



## Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(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. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEWA National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

# 1. General Information

## **Name of reporting Contracting Party**

>>> Sweden

## **Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party**

>>> 01/11/1999

**List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).**

**EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.**

>>> Taiga Bean Goose, Long-tailed Duck (Western Siberia/North Europe), Velvet Scoter (Western Siberia and North Europe/NW Europe), Red-breasted Merganser, Common Eider, Common Pochard, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Northern Lapwing, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Red Knot, Spotted Redshank, Greylag Goose, Red-crested Pochard, Grey Plover, Bean Goose , Lesser Black-backed Gull, Common Redshank

## 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

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Johan Kuylenstierna, Director General

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Naturvårdsverket

Postal code

>>> 106 48

City

>>> Stockholm

Country

>>> Sweden

Telephone

>>> +46 10 698 10 00

E-mail

>>> kundtjanst@naturvardsverket.se

Website

>>> www.naturvardsverket.se

### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Ms. Louise Bednarz, Senior Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Naturvårdsverket

Postal code

>>> 106 48

City

>>> Stockholm

Country

>>> Sweden

Telephone

>>> +46 10 698 13 66

E-mail

>>> louise.bednarz@naturvardsverket.se

Website

>>> www.naturvardsverket.se

### Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

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 2021 - 2024**

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: Linn Appelgren, Pavel Bina, Eleonor Glad, Conny Jacobson, Clarisse Kehler Siebert, Henrik Lange, Mikael Lindberg, Emma Lindkvist, Johan Linnander, Ninni Lundblad, Markus Olsson, Per Risberg, David Schönberg Alm, Mimmi Skog, Malte Timpte, Malin Åhl, Susann Östergård.

Ministry of Climate and Enterprise: Marie Dahlström.

Swedish Transport Administration: Ulrika Lundin

Swedish National Veterinary Institute: Malin Grant, Caroline Bröjer

SLU Aqua at Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences: Jens Olsson.

Lund University: Fredrik Haas.

Linnaeus University: Kjell Larsson.

Swedish Hunters Association: Niklas Liljebäck.

County Administrative Board in Västerbotten: Jonas Grahn.

# Pressures and Responses

## 4. Species Conservation

### 4.1 Legal Measures

**1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

**2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?**

**See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The national legislation takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds Directive (and Habitats Directive). A review of the national hunting seasons was carried out in 2019-2020 and is currently being reviewed again. Regarding resolution 6.7, occurring overlaps do not require any adjustments of our national legislation.

**3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below.** This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

**(Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sweden\\_Q3\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2021-2024\\_PopCoIA.xlsx](#)

**4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country.** This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

**Guidance:** Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

**Guidance on responding to this question:**

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

**(Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sweden\\_Q4\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2021-2024\\_PopCoIA-Cat234.xlsx](#)

**5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).**

**Guidance on responding to this question:**

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sweden\\_Q5\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2021-2024\\_PopCoIB.xlsx](#)

**6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)**

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

**Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:**

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

#### Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)

Other non-selective modes of taking

No

**7. 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); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)**

No

**8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Sweden has an ongoing revision of the hunting legislation, proposal in December 2025.

Was a review undertaken before MOP8?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

**9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> Relevant national legislation entered into force before the AEWA Conservation Guidelines first was adopted.

## **4.2. Species Action and Management Plans**

**10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))**

**Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP**

**Greylag Goose / Anser anser**

**National Plan for Greylag Goose / Anser anser**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> \* Monitoring population counts, <https://www.fageltaxering.lu.se/resultat>.

\* Wing survey under process, <https://jagareforbundet.se/vilt/viltnyheter/2023/06/vinginsamling-skydda-och-bevara-jakttiderna-pa-fagel/>.

\* Harvest statistic, <https://www.viltdata.se/>.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation – some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of resources

### **Bean Goose / Anser fabalis**

#### **National Plan for Bean Goose / Anser fabalis**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> \* Monitoring population counts, <https://www.fageltaxering.lu.se/resultat>.

\* Wing survey under process, <https://jagareforbundet.se/vilt/viltnyheter/2023/06/vinginsamling-skydda-och-bevara-jakttiderna-pa-fagel/>

\* Harvest statistic, <https://www.viltdata.se/>

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation – some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of resources

### **Barnacle Goose / Branta leucopsis**

#### **National Plan for Barnacle Goose / Branta leucopsis**

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> \* Monitoring population counts, <https://www.fageltaxering.lu.se/resultat>.

\* Wing survey under process, <https://jagareforbundet.se/vilt/viltnyheter/2023/06/vinginsamling-skydda-och-bevara-jakttiderna-pa-fagel/>

\* Harvest statistic, <https://www.viltdata.se/>

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation – some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of resources

### **Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis**

#### **National Plan for Long-tailed Duck / Clangula hyemalis**

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

**Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus***  
**National Plan for Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Monitoring population counts, <https://www.fageltaxering.lu.se/resultat>.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation - some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of resources

**Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***  
**National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Previous action plan has expired. Not a priority in developing a new plan.

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***  
**National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***

NP 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.

>>> The action plan for endangered waders, including Black-tailed Godwit, on coastal meadows started in 2015 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. Activities and measures are carried out according to the action table on pages 47-49: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac171/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6600/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf>. The County Administrative Board of Skåne County is responsible for the national coordination of the action plan.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6600/atgardsprogram-hotade-vadare-strandangar/>

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

**Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca***  
**National Plan for Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

**Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***  
**National Plan for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> See above

### **White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala* National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Species does not occur in Sweden.

