

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (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. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. 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.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Finland

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.01.2000

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.

> 29-10-1999 (Finland)

1. In accordance with Article XV and Annex 3, paragraph 2.1.2, Finland declares that the provisions contained in the said paragraph do not apply to the Åland Islands as regards two species, Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) and Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), mentioned in Table 1 column B, and the taking of these species is allowed in the Åland Islands.

2. The provisions contained in Annex 3, paragraphs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 do not apply to those species which are subject to spring taking in the Åland Islands.

3. The provisions contained in Annex 3, paragraphs 4.1.4, endeavouring to phase out the use of lead shot, do not apply to the Åland Islands.

EU (European Union), 18-01-2016

The European Union would therefore like to hereby enter a reservation with respect to the inclusion of the Western Siberia/North European population of Long-tailed Duck and the Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW European population of the Velvet Scoter in Category 1b of Column A of Table I to the Agreement and the North-west & Central Europe population of Red-breasted Merganser and the population of Common Redshank in Category 3c of Column A of Table 1 of the Agreement

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

> Ministry of the Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

> Hannele Pokka, Permanent Secretary

Mailing address - Street and number

> Ministry of the Environment

P.O.Box

> PO Box 35

Postal code

> FI-00023 Government

City

> Helsinki

Country

> Finland

Telephone

> +358 295 16001 (switchboard)

Fax

> +358 9 1603 9320

E-mail

> kirjaamo@ym.fi

Website

> <http://www.ym.fi>

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Dr. Esko Hyvärinen, Senior Ministerial Adviser

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Natural Environment

Mailing address - Street and number

> Ministry of the Environment

P.O.Box

> P.O. Box 35

Postal code

> FI-00023 Government

City

> Helsinki

Country

> Finland

Telephone

> +358 295 250 094

Fax
> +358 9 1603 9320

E-mail
> esko.o.hyvarinen@ym.fi

Website
> http://www.ym.fi

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
> Not designated

Affiliation (institution, department)
> -

Mailing address - Street and number
> -

P.O.Box
> -

Postal code
> -

City
> -

Country
> -

Telephone
> -

Fax
> -

E-mail
> -

Website
> -

Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
> Not designated

Affiliation (institution, department)
> -

Mailing address - Street and number
> -

P.O.Box
> -

Postal code
> -

City
> -

Country

> -

Telephone

> -

Fax

> -

E-mail

> -

Website

> -

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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 2015-2017

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.

> Janne Pitkänen, Senior officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus* / *bewickii*, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category 3c*

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Regulated hunting is allowed in accordance with ISSAP and Adaptive Harvest Management recommendations.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / Fennoscandia / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis* / Western Siberia/North Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1b

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> European Union has entered a reservation for this species.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Steller's Eider / *Polysticta stelleri* / Western Siberia/North-east Europe / Column A / Category 1a 1b

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca* / Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe / Column A / Category 1b

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Smew / *Mergellus albellus* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Red-breasted Merganser / *Mergus serrator* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

No

Please explain the reasons.

> European Union has entered a reservation for this species.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed) / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Horned Grebe / Podiceps auritus / auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Yellow-billed Loon / Gavia adamsii / Northern Europe (win) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Eurasian Dotterel / Eudromias morinellus / Europe/North-west Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Eurasian Curlew / Numenius arquata / arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii* / Fennoscandia/North & West Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina / schinzii*, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Scandinavia/probably West Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Lesser Black-backed Gull / *Larus fuscus / fuscus*, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1,

Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c*

Is there an open hunting season for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis* / *fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column A / Category / 3c* ?

Yes

Please provide details.

> Regulated hunting is allowed in accordance with ISSAP and Adaptive Harvest Management recommendations.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *arquata*, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, Western Europe/NW & West Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media* / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus* / North-west Mainland Europe / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla* / *bernicla*, Western Siberia/Western Europe / Column B /

Category 2b

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Greylag Goose / *Anser anser* / anser, Central Europe/North Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Ministerial Degree (586/2016) on prohibition of hunting in years 2016-2018 in part of the country.

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima* / mollissima, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands / Column B / Category 2c 2d

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Ministerial Degree (1077/2015) on regulation for hunting of male Eider in years 2015-2018.

Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra* / W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina* / North-east Europe/North-west Europe / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula* / Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila* / marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / North-west & Central Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / North-west Europe / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species. Jaktlag (1985:31) för landskapet

Åland.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Red-necked Grebe / Podiceps grisegena / grisegena, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Western Water Rail / Rallus aquaticus / aquaticus, Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Spotted Crane / Porzana porzana / Europe/Africa / Column B / Category 2d

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any

readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Little Crake / *Zapornia parva* / Western Eurasia/Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Coot / *Fulica atra* / atra, North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993), huntable species.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata* / North-west Europe (win) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica* / arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus* / ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula* / hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / *lapponica*, Northern Europe/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica* / *taymyrensis*, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres* / *interpres*, Northern Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Red Knot / Calidris canutus / canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 2a 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Red Knot / Calidris canutus / islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe / Column B / Category 2a

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Ruff / Calidris pugnax / Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Broad-billed Sandpiper / Calidris falcinellus / falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces
> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Western Siberia/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces
> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima* / N Europe & W Siberia (breeding) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces
> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Little Stint / *Calidris minuta* / N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces
> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus* / Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa / Column B / Category 2b

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos* / West & Central Europe/West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus* / totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding) / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis* / Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus* / Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Black-headed Gull / *Larus ridibundus* / W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their

return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger* / niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Protected species

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

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

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

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

Explosives

Nets

Traps

Poison

Poisoned or anesthetic baits

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

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

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

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

7. 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)?

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

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

Yes

Was your national legislation subsequently adjusted?

Yes

8. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures

> None of the species listed in column A are huntable, except Taiga Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis fabalis*), Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) and Mergus serrator (Red-breasted Merganser), in which European Union has entered a reservation. Concerning huntable species, hunting is restricted in time and only allowed during part of the year.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. 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. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No specific need for a national plan.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> The species is taken into account in farming practices.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> 2017, will be finalized in 2018

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
> FI is not a range state

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

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.

> 2009

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Suojeluohjelma_2009.pdf](#)

Field for additional information (optional)

> Update of the plan is foreseen in near future.

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

NP in development

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> The species does not breed in Finland

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No specific need for a national plan

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Management of breeding habitats, monitoring of population.

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No specific need for a national plan

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Monitoring of population, farming practices in cultivated areas.

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Regulation of hunting is developed

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

No

11. 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Guidelines have been taken into account in drafting of plans.

3.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

No emergency situation has occurred

13. 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

14. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> There has not been any emergency situations.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures

> The readiness for measures in oil spill accidents is maintained: training and education for authorities and voluntary people to save and take care of birds under the guidance of Finnish Environment Institute and WWF Finland

3.4 Re-establishments

15. 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

> There has been no re-establishment projects so far.

16. 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

> Provisions of national legislation

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

No

18. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> There has not been such conservation measures.

3.5 Introductions

19. 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.

> Invasive Species Act 1709/2015 and Hunting Act.

20. 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.

> Animal Welfare Act 247/1996, Invasive Species Act 1709/2015, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

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

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Partially

22. 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 species for which relevant action has been undertaken

Canada Goose / *Branta canadensis*

Field for additional information (optional)

> A huntable bird in Finland

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

Yes

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

> Species listed in the EU IAS Regulation

24. 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> It was taken into consideration in drafting of the NAPIS

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. 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

> Natura 2000 areas: http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Suojelualueet/Natura_2000_alueet

Ramsar areas: http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Luonnon_monimuotoisuus/Luonnonsuojelualueet/Ramsaralueet

Important Bird Areas: <https://www.birdlife.fi/suojelu/alueet/>

Field for additional information (optional)

> The internationally most important Finnish SPA-sites and other sites important to birds have been selected and nominated as Ramsar sites (2003).

The Finnish Natura 2000-sites (SCIs and SPAs) include aforementioned protected areas and sites being part of national conservation programmes, and are complemented by sites identified in provincial land use plans and general land use plans.

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA 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?

