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# ACTIVITY REPORT 2020

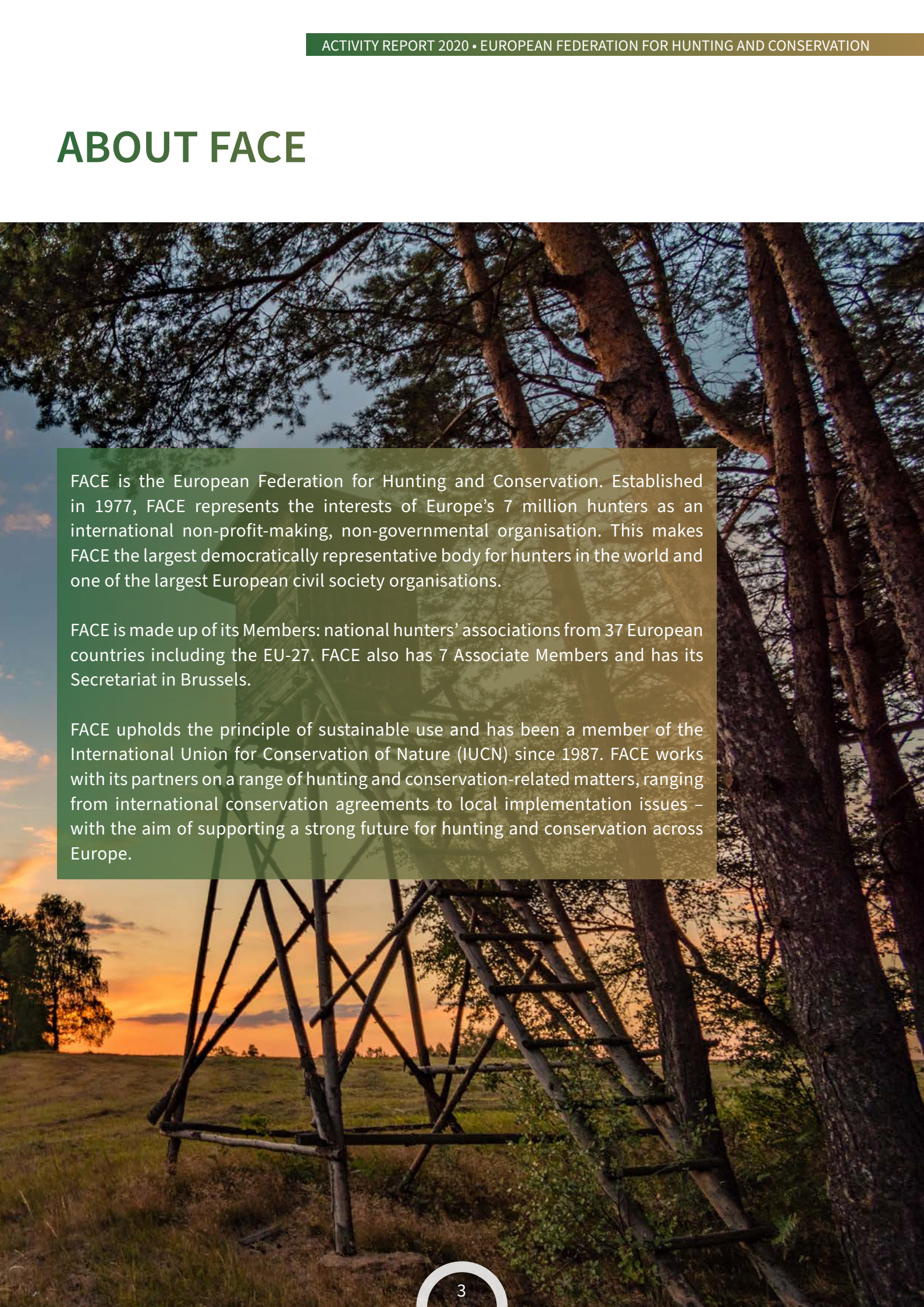


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# ABOUT FACE



FACE is the European Federation for Hunting and Conservation. Established in 1977, FACE represents the interests of Europe's 7 million hunters as an international non-profit-making, non-governmental organisation. This makes FACE the largest democratically representative body for hunters in the world and one of the largest European civil society organisations.

FACE is made up of its Members: national hunters' associations from 37 European countries including the EU-27. FACE also has 7 Associate Members and has its Secretariat in Brussels.

FACE upholds the principle of sustainable use and has been a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) since 1987. FACE works with its partners on a range of hunting and conservation-related matters, ranging from international conservation agreements to local implementation issues – with the aim of supporting a strong future for hunting and conservation across Europe.



# PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD



**Dear Members, friends and partners,**  
2020 has been a year we will never forget!

In January, we started with a bang launching the FACE Patron Programme, which secured *Jagd&Hund*, BioAmmo and the Blaser Group as “Gold” Patrons followed by Hunter & Co. Just when we were getting ready to advance our partnerships, Covid-19 struck. It started with a spring lockdown, and the restrictions continued in various forms.

Although the autumn/winter hunting season saw restrictions in some countries, most governments realised the importance of hunting and that sanitary measures can be applied when more than two are hunting together.

The pandemic did not slow down Brussels decision-making and FACE remained extremely active throughout the year. The major files for Europe's hunters included the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP),

the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, proposals for new criteria for protected areas, the Farm to Fork Strategy, a Regulation on lead shot over wetlands, the State of Nature 2020 report, new infringement cases related to hunting, revised guidance on species protection (affecting large carnivores), and the ongoing review of data on hunting periods.

FACE was active in promoting its Biodiversity Manifesto and published several reports, including on the latest EU wolf assessment data and on Europe's huntable birds. FACE actively engaged in the policy discussions on eradicating African swine fever in wild boar. This was important following the outbreak in Germany. During the year, the European Parliament's “Biodiversity, Hunting, Countryside” Intergroup organised a series of successful online events with FACE's help.

In terms of FACE's conservation programme, CAP reform will continue to demand serious attention from FACE and its Members in the coming years to ensure improved conditions for small game hunting in Europe. National CAP strategic plans must include clear priorities for farming post-2020, including restoring biodiversity for small game species.

FACE is nothing without its Members and we must work together, to ensure the interests of all of Europe's 7 million hunters are centre stage when decisions are made on hunting and conservation. Outside of specific requests from the secretariat, you can help in many ways, for example by uploading new projects on: [www.biodiversitymanifesto.com](http://www.biodiversitymanifesto.com)

For your continuous support, we are very grateful!

**Torbjörn Larsson**  
FACE President

# THE FACE SECRETARIAT

The FACE Team is based in Brussels and makes up the Secretariat. This team combines a passion for hunting and conservation with expertise in a range of key areas to promote hunting and conservation in Europe.

## 2020 STAFF

### SECRETARY GENERAL

Dr David Scallan

### ADMINISTRATION

Charlotte Nyffels  
*Office and Business Manager*

Loubna El Messaoudi  
*Office Administrator (from 03/2020 until 07/2020)*

Thiviya Thivakaran  
*Office Administrator (from 09/2020)*

### CONSERVATION

Cy Griffin  
*Senior Conservation Manager*

Sabrina Dietz  
*Wildlife Policy Officer*

Annemie Rose Janssen  
*Conservation Policy Assistant (until 05/2020)*

Stanislas Sibille  
*Conservation Policy Assistant (from 09/2020)*

Jaroslav Kuczaj  
*Policy Advisor (from 10/2020)*

### LEGAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Valentina Siddi  
*Legal & Public Affairs Manager (from 03/2020)*

Levina de Jonge  
*Public Affairs Officer*

Konstantina Katrimpouza  
*Legal Affairs Officer (from 05/2020)*

Seppo Puustinen  
*Policy Advisor (from 05/2020)*

### COMMUNICATIONS

Alessio Borrello  
*Communication Manager*

Sabine Borgers-Guse  
*Senior Translator*

Bob Groome  
*Communication and Policy Officer*

Diana Selaru  
*Communications Officer (until 02/2020)*

Jennifer Eve Smith  
*Communication Assistant (from 09/2020)*

# FACE MEMBERS

FACE works with its Members, partners and the EU institutions to facilitate understanding, action and information exchange.