### **Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima* National Plan for Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> \* Monitoring population counts, <https://www.fageltaxering.lu.se/resultat>.

\* Wing survey under process, <https://jagareforbundet.se/vilt/viltnyheter/2023/06/vinginsamling-skydda-och-bevara-jakttiderna-pa-fagel/>

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation - some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of resources

### **11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)**

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Sweden has actively participated in the European Goose Management Platform, European Goose Management IWG, EGMP Taiga Bean Goose TF, EGMP Agriculture TF, EGMP Pink-footed Goose TF, EGMP Goose Modelling Consortium, EGMP Greylag Goose TF, EGMP Barnacle Goose TF, European Seaducks IWG, Eurasian Curlew IWG, Black-tailed Godwit IWG. 650 000 SEK donated in 2021 to the EGMP. 700 000 SEK donated in 2022 to the EGMP. 63 715 Euro donated in 2023 to the EGMP. 63 715 Euro donated in 2024 to the EGMP.

### **12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)**

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Sweden has actively participated in drafting an International Action Plan for the Conservation of the Common Eider.

### **13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

### **14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate**

**their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))**

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of resources. However, a work with reviewing and prioritization has been conducted to improve implementation of the ISSAPs.

**15. 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)**

Yes

**Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken**

**Sweden**

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

**National Single Species Action Plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose / Anser erythropus**

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> Work with the ISSAP started in 2011 and is ongoing. The program will remain in effect until a decision is made to terminate it by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6400/atgardsprogram-fiallgas/>

**Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus**

**National Single Species Action Plan for Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus**

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> As a part of the action plan for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows. The action plan started in 2015 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<http://>

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6600/atgardsprogram-hotade-vadare-strandangar/>

**Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

**National Single Species Action Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> As a part of the action plan for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows. The action plan started in 2015 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6600/atgardsprogram-hotade-vadare-strandangar/>

**Ruff / Calidris pugnax**

**National Single Species Action Plan for Ruff / Calidris pugnax**

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> As a part of the action plan for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows. The action plan started in 2015 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6600/atgardsprogram-hotade-vadare-strandangar/>

**Dunlin / Calidris alpina**

## National Single Species Action Plan for Dunlin / *Calidris alpina*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> The action plan started in 2010 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/6300/atgardsprogram-sydlig-karrsnappa/>

## Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia*

### National Single Species Action Plan for Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia*

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> The ISSAP started in 2007 and work is ongoing. The plan will remain in effect until a decision on termination is made by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

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

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/5700/atgardsprogram-skrantarna/>

## 16. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

>>> National guidelines for Swedish single species action plans.

## 4.3 Emergency Measures

### 18. 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.

Emergency situation has occurred

### Please provide information on each emergency situation which occurred

#### Oil spill

Indicate when the emergency situation took place

>>> 22nd of October 2023

Indicate where the emergency situation took place (including geographical coordinates)

>>> The passenger ship Marco Polo ran aground off the coast of Blekinge affecting a long stretch of coastline in the Pukavik Bay. First grounding at 56° 02,7' N, 14° 48,0' E. Second grounding at 56° 05,9' N, 14° 46,5' E.

### Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact

### Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:

#### For each affected species:

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately between 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated**

**magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately more than 20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

**For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)  
>>> Unknown but approximately 3-20 individuals

**Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

### **For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

### **Indicate which species were affected by the emergency situation and the estimated magnitude of the impact:**

### **For each affected species:**

Number of individuals affected (all individuals exposed to the emergency situation)

>>> Unknown but approximately 1-3 individuals

Have emergency response measures been implemented?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Emergency response measures were taken by several coordinated authorities and volunteers. The work was based on already adopted routines. The oil remediation is still ongoing.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[PM från miljöförbundet efter Marco Polo-olyckan.pdf](#)

[SHK 2025\\_03 Marco Polo - Slutrapport.pdf](#)

### **19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?**

No

### **20. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> National routines, coordination and guidelines.

## **4.4 Re-establishments**

### **21. 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

>>> We are working to develop a national list of releases for conservation purpose. This list will include re-establishment projects as well as reinforcements.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905) and Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845).

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

No

### **24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to

open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> National guidelines.

## 4.5 Introductions

### **25. 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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> In 2007 the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, together with relevant authorities, received a government assignment to create a national strategy for invasive alien species. The policy was finalized in 2008. Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on invasive alien species entered into force on 1 January 2015. A national ordinance on invasive alien species entered into force in January 2019 (SFS 2018:1939, Regulation on invasive alien species). County Administrative Boards are enforcing. The legislation applies throughout the entire country.

### **26. 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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> The Swedish Board of Agriculture and The County Administrative Boards enforce the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845) adopted in 2007 by the Swedish government, as well as regulations for showing animals in public. The legislation is consistent throughout the entire country. The Species Protection Ordinance which preceded the current one was adopted in 1998.

### **27. 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)**

Yes

**Please provide information on each non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken**

#### **Canada Goose / *Branta canadensis***

##### **For Canada Goose / *Branta canadensis***

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

#### **Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca***

##### **For Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca***

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

### **28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)**

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

>>> Raccoon dogs and American mink.

