



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Improved cooperation with other range states in developing and implementing CMS instruments for the protection of threatened migratory species.
- 2. Workplan for the increased protection of the European eel in Malmö, Sweden, October 14-15. Some 50 members are participating.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Lack of resources

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Assessment of the effectiveness of national species action plans for CMS listed species and revise as necessary.
- 2. Develop agreements/instruments for threatened species relevant to the Nordic region, especially for marine species.
- 3. Improve scientific knowledge of threatened migratory species
- 4. Strengthen synergies between other "green Conventions" in work with threatened species and habitats, especially CBD, CITES, RAMSAR, HELCOM, IMO and OSPAR.
- 5. Strengthen international cooperation with developing and implementing CMS decisions and species action plans.

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Sweden

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01.11.1983

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> no

Report compiler

Name and title

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

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

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

No, amendments are needed for the following species:

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Copy of Section III Appendix II Sweden \(3\).xlsx](#)

Dartford Warbler / *Curruca undata*

Select occurrence of Dartford Warbler / *Curruca undata*

Not present

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Sweden as member of the European Union must comply with EU legislation and transpose directives into national legislation. Thus, we list both relevant national and EU legislation.

*Swedish National legislation on protection of species and habitats, as well as hunting and fishing

- Swedish Environmental Code 1998:808 according to changes in SFS 2019:496. Chapter 7 pertains to Protection of Areas, Chapter 8 pertains to Protection of flora and fauna species

- Species Protection Ordinance (2007:845)

- Hunting Law (1987:259)

- Hunting Ordinance (1987:257)

- Marine Environmental Regulation (2010:134)

- Fishing Law (1993:787)

- Fishing, Aquaculture and Fisheries Ordinance 1994:1716

*EU legislation on protection of species and habitats and fishing

- Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

- Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora-Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine Environmental policy (Marine Framework Directive)

- Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein(EU Wildlife Trade Regulations)

- Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy

- Council Regulation 2016/72 fixing for 2016 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and Groups of fishstocks, applicable in Union Waters and for European fishing vessels.

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites

Impact of actions

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?
Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- Unknown

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

No

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> The 16 Swedish National Objectives include the health and well-being of biological diversity including migratory species and their habitats. Environmental monitoring and assessments are carried out periodically to determine if the environmental objectives are on the way to being fulfilled.

The majority of species listed in CMS Appendixes I and many species listed in Appendix II are also listed in the appendixes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives for which periodic reporting of their status is required.

National reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity also takes account the conservation status and value of migratory species and their habitats.

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> VI.3 Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

- The Swedish Ornithological Society: A number of activities such as inventories and Citizen science reporting, projects to restore and preserve species and conserve their habitats, support to international preservation projects, support to research, awareness- raising and information spread

- WWF-Sweden: Support to projects for restoration and conservation of species and their habitats, support to international projects, awareness-raising and education, support to research.

- Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature: Support to preservation and restoration of individual species and their habitats, awareness-raising and education.

- Batlife Sweden: BatLife Sweden is a non-profit association with the aim of promoting knowledge building and conservation of bats and their habitats.

- Swedish Association for Hunting and protection of wildlife: Support to management, research, projects and monitoring of wildlife in Sweden.

- The Swedish Carnivore Association: Support to awareness-raising and information, projects and management of large carnivores in Sweden.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Private companies support conservation and restoration actions for species and their habitats are carried out by NGOs. Private forest companies and other landowners voluntarily reserve forests and other habitats as conservation areas. Private and government owned companies support government actions to establish protected areas for the benefit of migratory and other species.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds),

and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.
>>> Conservation measures for eel and porpoise populations, for example, are included in policy and legislation.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> More land and aquatic areas have been designated as protected areas according to Swedens reporting to EU Habitats Directive in 2025. Fishing regulations have been implemented in some marine protected areas.

