1. Species information		
 1.1 Member State 1.2 Species code 1.3 EURING code 1.4 Species scientific name 1.5 Subspecific population 1.6 Alternative species scientific name 1.7 Common name 1.8 Season 	Hungary A030 1310 Ciconia nigra fekete gólya Breeding (B)	
2. Population size		
2.1 Year or period2.2 Population size	2017-2017 a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of pairs (p) 350 400
2.3 Type of estimate2.4 Population size Method used2.5 Sources	 Best estimate Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate Demeter, I., Horváth, M., Prommer, M. (2019): Az MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztálya (RMvSz) által monitorozott fajok 2017-es költési eredményeinek összefoglalása/Summary of population monitoring programmes run by MME/Birdlife Hungary's Raptor Conservation Department (RCD) in 2017 (In Hungarian with English summary) – Heliaca 15:75. Kalocsa, B., Tamás, E. A. (2015-2018): A Feketególya-védelmi Munkacsoport beszámolói/Reports of the work of the Black Stork protection programme – Heliaca 11-14. National park directorates' databases 	
2.6 Change and reason for change (since previous report)	Improved knowledge The change is mainly	/more accurate data due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

2.7 Additional information

3. Population trend

3.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years	
3.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
3.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
3.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value
3.1.4 Short-term trend Method used 3.1.5 Sources	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate Kalocsa, B., Tamás, E. A. (2009): Feketególya-védelmi Program – 2007/The Black Stork Protection Programme – 2007 – Heliaca 5:51.

Kalocsa, B., Tamás, E. A. (2018): A Feketególya-védelmi Munkacsoport 2016. évi beszámolója/Report of the Black Stork Protection Working Group (2016) (In Hungarian with English summary) – Heliaca 14:8. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

3.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)	
3.2.1 Long-tern trend Period3.2.2 Long-term trend Direction3.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	1980-2018Increasing (+)a) Minimum25b) Maximum50c) Best single value
3.2.4 Long-term Trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
3.2.5 Sources	Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Mezőgazdasági Könyvkiadó Vállalat, Budapest. p. 33. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 527. National park directorates' databases Consultation with national experts.
3.3 Additional information	From the 1980s we have only a roughly underestimated number of about 150 breeding pairs, so the trend could not be based on this. The apparent increase is mostly due to imrpoved knowledge (increasing extension of monitored areas). The experts estimate a slight increase of the population (taken over from the 2013 report).

4. Breeding distribution map and size

4.1 Sensitive species	No
4.2 Year or period	2014-2018
4.3 Breading distribution map	Yes
4.4 Breading distribution surface area	23251
4.5 Breading distribution Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
4.6 Additional maps	No
4.7 Sources	National park directorates' databases
	http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
4.8 Additional information	The distribution map was made by using breeding probability data in category certain.

5. Breeding range trend

5.1 Short-term trend (last 12 years	;)
5.1.1 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018
5.1.2 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)
5.1.3 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum
	b) Maximum
	c) Best single value

5.1.4 Short-term trend Method used 5.1.5 Sources	c) Best single value Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate National park directorates' databases Consultation with national experts.		
5.2 Long-term trend (since c. 1980)			
5.2.1 Long-term trend Period 5.2.2 Long-term trend Direction	1980-2018 Increasing (+)		
5.2.3 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	5	
	b) Maximum	10	
	c) Best single value	10	
5.2.4 Long-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expe	rt opinion with very limited data	
5.2.5 Sources	National park directorates' databases		
	Consultation with nat	ional experts.	
5.3 Additional information	 The short-term trend of the distribution is considered stable, as is the population, the apparent decline when the map is compared with the map in the 2013 report is because the latter was based on a much longer period (2000-2012). In the 1980s the experts knew only very few breeding sites and from this period we have only a roughly underestimated number of about 150 breeding pairs. As the monitoring activity was extremely low, we have only a rough estimation of the probable increase in the breeding distribution. 		

6. Progress in work related to international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs)

6.0 Is/Will the information related to international SAPs, MPs and BMSs (section 6) be provided for the other season for this species?	Νο
6.1 Type of international plan 6.2 Has a national plan linked to the intarnational SAP/MP/BMS been adopted?	No plan (NA) No
 6.3 If 'NO', describe any measures and initiatives taken related to the international SAP/MP/BMS 6.4 Assessment of the effectivess of SAPs for globally threatened species (Art. 12, Species Action Plans) 	() IS)
6.5 Assessment of the effectivess of MPs for huntable species in non-Secure status (Articles 3 and 7, Management Plans)	()
6.6 Sources of further Information	

7. Main pressures and threats

a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) location
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage, land reclamation and conversion of wetlands, marshes, bogs, etc. to settlement or recreational areas (F26)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	Μ	outside EU (outEU)
a) Threat	d) Ranking	e) location
Modification of hydrological flow or physical alteration of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams) (A33)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and GMOs) (B03)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Logging (excluding clear cutting) of individual trees (B06)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Removal of old trees (excluding dead or dying trees) (B08)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Forest management reducing old growth forests (B15)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables) (D06)	Н	inside the Member State (inMS)
Drainage, land reclamation and conversion of wetlands, marshes, bogs, etc. to settlement or recreational areas (F26)	М	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28)	Μ	inside the Member State (inMS)
Modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development (F28) Illegal shooting/killing (G10)	M	inside the Member State (inMS) outside EU (outEU)

7.2 Sources of information

Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (2014): Natura 2000 fajok és élőhelyek Magyarországon. Pro Vértes Közalapítvány, Csákvár. p. 527. National park directorates' databases Consultation with national experts.

7.3 Additional information

8. Main Conservation Measures8.1 Status of measuresMeasures identified and taken8.2 Main purpose of the measures takenRestore the habitat of the species8.3 Location of the measuresBoth inside and outside Natura 20008.4 Response to the measuresMedium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

CA15 - Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture

CB05 - Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices

CC06 - Reduce impact of service corridors and networks

8.6 Additional information

9. Natura 2000 (SPAs) coverage

9.1 Population size inside the Natura 2000 (SPA) network	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value	number of pairs (p) 150 254	
9.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
9.3 Population size inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
9.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	Stable (0)		
9.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
9.6 Additional information	Based on the number of 2.5x2.5 km2 grids (337) with likely or certa breeding of the species and on the subset of these overlapping mo than 50% with SPAs (146), more than 30% with SPAs (148) or any degree with SPAs (214), assuming an even density within occupied		

grids.