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

>>> Raccoon dogs: a national programme to control numbers and detect new invasions, keeping the population at 20-30 individuals. Dedicated specialist hunters implement the programme under government contract.

American mink: regional authorities conduct eradication campaigns on islands and in archipelagos with a few years' interval.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> We already have such rules (Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on invasive alien species) in place in the legislation, for example prohibition of introducing foreign species and wildlife.

## **4.6 Seabirds**

### **The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:**

Yes

### **32. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)**

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No assessment has been made of the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey. Swedish artisanal/recreational fishery most likely do not account for large catches of typical seabirds' prey (eg sprat, herring and other small fish) and the estimated outtake of fish from seabirds greatly outnumber that of artisanal/recreational fisheries along the Swedish coasts. See

<https://academic.oup.com/icesjms/article/75/3/999/4616536?login=true>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Hansson et al 2018 -](#)

[Competition for the fish. Fish extraction from the Baltic Sea by humans aquatic mammals and birds.pdf](#)

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

### **34. Does your country have data on illegal killing and egg harvesting of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)**

Partial Data

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> Taking of eggs is illegal in Sweden (but note derogations from EU Bird Directive for Cormorant) and illegal egg collection in seabirds is regarded rare (negligible).

When and how do you plan to fill remaining data gaps?

>>> We are improving reporting of derogations in [www.viltdata.se](http://www.viltdata.se). We have a contract for this until 31 December 2025, but work is ongoing to also make it possible in future years.

### **35. Have you assessed the extent and impact of hunting, egg harvesting, and any illegal taking (of birds and/or eggs) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)**

Extent of hunting

Extent of hunting:

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> No formal process but ad-hoc scientific studies apply. See list under question 82 (also attached).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[82. Research and monitoring.docx](#)

### **36. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species?**

**(Resolution 7.6)**

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Mink eradication has been carried out in three counties, both as targeted interventions and full eradication, with a positive effect on breeding success. In one of these counties, it has also been followed up with general predator control in 2024.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> There is currently no plan for doing this.

**37. Have you identified the key coastal and at-sea areas where responses to oil spills would be most urgently required in relation to the presence of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)**

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There are oil protection plans in various Swedish regions, but none that specifically address different AEWA-listed seabirds.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> There is currently no plan for doing this.

**38. (Applicable only to countries bordering the North or Baltic Sea) Has your country undertaken a program of data-collection to validate models of population level impacts of offshore windfarms in the North and Baltic Seas on AEWA seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)**

No

**39. Have you identified priority sites by filling gaps in the Critical Site Network for seabirds (breeding, non-breeding, pelagic and coastal areas)? (Resolution 7.6)**

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> In June 2023 the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency proposed 29 additional areas for designation as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), all of which concerned marine waterbirds. In addition, enlargements of 7 SPAs were proposed:

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ace32/contentassets/0fa6d9c4d9e74c49869ed21a68147813/2-skrivelse-om-utpekande-av-nya-natura-2000-omraden-i-marin-miljo.pdf>. The Swedish government has in January 2025 designated 3 of these proposed SPAs in the Baltic Sea:

<https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2025/01/regeringen-utser-tre-nya-skyddsomraden-for-faglar/>.

# Pressures and Responses

## 5. Habitat Conservation

### 5.1 Habitat Inventories

**40. 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

>>> Sweden submitted its nomination on June 21, 2022.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sweden nomination AEWA Site Inventory.xlsx](#)

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> In accordance with the inventory confirmation process for sites of national and international importance for populations of migratory waterbirds, launched in 2020, we used the guidance notes for that task.

**42. Has your country reviewed and confirmed to the AEWA Secretariat its inventory of the known nationally and internationally important sites through the process developed by the Technical Committee and launched by the Secretariat in August 2020? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))**

YES, it was accepted and concluded

Please indicate when it was submitted and when it was accepted

>>> Sweden submitted its nomination on June 21, 2022.

### 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

**43. 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).

>>> For the nature reserve Sandemar, Stockholm county, the dates for prohibited entry into the bird sanctuary has been changed to account for birds arriving earlier in the spring due to a warmer climate.

**For the national protected area network**

Yes

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

>>> The National Expert Council for Climate Adaptation writes about the need to adapt management in protected areas to reduce the impact of climate change, according to page 78 of <https://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/981309b513244d3eb987e0cf8ff69e37/nationell-strategi-och-regeringens-handlingsplan-for-klimatanpassning-skr.-20232497.pdf>.

The county administrative boards are tasked with integrating climate adaptation into the management of protected areas.

**44. 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 2019-2027, Target 3.3)**

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

**All sites of international importance**

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 119

Total area (ha)

>>> 1597446,60

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 119

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 1597446,60

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 119

Area (in ha)

>>> 1597446,60

**DESIGNATION GAP FILLING**

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> In June 2023 the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency proposed 29 additional areas for designation as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), all of which concerned marine waterbirds. In addition, enlargements of 7 SPAs were proposed.

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ace32/contentassets/0fa6d9c4d9e74c49869ed21a68147813/2-skrivelse-om-utpekande-av-nya-natura-2000-omraden-i-marin-miljo.pdf>

The Swedish government has in January 2025 designated 3 of these proposed SPAs in the Baltic Sea.

<https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2025/01/regeringen-utser-tre-nya-skyddsomraden-for-faglar/>

The rest of these proposals for additional Natura 2000 bird sites are under consideration by the Swedish government.

Has it been implemented?

