

# 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](mailto:aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org)

## 1. General Information

### **Name of reporting Contracting Party**

> Sweden

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

> 01/11/1999

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

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

> Taiga Bean Goose, Long-tailed Duck (Western Siberia/North Europe), Velvet Scoter (Western Siberia and North Europe/NW Europe), Red-breasted Merganser

## 2. Institutional Information

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

### Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

> Björn Risinger, Director General

Mailing address - Street and number

> Naturvårdsverket

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> Stockholm

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Website

> [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se)

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

Name and title of the NFP

> Ms. Louise Bednarz, Senior Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Swedish EPA

Mailing address - Street and number

> Naturvårdsverket

Postal code

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Telephone

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> [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se)

### 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.

> David Schönberg Alm, SEPA. Swedish Hunters Association. Swedish Species Information Centre. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. Swedish Transport Administration. Linnaeus University. Lund University. Swedish Ornithological Society (SOF). Swedish National Veterinary Institute.

# 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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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.

> Hunting allowed according to the Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905).

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* / Fennoscandia / Column A / Category**

## **1a 1b 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

## **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.

> Hunting allowed according to the Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905).

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845).

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845).

## **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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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.

> Hunting allowed according to the Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905).

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**Common Loon / *Gavia immer* / Europe (win) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris* / stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre) / Column A / Category 1c**

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

#### **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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

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

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.

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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.

> Hunting allowed according to the Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905). Open season 1 October - 31 December in Blekinge and Skåne counties.

**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

Please explain.

> Hunting prohibited according to national legislation.

**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

Please explain.

> Hunting prohibited according to national legislation.

**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

Please explain.

> Hunting prohibited according to national legislation.

**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.

No

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

County administrative boards can give derogations. Such derogations are limited in the number of birds.

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

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.

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

There is an open season.

**Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus* / Svalbard/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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire 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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire 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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire 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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire 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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire 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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Little Crane / 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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent

throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre) / 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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria* / apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus / alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

**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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus* / W Europe, Mediterranean & 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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Great Skua / *Catharacta skua* / N Europe/N Atlantic / 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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **Black Guillemot / Cepphus grylle / grylle, Baltic Sea / 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

> The Swedish Hunting Act (SFS 1987:259) and the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

No

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

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

> The Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845). Consistent throughout the entire country.

### **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)

Other non-selective modes of taking

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> The Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905).

### **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.

No

## **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.

No

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

> Concerning paragraph 2.1.3.: exemptions have been granted for non-lethal scientific purposes.

## **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 and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Former NP expired in 2011. A renewal is not foreseen due to increasing conservation status. However, management actions such as restorations of relevant areas and designation of protected areas contributes to the conservation status of Corncrake.

#### **Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Former NP expired in 2009. A renewal is not foreseen due to increasing conservation status. However, management actions such as restorations of relevant areas and designation of protected areas contributes to the conservation status of Great Snipe.

#### **White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Species does not occur in Sweden.

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

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

NP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ÅGP\\_fjällgås\\_2011-2015.pdf](#)

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

> The plan was approved and published in April 2011 and expired in 2015. It has been extended until further notice. Tuulikki Rooke at SEPA is responsible for this plan. Her contact details is [tuulikki.rooke@naturvarldsverket.se](mailto:tuulikki.rooke@naturvarldsverket.se), +46 10 698 1089. Niklas Liljebäck at the Swedish LWfG-project is responsible for the implementation. His contact details is [Niklas.Liljeback@jagareforbundet.se](mailto:Niklas.Liljeback@jagareforbundet.se), +46 10 584 7680.

1. During the years 2015-2017 a study to map migration routes and important sites for the Swedish population was made. 4 different birds (2 males+2 females) were caught and tagged with GPRS-GPS backpacks. This study identified several new stop over sites of significant importance for the species in western Europe. Data also show that the birds used different migration routes between years and pinpointed some new priorities for future habitat restoration projects.

2. During the period hybrids between Barnacle Goose and Lesser White-fronted Goose were closely followed and when possible taken out. In total 8 such hybrids were shot in Sweden during the period 2015-2017. In 2017 all 4 different reported and confirmed hybrids in Sweden were shot. In winter 2017/2018 one hybrid were reported in the Netherlands indicating that possibly more hybrids are still alive. But the bird in the Netherlands maybe of other origin than Sweden. In coming years Sweden will continue to put in efforts to take out more hybrids if any of these birds are still alive.

3. All birds released in the reinforcement project carry specific combinations of colour rings giving possibility to map fate of individual birds. During the period 2015-2017 special efforts have also included tagging released birds with GPRS-GPS backpacks to follow the flocks of released birds closely. This study will continue for some more years but preliminary result show that mortality of released birds are high during first weeks after releasing, the absolute majority of reports are found within the expected flyway but some individuals is also found at unexpected sites, even birds travelling on their own show high capacity for homing to breeding area of the wild population.

