landscape protection – as needed

Appendix no. 9

METHODS OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF NATURAL HABITATS OR SPECIES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITATS, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NATURA 2000 PLC 200004 BIAŁOWIEŻA PRIMEVAL FOREST IN THE AREA LOCATED IN THE PARK

1. Methods of monitoring the conservation status of natural habitats which are under the protection of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 Białowieża Primeval Forest within the boundaries of the Park

No.	Subject of protection	Natura 2000 code	Monitored parameter/index of monitoring	Type of surface	Frequency of control	Method and scope of monitoring
1	Matgrass grasslands from the *Nardetalia* order	6230-4	Habitat area and number of patches	Non-forest ecosystems on poor sand soils	Once a year	Phytosociological photos on permanent surfaces, analysis of the sites of occurrence of rare species of plants and estimated assessment of their numbers in phytocoenoses
					Every 6 years	Mapping and assessment of the conservation of grasslands on permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[12]
2	Fresh extensively used meadows *(Arrhenatherion elatioris)*	6510	Extensively used fresh meadows	Non-forest ecosystems in fresh habitats	Every 6 years	Evaluation of the state of habitats on permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[13]
3	Subcontinental oak-hornbeam forest (*Tilio–Carpinetum*)	9170-2	Habitat area	Forest ecosystems in fertile habitats with different degree of moisture content	Every 6 years	Supervision of permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[13]
4	Coniferous pine bog forest (*Vaccinio uliginosi - Pinetum*)	91D0-2	Habitat area	Forest ecosystems on raised peats	Every 6 years	Supervision of permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[12]

[12] Mróz W. (ed.) 2010. Monitoring siedlisk przyrodniczych. Przewodnik metodyczny.Część I. GIOŚ, Warszawa.
[13] Mróz W. (ed.) 2012. Monitoring siedlisk przyrodniczych. Przewodnik metodyczny.Część III. GIOŚ, Warszawa.

No.	Subject of protection	Natura 2000 code	Monitored parameter/index of monitoring	Type of surface	Frequency of control	Method and scope of monitoring
5	Boreal spruce bog forest (*Sphagno girgensohnii–Piceetum*)	91D0-5	Habitat area	Forest ecosystems on transitional peats	Every 6 years	Supervision of permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[12)]
6	Subboreal birch bog forest (D *ryopteridi thelypteridis* –Betuletum pubescentis)	91D0-6	Habitat area	Forest ecosystems on transitional peats	Every 6 years	Supervision of permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[12)]
7	Alder-ash marshy meadow (*Fraxino-Alnetum*)	91E0-3	Habitat area	Forest ecosystems on mineral, periodically flooded soils	Every 6 years	Supervision of permanent surfaces in accordance with the methodology of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection[12)]

2. Methods of monitoring the conservation status of bird species included in Appendix I to the Council Directive 2009/147/EC, as well as species of animals and plants listed in Appendix II to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC and their habitats which are under the protection of Natura 2000 PLC 200004 for Białowieża Primeval Forest within the boundaries of the Park

No.	Subject of protection	Natura 2000 code	Monitoring index	Habitat	Type of surface	Frequency of control	Number of controls	Control dates		Method and scope of monitoring
								I	II	
1	Black stork (*Ciconia nigra*)	A030	Number of occupied nests and successful breeding	Old oak-hornbeam and riparian forests, old growth forests	Known sites and the whole area of the Park	Once a year	2	May	The first half of July	1. Control 1 – occupation of nests. 2. Control 2 – successful breeding
2	Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)	A072	Number of occupied areas and successful breeding expressed by the	Deciduous forests	Known sites and the whole area of the Park	Every 3 years	2	June	July – August	1. Control 1 – number of pairs that show breeding behaviour. 2. Control 2 – observation of pairs

			number of nests with the young							that feed the young
3	Stock Dove (Columba oenas)	A207	Number of occupied areas	Deciduous tree stands with large percentage of dead wood	Deciduous forests	Every 3 years	2	1-15 April	16 April -30 April	Any confirmed sites of Stock Dove and Black Woodpecker registered on the basis of male mating calls
4	Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*)	A089	Number of occupied areas and number of mating pairs	Forests with old large trees and non-forest ecosystems neighboring with forests	The whole area the Park	Every year	2	The turn of April and May	May – July	1. Control 1 – counting of tooting pairs. 2. Control 2 – observation of carrying pray to nests
5	Hazel Grouse (Bonasa bonasia)	A104	Number of males	Woodlands and coniferous forests with well developed multi-species undergrowth	Forest ecosystems	Every 3 years	3	Beginning of April	-	Counting of males responding to voice stimuli along 3 transects, in observation points arranged every 500 m, reflecting the habitat variability of woodland ecosystems
6	Spottet Crake (*Porzana porzana*)	A119	Number of territorial males	Small, overgrown water holes in river valleys	Open river valleys	Every 3 years	2	The turn of April and May	The turn of and May June	Control counting of males responding to voice stimuli in transects arranged along the Narewka river valley
7	Corn Crake (Crex crex)	A122	Number of calling males	Extensive meadows and mud sedges	Non-forest ecosystems of the Park covered in meadow	Every 3 years	2	The turn of and May June	End of June	Evening counting of calling territorial males in dry weather conditions
8	Crane (*Grus grus*)	A127	Number of territorial pairs	Alder bog forests, willow scrubs, with existing terrestrialisation, floodings and ponds	Alder forests and intensely hydrated non-forest ecosystems, especially watercourse valleys	Every 3 years	1	End of March and April	-	Counted by means of listening of calling pairs at dawn, conducted in dry weather conditions

9	Eurasian Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*)	A217	Number of territorial males	Mature tree stands with large percentage of spruce trees (*Picea abies*)	Fresh and damp coniferous forests, fresh and damp mixed coniferous forests, mixed forests with high percentage of old, spruces (*Picea abies*)	Every 3 years	1	April	-	Counting of males responding to voice stimuli on transects running along Potential habitats of the Eurasian Pygmy-owl immediately after dusk or before dawn. Points of voice stimulation every 500 m
10	Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*)	A223	Number of territorial males	Mature tree stands with large percentage of spruce trees (Picea abies)	Fresh coniferous forests, mixed fresh coniferous forests, mixed fresh forests with high percentage of old spruces (*Picea abies*)	Every 3 years	2	25 March -10 April	15-30 April	Counting of males responding to voice stimuli on transects running along potential habitats of the Tengmalm's Owl immediately after dusk or before dawn. Points of voice stimulation every 500 m
11	European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)	A224	Number of territorial males	Clearings and borders of fresh coniferous forests and mixed fresh coniferous forests	Open spaces in coniferous and mixed coniferous forest habitats	Every 3 years	2	1-20 June	1-20 July	Nocturnal counting of males responding to voice stimuli in potential habitats of the European Nightjar
12	Barred Warbler (Sylvia nisoria)	A307	Number of territorial males	Extensive meadows and mud sedges	Non-forest ecosystems of the Park covered in meadow vegetation and shrubs	Every 3 years	2	20-30 May	5-15 June	Counting of males responding to voice stimuli along transects
13	Grey-faced Woodpecker (*Picus canus*)	A234	Number of males that show territorial behaviour, availability of	Deciduous tree stands with large percentage of dead wood	Deciduous forests	Every 3 years	2	20 March-10 April	10-30 April	Counting of calling males and males responding to voice stimuli along 3 transects passing through the area

			decaying and dead trees							of the whole Park, points of voice stimulation every 500 m. estimation of the percentage of dead and decaying trees in places of bird counting
14	Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*)	A236	Number of males that show territorial behaviour, availability of decaying and dead trees	Deciduous tree stands with high percentage of dead trees	Deciduous forests	Every 3 years	2	20 March-10 April	10-30 April	Counting of picking or calling males and males responding to voice stimuli along 3 transects passing through the area of the whole Park with points of voice stimulation arranged every 500 m. Estimation of the percentage of dead and decaying trees in places of bird counting
15	Middle spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*)	A238	Number of nesting birds	Tree stands with old oaks (*Quercus robur, Quercus petrae*)	Forest ecosystems	Every 3 years	5-8	April	-	Estimation of the populations of species by means of mapping places of male calls and calls of birds during several (5-8) weekly controls in the area of 20-25 ha of test surfaces including oak-hornbeam forests, riparian forests, alder forests, coniferous forests
16	White-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos*)	A239	Number of males that show territorial behaviour, availability of	Deciduous tree stands with large percentage of dead wood	Deciduous forests	Every 3 years	1	Second half of March/ first half of April	-	Counting of picking or calling males and males responding to voice stimuli along 3 transects passing through the area

			decaying and dead trees							of the whole Park, points of voice stimulation every 500 m. Estimation of the percentage of dead and decaying trees in places of bird counting
17	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*)	A241	Number of males that show territorial behaviour, availability of decaying and dead spruces (*Picea abies*)	Tree stands with spruce trees (*Picea abies*)	Forest ecosystems in the Park	Every 3 years	2	April	-	Counting of picking or calling males and males responding to voice stimuli along 3 transects passing through the area of the whole Park; points of voice stimulation distributed every 500 m. Estimation of the percentage of dead spruces in places of bird counting
18	Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)	A320	Number of nesting birds	Tree stands with high percentage of trees with pigeonholes	Forest ecosystems	Once a year	5-8	End of May – June	-	Estimation of the populations of species by means of mapping, sites of singing males during several (5-8) weekly controls in the area of 20-25 ha of test surfaces including oak-hornbeam forests, riparian forests, alder forests, coniferous forests
19	Collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)	A321	Number of nesting birds	Tree stands with high percentage of trees with pigeonholes	Forest ecosystems	Once a year	5-8	May	-	Estimation of the populations of species by means of mapping (marking sites of singing males and the location of nests during several (5-