Yes, being implemented

Please provide details, including when it is expected to be concluded

>>> Designation of important wetlands, as listed in the national plan ("Myrskyddsplanen"), is ongoing. Some of those are important bird sites. National designation of additional protected areas is ongoing, the most relevant for AEWA are forest-mire complexes and marine nature reserves.

**MANAGEMENT GAP FILING**

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> There is an ongoing effort to restore wetlands. In a wetland initiative important bird habitats such as coastal meadows have been prioritized, especially if they have high value for nesting waders. This should also have benefited roosting wetland birds. There are also several projects that have particularly benefited nesting birds in bird lakes.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Våtmarkssatningen 2023-2025 alla län.docx](#)

**46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)**

Yes, fully

Please provide details

>>> In accordance with mainly the Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808) and the Area Protection Ordinance (1998:1252) activities that might affect these sites needs to be assessed and if necessary needs a permit.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> The Swedish policy for area protection takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds Directive (and Habitats Directive).

**48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Swedish policy for area protection takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds Directive (and Habitats Directive).

**49. Has your country identified priority measures required to maintain or increase the extent and quality of waterbird habitats in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.3(a))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has not been made explicit, but the wetland initiative including LONA (local nature conservation initiative) means that important measures have been developed (and are being implemented).

**50. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

# Pressures and Responses

## 6. Management of Human Activities

### 6.1. Hunting

**51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)**

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Through limited open seasons or prohibition as stated in the Swedish hunting act.

**52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))**

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

>>> Sweden has had a ban on the use of lead shot ammunition for hunting in wetlands since 2006. Since 16 February 2023, the use of lead in gunshot for shooting in wetlands is banned in the EU.

What legislation is in place?

>>> The Chemicals Products (Handling, Import and Export Prohibitions) Ordinance (1998:944)

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> Swedish Chemicals Agency regarding lead shots on the market, the municipalities regarding the use of lead shots.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

>>> There is no assessment of compliance with the current lead ban linked to wetlands (which came into effect in 2023). However, a survey in 2016 and a scientific publication have been conducted on compliance with the lead ban that came into effect in 2002. The proportion of hunters who reported using lead ammunition in what they themselves considered to be wetlands was 32 %. The researcher argues that the figures should be an underestimate rather than an overestimate of the use of lead in wetlands. Furthermore, the high proportion of those using lead in mountainous environments (which are rich in wetlands) indicates that compliance is lacking.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Shooting\\_habits\\_and\\_habitats.pdf](#)

Please explain what the compliance with legislation was found to be:

Moderate (more compliance than non-compliance)

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of compliance.

>>> Ban 2002-2023: The researcher believes that the reason for the moderate compliance is a lack of information from both hunting organizations and authorities. Specifically, it is stated that there has been a lack of information about what is covered by wetlands in this legislation. For example, hunters seem to have largely not interpreted that wetlands in mountain environments are covered, but rather perceived the ban as being linked to wetlands where species of ducks are hunted/occur (which are the most affected).

Ban from 2023 onwards: There is no assessment and the reason is that there have been a lack of resources for this.

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?

Yes

Please explain how this was done. Please attach any published or unpublished references.

>>> National Veterinary Institute has continuous monitoring of dead game.

**53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))**

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Other

Please provide details

>>> Illegal taking of AEWA-species is considered very low in Sweden. Police, Coast Guard and some County Administrative Boards are the responsible authorities. Penalties can be enforced according to the Swedish hunting act. Information campaigns administrated by The Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management.

**54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)**

Yes

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> A hunter's exam is obligatory since 1985 for purchasing fire arms for hunting. Birds identification is a part of the exam. Relevant legislation is the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's regulation on hunter examination.

**55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)**

Yes

What do these cover?

Club Affiliation

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> A majority of Swedish hunters are organized in a national hunting association who offers a different training courses and coordinate their activities.  
In areas where the available land for hunting is limited, co-operation is necessary to ensure viable hunting.

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

High (almost always applied)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of application

>>> A majority of the Swedish hunters are organized and take part in different training courses. And since every landowner has the hunting rights on his or her land, which they can lease out if they want, there is a large degree of co-operation between individual hunters and hunting associations.

Please rate the effectiveness of these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

High (very effective in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of effectiveness

>>> Sweden has a long tradition of organized hunters, the largest hunting association was established in 1830.

**56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> EU Birds Directive and the guidance for Sustainable Hunting under the Birds Directive has been used instead.

**6.2. Ecotourism**

**57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Our national tourism strategies are not at this level of details.

**58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no ecotourism initiatives specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats. However, individual companies base part of their activities on bird watching.

**6.3. Other human activities**

**59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.**

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

>>> The matter of fishing equipment containing lead is being discussed in HELCOM.

**60. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)**

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808)

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Environmental Code requires that environmental impact assessments shall be carried out for any planned activity or exploitation that involves for example water operations, quarrying operations or potential environmental hazard.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Assessing cumulative effects is part of assessing environmental effects. Cumulative effects should be identified, described and assessed in an environmental assessment.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In connection with the consultation process, which takes place prior to the drafting of an environmental impact statement, the operator must obtain and compile available data and consult the other parties, authorities and organizations concerned, as well as the public.

**61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is regulated in the Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808).

**62. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))**

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> No outstanding cases during the reporting period. National legislation dictates that all large scale projects have to be preceded by EIA's. These take into account the impact on bird populations and are in compliance with national legislation.

