



Report on the implementation of AEW A for the period 2018-2020

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2018-2020 was approved by the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018, Durban, South Africa) through Resolution 7.1 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 15th meeting (11-13 December 2019, Bristol, UK) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEW A Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEW A Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 7.1 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 8th Session of the MOP was set at 180 days before the opening date of MOP8, which was scheduled to take place on 5-9 October 2021 in Hungary; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports was Thursday 8 April 2021.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format for MOP8 reports was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which was administered through a separate reporting process on the population status of AEW A-listed (native) and non-native species of waterbirds for the period 2013-2018. This reporting process was concluded on 30 June 2020 as agreed by MOP7. Therefore, this report does not contain Chapter 3.

The AEW A National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEW A Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Finland

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01.01.2000

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

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

>>> 29-10-1999 (Finland)

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

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

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

EU (European Union), 18-01-2016

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

European Union, 22-03-2019

The amendments adopted at the last Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018) concerning the nine following species, the Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*, the Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*, the Common Pochard *Aythya farina*, the Eurasian Oystercatcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*, the Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, the Bar-tailed Godwit *limosa lapponica*, the Black-tailed Godwit *limosa limosa*, the Red Knot *Calidris canutus*, and the Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*, cannot be implemented in the EU without a prior change in EU law, in particular of the Birds Directive.

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Ministry of the Environment

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Juhani Damski, Permanent Secretary

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Ministry of the Environment

P.O.Box

>>> PO Box 35

Postal code

>>> FI-00023 Government

City

>>> Helsinki

Country

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Telephone

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E-mail

>>> kirjaamo@ym.fi

Website

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

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Dr. Esko Hyvärinen, Senior Ministerial Adviser

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Natural Environment

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Ministry of the Environment

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Telephone

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

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

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
>>> Not designated

Affiliation (institution, department)
>>> -

Mailing address - Street and number
>>> -

P.O.Box
>>> -

Postal code
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City
>>> -

Country
>>> -

Telephone
>>> -

Fax
>>> -

E-mail
>>> -

Website
>>> -

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
>>> Not designated

Affiliation (institution, department)
>>> -

Mailing address - Street and number
>>> -

P.O.Box
>>> -

Postal code
>>> -

City
>>> -

Country

>>> -

Telephone

>>> -

Fax

>>> -

E-mail

>>> -

Website

>>> -

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

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 2018-2020

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

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

Robin Juslin, Head of Unit, Hunting and Wildlife Management, Government of Åland

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP7, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

Yes

Please indicate the outcome of this review

Relevant national legislation was not fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[MMMa_tukkakoskelo_2018-2021_sk20180713.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on prohibition of Hunting of Red-breasted Merganser in years 2018-2021 (712/2018)

[MMMa_punasotka_2018-2021_sk20180712.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on prohibition of Hunting of Common Pochard in years 2018-2021 (713/2018)

Please describe the discrepancies that were identified.

>>> The European Union has entered a reservation on the change of listing in Table 1 for Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) and Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*). The hunting of Common Pochard has been prohibited by Ministerial Degree (712/2018) which is in force in years 2018-2021. The hunting of Red-breasted Merganser has been prohibited by Ministerial Degree (713/2018) which is in force in years 2018-2021. The hunting of Common Eider has been restricted more strictly by Ministerial Degree (613/2019) which is in force in years 2019-2021. In this hunting regulation, the hunting of Common eider is totally prohibited in parts of the country in inland as well as in inner archipelago and hunting in autumn season is totally prohibited as well as hunting of females and juveniles is prohibited. Only male harvest is allowed in limited area and in limited time. Aim of this regulation is to limit hunting of Common Eider very strictly to males only for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters to active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species. The hunting of Long-tailed Duck has been restricted by Ministerial Degree (711/2018) which is in force 2019-2021. Hunting of Long-tailed Duck is totally prohibited in inland parts of the country and a hunting bag quota per hunter is set at maximum of 5 individuals in a day. In this hunting regulation, aim is to allow hunting of Long-tailed Duck only very strictly limited for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters to active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species.

