



Report on the implementation of AEWA 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 AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. 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 AEWA-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 AEWA National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Sweden

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01/11/1999

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

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

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

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Björn Risinger, Director General

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Ms. Louise Bednarz, Senior Advisor

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

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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.

>>> Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: David Schönberg Alm, Per Risberg, Melanie Josefsson, Jenny Lonstad, Hasse Berglund, Henri Engström, Bo Nilsson, Johan Abenius, Eleonor Glad, Ulf Larsson, Johan Linnander, Henrik Lange, Conny Jacobson, Jenny Lindman Komstedt, Mikael Lindberg.

Ministry of the Environment: Marie Dahlström.

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management: Martin Rydgren.

Swedish Transport Administration: Anders Sjölund.

Swedish National Veterinary Institute: Erik Ågren.

Swedish Species Information Centre: Mikael Svensson.

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

Lund University: Fredrik Haas, Leif Nilsson.

Linnaeus University: Kjell Larsson.

Swedish Hunters Association: Niklas Liljebäck.

Swedish Ornithological Society (BirdLife): Daniel Bengtsson, Magnus Hellström.

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))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources. However, a review was undertaken within the EU against the provisions of Table 1 in Annex III.

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

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The national legislation takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU Birds Directive (and Habitats Directive).

During 2019-2020 a review of the national hunting seasons was carried out.

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.

[Sweden_Q3_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopCoIA_pri.xlsx](#) - Q3

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.

[Sweden_Q4_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopCoIA-Cat234_pri.xlsx](#) - Q4

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.

[Sweden_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB_pri.xlsx](#) - Q5

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

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

Limes

Yes, fully

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

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

Hooks

Yes, fully

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

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

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

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

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

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

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

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

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

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

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

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

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

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

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

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

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

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

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

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

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

Yes, fully

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

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

Explosives

Yes, fully

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

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

Nets

Yes, fully

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

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

Traps

Yes, fully

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

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

Poison

Yes, fully

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

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

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

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

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

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

Yes, fully

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

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

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

Yes, fully

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

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

Other non-selective modes of taking

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Swedish hunting jurisdiction prohibits any means or modes for hunting except some, expressly described in the jurisdiction.

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.

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Q8 Sweden 2018-2019.xlsx](#) - Q8

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

Was a review undertaken before MOP7?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

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.

No

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

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

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

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*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
>>> Starting date: spring 2019. Expected finalisation date: 31 December 2021.

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
>>> Starting date: spring 2019. Expected finalisation date: 31 December 2021.

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.

>>> NP was approved for the years 2011-2017

(<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer6400/978-91-620-6434-1.pdf?pid=3742>), it has been extended until further notice. A new NP is being developed. The County Administrative Board of Norrbottens county is coordinating the implementation. Cooperation with the Swedish Hunters Association regarding breeding and release of birds. A peer-reviewed genetic study concludes that the Swedish LWfG population is genetically distinct from the Norwegian and Russian populations, and no proof was found regarding possible hybridization (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-75315-y>). Within the breeding programme there will be a new release site in the Swedish mountains.

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 plan

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

>>> A new NP is awaited.

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

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date
>>> Starting date: spring 2019. Expected finalisation date: 31 December 2021.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

Corncrake / *Crex crex*
National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Previous action plan has expired.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> The species is only passing through Sweden.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Previous action plan has expired.

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

NP in place and being implemented

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

>>> A NP for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows comprises, among others, Black-tailed Godwit

(<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer6400/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf?pid=15518>). It was valid for the years 2015-2019 but is extended until further notice.

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 plan

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

>>> There is a need for a reporting on the work with the NP.

The conditions for actions and financing are good.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Species does not occur in Sweden.