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

>>> Exploitation of important areas are avoided, in accordance with national and international legislation. The same applies for protected areas.

**63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))**

Yes

Number of sites

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Number of sites avoided

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Number of sites mitigated

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Number of sites compensated

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Number of sites

>>> There are no such cases to report.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> We have used national and international guidelines, regulated by national legislation.

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

65.1. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> In 2023 the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency put forward a guidance with information and recommendations on the impact of power grids on birds (<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4af3d6/contentassets/706b0efe8fb84000a611db5670841895/vagledning-om-elnatens-paverkan-pa-faglar.pdf>). The guidance is aimed at electricity network companies and others who work with electricity network planning on behalf of the electricity network companies, as well as authorities responsible for reviewing or supervising electricity network concessions.

65.2. Has 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> To some extent included in the EIA's (according to the Environmental Code).

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Any identified risks are avoided in accordance with national legislation.

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Protected areas (by national and international legislation) mostly covered by management plans regulating the means and levels of exploitation.

65.5. 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.

>>> Significant effects are avoided in accordance with national legislation.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Measures designed to reduce electrocution from and collisions with overhead lines over rail tracks:

\* [https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=e427bb41-9b59-4c8c-b644-9a77cf528f10&dokumentName=Krav%20TRVINFRA-00124%20Kontaktledning%20Foerlae%20v2\\_0.pdf](https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=e427bb41-9b59-4c8c-b644-9a77cf528f10&dokumentName=Krav%20TRVINFRA-00124%20Kontaktledning%20Foerlae%20v2_0.pdf). Listed in requirement number K63341 and K63342.

\* [https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=c9ff9205-102f-4fca-a57e-f50c47dbb290&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00062%20Kontaktledning%20och%20h%20v2\\_0.pdf](https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=c9ff9205-102f-4fca-a57e-f50c47dbb290&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00062%20Kontaktledning%20och%20h%20v2_0.pdf). Listed in requirement number K53210 about bird repeller, K53214 about line insulation and bird protection distance, K53224 about rotating reflectors, K53404 about Huvn-Uven.

Measures designed to reduce collisions with noise protection screens:

\* Railway: [https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=96268b21-a7a8-44fa-905e-30c97d087a28&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00399%20v2\\_0.pdf](https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=96268b21-a7a8-44fa-905e-30c97d087a28&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00399%20v2_0.pdf). Listed

in paragraph 6.3.4.2.5, requirement number K73640, K73641, K247533, K73642.

\* Roads: [https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=6f24d1e8-81bf-4e7a-948a-200e71c92f66&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00396%20Vaegars%20och%20gators%20ut%20v1\\_0.pdf](https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=6f24d1e8-81bf-4e7a-948a-200e71c92f66&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00396%20Vaegars%20och%20gators%20ut%20v1_0.pdf). Listed in paragraph 14.1.2.4, requirement number K73640, K73641, K73642, K247533.

65.7. 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?

No

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

>>> Most measures are general and are required everywhere while the requirement that reflectors should be installed on auxiliary power lines (K53224 in

[https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=c9ff9205-102f-4fca-a57e-f50c47dbb290&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00062%20Kontaktledning%20och%20h%20v2\\_0.pdf](https://puben.trafikverket.se/dpub/api/v1/Dokument/DownloadDokument?id=c9ff9205-102f-4fca-a57e-f50c47dbb290&dokumentName=Krav%20med%20raadstexter%20TRVINFRA-00062%20Kontaktledning%20och%20h%20v2_0.pdf)), are delimited to sections with bird migration routes. But

since bird migration routes are not defined this means that no reflectors are installed.

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

No

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

>>> Identification of bird migration routes have not yet been prioritized by the Swedish Transport Administration.

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

No

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

>>> The Swedish Transport administration do not monitor and evaluate this impact.

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> For the requirements K6334, K63342, K53210, K53214, K53224 and K53404 about measures designed to reduce electrocution from and collisions with overhead lines we refer to the following attached documents on their effect:

\* Rapport "Fåglar - kontaktledning" UHte 17 -143, 2018-04-11

\* Strategi för införande av fågelskyddsavstånd i kontaktledningsanläggningen, UHte 19-176, 2019-11-28

For the requirements K73640 and K73641, K247533, K73642 about non-transparent marking on transparent noise protection screens we refer to the following studies on their effect:

\* Klem D. Jr. (2009) Avian mortality at windows: The second largest human source of bird mortality on earth. Proc. 4th Int. Partners in Flight Conf: Tundra to Tropics, pages. 244-251.

\* Rössler, M., Laube, W., Weihs, P. (2009): Avoiding bird collisions with glass surfaces. Experimental investigations of the efficacy of markings on glass panes under natural light conditions in Flight Tunnel II (Final report, March 2007).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Fågelskyddsavstånd\\_strategi\\_20191128.pdf](#)

[Rapport-Fåglar-Kontaktledning-UHte\\_17-4.pdf](#)

65.11. 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?

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation which are considered to be adequate.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

## **67. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.**

67.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> All large scale projects have to be preceded by EIA's. These take into account the impact on bird populations and are in compliance with national legislation.

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

>>> We follow EU Guidelines in line with EU Nature Directives.