Please indicate whether the relevant domestic legislation was subsequently adjusted to be in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

Relevant national legislation was not adjusted. Please explain the reasons.

>>> The hunting of Common Eider has been restricted more strictly by Ministerial Degree (613/2019) which is in force in years 2019-2021. In this hunting regulation, the hunting of Common eider is totally prohibited in parts of the country in inland as well as in inner archipelago and hunting in autumn season is totally prohibited as well as hunting of females and juveniles is prohibited. Only male harvest is allowed in limited area and in limited time. Aim of this regulation is to very strictly limited hunting of Common Eider males only very strictly limited for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species. The hunting of Long-tailed Duck has been restricted more strictly by Ministerial Degree (711/2018) which is in force 2019-2021. Hunting of Long-tailed Duck is totally prohibited in inland parts of the country and a hunting bag quota per hunter is set at maximum of 5 individuals in a day. In this hunting regulation, aim is to allow hunting of Long-tailed Duck only very strictly limited for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[sk20190613.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on regulation of Hunting of Common Eider in years 2019-2021 (613/2019)

[MMMa_alli_2018-2021_sk20180711.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on regulation of Hunting of Long-tailed Duck in years 2018-2021 (711/2018)

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in

National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

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

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

Yes

Was your national legislation subsequently adjusted?

Yes. Please describe what these adjustments entailed

>>> The Ministerial Degrees on regulation of hunting on Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*) in year 2019 (946/2019) as well as Ministerial Degree for year 2020 (530/2020) take into account spatial and temporal differences in occurrences of the Taiga Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis fabalis*) and the Tundra Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis rossicus*) and their populations different listings in Table 1. In Ministerial Degrees, more stricter hunting regulation was set for area of breeding Taiga Bean Goose population. Hunting was allowed mostly in area and in time when mostly Tundra Bean Geese (*Anser f. rossicus*) was occurring.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[sk20200530.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on regulation of Hunting of Bean Goose in year 2020 (530/2019)

[sk20190946.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on regulation of Hunting of Bean Goose in year 2019 (946/2019)

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

- 1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)
- 2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;
- 3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Finland_Q3_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm whether there is an open hunting season for the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

- 1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)
- 2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;
- 3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Finland_Q4_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm whether taking is regulated for the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

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

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Finland_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB.xlsx](#)

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

Yes, one or more modes of taking have been prohibited

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

Snares

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Limes

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Hooks

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

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

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Explosives

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Nets

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Traps

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Poison

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

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

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

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

Yes, fully

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

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993), Hunting Degree (666/1993)

Other non-selective modes of taking

No

7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

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

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

9. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Was a review undertaken before MOP7?

No

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

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

Yes

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

>>> None of the species listed in column A are huntable, except Taiga Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis fabalis*), Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), Mergus serrator (Red-breasted Merganser), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) in which European Union has entered a reservation. Concerning huntable species, hunting is restricted in time and only allowed during part of the year. The Ministerial Degrees on regulation of hunting on Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*) in year 2019 (946/2019) as well as Ministerial Degree for year 2020 (530/2020) take into account requirements set in the International Single Species Action Plan for Taiga Bean Goose and recommendation of Adaptive Harvest Management by European Goose Management Platform International Working Group. The hunting of Common Pochard has been totally prohibited by Ministerial Degree (712/2018) which is in force in years 2018-2021. The hunting of Red-breasted Merganser has been totally prohibited by Ministerial Degree (713/2018) which is in force in years 2018-2021. The hunting of Common Eider has been restricted more strictly by Ministerial Degree (613/2019) which is in force in years 2019-2021. In this hunting regulation, the hunting of Common eider is totally prohibited in parts of the country in inland as well as in inner archipelago and hunting in autumn season is totally prohibited as well as hunting of females and juveniles is prohibited. Only male harvest is allowed in limited area and in limited time. Aim of this regulation is to very strictly limited hunting of Common Eider males only very strictly limited for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species. The hunting of Long-tailed Duck has been restricted more strictly by Ministerial Degree (711/2018) which is in force 2019-2021. Hunting of Long-tailed Duck is totally prohibited in inland parts of the country and a hunting bag quota per hunter is set at maximum of 5 individuals in a day. In this hunting regulation, aim is to allow hunting of Long-tailed Duck only very strictly limited for not affect negatively to the population, but take into account and support motivation of hunters active nature conservation efforts in the archipelago such as invasive species (American mink and Raccoon Dock) eradication which has positive effect to wider group of bird species.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

11. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

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

No NP, but actions implemented

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

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

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

No NP, but actions implemented

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

>>> 2009; <https://www.piskulka.net/literature/Ansery1434.pdf>

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

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

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 Draft nation Management Plan for Taiga Bean Goose is pending for approval because of lack of recourses in finalization.

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

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

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

No NP, but actions implemented

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

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

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

No NP, but actions implemented

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

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

Corncrake / Crex crex
National Plan for Corncrake / Crex crex

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> No specific need for a national plan.

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

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

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> The species does not breed in Finland. It is still very rare, but slightly increasing numbers of birds are seen in Finland during migration.

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> To be finalized in 2021

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> No specific need for a national plan

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Management of breeding habitats, monitoring of population.

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

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

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

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> No specific need for a national plan

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Monitoring of population, restoration and management of breeding areas, farming practices in cultivated areas.

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

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

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
>>> Finland is not a range state

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Lesser White-fronted Goose, 10 000 € annually
EGMP IWG, 25 000 - 45 000 € annually
EGMP IWG Taiga Bean Goose Task Force coordinator, in-kind support

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Common Eider ISSAP development 120 000 €; from which 60 000 € by Regional Government of Åland Islands and 60 000 € by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> In general, national species specific action plans haven't been necessary to support implementation of ISSAPs. National Action plan for the LWfG dates back to 2009.

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

No

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

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

Yes

4.3 Emergency Measures

17. 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

18. 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

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

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

No

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

>>> There has not been any emergency situations.

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

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

4.4 Re-establishments

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

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Provisions of national legislation

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

No

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

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

No

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

>>> There has not been such conservation measures.

4.5 Introductions

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

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Invasive Species Act 1709/2015 and Hunting Act.

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

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Such action haven't been necessary so far. The Invasive Species Act enables such operations, if need be.

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

Yes

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

>>> Species covered by the EU IAS Regulation and the American Mink.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> It was taken into consideration in drafting of the NAPIS

4.6 Seabirds

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

Yes

29. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is no comprehensive monitoring system in place

30. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

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

No

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

Yes

33. Does your country have comprehensive data on hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Partial Data

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

>>> Annual data on Hunting Bag is available.

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

[Finlands Annual Hunting Bag Statistics by Natural Resources Institute Finland](#) - Finlands Annual Hunting Bag Statistics by Natural Resources Institute Finland are published on line.

34. Have you assessed the impact of hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

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

>>> Impact of legal hunting harvest is assessed annually by Finnish Wildlife Agency's experts involved in process for setting annual Hunting Regulations. Legal egg harvesting is not allowed.

35. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

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

>>> Partially, nature conservation areas and other bird-rich areas are prioritized. The approach is often more general.

Have you prioritised them for action?

Yes

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

>>> Partially, actions are targeted in nature conservation areas and other bird-rich areas.

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

Yes

Are AEWA seabirds and seabird sites adequately represented within existing oil spill response plans?

Yes

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

No

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

Partially

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

39. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

Yes

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

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

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

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

Have you reviewed, confirmed and communicated to the AEWA Secretariat after MOP7 the inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites in your country?

