



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Norway

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.09.2008

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

› Norwegian Environment Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

› Director General Ellen Hambro

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Mr. Øystein Størkersen, Principal Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Norwegian Environment Agency

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

☒ The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report

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> Norwegian Ornithological Society

Status

3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation.
If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.

☒ Yes

AEWA Species - *Gavia stellata* / Red-throated Diver

English Common name(s):

Red-throated Diver, Red-throated Loon

French Common name(s):

Plongeon catmarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Gavia arctica* / Black-throated Diver

English Common name(s):

Arctic Loon, Black-throated Diver

French Common name(s):

Plongeon arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Gavia immer* / Great Northern Diver

English Common name(s):

Common Loon, Great Northern Diver

French Common name(s):

Plongeon huard, Plongeon imbrin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Gavia adamsii* / White-billed Diver

English Common name(s):

White-billed Diver, Yellow-billed Loon

French Common name(s):

Plongeon à bec blanc



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Tachybaptus ruficollis / Little Grebe

English Common name(s):

Little Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps cristatus / Great Crested Grebe

English Common name(s):

Great Crested Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps grisegena / Red-necked Grebe

English Common name(s):

Red-necked Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe jougris



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Podiceps auritus / Slavonian Grebe

English Common name(s):

Horned Grebe, Slavonian Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe esclavon



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Phalacrocorax carbo* / Great Cormorant

English Common name(s):

Great Cormorant

French Common name(s):

Grand Cormoran



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Ardea cinerea* / Grey Heron

English Common name(s):

Grey Heron

French Common name(s):

Héron cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Cygnus olor* / Mute Swan

English Common name(s):

Mute Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne muet, Cygne tuberculé



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Cygnus cygnus* / Whooper Swan

English Common name(s):

Whooper Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne chanteur, Cygne sauvage



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Cygnus columbianus* / Bewick's Swan

English Common name(s):

Bewick's Swan, Tundra Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne de Bewick, Cygne siffleur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anser brachyrhynchus* / Pink-footed Goose

English Common name(s):

Pink-footed Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie à bec court



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anser fabalis* / Bean Goose

English Common name(s):

Bean Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie des moissons



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anser erythropus* / Lesser White-fronted Goose

English Common name(s):

Lesser White-fronted Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie naine



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Anser anser / Greylag Goose

English Common name(s):

Greylag Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie cendrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Branta leucopsis / Barnacle Goose

English Common name(s):

Barnacle Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache nonnette



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Branta bernicla / Brent Goose

English Common name(s):

Brent Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache cravant



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Tadorna tadorna / Common Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Common Shelduck, Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne de Belon



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas penelope* / Eurasian Wigeon

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Wigeon, Wigeon

French Common name(s):

Canard siffleur



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Anas strepera* / Gadwall

English Common name(s):

Gadwall

French Common name(s):

Canard chipeau



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Anas crecca* / Common Teal

English Common name(s):

Teal, Common Teal, Green-winged Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle d'hiver



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas platyrhynchos* / Mallard

English Common name(s):

Common Mallard, Mallard

French Common name(s):

Canard colvert



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas acuta* / Northern Pintail

English Common name(s):

Common Pintail, Northern Pintail, Pintail

French Common name(s):

Canard pilet, Pilet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas querquedula* / Garganey

English Common name(s):

Garganey, Garganey Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle d'été



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas clypeata* / Northern Shoveler

English Common name(s):

Northern Shoveler, Shoveler

French Common name(s):

Canard souchet, Souchet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

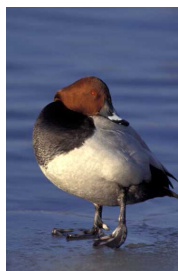
AEWA Species - *Aythya ferina* / Common Pochard

English Common name(s):

Common Pochard, Pochard

French Common name(s):

Fuligule milouin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Aythya fuligula* / Tufted Duck

English Common name(s):