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

No

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

>>> Not as a rule. If wind turbines would be aloud in important areas for AEWA species, monitoring programmes will be set up to assess the effects.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> National legislation (The Swedish Environmental Code) dictates regulations regarding compensation.

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

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No windfarms are located where they are in significant conflict with waterbird species.

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> According to the studies that have been done, no major negative impacts on migratory waterbirds have been found at Swedish 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.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There is almost no research conducted in this area since it is very costly and difficult to carry out more of a "general screening". The problems are taken care of within the permit processes. There is some knowledge of which areas that are sensitive, and there is an argumentation that wind power and other exploitation should

not take place in sensitive areas.

There is a project regarding Caspian tern and Lesser black-backed gull, it is of moderate to limited importance in assessing significant environments for these two species.

The report Fennoscandian bottleneck sites for threatened thermal migrating birds ([https://www.umu.se/globalassets/organisation/utan-fakultetstillhorighet/arktisktcentrum-vid-umea-universitet/arctic-publications/hansson\\_flaskhalsar\\_190109.pdf](https://www.umu.se/globalassets/organisation/utan-fakultetstillhorighet/arktisktcentrum-vid-umea-universitet/arctic-publications/hansson_flaskhalsar_190109.pdf)) does in some extent look at waterbirds (eg cranes).

67.6. 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?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> There are no biofuel production that has negative impacts on waterbird species.

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. 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?

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

**68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

**71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)**

Yes

Please provide details for each project / initiative

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency delivered a report on ecosystem services from wildlife. The report deals with, amongst other, damage on crops and structuring impacts on vegetation by large grazing birds.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Viltets\\_ekosystemtjänster\\_978-91-620-6889-9.pdf](#)

Are there any other examples or case studies in your country of policies and/or decision making that takes into account cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds?

No

# Pressures and Responses

## 7. Research and Monitoring

### 72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

#### Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> National annually programme for monitoring of breeding coastal waterbirds in place since 2015 and for species wintering in lakes and coastal areas. County Administrative Boards running regional programmes annually. There is no list of species covered/not covered.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> We have good systems for following trends for breeding coastal birds and for species wintering in lakes and coastal areas. 200 squares of 2x2 km are inventoried annually during the breeding season with the primary purpose of following population trends at a national and regional level. In addition, there is a joint sub-program for breeding coastal birds run by four counties where a large number of 2x2 km squares are inventoried annually. Geese are inventoried during September, October, November and January. In mid-January each year, seabirds are counted, but not gulls. The counts are in principle made exclusively from land.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Age ratios of Taiga bean goose, Barnacle goose and Greylag goose are collected in August/September.

#### Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Two of the most important passage sites included in national programmes - Falsterbo and Ottenby ringing station. There is no list of species covered/not covered.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?(Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is a monitoring program for migratory seabirds that includes a limited number of areas. However, this inventory lacks funding and is not part of the national environmental monitoring.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The only demographic data being collected is the one for geese i August/September.

#### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Besides offshore areas, all or almost all sites of importance are covered annually. NB. Gulls are not included in the annual counts.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The only demographic data being collected is the one for geese in August/September.

**73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

**74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Collected data is being used within the work of implementing action and management plans.

**75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No official or regular support aimed at monitoring of waterbirds.

**76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> The national monitoring system was established before AEWA agreement text was ratified by Sweden.

**77. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)**

Yes

**Nationally**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Annual national monitoring program covering wintering seabirds constitutes the Swedish part of the IWC. Financed by the Swedish EPA and coordinated by Lund university.

**Internationally**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

**78. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, 7.7 and 8.5)?**

**Notice:** Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> Not a priority.

**80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.**

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> The matter of fishing equipment containing lead is being discussed in HELCOM.

**81. Has your country established partnerships and initiated joint research programmes at any level, with clear timeframes for delivery, to fill priority knowledge gaps as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.30? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.1(a)).**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Aside from the work already being done, no further efforts has been made due to lack of resources.

**82. In this reporting period, have results of conservation and management interventions, whether successful or unsuccessful, been published in your country so as to inform future conservation and management actions? (Article III.2(k), Resolution 8.7)**

Yes

Please provide details and reference to each publication or attach a copy

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[82. Research and monitoring.docx](#)

# Pressures and Responses

## 8. Education and Information

### 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

#### **83. 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; Resolution 6.10)**

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Other

Please explain reasons

>>> No particular awareness programmes initiated. However, the overall awareness of nature conservation issues, including bird conservation, is high in Sweden. BirdLife Sweden promotes people's interest in bird conservation through a number of different activities, for example the national Bird Watching Day which has been carried out each year since the late 1980's.

#### **84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not considered a priority at the moment. Education and awareness campaigns, as well as spreading of information, is carried out regionally by the County Administrative Boards.

#### **85. 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

>>> Not considered a priority at the moment.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No particular activities have been carried out. However, BirdLife Sweden promotes people's interest in bird conservation through a number of other different activities throughout the year.

#### **87. 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 and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority due to lack of resources.

# Pressures and Responses

## 9. Implementation

**88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

**89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

**90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)**

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

**91. 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 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))**

**Guidance:** Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no clear national coordination mechanism. However, the Swedish EPA is responsible for implementation of AEWA as well as for other MEAs such as the Birds Directive, Ramsar and CBD. There is a cooperation within the authority as well as with other relevant stakeholders.