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

2. Partial contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> Assessment of the status of populations of Shark species and eels since the regulations came into effect.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> National Species Action Plans are developed by the relevant county administration boards and the national sector authorities such as the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Water Management Agency and the Swedish Board of Agriculture. These actions plans are assessed at regular intervals and revised as necessary. Regular liaison meetings are held between the county administrative boards and the sectoral authorities to focus on needs and progress with protecting species and habitats, including migratory species. Government authorities at all levels cooperate with the relevant industries and businesses, such as professional and recreational fisheries, farmers and foresters to protect species and habitats. For the implementation of the CMS, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Water Management Agency work closely together in implementing the Convention and its agreements.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec.**

14.6(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Close cooperation between focal points of the "green" conventions (CBD, CMS, CITES and Bern convention) is maintained by regular meetings for the focal points to discuss relevant progress and problems in implementing the conventions. There is also regular contact within the "Green Network" at the Environmental Protection Agency for all green questions, including international conventions and work with species and habitat protection to implement EU legislation and policies.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> Sweden is a party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Århus Convention) and follows its principles. Public participation in the Species action plans is actively encouraged as these action plans are often dependent on the participation of the members of the community and community-based associations to succeed. Examples of this are the local people belonging to groups like the Ornithological Association which is engaged in inventorying, ring marking and counting birds and the Hunting Association in tracking and observing wildlife for monitoring and other essential parts of the species action plans. Other associations are engaged in captive breeding and release programs. The public is actively recruited and encouraged to report their observations to the Swedish Species Observation System, which is used as a basis for monitoring and reporting.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Revision of the EU Common Agriculture Policy has led to eliminations or reductions of some harmful incentives in agriculture as well as improved protection of habitats and species.

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Partly / in some areas

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Positive incentives in agricultural policies have led to positive developments in habitats, such as species richness in grasslands used for grazing (although the general trend related to both grassland area and quality is still negative).

EU Common Fisheries regulations on bycatch have been strengthened to reduce bycatch of certain threatened organism groups.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Sweden continues to implement its national Environmental Quality Objectives which describe the environment we wish to achieve. This includes sustainable production and consumption. Sweden continues research and development to determine what measures are sustainable and what improvements in all aspects of society are needed to maintain a healthy environment for humans and all species, including migratory species. This work includes implementing measures from many conventions and agreements to limit harmful substances in the environment (including chemicals, air pollution, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases) and to mitigate and reduce climate change which will be harmful to migratory species and their habitats.

There are several EU strategies that address these issues, e.g. the EU Farm to Fork strategy that sets out regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives to support the transition to sustainable consumption and production of food.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Changes in sustainable use are slow, and it will take many years to see concrete results reflected in the status of species and quality of their habitats. Dioxin and heavy metal values in eggs of predatory birds have been reduced and their numbers are increasing.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	Lynx lynx (Appendix II)	3
Illegal hunting	Anser erythropus (Appendix I+II) Aquila chrysaetos (Appendix II) Ciconia Ciconia (Appendix II) Gallinago media (Appendix II) Pernis apivorus (Appendix II) Lynx lynx (Appendix II)	
Other harvesting and take	Illegal taking of eggs from Falco peregrinus (Appendix II) is reduced because of measures.	3
Illegal trade	Anguilla Anguilla (Appendix II). The illegal fishing on the coast is estimated to be in the same order of magnitude as the legal fishing. The estimate is based on the number of confiscated illegal tools.	3
Deliberate poisoning		

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch	1, -, 1, 1	Galeorhinus galeus (Appendix II) Gavia stellata (Appendix II) Phocoena phocoena (Appendix II) Squalus acanthias (Appendix II)
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Other forms of unintentional taking	3	

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Aquila chrysaetos, (Appendix II) affected by construction and maintenance of windturbine parks & telemasts. Nyctalus noctule (Appendix II) Pipistrellus nathusii (Appendix II)	1,2,3

Other collisions		
Electrocution		
Vessel strikes		

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	Avian influenza may affect Falco peregrinus (Appendix I) Charadrius alexandrinus (Appendix II) Anas acuta (Appendix II) Aythya fuligula (Appendix II) Falco peregrinus (Appendix II) Melanitta fusca (Appendix II) Somateria mollissima (Appendix II) Tadorna tadorna (Appendix II) Limosa limosa (Appendix II)	
Unexplained stranding events		
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Disease		

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Falco peregrinus (Appendix I) is affected by predation of IAS mink on the species' eggs and young when nesting on coastal cliffs and blocky areas. Anthus campestris (Appendix II) is also affected by predation of mink on its eggs and young, as it is a ground-nesting bird. Anser erythropus (Appendix I+II) is severely affected by predation of IAS mink on young in the breeding areas. Melanitta fusca (Appendix II) Podiceps auritus (Appendix II) Podiceps grisegena (Appendix II) Tadorna tadorna (Appendix II)	2, -, -, -, -, -, -

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance		1

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)		
Light pollution		
Underwater noise		
Other pollution	Gavia stellata (Appendix II) Phocoena phocoena (Appendix II)	-, 1
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	Barbastella barbastellus (Appendix II) Eptesicus nilssonii (Appendix II)	3, 3
Habitat degradation		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Urbanization	Gavia stellata (Appendix II), Pandion haliaetus (Appendix II) ,	
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		
Fire		
Physical barriers		

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	1	Incursion of the red fox into mountain areas because of climate change affects Appendix II Anser erythropus (Appendix II).