Tufted Duck

French Common name(s):

Fuligule morillon



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Aythya marila* / Greater Scaup

English Common name(s):

Greater Scaup, Scaup

French Common name(s):

Fuligule milouinan



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Somateria mollissima* / Common Eider

English Common name(s):

Common Eider, Eider

French Common name(s):

Eider à duvet



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Somateria spectabilis* / King Eider

English Common name(s):

King Eider

French Common name(s):

Eider à tête grise



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

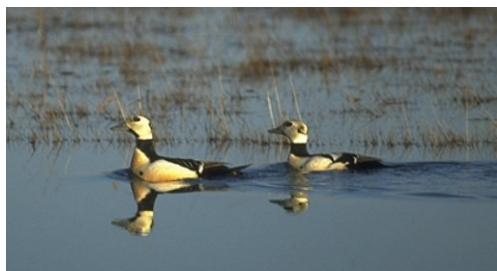
AEWA Species - *Polysticta stelleri* / Steller's Eider

English Common name(s):

Steller's Eider

French Common name(s):

Eider de Steller



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - Clangula hyemalis / Long-tailed Duck

English Common name(s):

Long-tailed Duck, Oldsquaw

French Common name(s):

Harelde boréale, Harelde de Miquelon, Harelde kakawi



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Melanitta nigra* / Common Scoter

English Common name(s):

Black Scoter, Common Scoter

French Common name(s):

Macreuse noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Melanitta fusca* / Velvet Scoter

English Common name(s):

Velvet Scoter, White-winged Scoter

French Common name(s):

Macreuse brune



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Bucephala clangula / Common Goldeneye

English Common name(s):

Common Goldeneye, Goldeneye

French Common name(s):

Garrot à oeil d'or, Garrot sonneur



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Mergellus albellus / Smew

English Common name(s):

Smew

French Common name(s):

Harle piette



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Mergus serrator / Red-breasted Merganser

English Common name(s):

Red-breasted Merganser

French Common name(s):

Harle huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Mergus merganser / Goosander

English Common name(s):

Common Merganser, Goosander

French Common name(s):

Grand Harle, Harle bièvre



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Grus grus / Common Crane

English Common name(s):

Common Crane, Crane

French Common name(s):

Grue cendrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Rallus aquaticus / Water Rail

English Common name(s):

Water Rail

French Common name(s):

Râle d'eau



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Crex crex* / Corncrake

English Common name(s):

Corn Crane, Corncrake

French Common name(s):

Râle des genêts



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Porzana porzana* / Spotted Crane

English Common name(s):

Spotted Crane

French Common name(s):

Marouette ponctuée



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Gallinula chloropus / Common Moorhen

English Common name(s):

Common Moorhen, Moorhen

French Common name(s):

Gallinule poule-d'eau, Poule d'eau



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Fulica atra* / Common Coot

English Common name(s):

Common Coot, Coot, Eurasian Coot

French Common name(s):

Foulque macroule



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Haematopus ostralegus / Eurasian Oystercatcher

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Oystercatcher, Oystercatcher

French Common name(s):

Huîtrier pie



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Pied Avocet

English Common name(s):

Avocet, Pied Avocet

French Common name(s):

Avocette élégante



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Pluvialis apricaria* / Eurasian Golden Plover

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Golden-Plover, European Golden-Plover, Golden Plover

French Common name(s):

Pluvier doré



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Charadrius hiaticula / Common Ringed Plover

English Common name(s):

Common Ringed Plover, Ringed Plover

French Common name(s):

Grand Gravelot, Grande Gravelot, Pluvier grand-gravelot



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Charadrius dubius / Little Ringed Plover

English Common name(s):

Little Ringed Plover

French Common name(s):

Petit Gravelot, Pluvier petit-gravelot



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Eudromias morinellus / Eurasian Dotterel

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Dotterel

French Common name(s):

Pluvier guignard



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Vanellus vanellus* / Northern Lapwing