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

>>> Sweden has actively participated in the European Goose Management Platform, European Goose Management IWG, EGMP Taiga Bean Goose TF, EGMP Agriculture TF, EGMP Pink-footed Goose TF, EGMP Goose Modelling Consortium, EGMP Greylag Goose TF, EGMP Barnacle Goose TF, Lesser White-fronted Goose IWG, European Seaducks IWG, Eurasian Curlew IWG.
100 000 SEK donated in 2019 to the EGMP. 560 000 SEK donated in 2020 to the EGMP.

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

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

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

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

Yes

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

Sweden

Kentish Plover / *Charadrius alexandrinus*

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> As a part of the NP for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows approved in 2015: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer6400/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf?pid=15518>.

Ruff / *Calidris pugnax*

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> As a part of the NP for the conservation of endangered waders on grazed meadows approved in 2015: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer6400/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf?pid=15518>.

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina*

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> Approved in 2010: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-6388-7.pdf?pid=3695>.

Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia*

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

NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> Approved 2007: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-5702-2.pdf?pid=3311>.

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.

No

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

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

4.3 Emergency Measures

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?

>>> No emergency situations have occurred within the specified time period

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

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

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

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)

Yes

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

White Stork / Ciconia ciconia

Projects for White Stork / Ciconia ciconia

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

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

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

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The project started (1989) before AEWA was established.

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?

>>> National guidelines.

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.

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

Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on invasive alien species entered into force on 1 January 2015. A national ordinance on invasive alien species entered into force in January 2019 (SFS 2018:1939, Regulation on invasive alien species). County Administrative Boards are enforcing. The legislation applies throughout the entire country.

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.

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

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)

Yes

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

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

Control or eradication programme developed and being implemented

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

>>> Raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)

Mink (*Neovision vison*)

Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

Pond slider (*Trachemys scripta*), 3 subspecies

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

>>> *For Raccoon dog, Muskrat och Pondslder:

In 2019, the Swedish EPA commissioned the Swedish Hunters' Association to work on the eradication of invasive alien species, birds and other vertebrates.

Link: <https://jagareforbundet.se/vilt/invasiva-frammande-arter/>.

Contact details: Per-Arne Åhlen, Swedish Hunters' Association, mobilephone: +46703765963; e-mail: per-arne.ahlen@jagareforbundet.se.

List of activities: <https://jagareforbundet.se/contentassets/f110ce2f2e8643d083259c1d1d24d7f2/arsrapport-svenska-mardhundsprojektet-2019.pdf>, link to an annual report that describes the Swedish Hunters

Associations activities and achievements 2019.

*Muskrat: The Swedish Hunters association are working locally with Muskrat.

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.

No

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

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

4.6 Seabirds

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

Yes

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

Partial Data

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

>>> There is an ongoing DCF (National data collection) on commercial fisheries that has been ongoing since 1996 in large parts of Swedish waters focusing on trawl fisheries. Since 2017 there has been directed study in gillnet fisheries in the Baltic and the west coast of Sweden.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Bycatch survey inventory 2020update 210303.xlsx](#) - Bycatch survey

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

>>> In 2020 until 2021 we are collecting data on bycatch of protected species with cameras in Skagerakk and Kattegatt. Bycatch of protected species including birds are rare events therefore to get reliable estimates large data quantities are needed. The pilot projects carried out within the DCF and pilotprojects are not sufficient to give reliable estimates of all bird species bycatches in all different fishing gears in all Swedish waters. To get this information large efforts are needed.

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There has been pilot projects, a questionnaire study where data on bycatch of birds and marine mammals were collected, however not enough data to carry out an assessment.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

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

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

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)

Not Applicable

Please explain.

>>> Not a priority.

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.

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

For marine ducks that are quarry species in Sweden annual estimates of total harvest are available. This include the following species of AEWA-listed seabirds: Common Goldeneye, Long tailed duck, Common scoter, Goosander and Common Eider. Annual harvest estimates can be downloaded from public website www.viltdata.se.