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	1	Mechanization of agriculture has led to great negative developments for Crex crex (Appendix II).
		Falco peregrinus (Appendix 1) affected by genetic pollution from hybrid falcons that have escaped from falconery.

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> The EU regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction of invasive alien species, IAS 1143/2024 enables Sweden to take proactive measures in preventing introduction and spread of IAS, as well as increased possibilities to eradicate or control them. There is ongoing work with a national list as well as a new risk assessment of potential IAS. New partnerships have been established (with Swedish Association for hunting) in order to tackle invasive alien terrestrial vertebrates, including some invasive alien predators and birds harmful to migratory species. This will with time hopefully provide better conditions and be reflected for example, in increased breeding success of migratory ground-nesting birds that at present are harassed by invasive American mink.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species. GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Favorable 2019-2024		Sweden’s reporting to Habitats Directive Art. 17 2025	Lynx lynx (Appendix II)
		No CMS listed terrestrial mammals, not including bats, found in Sweden		None

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Decline		Sweden’s reporting to Habitats Directive Art. 17 2025	Phocoena phocoena (Appendix II)
	Decline		https://artfakta.se/taxa/100068/information	Halichoerus grypus (Appendix II)
	Decline	Baltic population and small populations at the West coast	Sweden’s reporting to Habitats Directive Art. 17 2025	Phoca vitulina (Appendix II)
	Decline		https://artfakta.se/taxa/206266/information	Squalus acanthias (Appendix II)
	Decline		https://artfakta.se/taxa/206281/information	Galeorhinus galeus (Appendix II)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
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		Data is too uncertain to reflect a true major change in status of bat species.	Sweden's Article 17 reporting to the European Union. 2019.	

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kopia_2_av_Conservation_status_of_migratory_species_birds\(2\).xlsx](#)

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
		No CMS listed reptiles found in Sweden		

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Continued decrease in population		Fiskbarometern.se https://artfakta.se/taxa/206063/information	Anguilla Anguilla (Appendix II)
	Continued decrease in population	Progress reports regarding implementation of stock protection and recovery according to the EU Regulation No 1100/2007 have been reported to the EU Commission from 2012 to 2021 (in 2018 only data tables; in 2021 incorporated in the ICES data call. This year, work will continue on improving the tri-annual stock assessment. In connection with the reporting national scientific reports are prepared and published. The latest in 2021 (Assessment of the eel stock in Sweden. Fourth post-evaluation of the Swedish eel management). Sweden reports yearly to Ices and data are included in the yearly Ices advice and report. Sweden also publish data yearly in national reports (the latest report Fisk- och skaldjursbestånd i hav och sötvatten 2021; Resursöversikt (slu.se).	Fisk- och skaldjursbestånd i hav och sötvatten 2021; Resursöversikt (slu.se).	Anguilla anguilla

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

		No CMS listed insects found in Sweden		

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Sweden has participated in the work to develop CMS instruments for the eel, *Anguilla Anguilla* and the Baltic population of the Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> Sweden has implemented a ban on eel fishing.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Sweden has followed the Bern Convention work on Illegal Taking and Killing of Migratory Birds. Sweden is further hosting a CMS workshop in October 2025 regarding a workplan for the protection of the European eel.

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Sweden actively supported (as part of the EU) the development and adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including Target 1 "Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities." and Target 2 "Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. at CBD COP15 in December 2022. Sweden also supported that IPBES-10 (2023) approved the undertaking of a methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity (spatial planning and connectivity assessment), which is expected to be completed in 2027 and will inform the implementation of the KM-GBF. SE (as part of the EU) supported the adoption of CBD COP decision 16/19 (2024) on Biodiversity and Health,

including the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health which addresses the importance of connectivity of green and blue spaces in urban areas.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a large extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> Lack or uncertainty of data regarding species distribution and utilization of habitats.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Partly / for some areas

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to those of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

>>> Assessments of conservation measures in protected areas have been carried out in order to see whether they protect species as intended. These assessments include measures for porpoises, sea birds and the protection of biodiversity in general. Assessments of Natura 2000 sites are regularly carried out in response to EU directives, such as the Birds and Habitats Directives, which include many migratory bat and bird species.