English Common name(s):

Lapwing, Northern Lapwing

French Common name(s):

Vanneau huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Scolopax rusticola / Eurasian Woodcock

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Woodcock

French Common name(s):

Bécasse des bois



Confirmation of species occurrence

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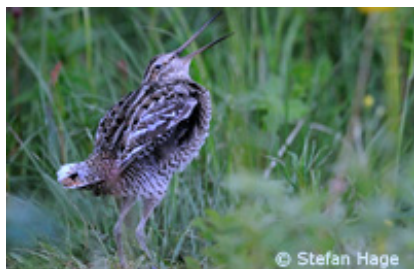
AEWA Species - Gallinago media / Great Snipe

English Common name(s):

Great Snipe

French Common name(s):

Bécassine double



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - Gallinago gallinago / Common Snipe

English Common name(s):

Common Snipe, Snipe

French Common name(s):

Bécassine des marais



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Lymnocryptes minimus* / Jack Snipe

English Common name(s):

Jack Snipe

French Common name(s):

Bécassine sourde



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Limosa limosa* / Black-tailed Godwit

English Common name(s):

Black-tailed Godwit

French Common name(s):

Barge à queue noire, Barge à queue noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Limosa lapponica* / Bar-tailed Godwit

English Common name(s):

Bar-tailed Godwit

French Common name(s):

Barge rousse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Numenius phaeopus* / Whimbrel

English Common name(s):

Whimbrel

French Common name(s):

Courlis corlieu



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Numenius arquata* / Eurasian Curlew

English Common name(s):

Curlew, Eurasian Curlew

French Common name(s):

Courlis cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Tringa erythropus* / Spotted Redshank

English Common name(s):

Spotted Redshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier arlequin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa totanus* / Common Redshank

English Common name(s):

Common Redshank, Redshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier gambette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa nebularia* / Common Greenshank

English Common name(s):

Common Greenshank, Greenshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier aboyeur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa ochropus* / Green Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Green Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier culblanc, Chevalier cul-blanc



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa glareola* / Wood Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Wood Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier sylvain



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa hypoleucos* / Common Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Common Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier guignette



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Arenaria interpres* / Ruddy Turnstone

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Turnstone, Turnstone

French Common name(s):

Tournepierre à collier



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris canutus* / Red Knot

English Common name(s):

Knot, Red Knot

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau maubèche, Bécasseau maubèche



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Calidris alba* / Sanderling

English Common name(s):

Sanderling

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau sanderling, Bécasseau sanderling



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

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AEWA Species - *Calidris minuta* / Little Stint

English Common name(s):

Little Stint

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau minute



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris temminckii* / Temminck's Stint

English Common name(s):

Temminck's Stint

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau de Temminck



Confirmation of species occurrence

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☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris maritima* / Purple Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Purple Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau violet



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Calidris alpina* / Dunlin

English Common name(s):

Dunlin

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau variable



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Limicola falcinellus* / Broad-billed Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Broad-billed Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau falcinelle



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - *Philomachus pugnax* / Ruff

English Common name(s):

Ruff

French Common name(s):

Chevalier combattant, Combattant varié



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Phalaropus lobatus / Red-necked Phalarope

English Common name(s):

Northern Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope

French Common name(s):

Phalarope à bec étroit



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Phalaropus fulicaria / Grey Phalarope

English Common name(s):

Grey Phalarope, Red Phalarope

French Common name(s):

Phalarope à bec large



Confirmation of species occurrence

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AEWA Species - Catharacta skua / Great Skua

English Common name(s):

Great Skua

French Common name(s):

Grand Labbe



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Stercorarius longicaudus / Long-tailed Skua

English Common name(s):

Long-tailed Jaeger, Long-tailed Skua

French Common name(s):

Labbe à longue queue, Labbe à longue queue



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus canus* / Common Gull

English Common name(s):