FACE is nowhere without its Members.

FACE Members encompass the expertise, knowledge, structures and influence that represent European hunting. FACE is made up of national hunters' associations from 37 European countries, including the 27 EU Member States as well as other countries Members of the Council of Europe.

## FULL MEMBERS

**Albania:** *Federata Kombetare Shqiptare per Gjueti dhe Konservim*

**Austria:** *Jagd Österreich*

**Belgium:** *Asbl wallonne du Royal Saint-Hubert Club de Belgique*

**Belgium:** *Hubertus Vereniging Vlaanderen vzw*

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** *Lovački Savez Herceg Bosne (LSHB), Lovački Savez Republike Srpska (LSRS), Savez Lovačkih organizacija BiH (SLOBiH)*

**Bulgaria:** *Съюз на ловците и риболовците в България*

**Croatia:** *Hrvatski Lovački Savez*

**Cyprus:** *Κυπριακή Ομοσπονδία Κυνηγίου και Διαιτησίας Αγρίων Ζωών*

**Czech Republic:** *Ceskomoravská Myslivecká Jednota (CMMJ)*

**Denmark:** *Danmarks Jægerforbund*

**Estonia:** *Eesti Jahimeeste Selts*

**Finland:** *Metsästäjälitto*

**France:** *Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs*

**Germany:** *Deutscher Jagdverband e.V.*

**Greece:** *Κυνηγική Συνομοσπονδία Ελλάδος*

**Hungary:** *Országos Magyar Vadászklubok Szövetsége*

**Hungary:** *Országos Magyar Vadászati Véddegyet*

**Iceland:** *Skotveiðifélag Íslands*

**Ireland:** *FACE Ireland c/o National Association of Regional Game Councils (NARGC)*

**Italy:** *FACE Italia*

**Latvia:** *Latvijas Mednieku Asociācija*

**Lithuania:** *Lietuvos Medžiotojų ir Žvejų Draugija*

**Luxembourg:** *Fédération Saint-Hubert des Chasseurs du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg asbl*

**Malta:** *Federazzjoni Kaċċaturi Nassaba Konservazzjonisti (FKNK)*

**Montenegro:** *Lovački Savez Crne Gore*

**Netherlands:** *Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagersvereniging*

**Norway:** *Norges Jeger- og Fiskerforbund*

**Poland:** *Polski Związek Łowiecki*

**Portugal:** *Federação Portuguesa de Caça (FENCAÇA)*

**Romania:** *Asociația Generală a Vânătorilor și Pescarilor Sportivi (AGVPS)*

**San Marino:** *Federazione Sammarinese della Caccia*

**Serbia:** *Lovački Savez Srbije*

**Slovakia:** *Slovenská poľovnícka komora*

**Slovakia:** *Slovenský Poľovnícky Zväz*

**Slovenia:** *Lovska zveza Slovenije*

**Spain:** *Real Federación Española de Caza (RFEC)*

**Sweden:** *Svenska Jägarförbundet*

**Switzerland:** *JagdSchweiz / ChasseSuisse / CacciaSvizzera / CatschaSvizra*

**Turkey:** *Türkiye Atıcılık ve Avcılık Federasyonu*

**United Kingdom:** *FACE UK*

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

*Association Européenne de Commerce d'Armes Civiles (AECAC)*

*Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Firearms (ESFAM)*

*Conservation Force*

*Dallas Safari Club (DSC)*

*European Bowhunting Federation (EBF)*

*Safari Club International (SCI)*

*Safari Club International Foundation (SCIF)*

## PARTNERS

*Association européenne des chasses traditionnelles (AECT)*

*Institut européen pour la gestion des oiseaux sauvages et de leurs habitats: Oiseaux Migrateurs du Paléarctique Occidental (OMPO)*

*Nordic Hunters' Alliance (NHA)*

## OTHER MEMBERS

### Honorary Presidents

† Giovanni BANA, † Gilbert de TURCKHEIM

### Honorary Members

Jochen BORCHERT, Dr Michl EBNER, John GARDINER, Martin HØJSGAARD, Dr Yves LECOCQ, Torstein MOLAND, John Anthony SWIFT

### BOARD

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Secretary General, **Dr D. SCALLAN**

Treasurer General, **Dr L. HOEDEMAKER**

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Vice-President, Germany, **V. BÖHNING**

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Vice-President, Mediterranean Region, **L. FARRUGIA**

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Vice-President, Spain, **I. VALLE LÓPEZ-DÓRIGA**

Vice-President, United Kingdom, **I. BELL**

### BUREAU





# THE “BIODIVERSITY, HUNTING, COUNTRYSIDE” INTERGROUP

As one of the oldest and most active parliamentary platforms, the European Parliament's Intergroup on “Biodiversity, Hunting, Countryside” works as an active stakeholder platform within the European Parliament, enabling open discussions between decision-makers, the European Commission and experts, aiming to affirm the crucial role of rural actors and the socio-economic importance of hunting and countryside activities.

With a large network of actively supporting MEPs from all political groups, the Intergroup promotes the role of hunting and other forms of sustainable use of natural resources. FACE has provided the Secretariat for this Intergroup since its first establishment in 1985, while the European Landowners' Organization serves as co-secretariat since 2004.

It tackles topics related to biodiversity, wildlife management, rural development and forestry and discusses current subjects whilst building the bridge between civil society and decision makers.

## A strong start for the Intergroup

On 19 December 2019, with the support of over 150 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) from all parts of the political spectrum, the EP Conference of Presidents approved the re-establishment of the “**Biodiversity, Hunting, Countryside**” Intergroup giving a strong political signal for the 2019-2024 parliamentary term.

On 13 February 2020, the Intergroup held its first meeting to agree on the President and Vice-Presidents. MEP **Álvaro Amaro** (Portugal, EPP) was appointed as the Intergroup President, with MEPs **Simone Schmiedtbauer** (Austria, EPP), **Alex Agius Saliba** (Malta, S&D), **Elsi Katainen** (Finland, Renew Europe), **Marco Dreosto** (Italy, ID), **Andželika Moždžanowska** (Poland, ECR), **Carmen Avram** (Romania, S&D), **Jérémy Decerle** (France, Renew Europe), **Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez** (Spain, EPP) as Vice-Presidents and **Annie Schreijer-Pierik** (Netherlands, EPP) as Secretary General.





The Intergroup organises regular meetings in the European Parliament to encourage a constructive exchange of views and, in certain cases, it decides to adopt positions, resolutions or recommendations. In 2020, due to the Covid-19 restrictions, all meetings were held via online meeting platforms.

### 30 June 2020

#### **EU Biodiversity Strategy reloaded: Making sure it works**

The conference – jointly organised by FACE and ELO – discussed the opportunities and challenges presented in the ambitious EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030. MEPs, Commission officials and relevant stakeholders provided their views on the EU's 10-year plan to tackle the biodiversity crisis over the next decade.

MEPs stressed the crucial contribution of hunters and land managers in halting biodiversity loss and reversing the decline of farmland birds and pollinators.