> The most important sites were identified already when Finland prepared national conservation programmes in 1980-1985 and Natura-2000 network in 1995-1998

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. 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

No

Please explain the reason

> The subject has been included in some studies. Please, see section Research and monitoring. Moreover, a three-year project funded By MoE is ongoing focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.

Some preliminary results are already available. http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma

[stossa_SUMI](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Until now, a complete study has not been finished. However, a three-year project funded By MoE is ongoing focusing on climate change and network of protected areas. Some preliminary results are already available.

http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma

[stossa_SUMI](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

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

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWAs 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

> 49

Total area (ha)

> 799518

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 49

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 799518

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 419

Total area (ha)

> 2308482

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 419

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 2308482

Examples of best practice (optional)

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

> An example is restoration of Lake Puurijärvi under the EU Life -Project Kokemäenjoki-LIFE in 2006-2012.

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

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> No need for an action plan in this regard.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> A specific action plan has not been developed, but management needs, if any, have been identified for each site. Management planning and actions are implemented based on priorities and available resources.

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

Yes

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

plan

> see: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Strategy_and_action_plan_for_biodiversity

31. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> The guidelines has been used in management planning of waterbird areas.

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

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

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> As a tool and support in management planning.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> The number and area of nationally important areas are based on Natura 2000 SPAs of which most are important for AEWA Table 1 species, but also areas important for other bird species are included, too. The internationally important sites represent Finnish Ramsar sites, which are also SPAs. Management planning of different conservation areas is based on needs and planning is done at the required level. Some of the areas do not require specific plans at present, if there are no actions needed. For some of the areas comprehensive management plans are needed if there are multiple uses or needs which require planning to avoid negative impacts to the nature. Quite often a specific management or restoration plan is sufficient for implementation of certain actions and these kind of plans may cover only certain habitats and are time limited. Therefore, a number of areas or surface area which plans cover is not readily available and cannot be given, and would also be misleading.

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

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

Yes

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

Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

> Only game species according the Hunting Act

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

Only part of the territory of your country

> Mainland Finland (except Åland islands)

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

All harvesting activities

If other, please tick below and provide details.

Other

Field for additional information (optional)

> The National Resource Institute Finland keeps records of the bag which are collected by random sampling among the hunters. The bag statistics is published yearly in Official Statistics of Finland, hunter's magazines and information bulletins. Hunting Act was Hunting Degree were reformed in 2017 to extend mandatory hunting bag reporting for Bean Goose. Hunting Degree was reformed in 2018 to extend mandatory bag reporting to Wigeon, Pintail, Shoveler, Garganey, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Eider, Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Long-tailed Duck, which decision enters into force 1.8.2020.

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

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

> 1.8.1996

What legislation is in place?

> Hunting Act (615/1993) in mainland Finland

Who enforces this legislation?

> The police, Border Guard, customs authorities and hunting wardens referred to in the Wildlife and Game Administration Act (158/2011). In State-owned areas, the compliance with the law is supervised by officials to whom the supervision task is laid down or designated. A landowner or holder of the hunting right is entitled to supervise the compliance with this Act in their own area.

What proportion of the country's territory (or wetlands) is covered by the ban?

> Mainland Finland except Åland Islands.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

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

Field for additional information (optional)

> Not for waterbirds but published study concerning white-tailed eagles: Lead poisoning and other human-related factors cause significant mortality in white-tailed eagles. Isomursu, M., Koivusaari, J., Stjernberg, T. et

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

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details

> Deliberate killing and taking of birds protected according to the Nature Conservation Act is forbidden. The game birds are protected outside the open hunting season according to the Hunting Act. Every hunter must have a licence to hunt.

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

Yes

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

Yes

What do these cover?

Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

Club Affiliation

Game Management Plans

Other (please specify)

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

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

[Video on waterfowl identification](#)

[Web course on waterfowl species identification for hunters](#)

[Web course on best practice on waterfowl hunting](#)

37. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

5.2. Other human activities

38. 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 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> So far no particular problems with lead fishing weights.