Common Gull, Mew Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus marinus* / Great Black-backed Gull

English Common name(s):

Great Black-backed Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland marin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus hyperboreus* / Glaucous Gull

English Common name(s):

Glaucous Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland bourgmestre



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus glaucooides* / Iceland Gull

English Common name(s):

Iceland Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland à ailes blanches, Goéland arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus argentatus* / Herring Gull

English Common name(s):

Herring Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland argenté



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus fuscus* / Lesser Black-backed Gull

English Common name(s):

Lesser Black-backed Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland brun



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus ridibundus* / Common Black-headed Gull

English Common name(s):

Black-headed Gull, Common Black-headed Gull

French Common name(s):

Mouette rieuse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus minutus* / Little Gull

English Common name(s):

Little Gull

French Common name(s):

Mouette pygmée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Rissa tridactyla* / Black-legged Kittiwake

English Common name(s):

Black-legged Kittiwake, Kittiwake

French Common name(s):

Mouette tridactyle



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Sterna hirundo / Common Tern

English Common name(s):

Common Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne pierregarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Sterna paradisaea* / Arctic Tern

English Common name(s):

Arctic Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Sterna albifrons / Little Tern

English Common name(s):

Little Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne naine



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Alle alle / Little Auk

English Common name(s):

Dovekie, Little Auk

French Common name(s):

Mergule nain



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

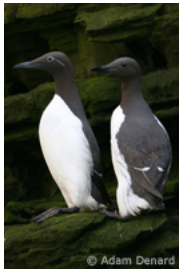
AEWA Species - *Uria aalge* / Common Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Common Guillemot, Common Murre, Guillemot

French Common name(s):

Guillemot de troïl, Guillemot marmette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Uria lomvia* / Brunnich's Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Brünnich's Guillemot, Thick-billed Murre

French Common name(s):

Guillemot de Brünnich



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Alca torda / Razorbill

English Common name(s):

Razorbill, Razor-billed Auk

French Common name(s):

Petit Pingouin, Pingouin torda



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Cepphus grylle* / Black Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Black Guillemot

French Common name(s):

Guillemot à miroir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Fratercula arctica* / Atlantic Puffin

English Common name(s):

Atlantic Puffin, Puffin

French Common name(s):

Macareux moine



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Alien Species - *Anser indicus* / Bar-headed Goose

English Common name(s):

Bar-headed Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie à tête barrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Norwegian breeding birds atlas (1994) and The Norwegian Bird Report: last report covering the years 2008-2010 (Frode Falkenberg 2014. Fugler i Norge 2008-2010. Rapport fra NFKF. pp88-206. Norwegian Ornithological Society). See also Norwegian Black list 2012 (risk evaluation of invasive species).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

National black list - Risk evaluation of alien species.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2000

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> See above for literature.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Se literature above.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 100

Maximum

> 160

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Se literature above.

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2000

Population unit
☒ Individuals

Minimum
> 10

Maximum
> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> See literature above.

Population trend

Population trend
☒ Increasing

Trend data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> See literature above.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> Sporadic breeding since 1950ies. Numbers increased along increasing numbers of geese in general.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below
☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species does it hybridise with?
> Grey-lag Goose

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?
☒ No

Are hybrids produced?
☒ Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?
☒ No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

☒ No

Please provide details and references, where available

› See literature above.

Alien Species - *Chen caerulescens* / Snow Goose

English Common name(s):

Snow Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie des neiges



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2015

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Breeding bird atlas (1994 and national bird report 2014: See bar-headed goose).

Article in national bird magazine: Vår Fuglefauna 33:66-72 (extinct after 2006).

Previous population estimate

Year
> 1994

Population unit
☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 5

Maximum
> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> Se literature above.

Population trend

Population trend
☒ Declining

Source of information
> See literature above.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
> 2014

Population unit
☒ Individuals

Minimum
> 10

Maximum
> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> See literature above.