### 16 September 2020

#### **“Farm to Fork” Strategy: Ensuring a healthy balance between Europe’s food systems and biodiversity conservation**

The conference – hosted by **MEPs Álvaro Amaro, Jérémy Decerle** and **Carmen Avram** – discussed the “Farm to Fork” Strategy, which is one of the main pillars of the EU Green Deal.

MEP Carmen Avram emphasised that hunters have long been first-hand witnesses to the dramatic decline of wildlife, in particular small game, pollinators, and plant diversity in agricultural areas.

Hunters are crucial to conserving biodiversity on Europe’s farmland. However, reversing biodiversity loss requires a more considerable effort and it can only be successful if there is a strong political will to adopt a new approach.

**Dr Francis Buner**, Senior Conservation Scientist and Head of PARTRIDGE Interreg NSR project, provided an overview of the PARTRIDGE project, which involves

researchers, farm advisors, conservationists, hunters, civil servants and farmers and includes real life examples on how biodiversity targets are being reached.

### 6 October 2020

#### **Briefing session on the Commission’s proposal on lead shot over wetlands**

On 6 October, more than 50 MEPs attended the internal European Parliament briefing session on the Commission’s proposal on the lead shot ban over wetlands.

The aim of the briefing session was to provide MEPs with information about the proposal, which was widely deemed to be unworkable for 10 million European citizens.



**epp** group in the european parliament | **S&D** | **renew europe.**

INTERGROUP ON "BIODIVERSITY, HUNTING, COUNTRYSIDE"

30 June 2020  
16:30 - 18:00  
[online event]

**EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY RELOADED: MAKING SURE IT WORKS**

Organised in conjunction with:  **ELO**

**The conference is hosted by**

**MEP Álvaro Amaro**  
EPP, President of the Intergroup

**MEP Alex Agius Saliba**  
S&D, Vice-President of the Intergroup

**MEP Elsi Katainen**  
Renew Europe, Vice-President of the Intergroup

**Moderator**

**Dr Hilde Eggermont**  
Coordinator of the Belgian Biodiversity Platform  
Vice-Chair of the BiodivERsA Partnership

**Keynote speech**

**Humberto Delgado Rosa**  
Director, Natural Capital, DG Environment  
European Commission

**Panel discussion:**

**Kim Friedman**  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

**Erik Gerritsen**  
Senior Policy Analyst, IEEP

**Jurgen Tack**  
Scientific Director, ELO

**REGISTER NOW:** [www.biodiversityhuntingcountryside.eu](http://www.biodiversityhuntingcountryside.eu)

📅 **18 November 2020**

### **Coexisting with large carnivores: Next steps in conservation and management**

In this high-level Intergroup conference, **MEP Juan Ignacio Zoido** (Spain, EPP), **MEP Elsi Katainen** (Denmark, Renew Europe), together with **MEP Herbert Dorfmann** (Italy, EPP), opened the discussion with concrete examples from their home regions of conflicts associated with wolves and socio-economic activities.

The panel of speakers expressed their expectations for the publication of the Commission's revised guidance on "strict protection of species" to offer more clarity on how conservation and management priorities can be correctly applied towards achieving long-term coexistence with large carnivores in Europe's densely populated and multifunctional landscapes.

**Nicola Notaro**, Head of the Nature Unit, Environment Directorate General of the European Commission,

provided the EC's perspective on this issue:

*"The Commission fully supports the coexistence between human activities and large carnivores. Experience from across Europe shows that this can be achieved on the ground when there is inclusive dialogue, openness to learn from others' experience and to adjust current practices".*

**Dr John Linnell**, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, stated that:

*"Coexistence between large carnivores and humans is one challenge! The other is achieving coexistence between different groups of people with different perspectives, interests and values on how we should manage large carnivores".*

With an exceptional attendance of more than 360 participants, the meeting was moderated by **Dr David Scallan**, FACE Secretary General, who also hosted a wide-ranging Q&A discussion.

ONLINE EVENT OF THE "BIODIVERSITY, HUNTING, COUNTRYSIDE" INTERGROUP

**COEXISTING WITH LARGE CARNIVORES:  
NEXT STEPS IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

18 Nov. 2020  
16:00-18:00  
[online]





# COMMUNICATION

2020 was a successful year for FACE's communication. Large efforts were made to promote the role of hunters; via social media, attending events, keeping closer relations with our Members and through the **FACE Communication Working Group**.

Communication experts within the FACE Membership meet throughout the year to reflect on how to improve FACE's internal and external communication.

Normally, FACE holds its Communication Working Group meetings in Brussels and in other cities. However, the COVID-19 pandemic meant that FACE and its Members had to adapt in 2020. Keeping in line with social distancing, the FACE Communication Working

Group met remotely – coordinating actions to best promote hunting and conservation throughout the year. A great team made up of more than 30 communication experts from all major national hunting associations in Europe and the FACE staff participated in the meetings.

On 27 May, communication experts from many European hunting associations met online for the FACE Communication Working Group to better coordinate their efforts for an effective communication at the European level. **Christopher Graffius**, Communication Director at BASC UK, chaired the discussions, which were aimed at establishing a new coordinated strategy to facilitate the cooperation amongst FACE Members when Europe-wide actions are required.

**Les 5 visuels utilisés**

L'ensemble de la campagne de communication est accessible sur notre site [www.chasseurdefrance.com](http://www.chasseurdefrance.com) et sur notre page facebook [www.facebook.com/federationnationale.des.chasseurs](https://www.facebook.com/federationnationale.des.chasseurs)

DOSSIER DE PRESSE 2018 - LES CHASSEURS, PREMIERS ÉCOLOGISTES DE FRANCE 8

On 25 September, communication experts from many European hunting associations met remotely for another FACE Communication Working Group meeting to further consolidate and improve their previous strides for an effective communication at European level.

Christopher Graffius chaired the discussions, which were aimed at promoting youth in hunting in Europe and establishing a network of FACE Members to exchange good practices on this topic. The Communication Working Group will produce a document with an overview of promoting youth in hunting in Europe and the main types of programmes to encourage it.

Another main point under discussion was launching a European-wide campaign on the **FACE Biodiversity Manifesto** for promoting the conservation role of hunters in Europe.

FACE communication experts also exchanged ideas on how national and regional campaigns to defend hunting should be ran, in order to be successful.







# MIGRATORY BIRDS

FACE was founded in 1977 by national hunting associations in Europe to take part in the process of shaping the EU Birds Directive by providing hunters' extensive knowledge of nature and the governance of hunting. A similar role was taken at international level, with FACE's involvement, together with other partners in

the establishment of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) in the 1990s. Since those early days, FACE has remained very close to its origins by engaging with these legal instruments as well as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). FACE continues to respond to the challenges of conserving migratory birds and ensuring sustainable hunting of the species which we cherish.



## Keeping up with the geese!

In recent years, geese received increasing attention through the development of new international single-species management plans under AEWA's European Goose Management Platform (EGMP). Population trends of many goose species are now changing. It is therefore important for FACE to keep close track of the latest scientific progress and knowledge.

From 27-31 January 2020, FACE attended the 19<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Goose Specialist Group in Leeuwarden (NL). This was organised by the Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW), the Dutch Centre for Avian Migration and Demography (Vogeltrekstation) and Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology (Sovon).

Goose experts from Europe, East-Asia and the United States of America gathered to discuss the future of geese populations. The conference highlighted the effect of climate change on goose population dynamics and migration patterns, but also the increasing socio-economic conflicts arising from the growing geese populations in Europe. In this sense, it was acknowledged that hunters' experience and management actions are essential for the scientific community. Several FACE Members attended the conference.