										8) weekly controls in the area of 20-25 ha of test surfaces including oak-hornbeam forests, riparian forests, alder forests, coniferous forests
20	Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*)	A338	Number of pairs	Extensive meadows and mud sedges	Non-forest ecosystems of the Park covered in meadow vegetation and shrubs	Every 3 years	3	Second half of May and the end of May	Second half of June	Counting of nesting pairs
21	Eurasian Woodcock (*Scopolax rusticola*)	A155	Number of tooting males		Borders of alder forests and moist oak-hornbeam forests	Every 6 years	1	May	-	Counting of tooting males immediately after dusk
22	Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)	A165	Number of nesting pairs	Moist and flooded forest ecosystems	Alder bog forests, riparian forests, moist oak-hornbeam forests	Every 6 years	1	The turn of and May June	-	Counting of nesting pairs along transects crossing potential habitats of
23	Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*)	1308	Number of wintering specimens	Basements	Known and potential overwintering sites	Once a year	1	Winter	-	Checks on the populations of in selected shelters, determination of the degree of their availability, protection against disturbances and control of microclimatic conditions of these wintering spots.
24	Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber*)	1337	Number of families	Watercourses	Area of the Park	Once a year	1	October – November	-	Stock-taking of food storages, lodges and burrows of beavers
25	Meat grinder (*Canis Lupus*)	1352	Number of specimens	Forest and non-forest ecosystems	Area of the Park	Once a year	1	Winter	-	Stock-taking of the population size by means of counting trails left on

										snow
26	Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	1355	Number of specimens	Watercourse valleys	Area of the Park	Every 3 years	1	Winter	-	Stock-taking of the population size by means of counting trails left on snow
27	Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	1361	Number of specimens	Forest ecosystems	Area of the Park	Once a year	2	All year	Winter	**1.** Control 1 – recording animal observation. **2.** Control 2 – Winter tracking
28	European Bison (*Bison bonasus*)	2647	Population size, health and shape of specimens	Forest ecosystems and non-forest ecosystems	Area of the Park	Once a year	1	Winter		1. Counting near places designed for feeding allowing for specimens that do not take advantage of additional feeding 2. Veterinary sections of the eliminated and dead specimens followed by an assessment of the extensiveness and intensity of parasitic invasion
29	Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)	1166	Number of observed adult individuals/larvae	Shallow water reservoirs	Water tanks	Once a year	2	First half of June	Second half of July	Counting of larvae and young individuals in water tanks preceded by harvesting with the use of a net
30	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (*Vertigo angustior*)	1014	Densification of specimens per one square meter of sites	Unused, well-hydrated mud sedges	Mud sedges with large sedge tufts	Once a year	1	June	-	Counting of specimens on site, on randomly selected test surfaces
31	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (*Vertigo*	1016	Densification of specimens per one square meter of	Unused well hydrated mud sedges	Mud sedges with large sedge tufts	Once a year	1	June	-	Counting of specimens on site on a randomly selected test surfaces

	moulinsiana)		sites							
32	Large Copper (*Lycaena dispar*)	1060	Number of adult individuals observed on transects	Moist meadows with docks (*Rumex Sp*)	Moist meadows, fens	Once a year	2	June	July	In accordance with the monitoring guidelines prepared by the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
33	Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*)	1065	Number of adult individuals on site, number of caterpillar nests on site	Meadows of variable moisture content with Devil's-bit (*Succisa pratense*)	Extensively used meadows of variable moisture content	Once a year	2	June	September	1. Counting of adult individuals on site in June. 2. Searching and counting of larvae nests in September
34	Hermit Beetle (*Osmoderma bamabita*)	1084	Number of populated trees	Old deciduous trees with hollows with well-developed rotten wood microhabitat	Old deciduous forests with hollowed trees	Every 3 years	1	July – August	-	Counting of populated trees on the basis of the presence of larvae faeces – twice every 1-2 weeks
35	Goldstreifiger (*Buprestis splendens)*)	1085	Number of observed adult individuals, the acreage occupied by old pine tree stands	1. Old pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), often with side necrosis. 2. Declining pine trees	Old pine forests	Every 6 years	1	June – July	-	1. Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens. 2. Checking attics and other rooms made of wood. 3. Ongoing supervision of the acreage of old pine tree stands
36	Flat Bark Beetle (*Cucujus cinnaberinus*)	1086	Number of observed adult individuals and larvae, quantity of standing and fallen dead trees	Dead Oaks (*Quercus robur, Quercus petrae*), Maples (*Acer platanoides*), Goat Willows (*Salix caprea*), Ashes	Old moist deciduous and mixed forests with high quantity of dead wood	Every 6 years	1	In the vegetative period	-	Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens stock-taking of the quantity of dead wood

				(*Fraxinus excelsior*), Elms (*Ulmus Sp*), Pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) with bark						
37	*Boros schneideri*	1920	Number of observed adult individuals and larvae, number of old, decaying and dead pines, oaks, spruces, alders	Dead old Pines (*Pinus sylvestris*), Oaks (*Quercus robur, Quercus petrae*), Spruces (*Picea abies*) and Alders (*Alnus glutinosa*) in bark	Old fresh coniferous forests, moist coniferous forests, mixed fresh coniferous forests and moist deciduous forests with high quantity of dead wood	Every 6 years	1	In the vegetative period	-	1. Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens. 2. Stock-taking of the quantity of dead wood
38	*Pytho kolwensi*	1925	Number of observed adult individuals, number of dead, fallen thick spruces	Thick dead European Spruces (*Picea abies*) in humid deciduous and riparian forests	Old deciduous forests and riparian forests with thick dead spruces (*Picea abies*)	Every 6 years	1	-	-	1. Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens. 2. Stock-taking of the quantity of dead spruce wood,
39	False Darkling Beetle (*Phryganophilus ruficollis*	4021	Number of observed adult individuals, quantity of dead spruce, birch and oak wood in advanced stage of decomposition	Dead Spruce *Picea abies*) Birch (*Betula* Sp) and Oak wood (*Quercus robur, Quercus petrae*) oaks covered in mycelium of fungi causing white rot	Old deciduous and mixed forests with high quantity of dead wood	Every 3 years	1	-	-	1. Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens. 2. Stock-taking of the quantity of dead wood
40	Wrinkled Bark Beetle (*Rhysodes sulcatus*)	4026	Number of observed adult individuals, quantity of standing and fallen dead trees	Dead Aspen (*Populus tremula*), Spruces *(Picea abies*), Birches (*Betula Sp*), Oaks (*Quercus robur,*	Deciduous and mixed forests	Every 3 years	1	-	-	1. Collection of data concerning the presence of adult specimens. 2. Stock-taking of the quantity of dead

				Quercus petrae) and Maples (*Acer platanoides*).						wood
41	Bractless Toadflax (*Thesium ebracteatum*)	1437	Number of sites, total number of shoots and number of plants for propagation (generative shoots)	insolated edges of mixed and coniferous forests	Mixed and coniferous forests	Once a year	1	May	-	1. Searching for new sites of species occurrence. 2. Counting of the total number of shoots and flowering shoots
42	Eastern Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla patens*)	1477	Number of sites, total number of shoots and number of generative shoots	Edges of fresh coniferous forests, strongly insolated places	Fresh coniferous forests with low density of forest stand	Once a year	1	April	-	1. Searching for new sites of species occurrence. 2. Counting of the total number of shoots and flowering shoots
43	Hairy Agrimony (*Agrimonia pilosa*)	1939	Number of sites, total number of shoots and number of generative shoots	Moist roadsides, edges of moist oak-hornbeam forests and riparian forests with ash and alder	Deciduous and mixed forests	Once a year	1	June – July	-	1. Searching for new sites of species occurrence. 2. Counting of the total number of shoots and flowering shoots

Appendix No. 12

ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING STUDIES OF CONDITIONS AND DIRECTIONS OF SPATIAL MANAGEMENT of GMINAS, LOCAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE PODLASKIE VOIVODESHIP, RELATING TO THE ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION IN EXTERNAL HAZARDS AND NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR RESTORATION OF A FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS of NATURAL HABITATS AND PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES, FOR WHICH THE DESIGNANTED PROTECTION AREA UNDER NATURA 2000 PLC 20004 IS THE BIAŁOWIEŻA PRIMEVAL FOREST

The following arrangements are introduced when it comes to studies of conditions and directions of spatial development for gminas – Białowieża and Narewka, local spatial development plans, spatial development plans for the podlaskie voivodeship relating to the elimination or reduction in external hazards:

1 with respect to maintaining the necessary green corridors connecting the National Park with the Natura 2000 area, as well as these two areas together with their surroundings in the system of superregional environmental relations, the following arrangements re agreed on:
   a) delineation of green corridors of local importance:
      - Białowieża – northern, southern and western corridor,
      - Pogorzelce – northern and southern corridor,
      - Masiewo – eastern and western corridor.