Previous population estimate

Year
> 1994

Population unit
☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> See literature above.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> See literature above.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Regular breeder earlier, but today mostly vagrant together with increasing numbers of geese.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?

> Dabbling ducks.

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

☒ Yes

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Grey-lag goose.

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

☒ No

Are hybrids produced?

☒ Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

☒ No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Branta canadensis* / Greater Canada Goose

English Common name(s):

Canada Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache du Canada



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2015

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1000

Maximum

> 2000

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.
Norw. Orn. Society report 2015-2.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 2 000

Maximum

> 2 000

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Declining

Trend data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> National bird report.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> After hunting period was introduced in 1992 population started to decline.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species are excluded or are subject of aggressive behavior?

> Divers and other dabbling ducks/geese.

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

☒ Yes

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Grey-lag goose

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

☒ No

Are hybrids produced?

☒ Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

☒ No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Aix galericulata* / Mandarin Duck

English Common name(s):

Mandarin, Mandarin Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard mandarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> National bird atlas (1994) and national bird report. See under bar-headed goose.

Previous population estimate

Year
> 1994

Population unit
☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 0

Maximum
> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> See literature above.

Population trend

Population trend
☒ Stable

Trend data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> See literature above.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year
> 2014

Population unit
☒ Individuals

Minimum
> 10

Maximum
> 25

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> Annual bird report.

Previous population estimate

Year
> 1994

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> National bird atlas.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> National bird report.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Increasing trend, with peak season spring April/May.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

- ☒ Snares
- ☒ Limes
- ☒ Hooks
- ☒ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- ☒ Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- ☒ Electrocuting devices
- ☒ Artificial light sources
- ☒ Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- ☒ Devices for illuminating targets
- ☒ Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- ☒ Explosives
- ☒ Nets
- ☒ Traps
- ☒ Poison
- ☒ Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- ☒ Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- ☒ Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)
- ☒ Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> Wildlife Act (1981)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation

> The Act is managed by the National Environment Agency

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Wildlife Act - Reference for hunting regulations

2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

☒ No

3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

☒ No

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on each relevant ISSAP for Norway

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> 2008.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

National Action Plan - Corncrake national action plan

National Single Species Action Plan for Gallinago media

(Great Snipe)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not treathened. A species covered by many activities and research. One of the best studied species in Norway and regarded as having a normal distribution and occurrence.

National Single Species Action Plan for Oxyura leucocephala

(White-headed Duck)

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> No NSSAP in place, replaced by general policy as the species does not occur in Norway anymore and was always very rare. Main responsibility lies with the Section for wildlife management. at the NEA.

National Single Species Action Plan for Anser brachyrhynchus

(Pink-footed Goose)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> ISSAP established, cf. working group NO, DK, NL and BE.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Working Group web pages](#)

National Single Species Action Plan for Anser erythropus

(Lesser White-fronted Goose)

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Action Plan](#) - LWfG national action plan

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> 2009. Project coordinator by NOS, incl. NEA funding of activities along intl flyway.

National Single Species Action Plan for Cygnus columbianus bewickii

(Bewick's Swan)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Vagrant and very rare species in Norway.

National Single Species Action Plan for Limosa limosa

(Black-tailed Godwit)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The species is appointed as a priority species, implying automatic protection of breeding sites and funding for other relevant actions can be applied for. Draft NSSAP under circulation.

5. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

☒ No

6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species

Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> See ISSAP and NSAP for LWfG.

Coordinated by Norwegian Environment Agency.

4.3 Emergency Measures

7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

☒ No emergency situation has occurred

8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

☒ No

9. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

> National emergency routines in place (relates to oil spills).

4.4 Re-establishments

10. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Few programmes, no need for register.

11. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> No programme established for re-introduction of any species.

12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

☒ No

13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Cf test of LWfG supplementation. Later abandoned due to risk of gene introgression and due to abnormal behaviour.