At the same time in Brussels, FACE participated in an expert workshop held by the European Commission (EC) on "Defining Favourable Reference Values (FRVs) for the Greylag goose and Barnacle goose". This meeting sought to review the main principles for setting FRVs outlined in the EC's guidance used for the Habitats Directive, as well as to set the course for the AEWA EGMP International Working Group meeting in June 2020.





Despite sufficient guidance on setting these values, some Member States are hesitant to progress further on this new management approach at flyway level. At the June Working Group meeting, discussions progressed on balancing conservation and management for the Greylag and Barnacle Goose.

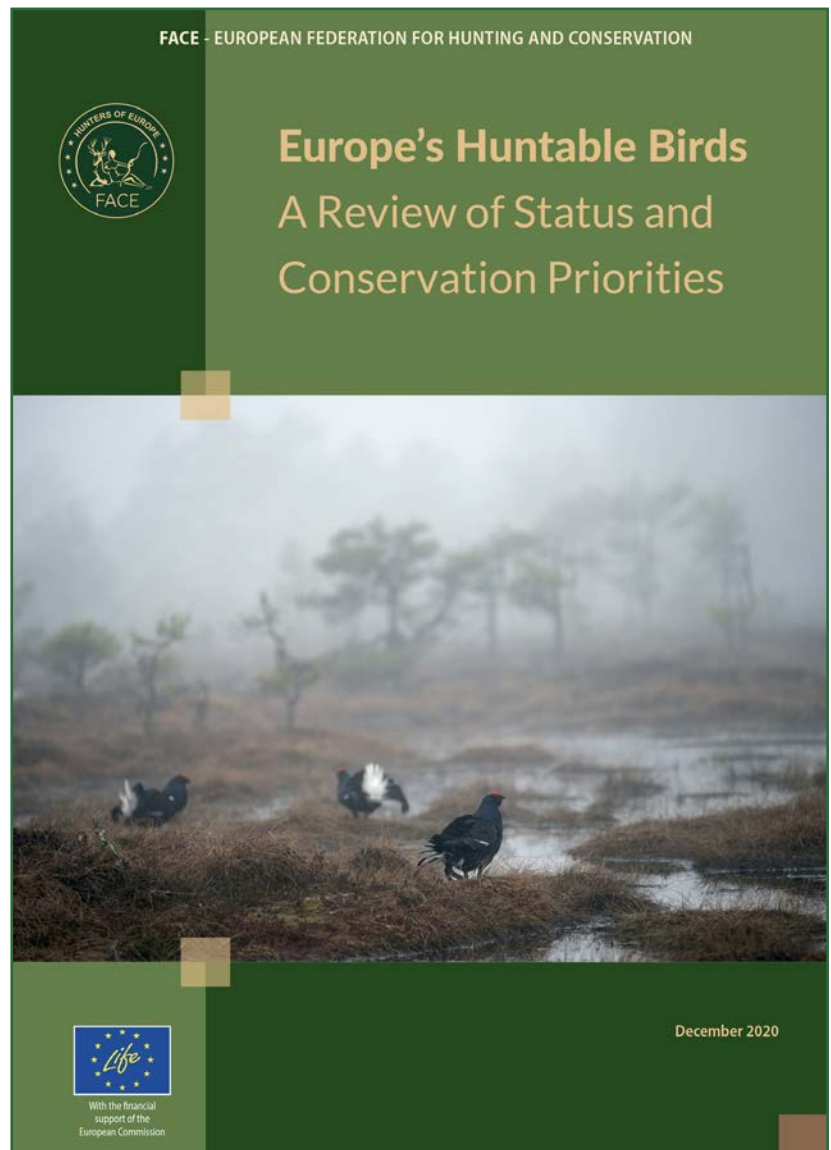
Work progress on the well-established plans for the Svalbard Pink-footed and the Taiga Bean Goose – both have been successfully managed via adaptive harvest management for the conservation at flyway level.

## Europe's Huntability Birds: A Review of Status and Conservation Priorities

The publication of the **EU State of Nature report 2020** provided results of the national reporting under the Birds Directive (2013 to 2018) and a wider assessment of Europe's biodiversity. Using the same data, FACE produced a detailed analysis on the status, trends and population numbers of huntable bird species listed in Annex II of the Directive.

**Cy Griffin**, Senior Conservation Manager at FACE stated: *"The report provides the important interpretation needed to better understand the current situation, as broad assessments such as the State of Nature 2020 lack sufficient detail. There has been no other detailed assessment specifically related to Europe's huntable birds and FACE hopes this stimulates a constructive and informed debate on future priorities"*.

In general, the findings illustrate that huntable birds are in a broadly similar situation to non-huntable birds. Although showing slightly more species in unsecure status, there are fewer huntable birds with an unknown status compared to non-huntable birds. Annex I birds (i.e. those requiring designation of protected



sites) have the highest proportion of species holding a 'threatened' or 'unknown' population status and the lowest proportion of 'secure' status. The species listed in Annex I and II have deteriorated since the previous Article 12 reporting exercise, which follows the general trend of biodiversity loss in Europe.

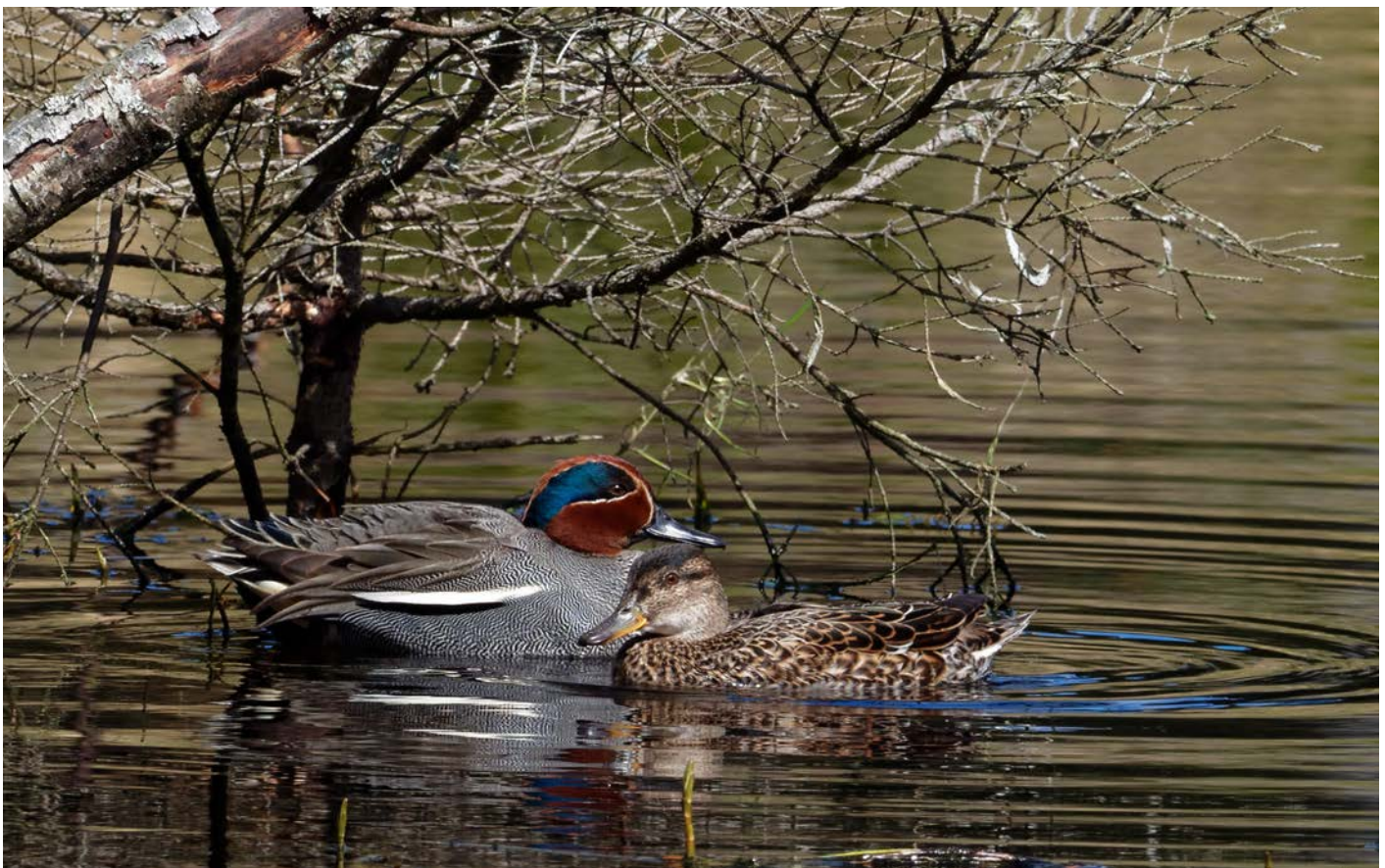
In terms of population trends, 46% of huntable birds show a decreasing breeding population trend, for both short and long-term trends. In comparison, 32% of the long-term breeding population trends of all bird species listed in the Bird Directive are decreasing.