The map illustrating green corridors of local importance is presented in the figure below.

   b) it has been proposed to establish forest green corridors connecting the Białowieża Primeval Forest with the Knyszyńska Primeval Forest with the intersection of the valley of Narew between the Siemianówka water tank and the state border and with the intersection of the valley of Narew on the level of the Ladzka Forest,
   c) creation of a forest green corridor connecting the Białowieża Primeval Forest with the Mielnik Primeval Forest,
   d) it is recommended to design new and maintain the existing facilities of transport infrastructure to ensure migration of amphibians;

2 with regard to hydrographic conditions and water management – it is suggested to maintain water extraction at gmina intakes to the extent needed for securing the reproduction of underground water resources;

3 with regard to agriculture and forestry, it is suggested to:
   a) exempt gmina Białowieża from afforestation and maintain extensive agricultural or meadow infrastructure record parcels located on both sides of the road between the Palace Park and the protective area of the Reserve on the width of 400 m on each side,
   b) promote breeding of the bison (*Bison bonasus;* in the area of Podlasie voivodeship

4 suggestions with regard to specific conditions of land development and the necessary restrictions in its use:
   a) in gmina Narewka construction is allowed within the area of the Stare Masiewo village units on the width of 200 m on both sides of road no. 1654B excluding a 100 m radius from the northern border of the Park,
   b) exemption of areas located to the west of the Palace Park and to the north of Żubrowa and Paczoskiego streets, east of Puszczańska street and north of Kamienne Bagno street and Droga Browska from development in gmina Białowieża, including the development of farming facilities,
   c) exemption of the areas located between the river Narewka and the road between Białowieża and Pogorzelce from development in gmina Białowieża, including the development of farming facilities,
   d) protection of major viewing axes over the Narewka river valley and the area of strict protection (in the foreground of the Park in the area of the road between Białowieża and Pogorzelce against development and afforestation; protection of the observation point

overlooking the area of strict protection of the Park from the north and western corner of the Palace Park in Białowieża and of major viewing axes in the north overlooking the Park from the line marked by Żubrowa and Paczoskiego streets in Białowieża against development and afforestation,

e) removal of the overhead power line running to the north and west of the Palace Park in Białowieża and along the road between Białowieża and Pogorzelce,

f) maintenance of bicycle and pedestrian border crossing with Belarus between Białowieża and Pierierow,

g) location of new residential housing areas in Białowieża and Pogorzelce (in the Białowieża gmina and in Nowe Masiewo, Stare Masiewo and Zamosze (in the Narewka gmina in the immediate vicinity of the present development, taking into account the historical system of settlement units and the specific nature of the gminas,

h) preservation of traditional architectonic elements in the housing of gminas – Białowieża and Narewka, including: the maximum height for buildings up to 2 floors, with the second floor constituting a utilised attic, the maximum height of the ground floor above ground up to 0.65 m, symmetric gable roof with equal surfaces and inclination angles ranging from 43° to 45° and the maximum height of the roof ridge of 8.0 m from the ground level,

i) striving for protection and exposure of heritage and natural resources as priority values for the protection of the Białowieża Primeval Forest,

j) creation of quiet areas within the area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest and its buffer zone.

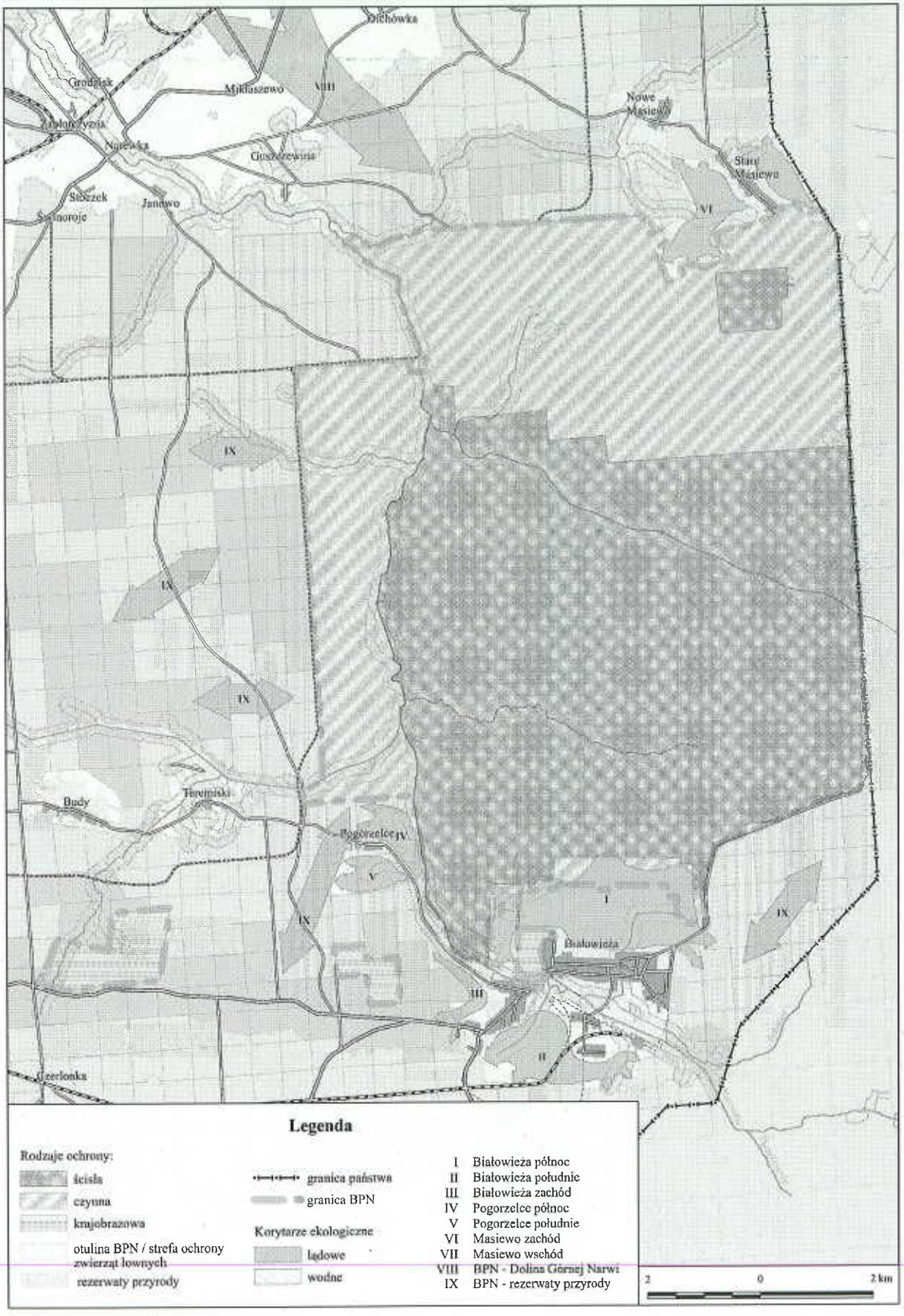
5 with regard to the protection of water and soil:

a) striving for equipping all settlement units in the gminas – Białowieża and Narewka with environmental protection infrastructure, and in particular with local or collective sanitary drainage networks, local systems for initial treatment of rainfall water extracted from transport and industrial areas (roads, car parks, tourist facilities and other hard surfaces,

b) removal and its rehabilitation of inactive landfills within the gmina of Białowieża;

6 with regard to air protection – promotion of low carbon emission heating technologies and technical solutions allowing the use of renewable energy sources in the area of the Park and the Białowieża Primeval Forest.

Fig. Green corridors of local importance



Report on the State of Conservation
World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" (Belarus, Poland) (N 33ter)

1. Executive Summary of the report
[Note: each of the sections described below should be summarized. The maximum length of the executive summary is 1 page.]

States Parties of Belarus and Poland accepted with satisfaction the decision of World Heritage Committee taken during 38th meeting in Doha, 2014, on the modification of the name, boundaries and criteria of including Transboundary World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" onto the World Heritage List. The decision crowns the long-standing cooperation of States Parties, as well as efforts of institutions managing the property.

Concerning obligations for States Parties included in the decision, we present to the World Heritage Centre the following information about the state of conservation of the property and the progress of completion of the decision.

1. Białowieża National Park (Poland) has a legally binding management plan (Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park), which was approved on 7 November, 2014.
2. On 10 June, 2014, all institutions managing the property in both Polish and Belarusian parts signed the Agreement on establishing of Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest". The tasks of the Committee include cooperation on preparing of the management plan for the property as well as supervising of the implementation of designated tasks, preparation of periodic reports and reports on the state of conservation of the property as well as implementation of recommendations of the World Heritage Committee according to the competences.
3. Within the frames of the Steering Committee, a working group to coordinate the cooperation of the bodies managing the Polish part of the property was established. National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management set the priority in financing of world heritage properties. Managers of the property can apply for financial resources aimed at activities connected with protection and functioning of properties.
4. Institutions-members of the Steering Committee provide financing for the participation of their representatives in the functioning of the Committee based on their own financial and human resources.
5. Activities directed at preparing of an integrated management plan for World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" are carried out according to the principles of the schedule that had been sent earlier: Steering Committee for the Transboundary World Heritage Site was established; English summary of Forest Arrangement Plans for forest districts of the Białowieża Forest: Białowieża, Browsk, and Hajnówka was prepared; Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park was approved; Protective Tasks' Plan for Natura 2000 Białowieża Forest PLC200004 is in the final stage before approval. Moreover, on 11 February, 2014, all institutions managing the property signed the Agreement regarding preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site, "Białowieża Forest. The agreement details the basic principles of the plan and the programme of its implementation.
6. In 2013 the Centre of Project Implementation at Białowieża National Park was created with the aim of determining the needs of inhabitants and economic subjects of the region and providing help in their accomplishment. In July 2015, under the patronage of the Minister of Environment of Republic of Poland, representatives of State Forests, Białowieża National Park, local governments of Podlasie region and other institutions signed the letter of intent concerning Integrated Programme *Białowieża Forest – Forest Heritage of Europe*, which is a reply to the demand of local governments. The programme should guarantee the creation of an integrated tourist, educational and recreational offer for Białowieża Forest for 2015-2022 while natural values of Białowieża

Forest will be preserved. In September 2015 a project *Platform of cooperation for sustainable development of Białowieża Forest region*, carried out by Hajnówka District authorities, was finished. The aim of the project was accomplishment of the platform for dialogue and cooperation of representatives of parties interested in nature conservation and development of multifunctional proecological management in Białowieża Forest region. Within the frames of the project cooperated representatives of local authorities, Białowieża National Park, State Forests, scientific institutions, businessmen, tourist, service and guide sector, NGOs, and individual persons.