4.5 Introductions

14. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> National Biodiversity Act 2009 and Wildlife Act 1981. New stricter regulation on alien species might enter into force from 1st January 2016, pending Parliament approval 2015.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Norwegian Environment Agency approve and fund any activity related to this.

15. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> Food and health authority regulations apply for zoos etc.

Act of 2009, administered and enforced by the Food and health authority (www.mattilsynet.no).

16. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

☒ Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

☒ Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> A number of separate action plans established related to IAS, e.g. the one on American Mink:

http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/old/dinrat/attachment/2362/DN-rapport-5-2011_nett.pdf (successful implementation ongoing)

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Not regarded as necessary as few problems.

18. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Focus is on preventing introductions and spread of already established waterplant species, such as Elodea species. Eradication not regarded as feasible.

National action plan against American mink being implemented.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Action plan against American mink](#) - National action plan 2011.

19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> In development of Biodiv act 2009 and in obligatory review of Applications, and in establishment of draft New regulation on import of alien species.

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> IBA (National Birdlife Partner, Norwegian Ornithological Society).

National protection program + review of program 2010 (National Environment Agency)

Ramsar sites (50) (National Environment Agency)

Emerald Network sites (ca. 700) (National Environment Agency)

21. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> No recent inventory established using the guidelines.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

22. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

☒ Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Many reports (in NO) on effects of climate change on ecosystems and in relation to existing NR and need for more protected areas, some examples:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Publikasjoner/Publikasjoner-fra-DirNat/Annet/Nordisk-naturforvaltning-i-et-andret-klima-Nordisk-ministerrad---dansk/>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/Documents/publikasjoner/M93/M93.pdf>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/Global/dokumenter/Arrangementer/Erik%20Framstad,%20NINA,%20Evaluerin>

[g%20av%20norske%20verneomr%C3%A5der-%20C3%B8kologiske%20nettverk%20og%20klimaeffekter,%20Lista%20270813.pdf](http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/Global/dokumenter/Arrangementer/Erik%20Framstad,%20NINA,%20Evaluerin)

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Tema/klima/Klimaeffekter/Klimaeffekter-pa-landokosystem/>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Publikasjoner/Publikasjoner-fra-DirNat/Annet/Klimaendringer-i-norsk-Arktis--konsekvenser-for-livet-i-nord-/>

<http://www.nina.no/Aktuelt/Nyhetsartikkel/ArticleId/3751>

For the national protected area network

☒ No

23. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

☒ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

☒ Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

☒ Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 65

Total area (ha)

> 93070

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 33

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 35000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 33

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 35000

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 1000

Total area (ha)

> 210000

Out of the above total: number protected sites

> 1000

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 210000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 1000

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 210000

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> All protected sites has its own management plan, produced, updated and executed by the local management authority (mostly the County Governor).

On buffer zones: Does not exist around protected areas. Could be advisable for some sites, to increase the distance from eg hunting areas as shooting nearby can have a disturbing effect on protected sites.

24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> Independent analysis and recommendations described, but still being debated whether to continue increase in coverage of protected areas (now 17,5% terrestrial):

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Nyheter/Nyheter/Nyhetsarkiv/2008/11/Evaluering-av-vern-etter-naturvernloven---/>

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Nyheter/Nyheter/Nyhetsarkiv/2010/5/Klare-mangler-ved-vernet-av-norsk-natur/>

25. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AWEA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Ongoing activity.

26. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> Our own handbooks on management of sites. Any best practice advice (and wise use from Ramsar) included in our own material.

27. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Followed our own process, with eg reviews of IBAs and national network of protected areas for eg wetland species and in some instances led to update of network.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas

> These statistics are not as easy to give as it might look! This is due to the fact that you need to analyse the different protected areas, so differentiate between wetlands and other kinds of habitat (forest, mountainst etc). The data presented here originated from 2001 when a full study of this was commissioned. Nordic Wetland Conservation, Tema Nord 2004:506.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

28. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

☒ Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

☒ All AEWA species occurring in your country

> Those that do have a hunting season are all covered by obligatory Reporting. Failure to report will be reported and fined.

