



Hunting in SWEDEN



SURFACE AREA

Total surface area	449,964 km ²
Woodlands	62 %
Farming area	9 %
Huntable area	n.a.
average huntable area	n.a.

HUNTER/POPULATION

Population	9,000,000
Number of Hunters	290,000
% Hunters	3.2 %
Hunters / Inhabitants	1:31
Population density inhabitants/km ²	22





HUNTING SYSTEM

Competent authorities

The Parliament has overall responsibility for legislation. The Government - the *Ministry of Agriculture* - is responsible for questions concerning hunting. The *Swedish Environmental Protection Agency* is responsible for supervision and monitoring developments in hunting and game management. The County Administrations are responsible for hunting and game management questions on the county level, and are advised by County Game Committees - *länsviltnämnd* - with representatives of forestry, agriculture, hunting, recreational and environmental protection interests.



Ministry of Agriculture (*Jordbruksdepartementet*)

S-10333 Stockholm

Phone +46 (0) 8 405 10 00 - Fax +46 (0)8 20 64 96



Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (*Naturvårdsverket*)

SE-106 48 Stockholm

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Hunters' associations

Hunting is a popular sport in Sweden. There are some 290.000 hunters, of whom almost 195.000 are affiliated to the *Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management* (*Svenska Jägareförbundet*). The association is a voluntary body whose main task is to look after the interests of hunting and hunters. The Parliament has delegated responsibility SAHWM for, among other things, practical game management work. The association, with about 195,000 members, is organised in nine regions. Each region covers a number of county hunting management societies - *länsjaktvårdsförening* - with a total of 24 societies in Sweden. Each county hunting management society is divided into hunting management clubs - *jaktvårdslokaler* - altogether totalling 379 in Sweden. The SAHWM employs about 100 full-time experts on hunting and game management, communication, education and administration.

Swedish hunters, altogether about 290,000, pay an annual hunting fee - a state hunting management fee - *jaktvårdsavgift*. This fee is paid regardless whether the hunting is done on one's own land, as an invited guest, or in any other situation. The *Game Management Fund*, to which the fees are paid, receives about 60 million SEK (7 million EURO) per year in this way.

The fund then provides grants for, *inter alia*, the activities of the *Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management*. This Association is a non-profit making organization to which the Government has delegated responsibility to deal with information and advice with regard to hunting and game management. In addition, certain contributions are made to nature conservation organizations and to Swedish game research, which is also financed by the fees which the hunters must pay for hunting moose.



Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management (SAHWM)

SVENSKA JÄGAREFÖRBUNDET

Öster-Malma - 611 91 Nyköping

Tel +46-155-24 62 00 / Fax +46-155-24 62 50 / Fax Reception +46-155-24 62 55

www.jagareforbundet.se / owe.wiktorin@jagareforbundet.se

Other non-profitmaking organizations:



Swedish Society for Protection of Nature (*Naturskyddsföreningen*)

Box 4625, SE-116 91 Stockholm

Phone +46 (0)8 702 65 00, Fax +46 (0)8 702 08 55



Swedish Ornithological Society (*Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening*)

Ekhagsvägen 3

SE-104 05 Stockholm

Phone +46 (0)8 612 25 30, Fax +46 (0)8 612 25 36



WWF

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LEGAL PROVISIONS

Hunting system

Hunting and hunting conditions in Sweden have been regulated since the earliest statutes dating back to the mid-13th century. These regulations suggest that hunting rights were already considered to belong to the landowner - a fundamental principle of today's legislation.

During the 19th century and early 20th century there was a comprehensive revision of hunting legislation. In 1938, this resulted in the first modern and farsighted hunting legislation in Sweden. Subsequently, numerous important modifications and reforms have been introduced. A completely new system has applied since 1988, the three basic elements of which are the Hunting statutes, Hunting Regulations and Hunting Administrative Provisions.