**92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

93.4. (For AEWA National Focal Points in the European Union (EU) only)

To cooperate with African National Focal Points, partner organisations and other stakeholders to explore opportunities for incorporating aspects of AEWA implementation capacity support in relevant existing projects and programmes in Africa, including the EU-funded NaturAfrica initiative and the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial/EU-funded RESSOURCE sub-Saharan Africa project, as well as projects under the auspices of the wider CMS Family, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and UNEP.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Other aspects of the work with AEWA have been prioritized.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There have been no national initiatives for twinning during the period. We exchange experiences on management of protected areas with other countries on a more general level, for example within Eurosite and the EU biogeographical process. Site management in Sweden is normally handled at the regional or local level, and there may be twinning or other cooperation agreements that we are not currently aware of at the national level.

**95. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for implementation of both AEWA and CBD. Co-ordination and communication is part of SEPAs activities in order to streamline MEAs.

**96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is responsible for implementation of AEWA and are involved in the national process contributing towards the SDGs. Co-ordination and communication is part of SEPAs activities.

**97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is responsible for implementation of both AEWA and CMS. Co-ordination and communication is part of SEPAs activities in order to streamline MEAs.

**98. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is responsible for implementation of both AEWA and Ramsar. Co-ordination and communication is part of SEPAs activities in order to streamline MEAs.

**99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your county's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?**

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Sweden's current NBSAP is from 2013, which means that it was developed before resolution 6.3 from 2015, as well as the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027. The Government of Sweden has announced that Sweden will update its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in accordance with the obligations of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework under the Convention on biological diversity, during 2025. Sweden, as member of the European Union, is implementing the EU Strategy for Biodiversity 2030.

99.5 Other international strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> \* EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

\* EU Nature Restoration Regulation

\* Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were incorporated

>>> \* For the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030, please see

[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en).

\* Implementation of the EU Nature Restoration Regulation aims to restore ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas in order to enable the long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature. The implementation of the regulation will likely contribute positively to improved conservation status of water fowls. Currently, EU member states are developing national restoration plans, which will enter into force in August 2026.

\* Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention): The expert group on birds in the context of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) has been active in the cooperation with the CMS MIKT in developing the Rome Strategic plan Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean. The meeting planned for 2024 has been postponed to 2025. Bern Convention's work with the Emerald Network of Protected Areas is also very relevant in protecting areas of value to biodiversity including areas important for water birds and their reproduction.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Yes

Please provide details

>>> \* The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency supports a number of bilateral projects to improve biodiversity and environmental conditions, through improving domestic legislation and improving legal possibilities for protection of biodiversity. Currently, Sweden is working in Kosovo on a project, which among other things, aims to improve planning, management and monitoring of national parks (<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/om-miljoarbetet/internationellt-miljoarbete/bilateralt-miljosamarbete/kosovo/>).

\* The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) supports various projects which contributes to the implementation of the K-M Global Biodiversity Framework. SIDA has been supporting Wetlands International (WI) and its Wetlands 4 Resilience (W4R) programme since 2023. The activities contribute to the restoration and sustainable management of wetlands through knowledge dissemination, the creation of platforms for dialogue between stakeholders and policy development. The overall aim of the

programme is to "scale up" healthy, well-managed wetland landscapes with biodiversity at a global level by 2030, thereby contributing to climate resilience and environmental, social and economic sustainability at the local level.

\* Environment Accession Project (ENVAP 4) aims to assist Serbia on overall EU environmental reform by technical strategic support for Chapter 27 negotiations and support Serbia in transposition and implementation of specific EU directives. The Project also supports the Government in the implementation of the EU Green Agenda in Serbia.

\* The main objective of the project EU Green Agenda in Serbia: biodiversity and water for climate resilience is to "improve governance and management of ecosystems through increased capacities for planning, implementation and enforcement of nature, water and climate policies by 2026". The expected impact of the project is to preserve key biodiversity values.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency supports a number of bilateral projects to improve biodiversity and environmental conditions, through improving domestic legislation and improving legal possibilities for protection of biodiversity. Currently, Sweden is working in Kosovo on a project, which among other things, aims to improve planning, management and monitoring of national parks.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) supports various projects which contributes to the implementation of the K-M Global Biodiversity Framework. SIDA has been supporting Wetlands International (WI) and its Wetlands 4 Resilience (W4R) programme since 2023. The activities contribute to the restoration and sustainable management of wetlands through knowledge dissemination, the creation of platforms for dialogue between stakeholders and policy development. The overall aim of the programme is to "scale up" healthy, well-managed wetland landscapes with biodiversity at a global level by 2030, thereby contributing to climate resilience and environmental, social and economic sustainability at the local level.

**101. 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?**

>>> \* Further streamlining reporting obligations so as to minimize work load. The amount of qualitative questions can probably be lessened to a high degree. Quantitative questions (if properly formulated) are probably easier to evaluate.

\* Developing strategic plans (as many MEAs have done) linking directly to implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework facilitates efficient work. Striving to use common indicators where appropriate (e.g. those already in use and those agreed to as part of the GBF Monitoring Framework) makes for efficient reporting.

**102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

**103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?**

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Sweden has been involved in the development of the International Action Plan for the Conservation of the Common Eider. 650 000 SEK donated in 2021 to the EGMP. 700 000 SEK donated in 2022 to the EGMP. 63 715 Euro donated in 2023 to the EGMP. 63 715 Euro donated in 2024 to the EGMP.