Ministry of Environment of Republic of Poland, Ministry of Natural Resources and Nature Conservation of Republic of Belarus, as well as all bodies managing the area of Białowieża Forest spare no effort to strengthen mutual cooperation and continue the dialogue with local communities and NGOs.

2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee [38 COM 8B.12]
[Note: The State(s) Party(ies) is/are requested to address the most recent Decision of the World Heritage Committee for this property, paragraph by paragraph.]

[38 COM 8B.12:]

5. *Requests the State Party of Poland, as a matter of urgency, to:*
    1. *adopt the new Management Plan for Bialowieza National Park as soon as possible, and by 1 October 2014 at the latest, and to provide a copy of the adopted and approved plan to the World Heritage Centre when available,*

Białowieża National Park (Poland) has a legally binding management plan under the legal name of Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park. Minister of Environment signed the Regulation on legislation of Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park on 7 November, 2014. It came into effect on 23 December, 2014. English translation of the document forms attachment 1 do the Report.

    2. *establish as a matter of urgency the Steering Committee between the National Park and the Forest Administration to ensure the integrated planning and management of the Polish side of the property, and to provide adequate financial resources for the effective functioning of this Steering Committee;*

On 24 October, 2013, managing bodies of the Polish part of the property signed Agreement regarding establishing of Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site "Puszcza Białowieska" which consisted of Białowieża National Park and Forest Districts Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka. The Agreement ceased to be in force on 10 June, 2014, when all managing bodies of the area of World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" from both Poland and Belarus established Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest". According to the Rules of the Steering Committee (see the next part of the report) working groups and subgroups may be established within the Committee according to needs. During the Committee meeting of 26 October, 2015, the Committee decided to establish a permanent working group to coordinate the cooperation of managing bodies from the Polish part of the property. Each managing body designated its coordinator to cooperate within the frames of the group.
National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management set the priority in financing of world heritage properties. Managers of the property can apply to National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for financial resources aimed at activities connected with protection and functioning of the property.

6. *Also requests the States Parties of Poland and Belarus to:*
    1. *establish as a matter of urgency the Transboundary Steering Committee that will coordinate, promote and facilitate the integrated management of the property,*

On 10 June, 2014, all institutions managing the property within both Polish and Belarusian part signed the Agreement on establishing of Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site „Białowieża

Forest". Tasks of the Committee include supervising of the implementation of the tasks resulting from the Convention, undertaking initiatives directed at managing the transboundary property as one unit, cooperation on preparing of the management plan for the property as well as supervising of the implementation of designated tasks, preparation of periodic reports and reports on the state of conservation of the property as well as implementation of recommendations of the World Heritage Committee according to the competences. Members of the Steering Committee are representatives of all authorities managing particular territorial units within Białowieża Forest area from both Poland and Belarus. Copy of the Agreement on establishing of Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" as well as the Rules of the Steering Committee form attachment 2 to the Report.

2. *provide adequate human and financial resources to ensure the effective functioning of the Transboundary Steering Committee,*

During the meeting of the Steering Committee on 26 October, 2015, possibilities of providing appropriate human and financial resources exclusively for improvement of efficiency of property management were further discussed. Possibilities of creation of an independent budget for the Steering Committee as well as of applying for money from outer sources were analysed. It was decided that institutions-members of the Steering Committee provide financing for the participation of their representatives in the functioning of the Committee based on their own financial and human resources.

3. *expedite the preparation and further official adoption of the integrated management plan for the property addressing all key issues concerning the effective conservation and management of this transboundary property, particularly those concerning forest and wetlands management, and the need to increase functional ecological connectivity in the property, and to reduce the existing large network of roads and fire prevention corridors,*

Thanks to the legislation of the Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park it is possible to complete the Protective Tasks' Plan for Natura 2000 Białowieża Forest PLC200004. The latter Plan, elaborated by experts in cooperation with Białowieża National Park and Forest Districts Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka, was under open public consultations and is awaiting approval by the Regional Director of Environment Protection in Białystok. So it can form a basis for the management plan of the Polish part of World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest". The third pillar for the prepared management plan for the property is formed by the Forest Arrangement Plans for forest districts of the Białowieża Forest: Białowieża, Browsk, and Hajnówka, which are basic documents for all activities carried out within the area managed by State Forests. The English summary of the Forest Arrangement Plans for Forest Districts Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka forms attachment 3 to the Report.

The Integrated Programme *Białowieża Forest – Forest Heritage of Europe,* accepted for implementation by the General Directorate of State Forests, supplements the Forest Arrangement Plans for Forest Districts. The Programme puts the emphasis on the development of scientific research, education and sustainable tourism in Białowieża Forest, and the planned development of necessary infrastructure will be located in the buffer zone of the property.

In the Belarusian part of the property the basic documents are approved Conservation Plan for National Park "Bialowieza Forest" as well as detailed tasks for National Park "Bialowieza Forest" for 2016-2020 that are being elaborated.

Concerning the schedule of activities directed at preparing of an integrated management plan for World Heritage Site „Białowieża Forest" that was sent to World Heritage Centre in February 2014, we inform that it is being accomplished according to its principles:

- Steering Committee for the Transboundary World Heritage Site with representatives of all interested parties was established;

- English summary of Forest Arrangement Plans for forest districts of the Białowieża Forest: Białowieża, Browsk, and Hajnówka was prepared;
- Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park was approved;
- Protective Tasks' Plan for Natura 2000 Białowieża Forest PLC200004 is in the final stage before approval.

Moreover, on 11 February, 2014, all institutions managing the property in both Polish and Belarusian parts signed the Agreement regarding preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site "Białowieża Forest". The agreement details the basic principles of the plan and the programme of its implementation.

The main objective of the management of the property is to preserve the outstanding universal value of the property, including natural processes and the unique combination of habitats and species in the natural forest. The old-growth natural forests will be covered by special protection. The existing hydrological regime shall be maintained and non-natural water ecosystems will be managed with the view to sustain the existing water-dependent plant and animal communities. Within the property research on natural processes and biodiversity will be carried out and the results will be available for the interested organisations and people. Visitors to the property will be admitted exclusively in a way that sustains its natural values while more intensive tourism and recreation will be channelled to the buffer zone. Apart from the area of strict protection, natural regeneration of the forest will be promoted, supported by planting new trees and shrubs indigenous to the Białowieża Forest, if such need arises. Tree cutting and population size adjustment of game species may be executed only if it will be required for habitat conservation and not for economic purposes. Collection of mushrooms and berries will be permitted outside the strictly protected areas of the property. This will maintain the connection between the local community and the forest and stress non-productive forest functions. World Heritage Site "Białowieża Forest" will always be a place where people live in harmony with nature and care for the natural environment and the level of environmental awareness will be raised by constant education. Copy of Agreement regarding preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site "Białowieża Forest" forms attachment 4 to the Report.

4. *ensure that this integrated management plan is adequately funded to ensure its effective implementation*

Management plan for the property will consider Conservation Plan for Białowieża National Park, Forest Arrangement Plans for Forest Districts Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka, and Protective Tasks' Plan for Natura 2000 Białowieża Forest PLC200004 in the Polish part of the property, as well as Conservation Plan for National Park "Bialowieza Forest" in the Belarusian part. The documents mentioned above consider financing of actions planned within the frames of management plan prepared for the property. State Forests provide their own financial resources to accomplish Forest Arrangement Plans for Forest Districts Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka. If there are tasks resulting from the management plan for the property which were not included in the documents mentioned above, the managing bodies will apply to National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for financing of these tasks.

5. *maintain and enhance the level of cooperation and engagement of local communities that have been achieved during the preparation of this nomination as to ensure their contribution to the effective management of the property*

In 2013 the Centre of Project Implementation at Białowieża National Park was created with the aim of determining the needs of inhabitants and economic subjects of the region and providing help in their accomplishment. Steering Committee of the Centre includes representatives of local governments, State Forests, Białowieża National Park, and NGOs.