The Hunting Statutes - *Jaktlagen* - are established by Parliament and set the overall legislative framework. They state that the Government has the right to establish different regulations or to delegate this right. These regulations take the form of Hunting Regulations - *Jaktförordningen*. The *Swedish Environmental Protection Agency* uses the Hunting Administrative Provisions - *Jaktföreskriften* - to establish a comprehensive list of directives covering moose hunting, firearms, ammunition and other means of hunting. There are also a large number of other laws/regulations influencing hunting conditions in Sweden as well as several international conventions ratified by Sweden.

Authorised hunting methods

Means and methods of hunting which are not specifically mentioned in Swedish hunting legislation are not permitted. For example, hunting with live birds of prey (falconry), with hounds (the chase) and with a bow are forbidden in Sweden.

Fixed light sources on roads or buildings may be used in hunting for certain predators as well as Rabbits and Wild boar. Torches may be used in certain types of hunting for Badgers, hunting underground (earths or burrows) and when traps are emptied. Lures, decoys and shell decoys (on pegs), etc. may be used in hunting. The same also applies to walkie-talkies, high seats and camouflage netting.

Motorized transportation is, in principle, banned in connection with all hunting. Motorized transport thus may not be "used to search for, track, chase or intercept game, to prevent game from escaping, or to distract the attention of game from the hunter". When firearms are carried in motorized means of transport, cartridges must be neither in the breech, nor in the magazine.

Hunting from motor-boats is not permitted, unless at least one minute has passed after the engine has been switched off and before the hunting starts.

TRAPPING

Hunting with traps has a long tradition in Sweden. This is due to the fact that the sun in northern Sweden does not rise above the horizon for long periods of the year, and that snow depth in large parts of the country during the late autumn and winter frequently prevents conventional hunting. Traps are tested by the National Veterinary Institute and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with the Animal Welfare Agency. The fundamental requirement in this respect is consideration to the animals. Special training is required for the use of certain types of traps.

Trap servicing regulations are rigorous. Certain traps must be continuously monitored, others must be emptied morning and evening, whereas the rest of the traps for live catches must be emptied once a day.

Hunting territory

The hunting rights belong to the landowner who can lease them to another person for shorter or longer periods. Hunting must be conducted in such a manner that the game is not exposed to unnecessary suffering and that people and property are not exposed to danger.

About half the land in Sweden is owned by the state and large companies, particularly in the northern and central regions. On the greater part of this land the hunting rights are leased out to individuals or hunting associations.

In the areas where the available land is limited, co-operation is necessary to ensure viable hunting. Owners of hunting rights in various areas therefore often pool their rights to make larger hunting areas. Co-operation is particularly necessary for moose hunting to ensure conservation of the stock.

SHOOTING EXAMINATION, HUNTING PERMIT

Examination

Since 1985 all newcomers to hunting have had to pass an examination comprising five separate parts, both theoretical and practical. Passing this examination is an essential condition for possession of firearms.

THE HUNTER'S PROFICIENCY TEST

Already in 1970, the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management proposed that general education of hunters should be introduced in Sweden, mainly intended for new hunters. The question of a proficiency test was duly deliberated by a government committee, a Bill was approved by Parliament and the Government decided that the test - *Jägarexamen* - should be introduced throughout the country as of January 1, 1985. The proficiency test, comprising a theoretical and a practical part, must be taken by people who:

1. apply for the first time for a permission to possess hunting firearms.
2. Apply for permission to possess firearms of a different type than that/those they already own.

The *Swedish Environmental Protection Agency* became the supervisory authority for the proficiency test and today prepares regulations on the activity, whereas the hunters' organizations are responsible for the practical accomplishment of the test.

In each county there are several shooting ranges, each with a number of supervisors appointed by the police. The supervisor issues a certificate to those who pass the test. Approved tests are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Hunter's certificate (photocopy), with a photograph of the holder, is included with the application submitted to the police authorities for a permit to possess hunting firearms.

Since the proficiency test was introduced, about one million successfully taken proficiency tests have been stored in the database at the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management. An additional 50.000 entries are added each year. Not everyone who passes the exam takes up hunting.

The proficiency test is not only taken by hunters. The study material and the education given, both theoretical and practical, is considered to be of such high class that the hunter's proficiency test is also taken by people with a general interest in nature who do not always intend to start hunting.