For Laridae, killing of three species are allowed in Sweden including Herring gull, Mew gull and Greater Black-backed gull. As for the marine ducks listed above, annual estimates of harvest from regular hunting is accessible on www.viltdata.se. However, in Sweden these three bird species is also allowed for conditional shooting (derogations from Swedish law) to prevent damage on human interests. The number of killed birds under this legislative framework is, at least partly, included in the annual harvest estimates presented above but the fraction is still unknown. Methods to collect data on killed birds under conditional shooting is under development.

Killing of Great Cormorant is only allowed as derogations under EU Bird Directive. Data on number of killed birds and destroyed eggs are collated and reported under HABIDES reporting.

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

>>> A review is currently being carried out on how the reporting of derogations can be improved.

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.

>>> During revision processes of hunting periods, species wise rough assessments of negative impact of hunting are included. These assessments are based on available data on harvest estimates and population trajectory. In Sweden three independent long-term monitoring programs in Sweden provide annual data of: 1) breeding season abundance (Common Bird Survey), 2) autumn staging and winter counts (Waterbird countings, Lund University) and 3) national harvest estimates (Game survey, Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management). Further data for seabirds is retrieved from County wise monitoring programs for seabirds and, at least partly, being analysed on national level by Lund University. Analyses in depth is found for two species in AEWA ISSAP for Long-tailed duck and Common eider (ISSAP drafted).

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

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> In Sweden, we do not have many seabird colonies (all are auks colonies) as the coastal species are scattered in small colonies in the archipelagos.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

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

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Local considerations are made within the permit processes to establish wind farms, but there is no national overview.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Not a priority.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of resources.

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

>>> Not a priority.

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))

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

>>> An inventory has not yet started but will be conducted in 2021.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Due to the extent of task we haven't been able to make this review as of yet but will do so in 2021.

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.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> We haven't started to identify the network of sites yet but will do so in 2021.

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).

>>> A handful of national parks has been evaluated in a pilot project, but the main focus so far has been on effects on property (installations, buildings etc). Information in Swedish is available from for example:

* <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Miljoarbete-i-samhallet/Miljoarbete-i-Sverige/Uppdelat-efter-omrade/Klimat/Klimatanpassning/>

* <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/miljoarbete-i-samhallet/miljoarbete-i-sverige/klimat/metodstod-klimatanpassning-statlig-egendom.pdf>

* [http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/nyheter-och-press/nyheter2020/Presentation 20210208 - instruktion metod klimatanalys.pdf](http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/nyheter-och-press/nyheter2020/Presentation%2020210208%20-%20instruktion%20metod%20klimatanalys.pdf)

This is a work in progress. Methods to assess possible implications from climate change on bird species and their habitats is still in their infancy.

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> To date, there has been no full assessment of the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds. Work has started, mainly with tools to assist the managers of the sites to make specific assessments. During 2019 the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, in collaboration with others, established a tool package on climate adaptation of state property. This was used in some pilot projects for specific sites (see question above regarding For one or more single sites). Work is ongoing and is currently focused on improving the tool package and guidelines.

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Yes

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

>>> In 2015 all County Administrative Boards together with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management proposed additional areas for designation as Natura 2000 sites, of which some concerned waterbirds. Some of these are still under consideration for designation by the government.

Has it been implemented?

Yes, being implemented

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

>>> Proposals for additional Natura 2000 bird sites are under consideration by the Swedish government. Designation of important wetlands, as listed in the national plan ("Myrskyddsplanen"), is ongoing. Some of those are important bird sites. National designation of additional protected areas is ongoing, the most relevant for AEWA are forest-mire-complexes or marine nature reserves.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> There is an ongoing analysis on further designation of in particular marine bird sites for Natura 2000, in part due to a formal complaint from the EU Commission regarding incomplete designation of bird sites for Natura 2000 (SPA sites does not fully correspond to IBA areas). There is no decided timetable for this work yet.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Yes

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

>>> In 2018, a proposal for a prioritized action framework for Natura 2000 for the years 2021-2027 ("PAF") was delivered from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to the government, which includes necessary actions for bird sites, both inside and outside protected areas. A slight revision was made in 2019. The proposal can be read here: <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/miljoarbete-i-samhallet/miljoarbete-i-sverige/regeringsuppdrag/2018/PAF-EN-Sweden-gemensam-rev20190926.pdf> This proposal is under consideration by the government, and not yet finalized. A governmental grant for restoration of wetlands was decided for 2018, but paused in 2019-2020. (From 2021 it is started again, but that is outside the reporting period.)