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Domestic measures related to the RAMSAR convention include government and Life-project funded restoration of many wetlands. The progress of protecting marine and limnic habitats has increased. Several projects eliminating or reducing the population sizes of invasive wetland species have been conducted. (Swedish National Report RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands 2021).

Identification and designation of ecologically or biologically significant areas in the Baltic Sea under the CBD which will assist the Harbour porpoise and other marine organisms.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop14/cop-14-dec-09-en.docx> page 17 ff

In August 2025 Sweden reported to EU the Habitats Directive Art. 17 covering status of species and habitats within Sweden and the reporting for Art. 12 covering birdspecies will be completed in September 2025.

(<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/amnesomraden/biologisk-mangfald/vart-arbete-med-biologisk-mangfald/rapportering-av-status-for-arter-och-livsmiljotyper/#E1932861534>)

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

No

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Restauration of wetlands and peatlands through EU LIFE Projects as well as national and local initiatives, which benefit migrating birds and bat species as well as other biological diversity and climate change mitigation.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> Assessments of ecosystem services have been carried out within the scope of individual projects related to migratory species or their habitats, e.g. wetland restoration projects or construction of bird-watching towers and platforms (contributing to tourism as well as cultural- and recreational ecosystem services).

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> -

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> Ciconia ciconia - breeding and release
Anser erythropus - breeding and release
Calidris alpina schinzii - breeding and release

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> Phylloscopus trochilus
Acrocephalus arundinaceus
Lynx lynx
Pilotstudies have been initiated for a couple of seal species (Pusa hispida, Phoca vitulina).

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> Sweden has not yet finalized the NBSAP, but migrating species are an essential part of Swedish biodiversity and are considered in the national environmental objectives, although not specifically mentioned <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/om-miljoarbetet/swedish-environmental-objectives/>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> 1. Environmental Objective "A rich diversity of plant and animal life"

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/om-miljoarbetet/swedish-environmental-objectives/a-rich-diversity-of-plant-and-animal-life/>

2. Environmental Objective "Thriving Wetlands" <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/om-miljoarbetet/swedish-environmental-objectives/thriving-wetlands/>

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Progress in attaining the Environmental Objectives is assessed every year, with a major assessment of progress every four years. Progress is slow but moving in the right direction. All of the Environmental Objectives will not be attained within the determined time frame. Reference: Naturvårdsverket. 2023 Fördjupad utvärdering av miljömålen:

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4acc3d/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/7000/978-91-620-7088-5.pdf>

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> *Anthus campestris*: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac613/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6500/978-91-620-6542-3.pdf>

Anser erythropus: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac663/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6400/978-91-620-6434-1.pdf>

Barbastella barbastellus: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac631/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6500/978-91-620-6532-4.pdf>

Calidris alpina schinzii: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac685/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6300/978-91-620-6388-7.pdf>

Charadrius alexandrinus: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac171/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6600/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf>

Circus pygargus: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac34f/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6400/978-91-620-6465-5.pdf>

Hydroprogne caspia: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac2a9/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/5700/978-91-620-5702-2.pdf>

Limosa limosa: <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/4ac171/globalassets/media/publikationer-pdf/6600/978-91-620-6680-2.pdf>

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> Actions with traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities have been developed primarily through implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Article 8 j through cooperation with the Sametinget and other Sami organizations.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

2. Some progress but more work is needed

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Public awareness campaigns
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Public awareness campaigns

>>> The general public, NGOs and local interest associations (amateur botanists, entomologists, bird watchers, etc.) have been mobilized to contribute observations of species to the Swedish Species Observation Portal (www.artportalen.se) and in Scanobs (a tool for large mammal predators e.g. Lynx lynx, <https://www.skandobs.se/>)

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> Swedish Species Observation Portal as well as a portal with facts about species that is under development (www.artportalen.se and <https://artfakta.se/>)

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- No assistance required

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

No

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

No