A complete proficiency test consists of two theoretical and three practical tests. The theoretical tests are the basic test and the big game test, the practical tests are the shot-gun test, the basic test/rifle and the big game test/rifle.



Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

(*Statens Naturvårdsverk*)

SE-106 48 Stockholm

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ÖSTER-MALMA GAME MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

For the last twenty years, the *Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management* has conducted a comprehensive education programme, with emphasis on practical experience. Examples of practical subjects are, for example, game shooting, training of tracking dogs and retrievers, habitat management, game rearing and trapping.

Some of the activities are based on the Association's game Management School at Öster-Malma in the south of Stockholm. Corresponding education is also arranged by the regional and local organizations of the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management.

For these purpose, study material is produced in the form of course books and video films suitable for both private studies and for study circles. In 1992-93, a total of 85,000 study hours were reported by the study organization. About 20,000 people annually participate in courses in hunting and game management.

In addition, comprehensive trial and study activities are being conducted at the school, sometimes at university level, within the subjects of game management and game biology.

The Association's headquarters is also situated at Öster-Malma.



Öster-Malma Game Management School

S-61191 Nyköping

Tel +46 (0) 0155 24 62 00 - Fax +46 (0) 1555 24 62 50

Hunting permits

Everyone who goes hunting in Sweden must pay an annual hunting conservation fee. The fee is valid for one year, from 1 July to 30 June the following year. For 2003/2004 the annual fee is 200 SEK. The fee can be paid at all Post Offices. When the fee is paid the receipt is attached to the hunting permit, which must be carried at all times when hunting.

Delivery of Visitors hunting permits

As almost all hunting land is already accounted for, there are few opportunities to lease shooting rights in Sweden. However, many foreign hunters are invited to enjoy "exchange hunting" in Sweden. Under this scheme a foreign hunter can invite a Swedish hunter to hunt in his own country and is invited, in return, to hunt in Sweden. Another increasingly popular option is to go hunting in Sweden as a "paying guest", and more and more landowners and hunting co-operatives offer this opportunity to both Swedish and foreign visitors.

Moose-hunting tests

Foreign hunters who want to go hunting for moose in Sweden should arrange through their host to visit a moose-hunting training range before the hunt. Many landowners and hunting hosts makes it a requirement that moose hunters must have passed a recognised test at the bronze level before they take part in the hunt. During the test, hunters shoot at a life-size figure of a moose at a distance of 80 metres. The test involves shooting at the figure both while it is stationary and when it is "running".

Insurance

If foreign visitors do not have comprehensive insurance cover which is valid in Sweden they should take out a special hunting insurance policy which covers both personal accidents and third party liability. This insurance cover is available to those who join the Swedish Hunters' Association for one year. Membership costs about 300 SEK, including insurance but excluding the association's magazine. Both the hunting permit and insurance can be arranged through the Swedish hunting host.

FIREARMS, CALIBRE & AMMUNITION

Only rifles can be used for certain game, including moose, red deer and bear. For ammunition the following requirements apply. Bullets which weigh at least 10 grams (154 grains) must have an impact energy of at least 2.000 joules at 100 metres from the muzzle. Bullets, which weigh between 9 and 10 grams (139-154 grains) must have an impact energy of at least 2.700 joules 100 metres from the muzzle. Such ammunition is classified as Class 1.

Similar requirements also apply to hunting for fallow deer and wild boar. However, these game species can also be hunted with shotguns loaded with slug-ammunition. Only single-barrel shotguns can be used in this connection.

Beavers are also among the species, which can be hunted only with rifles. For roe deer hunting shotguns are allowed only between 1 October and 31 January. At other times rifles must be used. The minimum ammunition requirement for hunting beaver and roe deer is: bullet weight at least 3.2 grams (50 grains); impact energy of at least 800 joules 100 metres from the muzzle.

Fully jacketed bullets cannot be used for hunting any of the above species.

Shotguns, which can be loaded with more than three cartridges, may not be used. The largest permitted calibre is 12. Calibres smaller than 20 - with certain exceptions - cannot be used for hunting.

The biggest shot size allowed is number US 1 (4 mm).