On 23 July, 2015, under the patronage of the Minister of Environment of Republic of Poland, a letter of intent was signed concerning Integrated Programme *Białowieża Forest – Forest Heritage of Europe*, which is a reply to the demand of local governments. The letter of intent was signed by vice-chairman of National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, General Director of State Forests, director of Białowieża National Park, marshal of Podlasie region, starost of Hajnówka, borough leaders of administrative districts: Białowieża, Hajnówka, Narewka and Dubiny Cerkiewne, as well as mayor of Hajnówka. The programme should guarantee the creation of integrated tourist, educational and recreational offer for Białowieża Forest for 2015-2022 while natural values of Białowieża Forest will be preserved.
In September 2015 a project *Platform of cooperation for sustainable development of Białowieża Forest region*, carried out by Hajnówka District authorities, was finished. The aim of the project was accomplishment of the platform for dialogue and cooperation of representatives of parties interested in nature conservation and development of multifunctional proecological management in Białowieża Forest region. Within the frames of the project cooperated 25 partners, among others representatives of local authorities, Białowieża National Park, State Forests, scientific institutions, businessmen, tourist, service and guide sector, NGOs, and individual persons. The recipients of the project were inhabitants of Białowieża Forest region who through active participation in planned activities could exchange and compare opinions as well as cooperate in creation of conservation standards for Białowieża Forest and of important documents.

7. *Further requests the States Parties to submit, by **1 December 2015**, a joint report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property, including confirmation of progress achieved on the above points, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.*

The presented Report.

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value
[Note: this includes conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or in any information request from the World Heritage Centre]

not applicable

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

not applicable

5. Public access to the state of conservation report
[Note: this report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc). Should your State Party request that the full report should not be uploaded, only the 1-page executive summary provided in point (1.) above will be uploaded for public access].

not applicable

6. Signature of the Authority

Z up. MINISTRA
PODSEKRETARZ STANU
Pełnomocnik Ministra
d/s Puszczy Białowieskiej
Andrzej Antoni Konieczny

AGREEMENT

Between

Director of the Białowieża National Park, based in Białowieża (Poland)
and
Director of the National Park "Bialowieża Forest", based in Kamieniuki (Belarus)
and
Head Forester of the Białowieża Forest District, based in Białowieża (Poland)
and
Head Forester of the Browsk Forest District, based in Browsk (Poland)
and
Head Forester of the Hajnówka Forest District, based in Hajnówka (Poland)

Signed in Białowieża on February 11, 2014
regarding preparation and implementation of the Management Plan
for the World Heritage Site, the Bialowieza Forest

The Agreement expresses the will of cooperation of the parties regarding:

1. Preparation of Management Plan for the World Heritage Property Bialowieza Forest, hereinafter referred to as Management Plan
2. Implementation of Management Plan for the World Heritage Property Bialowieza Forest according to the competences of the bodies managing the World Heritage Property Bialowieza Forest.

The aim of this agreement is effective cooperation in activities directed at preparation and implementation of the Management Plan taking into consideration the basic principles:

1. **Outstanding Universal Value is reflected in:**
    - Ancient forest where natural processes were not interrupted during historic times;
    - Numerous relict species of primeval forests;
    - Wild European bison population – a species rescued from extinction
    - Presence of numerous rare and endangered species of fungi, plants and animals and the existence of a whole complexity of relations among elements of ecosystem;
    - All development stages – the structure of the Site guarantees the continuity of the ongoing natural and environmental processes as well as a favourable conservation status of a whole range of communities and species forming the unique diversity of the ecosystems. The mosaic of natural phenomena and its dynamics as well as the rich and diverse habitats are of outstanding importance as essential habitats for numerous species typical of natural forest ecosystems of the temperate climate zone.

2. **The World Heritage Site Bialowieza Forest will always be the place, where:**
    - The conservation of wild nature and respect for the unique combination of elements in the ecosystem constitute the basic principle of the Site's management; the tree stand is mainly composed of old-growth natural forests of primeval character;

- Research on natural processes and biodiversity is carried out and the results are available for the interested organisations as well as people;
- Visitors are admitted exclusively in a way that sustains its natural values while more intensive tourism and recreation is channelled to the buffer zone;
- People live in harmony with nature and care for the natural environment and the level of environmental awareness is raised by constant education,
- Local community benefits from the well-being of nature.

3. **The main objective of the Site's management** is to preserve natural processes and the unique combination of habitats and species in the forest; the old-growth natural forests are covered by special protection. The existing hydrological regime shall be maintained and non-natural water ecosystems will be managed with the view to sustain the existing water-dependent plant and animal communities.

Nature protection

Protection of old-growth forest

The primeval old-growth forest will be left without direct human interference.

Its protection is the general principle of the Site's management; no activities shall be carried out except for scientific research, education, limited and monitored tourism, keeping paths clear of fallen trees as well as fire prevention.

Apart from the area of strict protection, natural regeneration of the forest will be promoted, supported by planting new trees and shrubs indigenous to the Białowieża Forest, if such need arises.

Species protection

All species and habitats protected by the national law, EU directives and international conventions will be protected. However, in the Strictly Protected Area no protective treatments shall be performed.

Limiting exploitation

Tree cutting and population size adjustment of game species may be executed only if it is required for habitat conservation and not for economic purposes.

Protection of the river valleys and wetlands

River valleys and wetlands will retain their present character. The areas which were altered by human activity in the past and are currently regarded as valuable habitats will retain their open character by such treatments as chopping and mowing.

Hydrological regime

Management of man-made water ecosystems will be maintained in a way that will ensure long-term survival of the existing plant communities as well as water and water-dependent animal communities. It will exclude the negative effects on the ground water level in the surrounding ecosystems. The main aim is to maintain the existing water regime.

No drainage works will take place. It might be necessary to slow down the outflow of water from the ecosystem in selected areas. Should such a need arise, relevant activities shall be undertaken.

Archeological and historical objects

Archeological sites and objects of historical importance will be preserved.

Research

Research on natural processes and biodiversity

The basic aims of scientific research are as follows: complex knowledge of all natural elements, phenomena and processes as well as recognition of the impact of various forms

of human activity on nature and the improvement of nature conservation methods. Research on natural processes and biodiversity are to be prioritised;

Research on rare and endangered species

Rare and endangered species will be studied and monitored, especially those typical of natural forests and relict species. Study of relatively unknown groups, mainly of invertebrates and fungi, will be supported;

Research regulations

Scientific research and monitoring are organised according to principles of scientific exploration applied in the national parks of the Białowieża Forest and accepted by the relevant Scientific Councils. Each research proposal is opinionated by the Scientific Council of the Park. Non-invasive observational methods of scientific exploration are applied. Scientific experiments, especially those which cause irreversible alteration of the environment and natural processes or threaten plants, fungi, animals or landscapes of the Białowieża Forest are forbidden. In the areas outside the boundaries of the National Parks of the Białowieża Forest, managed by the Forest Districts of: Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka, research shall be carried out in accordance with the internal regulations of the State Forests, especially with regulations on scientific research – the reports on the research shall be presented to the Socio-Scientific Council of the Forest Promotional Complex „Białowieża Forest", whose conclusions will be used for planning future activities and agreements with research institutions. Research conducted in the nature reserves must be accepted by the Director of the Regional Directorate of the Environmental Protection in Białystok.

Education

Education development

A wide array of education methods for the whole spectrum of the target groups is being developed and implemented, aimed at local communities and visitors. Education is regarded as the key to better protection of nature not only in the Białowieża Forest but also in a wider context. The Forest Districts of the Białowieża Forest carry out education measures according to 10-year Programmes of Forest Education of the Society;

Education and involvement of local communities

Training courses on the subject of nature and environmental protection are organised. As a result the awareness of the natural and cultural values of the Site will be raised, leading to a better understanding of stakeholders, including managing authorities, local community and visitors, of the necessary activities and limitations imposed in the area of the Białowieża Forest.

Involvement

Campaign for involvement

A long-term campaign will be implemented, aimed at involving people in the issues concerning the natural environment that surrounds them. Change in the traditional attitude of the people towards the environment is a difficult and time-consuming process which demands participation of different social and professional groups as well as media.

Maintaining regulations concerning harvesting of forest resources

Collection of mushrooms and berries will be permitted outside the strictly protected areas of the Site. This will maintain the connection between the local community and the forest and stress non-productive forest functions.

Tourism and Recreation

Accessibility to the strictly protected areas

The strictly protected areas of the national parks can be accessed only by unmarked tourist paths in groups not larger than 20 people and with a guide.

Accessibility to the Property outside the strictly protected areas

Outside the strictly protected areas, the Site may be accessed by marked tourists paths, and according to national regulations on forests forming the State Property of Poland.

4. Existing and potential threats

The following main threats to the Outstanding Universal Values of the Site have been identified:

- Water regime changes (reductions in groundwater levels, disappearing of small water bodies, seasonal drying of small water courses);
- Deterioration in the health of the European bison caused by inbreeding and outbreaks of new diseases and emerging of new parasites;
- Eutrofication of soils leading to regression of habitats on poor soils;
- Vanishing of species (e.g. termophilous and boreal) and isolation of their populations;
- Emergence and spreading of alien and invasive species;
- Potential uncontrolled development of tourist infrastructure in the vicinity of the Site;
- Ecological disasters, including fire hazard.

5. Disaster prevention

Fire is regarded as the main disaster which may affect the Site. This implies the need to maintain a network of roads to enable access to the threatened area. Some roads, which are not recognized as of great importance from the security point of view, will be no longer maintained.

Detailed information on fire prevention and actions to be taken in case of fire is included in management plans for particular parts of the World Heritage Site.

6. Buffer zone

The buffer zone is necessary for maintaining the outstanding universal value of the Site. The activities promoted within the buffer zone involve renaturalisation of altered ecosystems, education, tourism, promotion of the Site, maintaining local traditions, green agriculture and sustainable development.