Has it been implemented?

Yes, being implemented

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

>>> Since the "PAF" (prioritized action framework for Natura 2000) is not formally decided yet, work is ongoing to fill management gaps through mostly regional decisions by the County Administrative Boards, and national prioritization using for example annual grants for management. This work is generally in line with the "PAF" proposal, within the current budget limits.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> We have not yet identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1.

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.

No

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

>>> The Swedish policy for area protection takes its direction first and foremost from the legally binding EU

Birds Directive (and Habitats Directive).

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

Please explain the reasons

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

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

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

>>> Through limited open seasons or prohibition.

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

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

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

The whole territory of your country

>>> Consistent throughout entire Sweden.

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

Only some forms of waterbird harvesting

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

Field for additional information (optional)

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

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))

Fully

When was lead shot use in wetlands banned?

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

What legislation is in place?

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

Who enforces this legislation?

>>> Swedish Chemicals Agency

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

No

If appropriate, please explain the reasons for not doing this.

>>> Lack of resources.

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

Yes

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

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

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?

Other

Please provide details

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

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> The estimated numbers are considered very low.

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

>>> A hunter's exam is obligatory since 1985 for purchasing fire arms for hunting. Birds identification is a part of the exam.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not officially, the jurisdiction is considered taking care if this issue.

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.

No

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

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

6.2. Ecotourism

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))

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

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

6.3. Other human activities

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

If appropriate, please provide further details.

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

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 Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808)

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

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

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

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

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

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

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

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.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

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.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

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.

>>> There are no such cases to report.

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.

No

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

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

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.

>>> In a project including the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the industry and researchers, a knowledge compilation has been developed about the impact of power lines on birds (<https://ottvall.com/onewebmedia/Syntesrapport%20Kraftledning%2020200218.pdf>). Various measures were also discussed. There is a plan to put forward a guidance document.

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?

Partially

Please provide details.

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

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

Please provide details.

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

Please provide details.

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

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?

Partially

Please provide details

>>> We have a regulation on a not specific level but on a functional level, which are not fully specified in technical demands for design. It is yet to be developed. See:

<https://www.trafikverket.se/en/startpage/planning/landscape/ecological-and-cultural-heritage-standards/>.

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?

No

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

>>> We have no signals that our power lines cause such problems, thus other inventories has been prioritized regarding negative impact on biodiversity by infrastructure.

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?

No

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

>>> We have no signals that our power lines cause such problems, thus other inventories has been prioritized regarding negative impact on biodiversity by infrastructure.

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

No

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

>>> No such inventories are performed. Not a priority.

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?

No

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

>>> No such inventories are performed. Not a priority.

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?

No

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

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

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.

No

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

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

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

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

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.

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

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

No

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

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There is almost no research conducted in this area since it is very costly and difficult to carry out more of a "general screening". The problems are taken care of within the permit processes. There is some knowledge of which areas that are sensitive, and there is an argumentation that wind power and other exploitation should not take place in sensitive areas.

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

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

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?

Not applicable

Please explain

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

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?

No

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

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

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.

No

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

>>> Measures taken in accordance with national legislation.

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)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Bycatch occur in many different fisheries (net, hook, pot, trawl and so on). Very little monitoring and research has been carried out so we do not know the extent of it. But since we have all these fisheries we must assume that bycatch takes place.