However, 58% of wintering birds have increasing long-term population trends, which is broadly similar to non-huntable wintering birds (54%).

FACE's report highlights the links between hunting and conservation and concludes with policy recommendations that relate to species and habitat conservation, monitoring, research and communication.

This includes an urgent call for better alignment of other sectoral policies – particularly the CAP – to ensure that agri-environmental incentives provide suitable mechanisms allowing for the creation and management of habitats for huntable bird species.

Such mechanisms may have a greater uptake by farmers and support the ongoing conservation investments by the hunting community. Indeed, the Birds Directive must continue to provide a fair approach to hunting – recognising the conservation efforts by the hunting community.









# LARGE CARNIVORES



The European hunting community is an active player in large carnivore conservation and management and directly contributes to their monitoring in large carnivore (LC) conservation and management and directly contributes to their monitoring, as well as the management of their habitats and prey across our continent. In Europe's densely populated multi-functional landscapes, humans and LCs need to find a way to coexist. Hunters are - and must be - part of the solution.

With this in mind, FACE works at several levels to promote LC management and conservation. This is based on the scientific knowledge of populations, as well as the human dimensions in order to effectively reduce conflicts.

## EU Platform on coexistence between people and large carnivores

This Platform was established to promote ways and means to minimise, and wherever possible find solutions to, conflicts between human interests and the presence of large carnivore species. FACE is an active partner in this initiative.

The Platform provides an important opportunity to link with other stakeholders, share information and keep being informed on important work being done on this topic. In 2020, FACE attended all meetings of the Platform of which most were online.







## Main events linked to the Platform in 2020

From 21 to 23 January 2020, FACE together with a representative of the **Finnish Hunters' Association** attended an international conference on livestock protection in the Alpine region. This event was hosted by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the European Landowners' Organisation (ELO).

On 14 February 2020, FACE took part in the annual 'kick-off meeting' of the Platform. Participants mainly discussed the work of the progress with regional Platforms around Europe.

The 7<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting took place on 9 June 2020 in Brussels. Among the ongoing tasks for the Platform, discussions focused on relevant updates on the regional Platforms and LC conservation. Moreover, FACE emphasised the importance of hunting associations, as official partners for **LIFE projects** related to LC and their coexistence with humans.

On 24 November 2020, FACE organised a joint webinar with **International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)** and Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) on stakeholder involvement in LC monitoring. Through the webinar, FACE was able to highlight and promote the crucial role of hunters in the monitoring of LCs. FACE - together with CIC and LCIE - facilitated an exchange between hunters, other stakeholders and scientists, in order for them to join forces and support effective and transparent monitoring schemes.

## FACE Large Carnivore Working Group

FACE Members offer a great amount of knowledge and expertise for the future management of Europe's LCs. For LC policy development and implementation – whether at national, European, or Council of Europe level – FACE ensures that it has up-to-date expertise and knowledge on relevant ecological, legal and socio-economic aspects to provide accurate input. FACE's network of LC experts from all around Europe form the FACE Large Carnivore Working Group. This Group is instrumental in developing FACE's knowledge base and in coordinating FACE's input for EU and other processes.

In 2020, both FACE Large Carnivore Working Group meetings were held online. Despite this challenge, the





discussions and information exchange were productive and informative. The experts discussed FACE's and its Members' work on LCs, analysed the national Article 17 reports and contributed to a very clear and powerful position on the wolf in Europe.

## Adoption of FACE position on wolves in Europe

In September 2020, **FACE's General Assembly** adopted a formal position on wolves in Europe. The FACE Secretariat and the FACE Large Carnivore Working Group collaborated on this position since the start of 2020. Having a clear and strong position will support FACE's advocacy and collaboration with politicians, farmers, and scientists across Europe. Thereby, arising challenges, as well as opportunities regarding wolves in diverse European landscapes can be jointly addressed. Moreover, the position's clear statements and sensitive demands clarifies FACE's approach to coexistence with wolves.

## State of Nature 2020 report and the recovery of the wolf

In October 2020, the State of Nature (SON) 2020 report was officially published. It describes the conservation and population status of nature in the EU in the period from 2013 to 2018 – based on Member States' reporting under Article 12 and 17 of the Birds and Habitats Directives. The report highlights that the wolf in the EU has showed increasing population trends and that LCs are one of the main beneficiaries of the conservation measures taken under the directives.

Earlier this year, FACE analysed the national population assessments on the wolf. The results show marked improvements not only for the population trends but also the habitat quality and range expansion. However, this largely positive trend is not reflected in the overall conservation status of Member States' assessments.

Compared with the results of the previous SON report 2015, the wolf assessments with a favourable conservation status decreased slightly from 19 (2007 – 2012) to 18 (2013 – 2018). At the same time, the number of wolf assessments with an unfavourable conservation status increased from 13 to 19. This is largely due to the increased number of new assessments brought about by range expansion and lack of optimism on future prospects for the wolf in Europe.



# BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Hunters share a passion for nature and biodiversity, because their future ability to hunt depends on it. This is why hunters engage every day right across Europe to conserve and restore nature and biodiversity.

FACE and its Members adopted the **FACE Biodiversity Manifesto**, which reflects the active commitment made by European hunters to biodiversity conservation, ensuring the sustainability of hunting for future generations.

## The Biodiversity Manifesto

The FACE Biodiversity Manifesto (BDM) illustrates hunters' significant role in biodiversity conservation to both policy-makers and the wider public, by giving examples of their initiatives across Europe.

Each year, FACE develops an implementation report, to assess the progress being made in the field.

- 2015 BDM report: This was the first BDM report, which highlighted hunters' contribution to implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 through its 181 case studies.
- 2016 BDM report: Shows hunters' support with implementing the EU nature directives. Almost half of the 221 case studies were undertaken on Natura 2000 sites.
- 2017 BDM report: Contains 300 projects, demonstrating how hunters conserved farmland habitats and species.
- 2018 BDM report: Focused on hunters monitoring wildlife populations.
- 2019 BDM report: Comprises up to 442 case studies on how hunters are involved in achieving the targets set in the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020.