Management activities in the buffer zone situated within the borders of the both countries will be defined in the management plan for the Property.

7. Transboundary cooperation

Steering Committee of the Transboundary World Heritage Site

- The establishment and tasks of the Steering Committee are regulated by a separate agreement;
- If needed, stakeholders from outside the Committee and experts may be invited to the meetings;
- The Committee will deal with issues concerning
    - Protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site,
    - management
    - monitoring of the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone.

  The members of the Committee will raise problems concerning the Site as one natural system and the emerging threats as well as exchange information on the natural

processes, phenomena and planned activities – their justification and the effectiveness of the applied methods.

8. Implementation programme

- On October 24, 2013, the Polish party (Forest Districts of Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka in accordance with the Director of the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Białystok and the Białowieża National Park) signed the cooperation agreement on establishing the Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site Bialowieza Forest;
- Parties to this agreement (Polish and Belarusian) signed on this day declare that within 60 days an agreement will be prepared on the establishment and competences of the Steering Committee of the Transboudary World Heritage Site;
- The Steering Committee of the Transboudary World Heritage Site will continue the efforts of the working group which prepared the renomination dossier, consisting of the representatives of the managing authorities of the Property in its proposed boundaries, and its competences will be consistent with the agreement on establishing the Steering Committee for the World Heritage Site Bialowieza Forest, concluded on October 24, 2013.
- The Steering Committee of the Transboudary World Heritage Site will develop the management plan for the Property which will be accepted by State Parties and presented to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Director of the Białowieża National Park (Poland)

Manager of the Białowieża Forest District (Poland)

Manager of the Browsk Forest District (Poland)

Manager of the Hajnówka Forest District (Poland)

Director of the National Park "Białowieża Primeval Forest" (Belarus)

POROZUMIENIE

pomiędzy

Dyrektorem Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego z siedzibą w Białowieży (Polska)
i
Dyrektorem Parku Narodowego „Puszcza Białowieska" z siedzibą w Kamieniukach (Białoruś)
i
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Białowieża z siedzibą w Białowieży (Polska)
i
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Browsk z siedzibą w Gruszkach (Polska)
oraz
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Hajnówka z siedzibą w Hajnówce (Polska)

zawarte w Białowieży w dniu 11 lutego 2014 r.
w sprawie przygotowania oraz wdrażania Planu Zarządzania
dla Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska

Niniejsze porozumienie wyraża wolę partnerskiej współpracy stron w zakresie:
1. Przygotowania Planu Zarządzania dla Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa „Puszcza Białowieska", zwanego dalej Planem Zarządzania.
2. Wdrożenia opracowanego wspólnie Planu Zarządzania w zakresie kompetencji reprezentowanych instytucji zarządzających obszarem Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa „Puszcza Białowieska".

Celem porozumienia jest efektywna współpraca w zakresie działań mających na celu przygotowanie i wdrożenie Planu Zarządzania uwzględniającego podstawowe założenia:

1. **Wyjątkową wartość uniwersalną obiektu stanowią:**
   - Istnienie pradawnej puszczy, w której przebieg procesów naturalnych w czasach historycznych nie został przerwany;
   - Liczne gatunki reliktowe lasów pierwotnych;
   - Żyjąca na wolności populacja żubra – gatunku uratowanego przed zagładą;
   - Obecność rzadkich i zagrożonych wielu gatunków grzybów, roślin i zwierząt oraz całego kompleksu zależności między poszczególnymi elementami ekosystemu;
   - Wszystkie stadia rozwojowe lasu - Obiekt zapewnia kontynuację naturalnych procesów ekologicznych i biologicznych, jak również właściwy stan ochrony i zachowania zbiorowisk oraz gatunków tworzących unikatową różnorodność ekosystemów. Mozaika zjawisk przyrodniczych, ich dynamika, jak również bogactwo i różnorodność siedlisk przyrodniczych przedstawiają wyjątkową wartość, jako siedliska niezbędne do bytowania licznych gatunków typowych dla lasów naturalnych strefy klimatu umiarkowanego.

2. **Obiekt Światowego Dziedzictwa „Puszcza Białowieska" będzie zawsze miejscem, gdzie:**
   - Nadrzędną zasadą zarządzania jest ochrona dzikiej przyrody oraz szacunek dla wyjątkowej sieci powiązań w ekosystemach; w strukturze drzewostanu przeważają starodrzewia o charakterze naturalnym;
   - Prowadzone są badania procesów naturalnych oraz różnorodności biologicznej, a ich wyniki są udostępniane zainteresowanym instytucjom i osobom;
   - Udostępnienie oparte jest wyłącznie na zasadach, które wspierają wartości przyrodnicze, a intensywna turystyka i rekreacja skierowana jest do strefy buforowej;

- Ludzie żyją w harmonii z przyrodą troszcząc się o środowisko przyrodnicze, a poziom świadomości ekologicznej podnoszony jest przez stałą edukację;
- Dobro przyrody przynosi korzyści lokalnej społeczności.

3. **Podstawowe cele zarządzania Obiektem** to zachowanie procesów przebiegających w lesie naturalnym oraz unikalnej kombinacji siedlisk i gatunków. Szczególną ochroną objęte są starodrzewia. Utrzymany zostanie istniejący reżim hydrologiczny, natomiast ekosystemy wodne sztucznego pochodzenia zarządzane będą w taki sposób, aby zachować istniejące zbiorowiska roślin i zwierząt związanych z siedliskami wodnymi.

- **Ochrona przyrody**

Ochrona starodrzewi

Starodrzewia o charakterze naturalnym pozostaną bez bezpośredniej ingerencji człowieka.
Podstawową zasadą gospodarowania Obiektem jest ich ochrona. Jedyne dopuszczalne działania to badania naukowe, edukacja, ograniczony i kontrolowany ruch turystyczny, utrzymywanie drożności ciągów komunikacyjnych, ograniczanie ryzyka pożarowego.
Poza obszarem ochrony ścisłej promowana będzie naturalna regeneracja lasu, w uzasadnionych przypadkach wspierana odnowieniami gatunkami drzew i krzewów pochodzących z Puszczy Białowieskiej;

Ochrona gatunków

Ochronie będą podlegać wszystkie gatunki chronione przez prawo państwowe, a także gatunki chronione na mocy dyrektyw europejskich i konwencji międzynarodowych. Na obszarach ochrony ścisłej nie będą prowadzone żadne zabiegi ochronne;

Ograniczenie eksploatacji

Pozyskanie drewna oraz regulacja liczebności zwierząt łownych związane są wyłącznie z potrzebą ochrony siedlisk i ochrony lasu, i nie wynikają z przesłanek ekonomicznych;

Ochrona dolin rzecznych oraz obszarów podmokłych

Doliny rzeczne oraz obszary podmokłe utrzymają obecny charakter. Obszary, które zostały w przeszłości przekształcone przez gospodarkę człowieka, a które obecnie uznawane są za siedliska wartościowe przyrodniczo, zachowają otwarty charakter dzięki takim zabiegom jak koszenie i usuwanie nalotów;

Reżim wodny

Gospodarowanie ekosystemami wodnymi sztucznego pochodzenia będzie prowadzone w sposób zapewniający długoterminowe przetrwanie wykształconych już zbiorowisk roślinnych oraz zespołów zwierząt wodnych i zależnych od wody. Będzie wykluczać ich negatywny wpływ na poziom wód gruntowych w otaczających je ekosystemach. Głównym celem działań będzie podtrzymanie istniejących stosunków wodnych. Nie będą prowadzone prace skutkujące osuszeniem terenu. Tam, gdzie konieczne może być spowolnienie odpływu wód z ekosystemu mogą zostać podjęte odpowiednie działania;

Obiekty archeologiczne i historyczne

Stanowiska i obiekty archeologiczne o znaczeniu historycznym zostaną zachowane.

- **Badania naukowe**

Badania procesów naturalnych i różnorodności biologicznej

Za podstawowe cele badań naukowych uznaje się: poznawanie zjawisk przyrodniczych, procesów naturalnych oraz elementów ekosystemu, jak również rozpoznanie wpływu różnych form działalności człowieka na przyrodę i poprawa metod ochrony przyrody. Badania procesów naturalnych i różnorodności biologicznej są uważane za priorytetowe;

Badania gatunków rzadkich i zagrożonych

Prowadzone będą badania oraz monitoring rzadkich i zagrożonych gatunków, zwłaszcza gatunków typowych dla lasów naturalnych oraz gatunków reliktowych. Wspierane będą badania grup słabo poznanych, głównie grzybów i bezkręgowców;

Zasady eksploracji naukowej

Badania naukowe i monitoring prowadzone są zgodnie z zasadami eksploracji naukowej obowiązującymi w parkach narodowych Puszczy Białowieskiej, zatwierdzonymi przez ich Rady Naukowe. Każdy wniosek badawczy jest przedstawiony do zaopiniowania Radzie Naukowej Parku. Obowiązują nieinwazyjne, obserwacyjne metody badań. Eksperymenty naukowe, a zwłaszcza te prowadzące do nieodwracalnych zmian w środowisku przyrodniczym i procesach naturalnych lub zagrażające roślinom, grzybom, zwierzętom oraz krajobrazowi Puszczy Białowieskiej są niedopuszczalne. Na obszarach poza granicami Parków Narodowych w Puszczy Białowieskiej, zarządzanych przez Nadleśnictwa Białowieża, Browsk i Hajnówka, prace naukowe będą wykonywane zgodnie z obowiązującymi uregulowaniami wewnętrznymi Lasów Państwowych, a w szczególności z regulaminem wykonywania badań – informacje z realizacji badań są przedkładane Radzie Naukowo-Społecznej Leśnego Kompleksu Promocyjnego Puszcza Białowieska, a wnioski Rady będą służyły planowaniu badań na kolejne okresy oraz zawieraniu porozumień z placówkami naukowymi. Badania prowadzone na terenie rezerwatów przyrody wymagają zgody Dyrektora Regionalnej Dyrekcji Ochrony Środowiska w Białymstoku.