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

Yes

Please provide details for each project / initiative

>>> The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency delivered a report (<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer6400/978-91-620-6889-9.pdf?pid=24787>) on ecosystem services from wildlife. The report deals with, amongst other, damage on crops and structuring impacts on vegetation by large grazing birds.

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

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

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))

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

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Data is being collected but not evaluated.

Covering the passage period

Partially

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

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

There is no list of species covered/not covered.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Data is being collected but not evaluated.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

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

>>> Sweden has been part of the IWC since the late 1960s. National coverage. There is no list of species covered/not covered.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Data is being collected but not evaluated.

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

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

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 official or regular support aimed at monitoring of waterbirds.

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.

No

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

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

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

>>> The SEPA funds the IWC counts in Sweden, carried out by Lund university, as well as other national monitoring schemes.

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources.

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

Please explain the reason

>>> Lack of resources.

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

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.

Other

Please explain

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

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

Please explain the reasons

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

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not considered a priority at the moment.

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 Sweden highlights WMBD.

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

Please explain the reasons

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

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

>>> No national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 has been undertaken, but more resources have been requested for the national work related to AEWA in general.

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

Please explain the reasons

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

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

>>> No national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation has been undertaken. However, more resources have been requested for the national work with AEWA. In the event of more resources, the probability of such an assessment increases.

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)

No

Please explain the reasons

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

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

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

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

Please provide details

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

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

Please provide details

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

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

>>> EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the following EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en).

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the following EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.

Please provide details

>>> https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en

Sustainable Development Goals

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

Aichi Targets

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

Yes

Please provide details

>>> A new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, relevant to work with all of the Rio Conventions, is in the process of being developed by the Convention on Biological Diversity. Sweden is actively promoting the increase of protected areas to 30 % in the convention in Goal A and Target 1 as well as increasing the ecological connectivity of protected areas. This will improve conditions for migratory bird species and provide more opportunities to protect habitats necessary for their reproduction and raising young. Sweden is also promoting a sustainable use of wildlife, including wild birds, in targets 3 & 4. Increased efforts in controlling invasive alien species in target 5 will benefit birds, especially ground-nesting birds and water birds that are vulnerable to IAS predators such as the mink and raccoon dog. Other targets are also relevant to implementation of the AEWA such as target 6 in reducing pollution and target 8 in sustainable management of wildlife.

Sweden provides financing to enable representatives from developing countries to participate in the CBD's

meetings to develop the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

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

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency supports a number of bilateral projects to improve biodiversity and environmental conditions, through improving domestic legislation and improving legal possibilities for protection of biodiversity. These projects in i.e. Palestine, Serbia, China and Russia will also help in implementing the AEWA strategic plan.

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

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

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

>>> Not a priority.

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

>>> Approximately 200,000 SEK / year for goose inventories and an additional estimated 50,000 / year for collecting damage data.

Sweden has been involved in the development of the International Action Plan for the Conservation of the Common Eider.

100 000 SEK donated in 2019 to the EGMP. 560 000 SEK donated in 2020 to the EGMP.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> JPO has been allocated to other areas within the UNEP.

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Some activities have been undertaken, however not with the intention to achieve the objectives of the Agreement. These activities include, among other things, financing of national monitoring, restoring wetlands and habitat conservation.

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.

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> In 2018 Sweden provided funds for least developed countries - 100 000 Swedish Crowns was provided to cover expenses for travels etcetera to MOP7, and 250 000 Swedish Crowns was provided to two projects regarding Climate change adaption measures for waterbirds.

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

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not a priority.

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

Please explain the reasons

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

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?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> International funds are not used. The bulk of financing mechanisms for biodiversity in Sweden is directed from state finance by tax revenues and Sweden is not a recipient from the funds mentioned in 98.6. However, there are a good deal of synergies explored between national and subnational agencies and organisations when it comes to implementation of national strategies for biodiversity in Sweden. The AEWA implementation would be a beneficiary of such synergic actions with the CBD and Wetland conventions. For example funds are used for re-wetting, establishment of nature reserves, mitigation of eutrophication, measures for climate adaptation.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no national studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds or their habitats. However, annual midwinter inventories provide a basis for seeing the effects that climate change can have on the distribution of the various seabird species. Inventory data have been analyzed for these issues. The analyzes have mainly been made internationally through cooperation between the national organizers in each country.