FACE developed the Biodiversity Manifesto's website, which allows anyone to easily share their project.

**Main elements of the website are:**

- Action Points
- Reports
- Over 400 Projects gathered
- Useful documents on hunting and conservation

We encourage you to inform us of new BDM-related projects.

These can include habitat and species management activities, monitoring and research, as well as awareness raising. A key criteria being that the project benefits biodiversity and involves hunters.

For the best source of information on hunting-related conservation in Europe please visit:

[www.biodiversitymanifesto.com](http://www.biodiversitymanifesto.com)

## The EU Green Deal

In 2020, the ambitious approach from the new Commission was unveiled in the Green Deal. It has set in motion a major shift for many sectors. One being farming, whose intensification is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss in Europe. In a nutshell, the Green Deal aims at tackling both climate change and biodiversity loss. Its goal is to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society – with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The final aim is to reach zero net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. The Green Deal was presented in December 2019 and was followed by the introduction of the **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030** and the **Farm to Fork Strategy** in May 2020. They both provide specific targets and actions, which the European Commission (EC) is committed to undertake, in order to deal with climate change and biodiversity loss.



## EU Biodiversity & Farm to Fork Strategies

The EU Biodiversity and Farm to Fork (F2F) Strategies present a comprehensive plan to tackle biodiversity loss and restructure food systems in Europe. They both set new approaches to implement existing legislation with ambitious commitments, targets, and measures.

### Main elements of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030:

- 30% of the European terrestrial area should be protected areas, of which 1/3 should be strictly protected areas. The EU has already 26% of its territory protected under national schemes and the Natura 2000 network.
- A new EU Nature Restoration Plan.
- Improve implementation and enforcement of existing EU environmental legislation, including Birds and Habitats Directives.
- Bringing back at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features to provide space for wild animals, plants, pollinators, and natural pest regulators.

### Main targets of the F2F Strategy:

- The reduction of chemical pesticides (50%) and more hazardous pesticides (50%) by 2030.
- The promotion of organic farming – by reaching 25% of agricultural land under organic farming by 2030.
- The reduction of the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals (50%) and of the use of fertilisers (by at least 20%) by 2030.

FACE has underlined on several occasions how important the involvement of rural actors is, including hunters to shape effective biodiversity policies in Europe.

Further, it is well-known that locally sourced game meat is an excellent example of sustainable food.

Indeed, hunters have been operating a “field to fork” system for generations, benefitting from healthy and locally sourced game meat.





## Common Agricultural Policy Reform

2020 was an intense year for the reform of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). MEPs had divergent views on this important file, and this was the reason for the vote on the dossier being delayed several times in the European Parliament (EP). FACE intensified its lobbying efforts to reach out to MEPs and explain why Europe's farmland needs effective measures to reverse biodiversity loss. An online conference, short videos and a robust presence on social media were some of the new tools accompanying the more traditional advocacy strategy of FACE. FACE further engaged by scheduling meetings with MEPs, drafting position papers and addressing stakeholders.

After more than two years from the European Commission's (EC) presentation of its proposal on the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) post 2020, the EP and the Council finally agreed on their official positions on the file in October 2020.

The inter-institutional negotiations – the so-called trilogue – between the two institutions and the EC

started on 10 November. These negotiations aim to find a balanced single position on the CAP file, which will enter into force at a later stage as the CAP post 2020.

## Can the new CAP make space for nature?

Ahead of the EP's plenary vote in the October session on CAP Strategic Plans, FACE organised an online conference on 23 September on measures that can effectively reverse biodiversity loss on Europe's farmland.

MEPs and scientists discussed how the CAP post 2020, and especially GAEC no. 9 (conditionality) and eco-schemes, can help with reaching the 10% target of agricultural areas under high-diversity landscape features – as referred to by the EC in the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.

**Luc Bas**, Director of IUCN Europe, moderated the event and underlined that the Green Deal and EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 would not be credible should the next CAP not deliver on biodiversity.



**CAN THE NEW CAP  
MAKE SPACE FOR  
NATURE?**

Bringing nature back to  
agricultural lands.

ONLINE EVENT    23 September 2020 16:00-17:30 (CET)    [www.face.eu/register](http://www.face.eu/register)

## PARTRIDGE project on full steam

PARTRIDGE is a project co-funded by the **Interreg North Sea Region Programme**. It show-cases how new and improved management solutions can improve biodiversity and ecosystem services by up to 30% by 2023 across **Belgium, Denmark, England, Germany, Netherlands & Scotland**. The project manages 10 farmland demonstration sites. At least 7% of each site improved by high-quality habitat measures, which is tailored to grey partridges. Grey partridges are one of the best indicator species for farmland ecosystem health.



The species has registered a 94% decline across Europe since the 80s. PARTRIDGE is an all-inclusive project with a bottom-up approach. Stakeholders involved are: farmers, hunters, NGOs, scientists, citizens and local governments.









# FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

FACE and its Members seek to ensure that hunters can acquire, possess, use and travel with firearms and ammunition safely and without unjustified bureaucracy, costs or restrictions. With regards to firearms, many of these aspects are presently covered by EU law, either through full harmonisation or minimum rules. Furthermore, FACE aims to facilitate processes to ensure that hunters have information on and access to effective ammunition, which is available, affordable and safe to use for the purpose intended.

## Firearms Directive: Updates on national implementation

In 2020, FACE held a number of online meetings with its Members and with industry regarding national implementation of the revised Firearms Directive, which is still not finalised in some countries. During the year, some governments attempted to introduce unjustified restrictions on firearms for hunting that were required under the revised directive. Regarding the European Firearms Pass (EFP), FACE is convinced that the marking of all essential components will not contribute to a better traceability and monitoring of the movement of firearms. In 2020, FACE again highlighted that if Member States take different approaches to marking, this could lead to restrictions on the free movement of hunters travelling with the EFP. Throughout the year, FACE also followed the negotiations on Brexit with respect to the continued application of the EFP for the UK.

## New EU Regulation agreed on the use of lead shot over wetlands

In 2015, the European Commission (EC) requested the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to prepare a restriction on lead shot over wetlands in Europe. In August 2018, ECHA's proposal was sent to the EC. After months of scrutiny, long delays and widespread criticism from various stakeholders, the new regulation banning lead shot over wetlands is expected to take effect from January 2023 onwards in all EEA countries.

### How is this Regulation different?

- The definition of “wetlands” is much broader than existing national laws. For example, it includes peatlands – with and without visible water – and potentially covers any ground after heavy rain.
- An aggravated element is that all wetlands have a fixed buffer zone of 100 meters around them. Discharging lead shot in or within 100 metres of wetlands is prohibited, regardless of the species being hunted.
- Anyone carrying lead shot within 100 meters of “wetlands” will be presumed guilty of wetland shooting, unless that person can demonstrate that it is intended for any other type of shooting.







Following widespread criticism from FACE, its Members, and partners on how the Ramsar definition lacks legal certainty, the EC stated that the definition of wetlands should be interpreted “proportionately” and that they might consider issuing guidelines.

## Proposal to restrict lead in all ammunition requested by European Commission

In 2020, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) was busy preparing a restriction proposal addressing the risk to wildlife and humans (via the consumption of game meat) from lead in all ammunition (shot and bullets) including target shooting. Lead in fishing weights is also included in the request. The EC’s letter to ECHA, which became public on 21 August 2019, also asked ECHA to assess issues linked to animal welfare, as well as potential accidents to hunters using lead ammunition and its alternatives.