☒ The whole territory of your country

☒ All harvesting activities

> All huntable bird species can only be hunted with shotgun, no traps etc allowed.

☒ Only some harvesting activities

☒ Other

> Relates to bag statistics which is obligatory and punishable with fines if not reported on. See Statistics Norway annual reports.

29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

☒ Fully

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation?

> 1997. Pollution Control Act. Sale banned.

State Inspectorate and others enforce and control.

New government 2014 and reversing of ban to be implemented by 1.7.2015. I.e. some species can be hunted with lead shot again, but not in wetlands.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> State Inspectorate perform controls. Import, possession and use is strictly forbidden. Violators will be prosecuted.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

☒ Excellent (full compliance - 100%)

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

> Cf ban on imports and trade.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> Few problems With lead poisoning documented.

30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

☒ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

☒ High

Please provide details

> High, but we cannot state that it is 100% effective and since we do have occasionally cases of illegal activities. State inspectorate controls + use of public media to increase awareness and alertedness.

31. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

☒ Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

☒ Yes

What do these cover?

☒ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

☒ Game Management Plans

☒ Other (please specify)

› Annual booklets with updated info for hunters, and ongoing updates of obligatory proficiency tests.

☒ Optionally [Please upload links or examples]

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Info on small game hunting - Small game hunting in Norway

32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› Wise use or other guidelines basis of general national guidelines. Important with populations statistics used to either ban or open hunting.

6.2. Other human activities

33. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)

☒ No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

› Focus has mainly been on toxic shot and bullets. Fish gear weights not in focus yet.

34. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

☒ Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Obligatory SEA or EIA analysis of impacts on i.a. waterbirds of any construction activities or other activities.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Public hearing of all projects and public access to all results of SEA/EIA.

Field for additional information (optional)

› Right of Access to decisions by Government, that can be complained on.

35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

☒ Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

› See above on requirements for projects.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have

steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

› Avoidance of sites, or mitigation by restoration.

36. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› National guidance (partly based on AEWA and other MEAs guidance) and discussion with involved Parties.

37. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

37.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› No obligatory regulation in place. Left to voluntary compliance.

37.2. Have a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision; and, if such studies identify any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› Analysis mostly based on existing knowledge. Only minor mapping before, during or after.

37.3. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps; and has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Based on existing knowledge in national inventory.

37.4. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions been used in your country?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Available and advocated, but still voluntary to use.

37.5. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified and modified as a matter of priority?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Landscape analysis conducted and mitigation implemented on most sites. Still ongoing Activity.

37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No specific programme on waterbirds. Only programmes ongoing are related to wind turbines.

37.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Still many outstanding recommendations to be implemented. EIA or SEA are insufficient compared to res 5.11.

38. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> Only national EIA/SEA according to regulation requirements followed by Power Companies. No national guidelines approved as prescribed by res 5.11.

39. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

39.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No national SEA conducted. Issues handled case by case.

39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.

> Based mainly on national EIA requirements. Probably some international guidance included in the regulatory framework.

39.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

☒ Yes

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

☒ No

39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> Damage not known.

39.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

☒ operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms

☒ focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts

39.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> No production of biofuel other than standard barley or rye productions (which can be used for many purposes)

39.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› New NBSAP under Production.

40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Most recent report on knowledge status in 2011.

41. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

› See report 2011 from NINA. Constant development of new techniques to reduce bycatch.

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

☒ Yes

Covering the breeding period

☒ Fully

Please provide details

> Main programme is the SEAPOPOP programme, <http://www.seapop.no>

For other AEWA species see the national terrestrial monitoring programme, which cover other species and habitat parameters (see <http://www.dirnat.no/content/409/Terrestrisk-naturovervaking-TOV>)

Covering the passage/migration period

☒ No monitoring schemes in place

Please explain the reasons

> Only voluntary observations at Bird Observatories, of which two have government funding (see <http://www.listafuglestasjon.no/> (choose English Version) & <http://www.jomfruland.no/> (no English Version)). Both bird observatories has a focus on responses to climate change.