**104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)**

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

**105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization**

## **for the implementation of AEWA.**

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The work with implementing the AEWA Agreement as well as the AEWA Strategic Plan is carried out within our regular operations funded through government appropriations.

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> International funds are not used. The bulk of financing mechanisms for biodiversity in Sweden is directed from state finance by tax revenues and Sweden is not a recipient from the funds mentioned in 105.6 as they are ODA funds. However, there is a good deal of synergies explored between national and subnational agencies and organisations when it comes to implementation of national strategies for biodiversity in Sweden. The AEWA implementation would be a beneficiary of such synergic actions with the CBD and Wetland conventions. For example, funds are used for restoration measures, including re-wetting, establishment of nature reserves, mitigation of eutrophication, measures for climate adaptation. Sweden's role as a board member at the GEF Council promotes exchange of information among relevant biodiversity-related processes and conventions, thus promoting synergies.

## Pressures and Responses

### 10. Climate Change

#### 106. 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

>>> \* Lehtikoinen, A., Christensen, T. K., Clausen, K. K., Crowe, O., Deceuninck, B., Eskildsen, D. P., ... & Vähätalo, A. V. (2019). Phenological mismatch in long-distance migratory birds across three continents. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1), 1-10. (This study includes data from Sweden and examines how climate change affects the timing of migration and breeding in long-distance migratory birds, including several waterbird species.)

\* Lindén, A., Lehtikoinen, A., & Väisänen, R. A. (2011). Population trends of Finnish and Swedish waterbirds in relation to climate change. *Ornis Fennica*, 88(1), 1-12. (This article analyses long-term trends in waterbird populations in Finland and Sweden in relation to climate variables.)

\* Pearce-Higgins, J. W., Green, R. E., Baillie, S. R., Scridel, D., Balmer, D., & Gregory, R. D. (2015). Large-scale impacts of climate change on breeding birds across Europe. *PloS one*, 10(3), e0119933. (Although a European study, it includes data from Sweden and analyzes how climate change affects the distribution and population trends of a large number of bird species, including waterbirds).

\* Climate effects on biodiversity in Sweden (<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/7100/978-91-620-7179-0/>).

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

[Breeding failures and reduced nest attendance in response to heat stress in a high-latitude seabird](#)

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 43 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

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

No relevant activities

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

No relevant activities

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 44 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

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

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

>>> Restoring wetlands as a part of climate adaptation will also be of use for migrating wetland bird, both during migration and staying at their breeding sites.

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

**Notice:** Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

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

>>> The main part of the conservation actions regarding waterbirds are carried out within the framework of EU directives and guidelines

**108. Has your country used the complementary Guidelines on climate change adaptation measures for waterbirds?**

No

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

>>> The main part of the conservation actions regarding waterbirds are carried out within the framework of EU directives and guidelines

# Pressures and Responses

## 11. Avian Influenza

### 109. 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?

List challenges

>>> Passive surveillance is not always a sensitive tool for early detection of disease as HPAI may not cause mortality in some species. Furthermore, the Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA) sometimes receives reports on suspected HPAI in wild birds, where submission of the dead bird/samples is difficult to obtain as it relies on voluntary work. The current system also involves a delay in the shipment of dead birds for post mortem and sampling, which can hamper the need for early warning.

List required further guidance or information

>>> The Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA) does not currently need further guidance and information.

### 110. Does your country have in place surveillance and rapid testing programmes for HPAI of dead birds so as to inform: any enhancements to monitoring of the species populations (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7) and site-related management and biosecurity measures as needed (Resolution 8.15)?

Yes

Please provide more information

>>> There is a system in place for passive surveillance and rapid testing for HPAI. Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA) has good collaboration with ornithologists involved in monitoring specific wild bird populations, and information and recommendations are exchanged.

Has this information been submitted to international databases, e.g. the WOAAH WAHIS system <https://wahis.woah.org/#/home>, which strive to improve understanding of the epidemiology of the disease and its impacts across borders (as called for by the CMS/FAO Co-convened Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds: see paragraph 2.3.1.6 of the 2023 statement of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds on H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza in wild birds - unprecedented conservation impacts and urgent needs (available here)?)

Yes (please clarify)

>>> Positive cases of HPAI in wild birds are reported to the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) from Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA). SBA submits the information to WOAAH- WAHIS and also to the EU animal disease information system

### 111. Has your country adapted/changed in the last triennium monitoring and assessment of those species affected by avian influenza, particularly HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, as well as other diseases, as the basis for potentially implementing emergency measures envisaged by paragraph 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan? (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7)

Yes

Please provide more information

>>> Since die-offs in colony breeding birds for example, guillemots and northern gannets (2022) and black headed gulls (2023) there is a greater awareness of HPAI in relation to these species and of the fact that avian influenza can circulate even in the summer months.

### 112. Have you established HPAI contingency plans nationally and at sites of significant importance to waterbirds, including coastal seabirds? (Resolution 8.15)

Yes, nationally

Please provide details and reference to the plan or attach a copy

>>> There's currently shared responsibility between several national, regional and local authorities regarding management of HPAI in wild birds. We have systems in place to collaborate on the issues that arise, including collaboration with public health authorities. With that said, there is not one single national plan but rather plans are in place at each actor involved in the response.

Is the plan being implemented?

Yes (please provide details)

>>> See the previous answer.

## **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 2021-2024 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

#### **Date of submission**

>>> 12 May 2025