- **Edukacja**

Rozwój edukacji

Prowadzony i rozwijany jest szeroki wachlarz metod edukowania różnych grup wiekowych, skierowanych zarówno do społeczności lokalnych, jak i odwiedzających Obiekt. Edukacja jest postrzegana jako zagadnienie kluczowe dla lepszej ochrony przyrody nie tylko Puszczy Białowieskiej, ale także w szerszym kontekście. Nadleśnictwa Puszczy Białowieskiej prowadzą edukację w oparciu o 10-letnie Programy Edukacji Leśnej Społeczeństwa;

Edukacja oraz zaangażowanie społeczności lokalnych

Organizowane są szkolenia z zakresu ochrony przyrody i środowiska. Efektem prowadzonej edukacji jest podnoszenie świadomości znaczenia wartości przyrodniczych a także kulturowych Obiektu, a tym samym akceptacja działań i ograniczeń na obszarze Puszczy Białowieskiej przez wszystkie strony, w tym zarządzających Dobrem, lokalną społeczność oraz zwiedzających.

- **Zaangażowanie**

Kampania na rzecz zaangażowania

Prowadzona będzie długoterminowa kampania na rzecz zaangażowania ludzi w sprawy otaczającego ich środowiska przyrodniczego. Zmiana tradycyjnej postawy ludzi wobec środowiska przyrodniczego jest trudna i wymaga czasu oraz udziału różnych grup społecznych i zawodowych, jak również mediów;

Utrzymanie zasad zbioru owoców runa leśnego

Pozyskiwanie owoców runa leśnego oraz grzybów dozwolone jest poza obszarami ochrony ścisłej. Pozwala to na utrzymanie więzi lokalnej społeczności z lasem oraz służy podkreśleniu pozaprodukcyjnych funkcji lasu.

- **Turystyka i rekreacja**

Udostępnienie obszarów ochrony ścisłej

Obszary ochrony ścisłej parków narodowych może być zwiedzany wyłącznie po wytyczonych trasach turystycznych w grupach liczących nie więcej niż 20 osób, pozostających pod opieką przewodnika;

Udostępnienie Dobra poza obszarami ochrony ścisłej

Poza obszarami ochrony ścisłej turyści mogą poruszać się po oznakowanych szlakach turystycznych.

4. **Występujące i potencjalne zagrożenia:**

Zidentyfikowano następujące główne zagrożenia dla Wyjątkowej Wartości Uniwersalnej Obiektu:

- Zmiany reżimu wodnego (obniżanie się poziomu wód gruntowych, zanikanie małych oczek wodnych, okresowe wysychanie mniejszych cieków);
- Pogarszający się stan zdrowotny żubra europejskiego powodowany m.in. wysokim współczynnikiem wsobności, pojawianiem się nowych chorób i pasożytów;
- Regresja siedlisk występujących na glebach ubogich powodowana zwiększającą się żyznością gleb;
- Zanikanie populacji niektórych gatunków (np. ciepłolubnych i borealnych) oraz izolacja ich populacji;
- Pojawianie się i rozprzestrzenianie się gatunków obcych i inwazyjnych;
- Potencjalny niekontrolowany rozwój infrastruktury turystycznej w otoczeniu Obiektu;
- Katastrofy ekologiczne, w tym zagrożenie pożarem.

5. Zapobieganie katastrofom

Głównym zagrożeniem o katastrofalnych skutkach dla Obiektu jest ryzyko wystąpienia pożaru. To implikuje konieczność utrzymania sieci dróg umożliwiających dostęp do zagrożonych obszarów. Drogi, które nie mają strategicznego znaczenia dla bezpieczeństwa Obiektu nie będą utrzymywane.

Szczegółowe informacje dotyczące zapobieganiu oraz działaniach w razie wystąpienia pożaru zawarte są w planach zarządzania poszczególnych części Obiektu.

6. Strefa buforowa

Dla utrzymania wyjątkowej wartości uniwersalnej Obiektu konieczna jest strefa buforowa. W strefie buforowej wspierane będą działania związane z renaturalizacją przekształconych ekosystemów leśnych, edukacją, turystyką, promocją Obiektu, podtrzymaniem lokalnych tradycji, ekologiczną gospodarką rolną oraz zrównoważonym rozwojem.

Działania w strefach buforowych Obiektu położonych w granicach obydwu krajów zostaną zdefiniowane w planie zarządzania Dobrem.

7. Współpraca transgraniczna

Komitet Sterujący Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa

- Powołanie oraz kompetencje Komitetu Sterującego regulowane są odrębnym porozumieniem;
- W zależności od potrzeb na spotkania mogą być zapraszane osoby spoza Komitetu;
- Do kompetencji Komitetu należą zagadnienia związane z:
    - ochroną wyjątkowej uniwersalnej wartości Obiektu,
    - zarządzaniem,
    - monitorowaniem Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa i jego strefy buforowej;

Na forum Komitetu będą poruszane problemy związane z funkcjonowaniem Obiektu jako jednorodnego ekosystemu przyrodniczego oraz pojawiającymi się zagrożeniami, jak również wymieniane informacje dotyczące procesów naturalnych, zjawisk przyrodniczych oraz planowanych działań – celowość ich podejmowania i skuteczność stosowanych metod.

8. Program wdrożenia

- Strona polska (Nadleśnictwo Białowieża, Nadleśnictwo Browsk, Nadleśnictwo Hajnówka – w uzgodnieniu z Dyrektorem Regionalnej Dyrekcji Lasów Państwowych w Białymstoku oraz Białowieski Park Narodowy) podpisała w dniu 24 października 2013 r. wewnętrzne porozumienie o współpracy poprzez utworzenie Komitetu Sterującego Obiektem Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska.

- Strony niniejszego porozumienia (polska i białoruska) podpisanego w dniu dzisiejszym uzgadniają, że w terminie 60 dni od dzisiejszej daty opracowane zostanie porozumienie w sprawie powołania i kompetencji Komitetu Sterującego Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa.
- Komitet Sterujący Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa będzie kontynuował prace grupy roboczej, która przygotowała wniosek re-nominacyjny, złożonej z przedstawicieli zarządzających Dobrem w jego proponowanych granicach, a jego kompetencje będą zgodne z podpisanym porozumieniem w sprawie powołania Komitetu Sterującego z dnia 24.10.2013 r.
- Komitet Sterujący Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa opracuje plan zarządzania Dobrem, który zostanie zaakceptowany przez Państwa – Strony i przedstawiony Centrum Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO.

Dyrektor Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego (Polska)

DYREKTOR
dr Mirosław Stepaniuk

Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Białowieża (Polska)

p.o. NADLEŚNICZY
Nadleśnictwa Białowieża
dr inż. Andrzej Konieczny

Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Browsk (Polska)

z up. INŻYNIER NADZORU
mgr inż. Wojciech Niedzielski

Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Hajnówka (Polska)

NADLEŚNICZY
mgr inż. Grzegorz Bielecki

Dyrektor Parku Narodowego „Puszcza Białowieska" (Białoruś)

AGREEMENT
Between
Director of the Białowieża National Park, based in Białowieża (Poland)
and
Director of the National Park "Bialowieza Forest", based in Kamieniuki (Belarus)
and
Head Forester of the Białowieża Forest District, based in Białowieża (Poland)
and
Head Forester of the Browsk Forest District, based in Browsk (Poland)
and
Head Forester of the Hajnówka Forest District, based in Hajnówka (Poland)
Signed in Kamieniuki on June 10, 2014
Regarding establishing of Steering Committee
for the World Heritage Site, the Bialowieza Forest

Having in mind common Property of the Bialowieza Forest, The Ministry of the Environment of Republic of Poland submitted to the World Heritage Centre the application to enlarge the World Heritage Property "Bialowieza Forest". Proposed new boundaries will encompass almost the whole Polish part of the Bialowieza Forest, including new administrative units responsible for management of the Property: Head Foresters of the Forestry Districts of Białowieża, Browsk and Hajnówka.

Establishing of the Committee, according to the intentions of the signatory parties, is the proof of involvement of Republic of Poland into the implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted on October 16, 1972 at the 17th session of The General Conference of UNESCO, as well as the will of strengthening of cooperation among the units which prepared the application on changing the boundaries, criteria of inscription and name of the World Heritage Property *„Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest"*. Steering Committee will facilitate the cooperation among the managing authorities as well as the cooperation with the World Heritage Committee.
Establishing of the Committee consisting of representatives of all managing authorities of the Property means that the signatory parties pay attention to proper managing of the Property and cherish the distinction of being enlisted as the World Heritage Property. It is presumed that the Steering Committee is the task group with the main aim of preparing of the Management Plan for the Property as well as supervising of the implementation of tasks, preparation of periodic reports as well as implementation of recommendations of the World Heritage Committee.