4. In 2016 the first breeding of a released bird originating from the new captive breeding program could be found in the wild. Following years more such breedings have been found and in all cases the released bird sin pair with wild conspecifics. Still no breeding of pairs only including released birds have been found. Today the majority (50-70%) of the wild population in Sweden is released birds from 2013 or later.

5. Since 2016 annual culling of red fox in the core breeding area has been implemented. The culling aims at increasing reproductive success and minimize adult mortality during moult. In the core one or few very specialized professional hunters try to take out all red foxes in the area as late in season as possible, typically last two weeks in April, to avoid immigration of new red foxes to the area prior. Preliminary results from this pilot study indicate that red fox population density have decreased dramatically in the area in the two years with culling compared to earlier years.

6. New restrictions on human access to the core breeding area were decided and implemented in 2017. Between 9th May to 14th August humans cannot access the area except on a common trail and camping is only allowed on two selected sites. The restriction will be in power for three years and after 2020 will be evaluated.

## **Bean Goose / Anser fabalis**

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> A NP will start being developed during 2018.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> 1. Study to identify the presence of the two subspecies Fabalis and Rossicus among shot Bean Geese.

2. Inventory of geese for age determination and identification of proportion of juveniles.

## **Tundra Swan / Cygnus columbianus**

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Species mainly passing. No major stop-over grounds.

## **Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

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

NP in place and being implemented

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ÅGP vadare 2015-2019.pdf](#)

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

> The plan was approved and published in May 2015. The organisation coordinating its implementation is the County Administrative Board of Skåne. They can be reached via telephone +46 10 224 10 00 and email skane@lansstyrelsen.se.

Main focus has been on reducing predation, i.e. removal of nest boxes for peregrine falcon and kestrel, hunting of predators (especially red fox, badger, hooded crow and raven) and changing management in order to increase sward height. Decreased predation pressure on the Baltic island of Öland has been successful with an increase in numbers of fledged young.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Management actions such as restorations of relevant areas and designation of protected areas contributes to the conservation status of Eurasian Curlew.

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> There has been no need for a NP for Long-tailed Duck.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> - Study of the population dynamics by calculating the proportion of juveniles in the wintering population. Thereafter analyse possible causes of the decline in the population in Northern Europe / West Siberia.  
- The number of wintering birds in Swedish waters has been calculated. This was done after aerial line transect surveys covered all areas of importance for the Long-tailed Duck.  
- Main part of the important wintering areas in the Baltic Sea are protected (N2000).

### **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)**

Yes

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

#### **Sweden**

#### **Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus**

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> A part of a MSAP for waders. (See Black-tailed Godwit above, question 9.)

#### **Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa**

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> A part of a MSAP for waders. (See Black-tailed Godwit above, question 9.)

## Ruff / *Calidris pugnax*

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

> A part of a MSAP for waders. (See Black-tailed Godwit above, question 9.)

#### **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.

No

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

> National guidelines for Swedish single species action plans. NSSAP authored by Richard Ottvall, one of the co-authors of the ISSAP.

### **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?

> No emergency situations have occurred within the specified time period

### **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 is only one re-establishment project - the white stork register is maintained by the Swedish stork project.

#### **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

> Swedish Hunting Ordinance (1987:905).

#### **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)**

Yes

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

## undertaken

### White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia*

#### Projects for White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia*

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> <http://www.storkprojektet.se/>

The Swedish stork project is a initiative by two NGOs and is not developed and implemented by the Swedish government.

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> The project started before (1989) AEWA was established

#### **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?

> National guidelines.

## 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.

> In 2007 the Swedish EPA, together with relevant authorities, received a government assignment to create a national strategy for invasive alien species. The policy was finalized in 2008.

Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on invasive alien species entered into force on 1 January 2015.

A national ordinance on invasive alien species is proposed to enter into force on 1 August 2018.

#### **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.

> The Swedish Board of Agriculture and The County Administrative Boards enforce the Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845) adopted by the Swedish government, as well as regulations for showing animals in public.

#### **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**

**Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis***

**For Ruddy Duck / *Oxyura jamaicensis***

Control or eradication programme developed, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons

> No vagrant ruddy ducks have been observed in Sweden since 2008. There is no eradication program per se. Swift actions have however been taken when birds have been observed.

**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)**

No

**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.

No

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

> National legislation.

# 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)**

Partially

Please describe the progress

> In December 2016 two major wintering areas was designated in the Southern Baltic Sea. One of them, Hoburgs Bank and Midsjöbankarna, is the largest protected area in Sweden as it comprises around 1 050 000 ha.