Lehikoinen, A., Jaatinen, K., Vähätalo, A.V., Clausen, P., Crowe, O., Deceuninck, B., Hearn, R., Holt, C.A., Hornman, M., Kewler, V., Langedoen, T., Tomankova, I., Wahl, J. & Fox, A. D. 2013. Rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species. *Global Change Biology* (2013) 19: 2071 -2081.
Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. *Ornis Svecica* 26:3-54.

Pavon-Jordan, D., Fox, A. D., Clausen, P., Dagys, M., Deceuninck, B., Devos, K., Hearn, R.D., Holt, C.A., Hornman, M., Keller, V., Langedoen, T., Lawicki, L., Lorentsen, S.H., Luigujoe, L., Meissner, W., Musil, P., Paquet, J.-Y., Stipiece, A., Stroud, D.A., Wahl, J., Zenaqello, M. & Lehikoinen, A. 2015. Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas. *Diversity and Distributions* 21(2015):571-582.

Ramon, C., Amat, J.A., Nilsson, L., Schricke, V., Rodriguez-Alonso, M., Gomez-Crespo, E., Jubete, F., Navedo, J.S., Masero, J.A., Palacios, J., Boos, M., Green, A.J. 2015. Latitudinal-Related Variation in Wintering Population Trends of Greylag Geese (*Anser Anser*) along the Atlantic Flyway: A Response to Climate Change?. *Plos one* (2015) 10(10): e0140181

Nilsson, L. & Kampe-Persson, H. 2018. Changes in migration and wintering patterns of Greylag Geese *Anser anser* from southernmost Sweden during three decades. *Ornis Svecica*:28:19-38.

Diego Pavon-Jordan et al. 2018. Habitat- and species-mediated short- and long-term distributional changes in waterfowl abundance linked to variation in European winter weather. *Diversity and Distributions* 25:225-239. DOI:10.1111/ddi.12855.

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

>>> There is a general overview in a report on habitats:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290430492_Biologisk_Mangfald_och_klimatforandringar_vad_vet_vi_vad_behover_vi_veta_vad_kan_vi_gora.

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

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not considered a priority at the moment.

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

Planned

Please provide details

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

A handful of national parks has been evaluated in a pilot project. The main focus so far has been on effects on property (installations, buildings etc) but future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds are also taken into account.

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).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> When developing conservation policies all relevant threats, including climate change, is considered. A handful of national parks has been evaluated in a pilot project. The main focus so far has been on effects on property (installations, buildings etc) but future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds are also taken into account.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

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

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

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.

No

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

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

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

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

>>> To have a good coverage of all regions of the country as the general wildlife disease surveillance and reporting is mainly based on citizen science and individual interest in reporting found dead waterbirds. The Swedish wildlife disease surveillance is centralized to the National Veterinary Institute (SVA) in Uppsala, which makes efficient shipping of found carcasses for necropsy and disease control difficult or time-consuming, and the case load is biased to higher representation of the regions closest to Uppsala. Passive surveillance is not always a sensitive tool for early detection of disease as HPAI may not cause mortality in some species.

List required further guidance or information

>>> Reporting of dead or sick wildlife to National Veterinary Institute (SVA) has been made more convenient for the public with a mobile-friendly online form since 2017, where the information on species and geographic location can quickly be used to map outbreaks of disease or increased mortality in wildlife. A good cooperation with BirdLife Sweden facilitates communication regarding avian disease or mortality outbreaks and requests for reports and samples for investigation.

Sampling for avian influenza has taken place at Ottenby ringing station between 2018-2020. The sampling program is being financed by Linnaeus University.

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

>>> March 23 2021