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

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (EIA) (468/1994) came into force on 1 September 1994. Its aim is to further the assessment of environmental impact and the consistent consideration of this impact in planning and decision-making, and at the same time to increase the information available to citizens

and their opportunities to participate in decision-making.
The renewed Act (252/2017) came into force on 16 May 2017.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> Citizens can present their opinions and statements in many stages during the SEA/EIA process and also possibility to make a complaint to the higher court

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

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> Offshore and seashore windfarms, dredging of shipping channel, harbours, building of gas pipe, EIA is obligatory

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

> The authorities can not give a permission to built windfarms or other constructions if an SEA/EIA proves significant negative impacts on protected areas or sites of importance for migratory and breeding birds

41. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> AEWA Guidelines is on the agenda in consultations.

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

42.1. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> EIA is obligatory for powerlines over 220 kV.

42.2. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> As part of EIAs

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

Yes

42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national

zoning maps?

Yes

42.5. 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

42.6. 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

> The power lines are marked with balls or other signalling devices, and poles are built bird-safe.

42.7. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

> The power line companys gather data about electrocutions and collisions in order to prevent and mitigate problems.

42.8. 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?

Yes

Please provide details.

> See above

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

Yes

Please provide details

> See above

42.10. 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?

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The Guidelines have been used in drafting national guidelines for windfarm planning and construction and assessing effects on birds. The national guidelines were published in 2016.

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

44.1. 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

> Please, see above

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

No

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

> So far sustainable solutions have been found.

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

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

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

Yes

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.

Not applicable

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

44.6. 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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Please, see above

45. Has your country used the following AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> The Guidelines have been used in drafting national guidelines for windfarm planning and construction and assessing effects on birds. The national guidelines were published in 2016.

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

No Information

When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?

> The obligatory reporting of by-catch applies to seals and the harbour porpoise.

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

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> HELCOM

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

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

Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> Robust estimates of breeding population size and trend of each species are done at least in every six years in connection with the EU Birds Directive reporting. Moreover, national red lists are updated in different cycle and also in relation to that process population sizes and trends are estimated.

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Not all sites can be covered.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Field for additional information (optional)

> The 2015 Red List of Finnish Birds was published in the beginning of 2016. A new red list assessment is ongoing and will be published in 2019.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No active cooperation in that field.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The guidelines have been taken into account when designing and implementing monitoring schemes.

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

No

Please explain the reasons.

> No new initiatives, but the old ones have been continued and further developed.

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

> Published studies include e.g.:

Lehikoinen, A.; Rintala, J.; Lammi, E.; Pöysä, H. (2016). Habitat-specific population trajectories in boreal waterbirds: alarming trends and bioindicators for wetlands. *Animal Conservation* 19:88-95.

Lehikoinen, Aleks; Rintala, Jukka; Pöysä, Hannu (2015). Alarming decline of boreal waterbirds in eutrophic wetlands. 4th Pan-European duck symposium, 7-11 April 2015, Hanko, Finland : abstracts and program

Virkkala, R. 2016. Variation in population trends and spatial dynamics of waterbirds in a boreal lake complex. *Ornis Fennica* 93:197-211.

Fraixedas, S., Lehikoinen, A. & Lindén, A. 2015. Impacts of climate and land-use change on wintering bird

populations in Finland. *Journal of Avian Biology* 46:63-72.

Hario, M. & Rintala, J. 2016. Population Trends in Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), Great Black-Backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) and Lesser Black-Backed Gulls (*Larus fuscus fuscus*) in Finland. *Waterbirds* 39:10-14.

Pavón-Jordán, D., Santangeli, A. & Lehtikoinen, A. 2017. Effects of flyway-wide weather conditions and breeding habitat on the breeding abundance of migratory boreal waterbirds. *Journal of Avian Biology* 48:988-996.

Arzel, C., Rönkä, M., Tolvanen, H., Aarras, N., Kamppinen, N., & Vihervaara, P. 2015. Species Diversity, Abundance and Brood Numbers of Breeding Waterbirds in Relation to Habitat Properties in an Agricultural Watershed. *Annales Zoologici Fennici* 52:17-32.

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

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Annual support to conduct monitoring programs.