**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?

> EU guidelines for the designation of N2000 as well as national guidelines are used for the actual designation. About 60-70% overlap with IBA's. National monitoring schemes are mostly general and do not specifically cover protected areas. Assessments for less common species (not sufficiently covered by monitoring schemes) are made using the Swedish Species Observation System.

### 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

> Not prioritized.

**For the national protected area network**

No

Please explain the reasons.

> Not prioritized.

**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

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> A management action plan for protected areas will be finalized shortly.

**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, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Regional action plans for green infrastructure are being developed, where these issues will probably be addressed. To be finalized 2018.

**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.

No

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

> The Swedish policy for area protection takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds directive (and Habitats Directive). We have not based our network specifically on species mentioned in the AEWA tables, nor have we carried out an analysis on whether our network coincides with IBA for table 1 species. Also, the N2000 network is being revised right now, including updating the managements plans.

**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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> The Swedish policy for area protection takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds directive (and Habitats Directive). We have not based our network specifically on species mentioned in the AEWA tables, nor have we carried out an analysis on whether our network coincides with IBA for table 1 species. Also, the N2000 network is being revised right now, including updating the managements plans.

# 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

> The system covers all species taken in open season according to the Swedish hunting act

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

The whole territory of your country

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

Only some harvesting activities

> Not protective hunting on individual initiative according to the Swedish hunting act.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management reports each year data based on random sampling. The County Administrative boards also reports derogations under the EU birds directive, which are collected and submitted to the EU Commission by the Swedish EPA.

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

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

> On the initiative of the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management all use of lead shots in wetlands was prohibited in 2002. Additional banning measures were taken later, by decision by the Swedish government.

What legislation is in place?

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

Who enforces this legislation?

> Swedish Chemicals Agency

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

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

> National Veterinary Institute has continuous monitoring of dead game.

#### **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?

Moderate

Please provide details

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

#### **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)

Other (please specify)

> Information

**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.

No

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

> Eu birds directive. Sustainable Hunting under the Birds Directive.

## 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.

> The matter is under discussion, but no decisions have been taken so far.

**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

Please provide details

> The Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808)

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

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

**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

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

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

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

#### **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.

No

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

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

#### **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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> The Swedish Museum of Natural History is collecting birds and compiles data of birds that have been killed by power lines.

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?

Partially

Please provide details.

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

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

> All large scale projects are preceded by EIA's. Although not entirely as extensive as the above text, these take into account the impact on bird populations and are in compliance with national legislation

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

Please provide details.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

Please provide details.

> Significant effects are avoided in accordance with national legislation.

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

> From the follow-up of the Bern REc. 110E:

The Transport Administration has since the last report:

- Taken measures to keep birds from perching on its installments, by equipping them with perch rejectors
- Cables have been equipped with perch rejectors ("Firefly" type)
- Substations have been equipped with "owl scarecrow" or the like
- Substations have been equipped with plastic screens to separate birds from parts with electric current.
- To prevent in particular raptors from colliding with trains, the Administration has put effort into clearing the tracks from carcasses more rapidly.

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?

No

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

> This hasn't been identified as a big problem.

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?

No

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

> There is no systematic work to identify such sections.

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

Partial

Please provide details.

> The Swedish Museum of Natural History is collecting birds and compiles data of birds that have been killed by power lines.

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?

No

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

> Not prioritized.

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?

No

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

> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation. Considered to be adequate.

**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?**

No

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

> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

#### **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

> All large scale projects have to be preceded by EIA's. Although not entirely as extensive as the above text, these take into account the impact on bird populations and are in compliance with national legislation

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

Yes

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

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

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

No

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

> Not as a rule, but in some cases monitoring programmes are set up to assess number of birds killed by wind turbines.

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

#### **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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Sweden is lead for updating HELCOM Recommendation 34E/1 Safeguarding important bird habitats and migration routes in the Baltic Sea from negative effects wind and wave energy production at sea. The recommendation can provide a base for planning placement of wind farms at sea. BirdLife Sweden is aiming at initiation of a project in which important seabirds, e.g. Caspian Tern and Lesser Black-backed Gull, will be tracked with GPS loggers.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Sweden is lead for updating HELCOM Recommendation 34E/1 Safeguarding important bird habitats and migration routes in the Baltic Sea from negative effects wind and wave energy production at sea. The recommendation can provide a base for planning placement of wind farms at sea. BirdLife Sweden is aiming at initiation of a project in which important seabirds, e.g. Caspian Tern and Lesser Black-backed Gull, will be tracked with GPS loggers.

Furthermore, knowledge about migration corridors above land is in general good.