Yes

Please confirm when this process was concluded and when the inventory was communicated to the AEWA Secretariat

>>> Submitted 12 January 2021

Field for additional information (optional)

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

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

For one or more single sites

Yes

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

>>> MoE is funding a research project on conservation areas in a changing climate. The project is ongoing. For more information and list of publications see: https://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilmastossa_SUMI

For the national protected area network

Yes

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

>>> MoE is funding a research project on conservation areas in a changing climate. The project is ongoing. For more information and list of publications see: https://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilmastossa_SUMI

42. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites. (Sites of national importance excludes the sites already reported above as internationally important)

All sites of international importance

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

Total number

>>> 49

Total area (ha)

>>> 799518

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 49

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 799518

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

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

>>> Habitat quality in many of the sites has been deteriorating because of excess of nutrients and overgrowing. Currently effective actions are taken to improve the quality of sites for water- and shorebirds.

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> Measures related to climate change resilience have not been identified or put in place in wide scale. Improvement of habitat quality is considered important to improve resilience, but the effectiveness cannot be evaluated yet.

All sites of national importance

Total number

>>> 470

Total area (ha)

>>> 3195500

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 470

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

>>> 3195500

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

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

>>> Habitat quality in many of the sites has been deteriorating because of excess of nutrients and overgrowing. Currently effective actions are taken to improve the quality of sites for water- and shorebirds.

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> Measures related to climate change resilience have not been identified or put in place in wide scale. Improvement of habitat quality is considered important to improve resilience, but the effectiveness cannot be evaluated yet.

Field for additional information (optional)

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

Examples of best practice (optional)

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

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

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No need for an action plan in this regard.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

>>> A large-scale restoration and management program (HELMI) is to be finalized in near future including section for waterbird areas. Management of several areas is already ongoing. Moreover, along with the HELMI-program, which is targeted to the nature conservation areas, a parallel program (SOTKA) aims to improve habitats of waterbirds outside the conservation area network.

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

Yes, fully

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

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

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> As a tool and support in management planning.

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

No

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

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

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

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

Yes

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

>>> During recent years Finland's Ministry of Agriculture has produced several strategies and National Management Plans (Wetland Strategy for Game Management, 2015) to improve habitat conservation by hunters and wildlife managers and improve sustainability of hunting. Finland's Wetland Strategy for Game Management (2015) has a multi-species approach to improve waterfowl habitat restoration and conservation. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has supported several project to construct and restore wetland habitats, also with support of the EU, such as Life Return of Rural Wetlands -project. These have paved the way for increase of funding up to 6,8 million Euros for SOTKA-program for improvement of Waterfowl populations' status (wetland restoration, eradication of Invasive Species Raccoon Dog and American Mink, improving staging areas) in current Governmental Programme.

Finland's Hunting Act (615/1993) and its recent amendments enables Restrictions of hunting or closing of hunting season by Ministerial Degree (Section 38) in case population declines in its range or part of it. This kind of Hunting Restriction can be in force up to period of three years. Restriction can consist shortening of hunting season and it can touch certain area or time of the season or restrict use of certain hunting method or device. Regulation can be also maximum daily or annual quota per hunter (personal hunting bag limit). Recent amendments in Hunting Degree (666/1993) require the harvesting reports for several huntable waterfowl species (Section 5a).

During recent years in Finland, Ministerial Degrees has been issued to prohibit or restrict hunting for Taiga Bean Goose (moratorio 3 years, shorter hunting season, bag limit), Common Pochard (moratorio 3 years), Red-breasted Merganser (moratorio 3 years), Common Eider (areal ban, shorter hunting season), Long-tailed Duck (areal ban, daily bag limit), Greylag Goose (areal ban, daily bag limit).