ECHA’s proposal will be assessed by its Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and its Committee for Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC). There will be consultations with relevant stakeholders including FACE, which also sits on ECHA’s decision-making committees.

From FACE’s perspective, any further measures beyond lead shot over wetlands must be proportional with the demonstrated risks to wildlife populations and human health via game consumption (taking into account risk management measures).

## FACE Ammunition Working Group

The FACE Ammunition Working Group met three times in 2020 to discuss important policy developments related to ammunition. An example of a previous initiative from the Working Group includes the development of a FACE website “**Guidance on Managing Risks from Lead Ammunition**”: [www.leadammunitionguidance.com](http://www.leadammunitionguidance.com)

# INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



FACE actively participates in key international agreements, providing relevant expertise, coordination, synergies and awareness in collaboration with its partners and Members. In this way, FACE is informed about and involved in all international conservation decisions.

This also provides a way for FACE to raise the international profile of hunters as conservationists, as well as finding ways of working with other conservationists.

## Bern Convention

From 30 November - 3 December 2020, FACE participated at the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention, also named the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.

The event took place online for the first time and attracted a record number of 190 participants including 45 Contracting Parties. The Bern Convention is the first international agreement (formed 1979) dedicated to nature conservation – protecting both, habitats and species. It covers most of Europe and some African countries (currently: 51 States in total).

At the end of each year, government representatives, the European Commission (EC) and NGO's gather to discuss environmental concerns and to take decisions.

This year, the meeting's highlights were the future financing of the Convention and the Bern Convention vision for 2021-2030, as well as the outcomes of activities implemented throughout 2020.

Files following complaints submitted by citizens and NGOs for presumed breaches of the Convention were also assessed during the meeting.

### Relevant to the hunting community, the meeting discussed:

- Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
- Progress in the eradication of the Ruddy Duck
- Combating illegal killing of birds
- The Emerald Network

By attending this meeting, FACE ensured to stay up to date with these matters.



## AIHTS: Better implementation needed by EU Member States

Under the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS), traps used for certain AIHTS-listed species need to be evaluated using approved testing standards and must subsequently be certified as meeting the AIHTS welfare requirements.

EU Member States had until July 2016 to prohibit the use of traps not certified in accordance with the standards of the Agreement (for AIHTS species). However, most Member States have not achieved this.

FACE wants to see more progress in implementing this agreement, which could be used more effectively to share knowledge and assist with wildlife management for invasive alien species, conservation and research purposes.

### See the FACE website for:

- FACE's position on trapping
- Further information on AIHTS
- Our work on best practice trapping guidelines for the Raccoon Dog, Muskrat, Red Fox, European pine marten and Eurasian beaver.



## Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES seeks to regulate international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants at sustainable levels to ensure that this trade does not threaten their survival.



This Convention is mainly relevant to hunters in relation to the import/export of hunting trophies, but also as one of a number of key international agreements setting the global conservation agenda, establishing conservation principles and providing the tools and means for cooperation. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Standing and 31<sup>st</sup> Animals Committee meetings in Geneva were postponed.

Despite many difficulties, the Convention's work continues and FACE engages in its ongoing activities.

This included participating in the intersessional work of the Standing and Animals Committee and some of their Working Groups.

On 12 January 2021, FACE followed the online discussion of the Standing Committee, where the Members also considered prospects of meetings in 2021 and informed about the Animals and Plants Committees' work.

## Convention on Migratory Species: Outcomes of CMS COP13

The 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting on the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP13) took place in India on the 15-22 February 2020. It concluded with the adoption of a series of resolutions and new species listings, plus a dedicated declaration on the role of CMS in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.







A priority for FACE was to follow the resolutions on issues regarding migratory birds. These were not new resolutions, but revisions of existing ones from previous conferences:

- **Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds** (Doc 26.1.1) – the text was revised to reflect the status of the joint Rome Strategic Plan of the CMS and Bern Convention, and Task Force on IKTT in the Mediterranean (MIKT).
- **Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region** (Doc 26.1.2) – additional references added on the issue of land degradation and nature-based climate change solutions. It was not required to update the species list in light of changes to the IUCN Red list.
- **Prevention of Bird Poisoning** (Doc 26.1.3) – the reference to lead ammunition is of most relevance in this document. The new resolution requests an Intergovernmental Task Force on Phasing Out the Use of Lead Ammunition and Lead Fishing Weights as early as possible after COP13 following the approval of the Task Force Terms of Reference by the Standing Committee. This was proposed at the previous COP in the Philippines, but was downgraded to a Task Group.

However, no budget is allocated to the Task Force in the next inter-sessional period. References to the REACH regulation and lead in ammunition were also corrected to accurately reflect the current situation.



For the first time, animal culture was linked to conservation under the Convention with specific reference to evidence that whales, dolphins, elephants and primates acquire some of their knowledge and skills through social learning. This was celebrated by animal welfare and animal rights NGOs, who had a strong presence at the COP.

## IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020: Voting on motions

As with many conferences in 2020, one of the largest events in the calendar, the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille was postponed to September 2021. Despite this set back work continued on the IUCN motions process which sets the agenda and policies of IUCN.

During 2020, FACE participated in online discussions and finally voted on motions to promote the principle of sustainable use, identifying any inaccuracies in reference to hunting.

IUCN's motions and recommendations are powerful policy documents when stakeholders/civil society engage with policy makers. FACE has been a member of IUCN since 1987, consequently, FACE participation in the motion's discussions over the years has been critical for promoting the role of hunting in nature conservation.

## ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Hunters actively monitor the health and welfare of wild animals. This includes rapid identification and response to diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF), Rabies, and Avian Influenza (AI) – also known as “Avian Flu” or “Bird Flu”.

Furthermore, Europe's hunters are key partners of European and international (World Organisation for Animal Health - OIE) initiatives that combat animal to human transmissible diseases (zoonoses).

FACE ensures that EU policies on animal health and welfare are workable for hunters in the field and provides hunters with guidance on how to best comply with administrative procedures linked to game meat, animal welfare, public and animal health. FACE also participates in many international events and conferences, including the meetings of the EC's Animal Health Advisory Committee.



# Avian Influenza: Hunters as Watchdogs for Wildlife Health

Following the detection of AI-outbreaks in western Russia and Kazakhstan in October 2020, the EC urged EU Member States to increase their surveillance and biosecurity measures in case of new outbreaks of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).

Western Russia and Kazakhstan is a known autumn migration route for waterbirds heading to Europe. When the AI was detected in the same area of Russia in the summers of 2005 and 2016, epidemics followed in northern and eastern Europe. Several EU Members (Netherlands, UK, France) have taken national restrictive measures to prevent the virus from spreading.

## Invasive Alien Species Regulation: Updates and New Risk Assessments

Invasive alien species (IAS) represent one of the main threats to biodiversity and native ecosystems in Europe. The EU, as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), has to regularly update the list of IAS that cause European Union (EU) concern (“the Union list”) and initiate detailed risk assessments. In 2020, FACE closely followed those risk assessments, which were of importance to the hunting community. Both, the Chital (spotted deer) (*Axis axis*) and the Canadian beaver (*Castor canadensis*) will be on the final list of potential IAS in the next update of the Union list. The IAS committee will present this list in January 2021 and FACE will observe this meeting and inform its Members where relevant.

## African Swine Fever: Hunters' important role in Animal Health

At the beginning of 2020, FACE's Secretary General – Dr David Scallan – spoke at the high-level international conference 'The future of global pork production under the threat of African swine fever' (ASF), as part of the 85<sup>th</sup> Berlin International Green Week in Germany.