National authority has focus on winter and breeding season populations (see SEAPOPOP programme).

See also NEA info pages: <http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Tema/Miljoovervakning/Naturovervaking/>

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Fully

Please provide details

> Annual national winterbird count, see SEAPOPOP programme.

44. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> Irregular North Atlantic (UK, DK, SE, GL, IS).

Please provide details

> Scientific collaboration on Exchange of data and techniques.

45. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> No protocol, as own programme developed in coordination with other European countries and 'owned' by research institutions. These are coordinated With other European activities, cf www.SEAPOP.no

47. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> See SEAPOPOP programme, ten year evaluation (published April 2015) and presentation of all data (www.seapop.no).

48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

☒ Yes

Nationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Part government funding of seabird monitoring and Research programme (SEAPOPOP).

Internationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Annual contribution to WI.

Separate contract with WI on specific programmes.

49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)

☒ No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

☒ No

Please provide reason(s)

› Not regarded as an important issue.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

50. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ Other

Please explain

> Combination of collaboration with hunter organisations, research institutions, orn. society and our own programmes such as SEAPOP. Dissemination of information to members of these organisations.
No separate or specific outreach programme for the AEWA species in place, but included in bilateral contacts and outreach on species action plan activities.

51. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Any emerging issues will be handled through communication department.

52. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> On waterbird info is channeled through ongoing activities (eg SEAPOP) or national wetland visitor centres (5 in operation) or national park visitor centres. Emerging issues handled as they arise, eg WMBD.

53. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> Media releases and support of activities by national ornithological society.

54. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> No direct application for this.

55. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

☒ Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Activities related to information on protected areas occurs through nature information centres(eg national parks), and national wetlands visitor centres. All centres are used for international meetings and exchange of information/experience on management, legal issues etc.

We do not intend to establish separate AEWA centres as these are costly to establish and costly to run.

56. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is

supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (for Eastern and Southern African countries in Naivasha, Kenya, May 2013, and for Lusophone African countries in Luanda, Angola, January 2014)

☒ Other

Please explain

> Focussed more with Ramsar activities, both through seminars, national and regional.
Outreach activities relevant through nature information centres (some dedicated for wetlands).

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

57. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Has not been on our agenda so far. Left to the AEWA Secretariat to pursue.

58. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 5.3)

☒ Yes

Please list the IIT projects (see the full roster here) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

› Lesser White-fronted Goose projects on flyway 2012-2015:

Salary LWfG coordinator (contract through 2017)

Funding of activities on flyway

Contribution to LWfG Life+ programme (annual over 5 year)

Contribution towards PfG FMP

59. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› We have focused on contributions to other activities within AEWA.

60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

☒ No

61. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

☒ Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

› Coordination within Ministries.

62. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, site twinning schemes with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

☒ Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

› Established through shared Ramsar sites with Sweden and Russia.

63. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Regular coordination meetings in addition to daily contacts.

64. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

› Continued work in for instance BLG and similar coordinating WGs.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

65. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

› Ongoing, especially in relation to SEAPOP, but also bird observatory monitoring activities and national terrestrial monitoring programme (ie general monitoring). See under main item no 7.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Covered by general assessments of habitats, but no specific programme for this.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› No specific assessment conducted on species, more on general assessment (eg. water temperature and prey abundance).

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Not seen as relevant.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› No specific actions related to waterbirds yet.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

☒ No

66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› Not yet seen as relevant.

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

67. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

67.1 List challenges

> No occurrence noted in Norway.

Main responsibility lies with health and food security authority (www.mattilsynet.no).

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> Info on AEWA web site or link there to appropriate sites would be sufficient.

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☒ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 29.4.2015