Finland has long experience in regulating Grouse hunting in this kind of an adaptive harvest management process. In this process, up-to-date result of the population monitoring census in late summer are taken into account before opening of the hunting season in setting hunting regulation for the autumn hunting season. This expedited process has been supported by stakeholders because it enables hunting to be adapted to up-to-date population data (provided in mid-August from the country's wildlife-triangle monitoring counts), thereby allowing rapid reactions to population declines. The process involves an especially short public consultation period. Awareness-raising by the media, concerning the wildlife-triangle monitoring counts and possible need for hunting regulation, has contributed positively to stakeholder acceptance of the process. The rapid communication of regulations to hunters has been challenging, but is achieved through the publication of a printed magazine and a mobile phone application (further discussed below). These lessons learned are used in developing hunting regulation of waterfowl species.

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

[Finland's Wetland Strategy for Game Management, 2015](#) - Finland's Wetland Strategy for Game Management, 2015, is a multi-species approach to improve waterfowl habitat restoration and conservation.

49. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species/populations listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

Yes

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

Only some AEWA species occurring in your country

>>> Hunting Act was Hunting Degree were reformed in 2017 to extend mandatory hunting bag reporting for Bean Goose. Hunting Degree (666/1993) was reformed in 2018 to extend mandatory bag reporting. Recent amendments in Hunting Degree require the harvesting reports for several species (Section 5a) – including the Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) and Coot (*Fulica atra*), – to be filed within seven days from the harvesting of the animal.

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

Only part of the territory of your country

>>> Mainland Finland. In Åland a harvest data collection system was in place for the spring harvest of migratory waterbirds, whilst spring hunting was still practiced. As such, historical harvest bag data exists for some species. At present, a more comprehensive system is under development, which will cover all huntable species.

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

All forms of waterbird harvesting

If other, please tick below and provide details.

Other

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The Natural Resources Institute Finland keeps records of the bag which are collected by random sampling among the hunters. The bag statistics is published yearly in Official Statistics of Finland, hunter's magazines and information bulletins.

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

[Finlands Annual Hunting Bag Statistics by Natural Resources Institute Finland](#) - Finlands Annual Hunting Bag Statistics by Natural Resources Institute Finland are published on line.

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

Partially

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned?

>>> 1.8.1996.

Åland has a reservation under AEWA with respect to the obligation to phase out the use of lead gunshot in wetlands. However, the newly adopted restriction to phase out the use of lead gunshot in wetlands under the EU REACH regulation will also apply to the Åland Islands.

What legislation is in place?

>>> Hunting Act (615/1993) in mainland Finland

Who enforces this legislation?

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

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

>>> Mainland Finland except Åland Islands. Åland has a reservation under AEWA with respect to the obligation to phase out the use of lead gunshot in wetlands. However, the newly adopted restriction to phase out the use of lead gunshot in wetlands under the EU REACH regulation will also apply to the Åland Islands.

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

No

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

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

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Not for waterbirds but published study concerning white-tailed eagles: Lead poisoning and other human-related factors cause significant mortality in white-tailed eagles. Isomursu, M., Koivusaari, J., Stjernberg, T. et al. *Ambio* (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-018-1052-9>

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

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details

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

52. Does your country maintain an adequate system for making realistic estimates of the number of waterbirds taken illegally? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

No

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

Yes

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Act on Hunting Licence fee (616/1993), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Degree on Hunters Examination (1160/2014).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[sk20141160.pdf](#) - Ministerial Degree on Hunters Examination (1160/2014)

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

Yes

What do these cover?

Club Affiliation

Emergency closure of hunting in cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions

Other (please specify)

>>> Finnish Wildlife Agency publishes "Hunter" Magazine which raise awareness about recent changes in legislation and promote best-practice. Magazine is published 6 issues annually and it is sent to every hunter paying mandatory Hunters Licence Fee. The rapid communication of regulations to hunters has been challenging, but is achieved through the publication of a printed magazine and a mobile phone application (further discussed below).