The panel discussion was dedicated to improving collaboration and the future of the global pork industry. Dr Scallan promoted the use of best practice for cooperation and communication between hunters, farmers and authorities in monitoring and fighting ASF.

He highlighted FACE's 'ASF Recommendations' for hunting associations and hunters. Further, he stressed that governments must work closely with national hunting associations and (including financially) ensure that wild boar management and biosecurity can be easily implemented.

This often means changing laws with regards to hunting methods and allowing specialised hunting equipment.

## ASF in Germany

In mid-September 2020, there was an ASF outbreak in the German state of Brandenburg (districts of Oder-Spree, Spree-Neiße, Märkisch-Oderland). Brandenburg is directly adjacent to Poland, where the virus has been circulating since 2014. The main aim was to keep the virus within the restricted area, in which it had been detected.

As foreseen by European legislation, Brandenburg created three zones: the core zone, which is surrounded by an endangered (contaminated) zone, and a buffer zone.

## Animal Health and COVID-19

In 2020, the spread of COVID-19 attracted much attention to trade and wildlife consumption.

Unfortunately, some green MEPs proposed to ban the consumption and trade of wildlife in the EU under the European Parliament (EP) Resolution on an 'EU coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences'. FACE immediately asked MEPs to reject the proposal, which was not supported by the majority of MEPs in plenary.

Discussions on the banning of wet markets, wildlife animal trade, and wildlife animal consumption, resulted in over 250 experts and organisations including IUCN's SULi group, sending an open letter to the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The letter highlighted the importance of the wildlife animal trade and recommended specific actions.



# HUNTING METHODS AND CULTURE

## Hunting horn players recognised as cultural heritage by UNESCO

On 17 December 2020, the musical art of playing hunting horns was recognised as “Intangible Cultural Heritage”. It was included on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity at the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage.

This recognition is the result of work by the International Federation of French Horns (FITF) in 2013, and the creation of a multinational application file involving Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and France in 2016. This is a positive step that acknowledges the importance of hunting culture.

The playing of hunting horns is an instrumental technique primarily based on body control and conviviality. Although, a variety of horns were used long before that, the tradition of horn blowing finds its marks in France around the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and is generally associated with the practice of hunting with hounds during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Still today the playing of horns remains much appreciated at the end of a hunt to celebrate and honour the game that was taken. To do so, different partitions are dedicated to each game species. Its popularity goes beyond hunting circles, as many of the musical groups do not take part in hunting – even if the traditional uniform may be kept.

FACE believes that this traditional practice deserves its place on the list of the “Intangible Cultural Heritage” and is delighted to see this nomination achieved.







# FACE PATRON PROGRAMME

In 2019, FACE developed its “Patron Programme”, with the aim to provide the hunting sector with a means to support a strong future for hunting and conservation in Europe. Our Patron Programme is the foundation for developing an essential and well-connected network.

The FACE team is composed of experts from the fields of hunting, conservation, communication, EU policy, legal and public affairs.

## FACE needs support from relevant stakeholders to:

- continue to grow
- ensure a strong footing when it comes to tackling EU/international policy affairs
- promote the benefits of hunting around Europe.

FACE Patrons have a direct contact with the FACE team in Brussels and benefit from insight on relevant hunting-related activities and topics.

On 3 February 2020, FACE unveiled its “**Patron Programme**” and officially announced Blaser, BioAmmo and Jagd&Hund as “**Gold**” Patrons.

**BLASER** is the famous German brand founded in 1957 by Horst Blaser. It is a manufacturer of high-end shotguns and rifles for hunting, but its portfolio also includes a wide range of products from hunting firearms to hunting gear, ammunition, optics, accessories, and outfits.

**BIOAMMO LTD** is an ammunition manufacturer dedicated to the development, manufacturing and distribution of 100% biodegradable, bio-compostable and non-toxic wads and cases with 0% plastic. BioAmmo’s mission is to manufacture high quality, high performance cartridges for both Game and Sports shooting and to help to eradicate any pollution from plastic in ammunition. BioAmmo’s patented vegetal biopolymer material is simply consumed by bacteria, where it is turned into a completely natural biomass. Moisture and sunlight have no effect on its degradation, storage time is about 5 years and BioAmmo’s cartridges are also available with non-toxic shot. Simply bury the wads and cases and nature will do the rest!

**JAGD&HUND** is Europe’s largest hunting exhibition with around 82,000 visitors and 850 exhibitors every year. It is hosted by the Messe Dortmund GmbH, which is one of the largest exhibition centres in Germany.

In late 2020, FACE was also proud to welcome the Munich based company, **HUNTER & CO.** and their hunting application “MyHunt” to the FACE patron programme. Hunter & Co. brings together hunters, software developers and nature enthusiasts, whose shared vision is made possible through the MyHunt app, the *“faithful companion that is always in the hunters pocket, providing assistance before, during and after the hunt, allowing you to simply enjoy nature.”*







The aim of Hunter & Co. is to deliver a mobile application for hunters that is easy-to-use and responsive to the needs of hunters internationally, as well as developing features to assist FACE and Europe's national hunting associations in their research, data collection and communication activities.

When unveiling the Patron Programme, **Torbjörn Larsson**, FACE President stated: *"Today, we are facing unprecedented challenges and major threats, our common mission is to ensure hunting and conservation for future generations in Europe."*

*This is an excellent launch of the FACE Patron Programme that has opened the door for a much stronger FACE to set the best context for hunting and conservation in Europe.*

*The Patron Programme will improve FACE's influence and success at the EU level where 80% of the national rules affecting hunting and conservation emerge".*

**Interested in becoming a FACE Patron?**  
Contact us at [communication@face.eu](mailto:communication@face.eu)

# FINANCES

FACE delivers cost-effective support to its Members. This represents great value for European hunters considering the extent of work carried out by the FACE Secretariat and the fact that Membership subscriptions represent around 10 cents per hunter. It is in this ethos that FACE offers cost-effective and transparent management of finances to its Members and partners, generating maximum impact with limited expenditure. While the core funding of FACE comes from the Memberships fees, a portion of FACE's budget is also financed by the European Commission's Directorate Environment through LIFE NGO Funding.

## Transparency

FACE is fully signed up to the EU Transparency Register (Reg No 75899541198-85), which is operated by the European Parliament and the European Commission. FACE operates by their Code of Conduct in all our relations with the EU Institutions and their Members, officials and other staff.

**For more details on the register, please see:**

<http://europa.eu/transparency-register/>

### PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2020

#### INCOME

Membership fees – Full Members	79.6%
Membership fees – Associate Members	3.5%
LIFE NGO Grant	11.8%
Additional subsidies (ESFAM)	1.5%
Operational projects	3.3%
Bank interests & Financial income	0.1%
Recovery (past years)	0.3%

#### EXPENDITURE

Premises	6.0%
Consumables	0.4%
Administration	5.6%
Work programme costs	7.2%
President travel costs	0.7%
Staff travel costsmissions	2.2%
Staff costs	67.3%
Depreciation (annual liability)	1.9%
Extraordinary charges (past years)	0.3%
Operational projects	3.3%
Study/Consultancy	5.1%







# FACE “GOLD” PATRONS

The FACE Activity Report 2020 has received a wide distribution in the hunting community by the FACE “Gold” Patrons: BioAmmo, Blaser, Jagd&Hund and Hunter&Co.

In 2020, FACE launched its new "Patron Programme", with the aim of providing the hunting sector with a means to support a strong future for hunting and conservation in Europe.

The FACE Patron Programme is the foundation for developing an essential and positive network.



**Blaser**

**BIOAMMO**



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