Travel to Sweden with firearms

Visitors from Denmark, Finland or Norway with permanent permission from proper authority to own and use firearms for private use in these countries may, without any special import permit or fee, to Sweden import these firearms and ammunition belonging to them. The firearms and ammunition may be used in Sweden for a period of maximum three months. The permit of the weapon should be brought along or - regarding Denmark and Finland - the permit of the weapon or the European Firearms Pass. Visitors from the Nordic countries should also register their import of a firearm on the website of the customs.

Foreign visitors from other countries planning to take their own firearms on a hunting trip to Sweden must start planning in good time and in co-operation with their Swedish host. As a rule it is best for the host to make an application on behalf of the guest.

Permission for the import and export is given by the police authority at the point where the firearms will be brought in to the country. The police have special application forms for this purpose.

Applications must be made in good time, at least one month in advance. The permit to import firearms must be shown to Customs at the point of entry into Sweden. Hunters from other EU countries must also, when arriving in Sweden, have the import permit inserted / transferred into the original of their EU Firearms Pass. In some cases the police lodge the permit with Customs and it is picked up by the guest when he arrives in the country.

Note! *It is very important that the application is sent to the police authority at the point where the firearms will be brought in to the country!*

The following information is needed on the application form:

1. The applicants name, date of birth, address and telephone number.
2. Type of firearm : manufacture, model, calibre and serial number.
3. Quantity and type of ammunition.
4. Name, address and telephone number of the Swedish hunting host.
5. Name and location of the hunting ground.
6. The period of time the weapon will be in Sweden.
7. Place and date of arrival in Sweden.

The following documents must be attached to the application :

1. A photocopy of the applicants permit for the weapon in his / her own country (or other documents that support the right to own and use the weapon for hunting).
2. A photocopy of the applicants EU Firearms Pass (only EU citizens).
3. A written invitation from the Swedish host or hunting-tour operator.

The fee for a permit to import firearms is 500 SEK, regardless of how many weapons are imported. The fee must be paid at the time of application.

Borrowing firearms

It is possible for foreign guests to borrow firearms from a Swedish hunter. If the owner of the weapon is always together with the person who has borrowed the weapon within a few metres - the only requirements are that the foreign hunter must be at least 15 years of age and be in possession of a Swedish hunting permit.

If the foreign hunter wants to borrow a weapon for his own use he must be at least 18 years old and be permitted to use the same type of weapon in his own country. The Swedish owner of the weapon must draw up a loan certificate, which can be written, on a photocopy of his permit for the weapon. On the photocopy must be stated the name of the guest hunter, his home address and address in Sweden, as well as the purpose and duration of the loan, which cannot be longer than 14 days. The information about the guest hunter and his loan of the weapon must be signed by the Swedish owner of the weapon.

GAME & HUNTING SEASON

A Swedish Hunting year starts at 1 July and ends at 30 June following year.

1998/99

Species	Season	Annual bag
Moose	South: 2nd Monday of October North: 1 st Monday of September Hunting season until end of January	Estimated 103 000
Red deer	Within Red deer management area: 16/08 -31/01 (16/08 - 2 nd Monday of October only stalking of female and calf) Outside registered Red deer management areas: Calf: 16/08 - 2 nd Monday of October (only stalking) 1/01-31/01	estimated 2 300
Fallow deer	Male: 01/09 - 30/09 01/10 - 20/10 16/11 - 28(29)/02 Female: 01/10 - 20/10 16/01 - 28(29)/02	estimated 13000
Roe deer	Male: 01/05 - 15/06 (only in some parts of eastern Sweden) 16/08 - 30/09 01/10 - 31/01 (south) 01/10 - 31/12 (north) Kid: 01/09 - 30/09 01/10 - 31/01 (south) 01/10 - 31/12 (north) Female: 01/10 - 31/01 (south) 01/10 - 31/12 (north)	Estimated 162 000
Wild boar	01/07 -30/06 All 16/04-15/02 only one year olds Sows with piglets are protected	Estimated 17 000
Blue hare	01/10 - 15/02 (Malmöhus county) 01/09 - 15/02 (south) 01/09 - 28(29)/02 (middle and north)	Estimated 30 000
Brown hare	01/10 - 31/12 (Malmöhus county)	Estimated 30 000