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> The oma riista 'My Hunt' service (oma.riista.fi) was developed by the Finnish Wildlife Agency, launched in mid-2014, and has since undergone continuous development. The service provides multiple benefits for individual hunters, hunting associations and game administrators. For individual hunters, it works as a personal hunting diary and can be used through a mobile application, which inter alia allows for hunting data to be recorded in the field, with time and place automatically included. For species such as the Bean Goose, for which harvest reports are mandatory, an official report is automatically generated, which the hunter can submit via the full internet version. Once the harvest record has been made, the service notifies the hunter about the need for mandatory reporting and sends a reminder before the reporting deadline has expired. The service additionally has message functionality, facilitating the distribution of information (e.g. changes to hunting legislation) to stakeholders.

Since its launch, the service has received very positive feedback from various stakeholder groups, has been signed into by the vast majority of active hunters, and has been used by virtually all hunting associations. Messages and information on e.g. new legislation and hunting regulation can be sent to the hunters via service. The service's source code is freely available as an Open Source (although customization is needed to meet the specific needs of each country and region): see <https://github.com/suomenriistakeskus>

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

[Public repositories of Oma riista service, developed by Finnish Wildlife Agency \(Suomen riistakeskus\)](#) - The Omariista MyHunt service's source code is freely available as an Open Source (although customization is needed to meet the specific needs of each country and region)

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

High (almost always applied)

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

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

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of effectiveness

>>> Over 150 000 users are using Omariista Service.

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

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

Yes

6.2. Ecotourism

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

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> Finnish tourism development strategy includes a section for nature tourism, which is an important and growing field of tourism in Finland. Wetlands and waterbirds are not specifically mentioned there. However, in some regional strategies they are included, as applicable.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Ecotourism initiatives are at more general level. In Finland forested areas dominate the landscape.

6.3. Other human activities

58. 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 78 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

59. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

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

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> The Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (EIA) (468/1994) came into force on 1 September 1994. Its aim is to further the assessment of environmental impact and the consistent consideration of this impact in planning and decision-making, and at the same time to increase the information available to citizens and their opportunities to participate in decision-making. The renewed Act (252/2017) came into force on 16 May 2017.

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

Yes

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Citizens can present their opinions and statements in many stages during the SEA/EIA process and also have possibilities to make complaints to the higher court.

60. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international

importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> There are several restrictions in place via the Nature Conservation Act, especially on SPAs.

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

High

61. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> Offshore and seashore windfarms

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

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> The authorities cannot permit construction of windfarms or other constructions if a SEA/EIA proves significant negative impacts on protected areas or sites of importance for migratory and breeding birds.

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

Yes

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country that are subject to adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> Such impacts are avoided via planning and EIA procedures. If there would be any considerable impacts, compensation of areas would be required.

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where adverse impact of development activities or other pressures has been effectively avoided, mitigated or compensated. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> Such numbers are not available. Only for compensations, if those would have been necessary.

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where no effective avoidance, mitigation or compensation has been implemented for adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> These sites are protected in Finland, and there has been no need for measures described above.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> AEWA Guidelines are used when appropriate.

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

64.1. 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.

>>> There is no need for regular consultation as commonly agreed principles are in place. Monitoring of impacts is not implemented jointly at national level.

64.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> As part of EIAs

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

Yes

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

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> There are also other matters that need to be considered in planning.

64.5. 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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

64.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> See above

64.9. 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.

>>> See above

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Please, see above

66.2. 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.

>>> See, for example, <https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/75407>, and references therein.

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

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring.

>>> See for example: Suorsa, V. 2019: Post-construction studies in Finnish wind farms. - Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 148-155 (in Finnish with English summary).

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

Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

Yes

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

No

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

>>> So far sustainable solutions have been found.

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

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

Yes

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

Not applicable

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Research as such focusing on waterbirds is not ongoing.

66.6. 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?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> National legislation is in place that must be followed in planning the use and in utilization of biofuel.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Please, see above

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

68. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

No Information

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

>>> There is no obligatory reporting of waterbird by-catch.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Government policy to increase conservation, restoration and management of bird-rich wetlands and related programs (HELMI, SOTKA) in Finland.