Steering Committee of the Transboundary World Heritage Property "Bialowieza Forest"

I. Steering Committee is set up and disbanded on the basis of an agreement among the Director of the Białowieża National Park, Director of the National Park "Bialowieza Forest", Head Forester of the Forestry District Białowieża, Head Forester of the Forestry District Browsk and Head Forester of the Forestry District Hajnówka. The Committee set up on the basis of this agreement is in force until the Polish-Belarusian Committee for the environmental protection is established which will be done on the basis of the agreement between the Government of Poland and the Government of Belarus. Then establishing of the international working group for Transboundary World Heritage Property "Bialowieza Forest" is possible.

II. The Steering Committee consists of:

1. Director of the Białowieża National Park;
2. Director of the National Park "Bialowieza Forest";
3. Head Forester of the Forestry District Białowieża;
4. Head Forester of the Forestry District Browsk;
5. Head Forester of the Forestry District Hajnówka;
6. Representative of the Regional Directorate of the State Forests Administration in Białystok designated by the Director of the Regional Directorate (1);
7. Representatives of the Director of the National Park "Bialowieza Forest" designated by the Director of the Park (5);
8. Representative of the Białowieża National Park designated by the Director of the Park (1).

In addition the representatives of the following institutions will be invited:

1. The Ministry of the Environment;
2. General Directorate of the Environment Protection;
3. Regional Directorate of the Environment Protection in Białystok.

III. Tasks of the Steering Committee

1. Supervising of the implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and recommendations of the World Heritage Committee;
2. Undertaking initiatives directed at managing the Property as one unit;
3. Supervising of preparing and implementing of the Management Plan for the Property;
4. Preparing of the reports and information requested by the World Heritage Committee;
5. Stimulation and coordination of actions aiming at the best protection of outstanding universal value of the Property;
6. Initiating of joint projects as well as searching for funds for putting into practice plans of the world heritage protection and educating local community and visitors;
7. Exchange of knowledge and experience.

IV. Meetings of the Steering Committee take place according to needs, with a frequency of minimum once in a year, in Poland and Belarus.

V. Within the Steering Committee there will be the working group created consisting of the representatives on managing authorities of the Property:

1. Director of the Białowieża National Park
2. Director of the National Park "Bialowieza Forest";
3. Head Forester of the Forestry District Białowieża
4. Head Forester of the Forestry District Browsk
5. Head Forester of the Forestry District Hajnówka

The tasks of the group will encompass the current analysis of functioning of the Property, as well as preparation of the periodic reports and other documents presented later for consultation to the Steering Committee.

VI. Steering Committee undertakes the actions according to the competences of the bodies managing the World Heritage Property "Bialowieza Forest".

VII. The agreement regarding establishing of Steering Committee for the World Heritage Property "Bialowieza Forest", signed in Białowieża on October 24, 2013 is no longer in force.

DYREKTOR
dr Mirosław Stepaniuk

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NIP 543-020-11-46, P-050026271

Zastępca Nadleśniczego
mgr inż. Jolanta Błyskun

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tel. 6812405, tel./fax 6812410

NADLIŚNICZY

Mer the Crossbow Medieval

POROZUMIENIE
pomiędzy
Dyrektorem Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego z siedzibą w Białowieży (Polska)
i
Dyrektorem Parku Narodowego „Puszcza Białowieska" z siedzibą w Kamieniukach (Białoruś)
i
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Białowieża z siedzibą w Białowieży (Polska)
i
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Browsk z siedzibą w Gruszkach (Polska)
i
Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa z siedzibą w Hajnówce (Polska)

zawarte w Kamieniukach w dniu 10 czerwca 2014 r.
w sprawie utworzenia Komitetu Sterującego
Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska

Mając na uwadze wspólne Dobro, jakim jest Puszcza Białowieska, władze Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej złożyły do Centrum Światowego Dziedzictwa wniosek o powiększenie istniejącego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa „Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest". Proponowane nowe granice Obiektu obejmą niemal całą polską część Puszczy Białowieskiej, tym samym rozszerza się lista organów odpowiedzialnych za zarządzanie Obiektem o Nadleśniczych Nadleśnictw Białowieża, Browsk i Hajnówka, zarządzających znaczną częścią Obiektu.

Utworzenie Komitetu w intencji porozumiewających się stron jest świadectwem władz Polski zaangażowania się w realizację *Konwencji w sprawie ochrony światowego dziedzictwa kulturalnego i naturalnego,* przyjętej w Paryżu dnia 16 listopada 1972 r. przez Konferencję Generalną Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych dla Wychowania, Nauki i Kultury na jej siedemnastej sesji, jak również dowodem planowanego zacieśniania współpracy między podmiotami, które wspólnie przygotowały wniosek o zmianę granic, kryteriów wpisu oraz nazwy istniejącego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa „Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest". Komitet Sterujący ułatwi współpracę między instytucjami, jak też współpracę z Komitetem Dziedzictwa Światowego, które wymaga przesyłania wspólnych dla całości Obiektu dokumentów, map, jak również raportów o stanie zachowania Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa.

Powołanie Komitetu Sterującego, w skład którego wchodzą przedstawiciele wszystkich zarządców Obiektu oznacza, że strony porozumienia przykładają bardzo dużą wagę do zarządzania Dobrem i poważnie traktują wyróżnienie, jakim jest wpis na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa. Zamiarem porozumiewających się stron jest by Komitet był ciałem o charakterze roboczym, którego głównym zadaniem będzie wspólne opracowanie planu zarządzania Obiektem i nadzór nad realizacją wyznaczonych zadań, przygotowywanie raportów okresowych oraz wdrażanie zaleceń Komitetu Dziedzictwa Światowego w zakresie powierzonych kompetencji.

Komitet Sterujący Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska

I. Komitet Sterujący jest powoływany i odwoływany na mocy porozumienia pomiędzy Dyrektorem Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego, Dyrektorem Parku Narodowego Puszcza Białowieska, Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Białowieża, Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Browsk oraz Nadleśniczym Nadleśnictwa Hajnówka. Komitet Sterujący powołany na mocy tego porozumienia pełni swe funkcje do czasu powołania Polsko-Białoruskiej Komisji do spraw współpracy w dziedzinie ochrony środowiska na mocy porozumienia między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Republiki Białorusi, i powołania przez tę Komisję międzynarodowej grupy roboczej ds. Transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska.

II. W skład Komitetu Sterującego wchodzą:
   a) Dyrektor Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego;
   b) Dyrektor Parku Narodowego „Puszcza Białowieska";
   c) Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Białowieża;
   d) Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Browsk;
   e) Nadleśniczy Nadleśnictwa Hajnówka;
   f) Pracownik Regionalnej Dyrekcji Lasów Państwowych w Białymstoku wyznaczony przez Dyrektora Regionalnej Dyrekcji Lasów Państwowych w Białymstoku (1);
   g) Pracownicy Parku Narodowego Puszcza Białowieska wyznaczeni przez Dyrektora (5);
   h) Pracownik Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego wyznaczony przez Dyrektora (1).

   Ponadto do udziału w pracach Komitetu Sterującego zaproszeni są:
   1. Przedstawiciel Ministerstwa Środowiska
   2. Przedstawiciel Generalnej Dyrekcji Ochrony Środowiska
   3. Przedstawiciel Regionalnej Dyrekcji Ochrony Środowiska w Białymstoku

III. Zadania Komitetu Sterującego:
   1. Czuwanie nad realizacją zadań wynikających z Konwencji w sprawie ochrony światowego dziedzictwa kulturalnego i naturalnego oraz realizacją decyzji Komitetu Światowego Dziedzictwa;
   2. Podejmowanie działań zmierzających do traktowania transgranicznego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska jako całości;
   3. Nadzorowanie nad opracowaniem, a następnie wdrażaniem wspólnego planu zarządzania Dobrem;
   4. Przygotowanie informacji wymaganych przez Centrum Światowego Dziedzictwa dotyczących m.in. sprawozdań okresowych;
   5. Stymulacja i koordynacja działań na rzecz jak najlepszej ochrony wartości uniwersalnej obiektu;
   6. Inicjowanie wspólnych projektów oraz poszukiwanie funduszy na realizację działań mających na celu ochronę światowego dziedzictwa oraz propagowanie tej idei wśród społeczności lokalnych oraz turystów;

7. Wymiana doświadczeń.

IV. Posiedzenia Komitetu odbywają się w miarę potrzeby, nie rzadziej jednak niż raz na rok, w Polsce i na Białorusi.

V. W ramach Komitetu Sterującego działać będzie grupa robocza złożona z przedstawicieli instytucji zarządzających Obiektem Światowego Dziedzictwa „Bialowieza Forest":
   a) Dyrektora Białowieskiego Parku Narodowego,
   b) Dyrektora Parku Narodowego Puszcza Białowieska,
   c) Nadleśniczego Nadleśnictwa Białowieża,
   d) Nadleśniczego Nadleśnictwa Browsk,
   e) Nadleśniczego Nadleśnictwa Hajnówka.

   Do zadań grupy roboczej należy bieżąca analiza funkcjonowania obiektu oraz przygotowywanie raportów okresowych i innych dokumentów do opiniowania przez Komitet Sterujący.

VI. Komitet Sterujący podejmuje działania zgodne z kompetencjami instytucji zarządzających obszarem Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska.

VII. Traci moc porozumienie w sprawie utworzenia Komitetu Sterującego Obiektu Światowego Dziedzictwa Puszcza Białowieska z dnia 24 października 2013 r.

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