Internationally

No

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

No

56. 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 38 in chapter 5 - 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 overall picture is known and at least for now there is no specific need to investigate the issue further.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. 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)

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

> There is no specific program but conservation of waterbirds including objectives of and work under AEWA are included in communication and displayed in the visitor centers of the wetland conservation areas as well as in their brochures, and internet pages maintained by nature conservation authorities, hunting authorities and NGOs. So-called ""Wetland days"" are organized on a yearly basis in Finland. They have been organized at wetland sites where it has been possible to focus on particular problems and solutions concerning the site. One of the tasks of the teams is to educate visitors of the bird watching towers about birds and their protection as well as habitat conservation.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

Field for additional information (optional)

> The approach is wider in scope, but AEWA objectives are well included.

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

No

59. 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)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

No

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

No

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

No

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Campaigns have been organized especially on huntable species but also including other wetland birds.

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

Yes

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

> BirdLife Finland organizes every year in the second weekend of May so called Battle of Towers. The towers are situated in wetlands and other bird watching places. Over 300 teams take part and make observations on local and migratory birds. Also media releases to flag World Migratory Bird Day have been given.

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

No

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

Yes, considered and is interested

Please provide details on the answer given above

> A visitor centre in Liminganlahti concentrates on wetland conservation and related international agreements such as AEWA and Ramsar.

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

No

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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

Yes

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

> Single Species Action Plan for the Lesser White-fronted Goose: 10 000 € per year support to the implementation of ISSAP for the Lesser White-fronted Goose

Altogether 50 000 € support to the AEWA EGMP Data Centre in 2016 and 2017

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

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> Co-operation between relevant ministries is more or less regular. The ministries coordinate actions in their fields. Co-operation between NFPs for different MEAs is constant and a working group has been established by MoE to enhance synergies.

67. 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)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> In relation to the ISSAP for the LWfG

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Through implementation of overarching NBSAP.

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> see http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Strategy_and_action_plan_for_biodiversity

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> e.g. Action plan for protection of threatened species, Ramsar Action Plan, strategy for game species and wetlands

Please provide details

> http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Lajit/Lajiensuojelutyo/Uhanalaisten_lajien_suojelun_toimintaohjelma
http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/75329/YMra_21_2016.pdf?sequence=1
<https://riista.fi/riistatalous/riistakannat/hoitosuunnitelmat/kosteikkostrategia/>

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> As part of wider scope of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

71. 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?

> It is important for all MEAs to be involved in and to feed in to the post 2020 process of the CBD.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Possibilities for voluntary contributions have decreased during the last few years.

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> Please, see question 65.

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 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?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided funding for the Project focusing on conservation and sustainable use of Torotorofotsy wetland in Madagascar. The project was initiated in 2015.

74.2 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

74.3 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 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

No

74.4 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

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

No

74.6 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?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and acquired benefits

> Synergies on funding for implementation of different MEAs mostly take place at the national level.

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. 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

> A three-year project funded by MoE is ongoing focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.

Some preliminary results are already available. [http://www.syke.fi/fi-](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

[FI/Tutkimus_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[stossa_SUMI](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

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 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

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

> A three-year project funded by MoE is ongoing focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.

Some preliminary results are already available. [http://www.syke.fi/fi-](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

[FI/Tutkimus_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[stossa_SUMI](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

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

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

> A three-year project funded by MoE is ongoing focusing on climate change and network of protected areas.

Some preliminary results are already available. [http://www.syke.fi/fi-](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

[FI/Tutkimus_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)
[stossa_SUMI](http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma)

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

Planned

Please provide details

> As a basis of results from the research project mentioned above, national policies will be evaluated and reviewed. Furthermore, national red lists of species and habitats will be finished within a year as well as reports on implementation of EU Habitats and Birds Directives in 2019. Results of these assessments will also be crucial for policy review.

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 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

Please provide details

> See above

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

> The national red list assessment is ongoing and will be published in 2019.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The guidelines have been in use in different kind of conservation action planning.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

> No specific challenges.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> None

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> Contacts between poultry and wild birds must be prevented from 1 March to 31 May by keeping poultry inside or in secure cages which prevent contacts.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

> In Finland the avian influenza was found for the first time in wild birds in 2016. Until now, it has not been observed in poultry farms .

11. 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 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 29.06.2018