	01/09 - 15/02 (south) 01/09 - 28(29)/02.(middle and north)	
Rabbit	01/07 - 30/06	Estimated 16 000
Beaver	01/10 - 10/05 South 01/10 - 15/05 North	Estimated 6 000
Muskrat	Whole year	500
Brown bear (Permit)	Yearly permit	Estimated 100
Red fox	01/08 - 15/04 north 01/08 - 31/03 middle 01/08 - 15/03 south 01/08 - 28(29)/02 (most south Sweden)	Estimated 72 800
American mink	01/07 - 31/06	Estimated 21 000
Polecat	01/09 - 28(29)/02	Estimated 13 000
Pine marten	01/09 - 31/03 (middle and north) 01/11 - 28(29)/02 (south)	8 800
Badger	01/08 - 15/02	Estimated 35 000
Canada goose	11/08 - 31/12 (south) 25/08 - 31/12 (north)	Estimated 34 000
Greylag goose	11/08 - 31/10 20/07- 15/09 Gotland only	Estimated 9 500
Bean goose	01/10-31/12 Blekinge and Skåne only	Estimated 3 500
White-fronted goose	01/10 - 31/12 (only Skåne)	
Mallard	25/08 - 30/11 (north) 21/08 - 30/11 (south) 21/08 - 31/12 (most part of the south)	Estimated 103 000
Teal	25/08 - 30/11 (north) 21/08 - 30/11 (south) 21/08 - 31/12 (most part of the south)	Estimated 10 000
Widgeon	25/08 - 30/11 (north) 21/08 - 30/11 (south) 21/08 - 31/12 (most part of the south)	1 000
Tufted duck	21/08 - 31/01 (some differences between regions)	3 000
Eider	21/08 - 31/01 (some differences between regions)	3 200
Velvet scoter	21/08 - 31/12	< 100

Red breasted merganser	21/08 - 31/12	
Long-tailed duck	21/08 - 31/01	1 000
Common scoter	21/08 - 31/01	
Goldeneye	21/08 - 31/01	6 700
Goosander	21/08 - 31/01	3 500
Willow grouse	25/08 - 15/03 (15/11)	63 000
Ptarmigan	25/08 - 15/03 (15/11)	19 000
Capercaillie	25/08 - 15/11 (north) 25/08 - 30/08 (south) male : 16/11 - 31/01 (north, males only) 01/01 - 31/01 (south, males only) 01/09 - 15/09 (Skåne)	21 500
Black grouse	25/08 - 15/11 (north) 25/08 - 30/09 (south) _: 16/11 - 31/01 (north, males only) 01/01 - 31/01 (south, males only) 01/09 - 15/09 (Skåne)	25 300
Hazel grouse	25/08 - 15/11 (north) 25/08 - 30/09 (south)	9 200
Partridge	16/09 - 31/10 (south)	3 300
Pheasant	01/10 - 31/01	52 500
Woodcock	21/08 - 31/10 (north) 21/08 - 30/11 (south)	1 300
Woodpigeon	01/08 - 31/12 (31/10) 16/08 - 28/02 (most part of the south)	49 000
Rook	01/08 - 28(29)/02 (only Skåne and Halland)	14 000
Jay	16/07 - 31/03	26 100
Magpie	01/07 - 30/04	123 000
Jackdaw	01/07 - 30/04	65 000
Hooded crow	01/07 - 30/04	149 000
Herring, Common, Black headed gull	01/08 - 31/03	17 000

The hunting seasons in Sweden cover mainly the autumn and winter (August-February). The start and duration of the season for a particular species can vary considerably between one part of Sweden and another. It is therefore necessary for foreign hunters to find out through their host what dates apply to the area where they plan to hunt.

Moose hunting in southern and central Sweden starts at the beginning of October and continues for about two months. In northern Sweden the season for moose starts at the beginning of September and is divided into two parts with a break during the rutting season towards the end of September and beginning of October.

In the smallest hunting areas moose hunting is allowed for only a few days.