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

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

Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

Partially

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

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

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Covering the passage period

Partially

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

>>> Not all sites can be covered.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

No

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

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

>>> Wintering areas are mostly at sea, and are not monitored every year.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The latest Red List of Finnish Birds was published in the beginning of 2019. Report on the implementation of the Birds Directive was also submitted in 2019.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Finnish monitoring scheme is connected to IWC

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No active cooperation in that field.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Annual support to conduct monitoring programs.

Internationally

No

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

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

78. 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 58 in chapter 6 – Management of human activities.

No

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> The overall picture is known and at least for now there is no specific need to investigate the issue further.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

79. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

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

Yes, being implemented

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

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

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

No

Field for additional information (optional)

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

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

No

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

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Training programs and events are wider in scope including also other fields of nature conservation.

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

No

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

No

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

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

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

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

Yes

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

>>> BirdLife Finland organizes every year in the second weekend of May so called Battle of Towers. The towers are situated in wetlands and other bird watching places. Over 300 teams take part and make observations on local and migratory birds. Also media releases to flag World Migratory Bird Day have been given. However, in 2020 this traditional event was cancelled due to COVID-19 situation.

83. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Approach in Finland is more general including also other conservation needs and commitments. There is no specific assessment just for AEWA.

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

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

86. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

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

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

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

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

No

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

High

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Approach in Finland is more general including also other conservation needs and commitments. There is no specific assessment just for AEWA.

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

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

>>> In relation to the ISSAP for the LWfG

89. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Through implementation of overarching NBSAP and other national work.

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

Yes

91. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

92. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.5)?

92.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

>>> see http://www.ymparisto.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Strategy_and_action_plan_for_biodiversity. Currently, the NBSAP is currently under revision.

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

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

Please provide details

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

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details

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

Aichi Targets

Yes

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

Yes

95. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium? (Resolution 7.1)

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Please, see

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

No and has not been prioritised

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

98.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to

support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> One of the four priorities of Finland's development policy and cooperation is Climate change and natural resources, with an emphasis on strengthening adaptation alongside mitigation of climate change, food security and water, meteorology and disaster risk prevention, forests and safeguarding biodiversity. As an example, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland has continued to provide funding for the Project focusing on conservation and sustainable use of Torotorofotsy wetland in Madagascar. The project was initiated in 2015.

98.2 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

98.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 98.4.

No

98.4 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

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

No

98.6 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 benefits acquired

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

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

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

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

See: <https://www.syke.fi/fi->

[Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI](https://www.syke.fi/fi-Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI)

On the site there is a list of publications including several papers related to conservation of birds.

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

Undertaken

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

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

See: <https://www.syke.fi/fi->

[Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI](https://www.syke.fi/fi-Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI)

On the site there is a list of publications including several papers related to conservation of birds.

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

Undertaken

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

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

See: <https://www.syke.fi/fi->

[Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI](https://www.syke.fi/fi-Fl/Tutkimus_kehittaminen/Tutkimus_ja_kehittamishankkeet/Hankkeet/Suojelualueverkosto_muuttuvassa_ilma_stossa_SUMI)

On the site there is a list of publications including several papers related to conservation of birds.

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

Planned

Please provide details

>>> As a basis of results from the research project mentioned above, national policies will be evaluated and reviewed. Revision of NBSAP is ongoing as well as revision of the Nature Conservation Act.

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 42 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

Please provide details

>>> See above

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

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

>>> The national red list of Finland was published in 2019. https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-fi/luonto/lajit/uhanalaiset_lajit/Suomen_lajien_Punainen_lista_2019
HELMI program: <https://ym.fi/en/helmi-habitats-programme>
SOTKA project: <https://mmm.fi/en/sotka-project>

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

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

List challenges

>>> No specific challenges.

List required further guidance or information

>>> None

Field for additional information (optional)

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

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza

>>> In Finland the avian influenza was found for the first time in wild birds in 2016.

In 2021 it was observed for the first time in a poultry farm. Only one case is known so far.

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

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

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

>>> 26.04.2021