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

Please explain

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

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?

No

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

> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation. To some extent overlapping with guidelines in 5.11.

**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.

No

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

> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Very little monitoring and research has been carried out but the indication is that the negative impact of fisheries on bird populations is limited.

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> No particular emphasis on Resolution 3.8 has been made, efforts are focused on recommendations under Ospar and Helcom as well as regulations according to the MSFD. There is work ongoing to mitigate fishing in marine Natura 2000 areas in order to avoid bycatch of birds, but the process is slow. A promising pilot project with video monitoring of bycatch has been carried out, but interest among fishermen to implement the system is low.

## 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.

> National programme for monitoring of breeding coastal waterbirds in place since 2015. CABs running regional programmes annually.

##### Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details.

> Two of the most important passage sites included in national programmes - Falsterbo and Ottenby ringing station.

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> Sweden has been part of the IWC since the late 1960s. National coverage.

#### 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 official or regular support aimed at monitoring of waterbirds. Information and practices are however communicated and/or gathered in relation to different monitoring projects.

#### 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.

No

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

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

#### 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)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> A national monitoring programme of waterbirds is in place since 2015. Funded/initiated by the SEPA, coordinated by Lund University, and carried out by the County Administrative Boards and ornithological societies (mainly BirdLife Sweden). BirdLife Sweden is also involved in the LIFE EuroSAP (with financial support from AEWA) project concerning waders on coastal meadows. The aim of the project is to inform and educate landowners, and test the effects of elevated hunting efforts on species preying on waders. Via attached Web links you can find a selection of published reports.

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

[The effect of windfarms on birds and bats - synthesis report \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Action Plan for waders \(in Swedish\)](#)

#### 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)**

> Concerning scientific research we refer to the universities and journals. In particular Kristianstad University and Department of Biology, Biodiversity unit Lund University. Via attached Web links you can find a selection of published reports.

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

[The effect of windfarms on birds and bats - synthesis report \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Action Plan for waders](#)

<http://www.zoo.ekol.lu.se/waterfowl/andinv/AndPub-2l.htm>

### **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

> The SEPA funds the IWC counts in Sweden, carried out by Lund university

#### **Internationally**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of resources.

### **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 matter is under discussion, but no decisions have been taken so far

# 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)**

Other

Please explain

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

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

**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)**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not considered a priority at the moment.

**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 Sweden highlights WMBD.

**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

Please explain the reasons

> Not a priority matter due to lack of funding.

**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)**

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Not a priority matter due to lack of funding.

**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

Please explain the reasons

> No CEPA Focal point in Sweden.

# 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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> The main part of the conservation actions regarding waterbirds are carried out within the framework of EU directives and guidelines. Also, international projects regarding for instance monitoring of seabirds are carried out within Helcom and Ospar.

### 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

> Question somewhat unclear. The Swedish EPA is responsible for implementation of AEWA, as NFP. As well as for other MEAs such as the Birds directive.

### 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

> No details to provide. No twinning schemes are planned, although discussions have been held regarding for instance joint or synchronized monitoring schemes.

### 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

> The SEPA is responsible for implementation of both AEWA and CBD. Co-ordination and communication is part of the EPAs activities in order to streamline MEAs.

### 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

> EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.

#### 69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.

**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 NOT promoted

**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?**

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

**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

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

No

**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?**

No

Please explain the reasons

> Some activities have been undertaken, however not with the intention to achieve the objectives of the Agreement

**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.**

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

> Support to the IWC in AEWA African contracting parties, 51 000 euro.

**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

> In Ramsar areas, information has been improved regarding bird species. This gives a better picture of the occurrence of species covered by AEWA.

## 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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> There are no studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds or their habitats. However, changed dispersion patterns, especially during the winter, are discussed due to warmer winters. Climate change is taken into account in waterbird research projects.

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)

No relevant activities

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Not considered a priority at the moment.

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

Planned

Please provide details

> When developing conservation policies all relevant threats, including climate change, is considered.

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).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> When developing conservation policies all relevant threats, including climate change, is considered.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

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

## **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

> To get information about dead or sick wild birds as well as to get birds sent in for sampling or necropsy, we rely primarily on voluntary efforts. We do not have any local organizations that are specifically responsible for local surveillance or field work related to avian influenza. This leads to biased detection and reports of disease. The work is dependent on the interest of people in a particular area and bird species are unequally reported (raptors are more often reported than for example waterfowl).

##### 77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> Sampling for avian influenza (mostly on ducks but also other birds) has been taken place at Ottenby ringing station since 2002. During 2015-2017 sampling has been conducted on ducks around 1 August - 10 December. The sampling program is being financed by Linnaeus University.

# 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

> June 7 2018