The season for roe deer is longer. It starts on 16 August with hunting for bucks. In southern and central Sweden hunting for kids is allowed from 1 September, and all roe deer can be taken from 1 October. In northern Sweden roe-deer hunting finishes on 31 December and in the rest of Sweden on 31 January. Certain provinces also permit hunting for bucks between 1 May and 15 June.

For hazel hen, black grouse and capercaillie hunting is permitted from 25 August, except in Skåne and on Gotland.

Red grouse and ptarmigan occur only in northern Sweden, where the hunting season starts on 25 August.

Beaver are found in parts of central and northern Sweden and hunting is permitted from 1 October to 10 or 15 May. The best season for beaver is normally the latter part of April and the beginning of May.

Hunting seasons in Sweden are reviewed by the government every third year. Please note also that owners of hunting rights may limit the normal seasons for certain species for example, by starting the season later than normal, or closing the season before the usual date.

What time of day?

Moose can be hunted from one hour before sunrise until sunset. Certain species, including roe deer, fallow deer and red deer can be hunted from one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset. After sunset only stalking or sitting up are allowed. For other species, 24-hour hunting is permitted, provided it is during the lawful season.

Wounded animals

The Swedish hunting laws are very strict, particularly regarding wounded animals. When hunting ungulates it is a requirement that a specially trained tracker dog can be available within two hours. For certain bird species it is a requirement that a dog is present during the shoot.

It is a duty of the Swedish hunter to ensure that these requirements are observed. If game is injured during hunting, regardless of species, it is the absolute obligation of the hunter to take all necessary measures to track the animal and dispatch it. When hunting ungulates a dog specially trained to track injured animals must be available within a maximum of two hours after the shooting. The holder of the hunting rights and the land-owner, as well as each individual person in other respects, are obliged to report to the police if an animal classed as State game has been taken in charge or found.

GUNDOGS

Regulations on dogs are rigorous. During the period March 1 - August 20 dogs may not, in principle, be off the leash in areas where game is present. Dogs other than hunting dogs must not be allowed to drive or chase game at any time of the year. As regards dogs used in hunting, they are divided into a number of different groups with regard to their field of use. Some may be used throughout the entire year - retrievers and tracker dogs for wounded game - whereas others may only be used for a certain restricted time.

With regard to the very difficult climatic conditions that may occur during the late autumn and winter, the Country Administrations have been given the right to decide in such cases that dogs may not be used for certain types of hunting.

TRAVELLING WITH DOGS

Conditions:

Please contact the Swedish Board of Agriculture on +46 (0) 36 155 000 for exact information.



Statens Jordbruksverk

Vallgatan 8, SE-551 82 JÖNKÖPING

Phone + 46-36-15 50 00

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

CULTURE

Hunting Museums

None

Hunting Press

Swedish hunters are continuously informed about events in the hunting and game management sector, mainly by means of six Swedish hunting journals with a total edition of about 350,000 copies per month. The largest is *Svensk Jakt* (Swedish Hunting) published by the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management with a monthly print run of about 176,000. Most of the county branches of the Swedish Hunters' Association produce their own membership publications covering availability of game and regulations concerning hunting and game management. During recent years, the two hunters' organizations have turned their attention to young people, through voluntary participation in schools and study circles and by providing interested young people with an opportunity to participate in practical game management.



Svensk Jakt

(Journal of Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management)

Skedhults Säteri, SE-576 96 Eksjö

Tel +46 (0)381 371 80 - Fax +46 (0)381 371 85

Source: <http://www.jagareforbundet.se>, 2005
Handbook of Hunting in Europe, FACE, 1995



Jakt och Jägre

(Journal of National Association for Huntsmen)
Saltsjög 15, S-151 71 Södertälje
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Jaktmarker och Fiskevatten

Västra Torggatan 18
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Jakthunden

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Jaktjournalen

Box 10184, SE-434 22 Kungsbacka
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Allt om Jakt & Vapen

Box 49, SE-830 30 Lit
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CONSERVATION PROJECTS run by hunters

Please use the two Swedish projects described in the FACE publication "*Hunting, an added value for biodiversity*".