**SWEDEN**

**Competent authority(ies) for nature & biodiversity:**
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: [http://www.naturyardsverket.se/sv/](http://www.naturyardsverket.se/sv/)

**Most recent national/subnational biodiversity strategy/action plan:**
Sweden's Environmental Quality Objectives (taken by Parliament November 2005, including several objectives of relevance for biodiversity)

**Latest review of the implementation of biodiversity strategy/action plan:**
Ongoing

**Alignment with EU biodiversity plan:**

**Alignment with EU 2010 Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI 2010):**
SEBI Indicators are used in ongoing review

**Key sources of official nature & biodiversity information used for evaluation:**
See data sources at end of this document

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**SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN DELIVERY OF OBJECTIVES OF EU BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN**

**A. POLICY AREA 1: BIODIVERSITY IN THE EU**

1. **To safeguard the EU’s most important habitats and species.**

   Natura 2000 sites (terrestrial and marine) (A.1.1, A.1.2 & A.1.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sites</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SCIs/SACs (Habitats Directive)</td>
<td>3972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIs/SACs with marine component (Habitats Directive)</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SPAs (Birds Directive)</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAs with marine component (Birds Directive)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of SCIs and SACs - Natura 2000 Barometer – June 2008 (Source: European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity based on data supplied by Member State)*

Sweden was considered, by June 2008, to have achieved a level of sufficiency of 99 % for site selection for species and habitat types under Habitats Directive, in its territory. A total of 2 635 Natura 2000 sites have completed/agreed management plans with a further 671 in development.

According to the EC LIFE Programme/Database, under the LIFE Nature programme, there was a total of 11 projects in Sweden with an EC contribution of EUR 11 083 151, during the period 2000-2006. In the year 2007, according to the indicative national allocations, Swedish projects received EUR 7 685 000 from LIFE+ funds.

**Conservation status assessment (A.1.2)**
Under the Habitats Directive Sweden has three biogeographical regions (alpine, boreal,
The results of the first conservation status assessment for species and habitats of community interest are as follows:

- **HABITATS**
- **SPECIES**

*The conservation status categories: FV = favourable, U1 = unfavourable-inadequate, U2 = unfavourable-bad, XX = unknown, NA = no evaluation given by MS*

### Overall assessment of conservation status by biogeographical region (Analysis by the European Topic centre on Biological Diversity based on data supplied by Member State)

#### Red Data Books/Lists, National/Subnational Atlases, Action Plans (A.1.3)

The Swedish Red List is updated every five years. The current Red List (2005) includes mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, wasps, butterflies and moths, beetles, flies, bugs, othopterans, neuroptera, megaloptera, raphidioptera, trichoptera, plecoptera, odonata, ephemeroptera, myriapods, spiders, harvestmen and pseudoscorpions, crustaceans, echinoderms, brachiopods, molluscs, leeches and planarians, anilhzoans, vascular plants, algae, bryophytes, fungi and lichens. National/subnational atlases are available for mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fishes, dragonflies, butterflies, beetles, myriapods, vascular plants and mosses. Action plans are being developed for the most threatened species, agri-environment measures being developed to take into account red-listed species (as far as is possible, given the EU-framework), data being used in conservation planning (nature reserves, etc).

Ex-situ conservation is referred to in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as submitted to the CBD Secretariat.

### Common bird monitoring (A.1.3)

Common bird monitoring is carried out annually by Lund University. The results and trend indicators are available online.
2. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside.

Rural Development Programmes (A2.1.1, 2.1.2 & 2.1.8):
According to information supplied by the Swedish authorities, Sweden spends a relatively large proportion of its EAFRD budget on Axis 2 payments, all of which is through agri-environment measures. The allocated RDP 2007-2013 spending for agri-environment measures is some EUR 2 106 000 000\(^1\), which equates to 53.8 % of the EAFRD budget. It is anticipated that 80 % of the spending on these measures (for biodiversity and cultural heritage in semi-natural grazing lands, meadows and wetlands) will be within Natura 2000 sites.

There is a minor measure focused on preservation of biodiversity in the reindeer herding area. In addition to this, the Swedish RDP also includes some measures that are indirectly supporting the biodiversity of the agricultural landscapes. These indirect measures amount to EUR 27 000 000 per annum.

The Swedish RDP does not include any direct environmental measures for forests (although EUR 34 200 000 are allocated for non-productive investments). The main reason for this is that the forest resource is regarded as a national resource and owners are responsible for its environmental care. In the revised Swedish Forestry Act of 1994, production goals and conservation goals are both given equal importance.

Furthermore, according to national legislation forest owners are expected to contribute to the national goal of excluding 900 000 hectares of forest land of high conservation value from forest production during 1999 – 2010. There are also other means by which the state compensates forest owners for the protection of land of high conservation and cultural values.

Agricultural genetic diversity (A2.1.11):
A national programme for plant genetic resources (POM) is being implemented and a national programme for animal genetic recourses is under development. POM is actively inventorying plants in traditional use, collecting samples, and documenting associated local knowledge.

The Nordic Gene Bank has been charged with the ex situ conservation of the cultivated species. For livestock a management plan has been taken. There is also program for subsidies for keeping ancient breeds that are threatened with extinction.

Agricultural cross-compliance measures (A2.1.4 & 2.1.10):
Sweden has included within its cross-compliance regulations some Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) Minimum Level of Maintenance measures that may provide biodiversity conservation benefits. These include measures to protect permanent pastures and meadows from inadequate grazing or management. However, there do not appear to be measures to maintain stocking levels or to protection important features in the landscape.

Afforestation / deforestation policies and biodiversity (A2.1.5):
Afforestation and deforestation activities are regulated through SEA and EIAs where appropriate. However, afforestation levels in Sweden are low and this is not considered to be a threat to biodiversity. Some 60 % of the land area is already forest and reforestation is therefore more common. The national Forestry Act stipulates that all forestry activities must include general consideration of biodiversity values.

According to the Member State, deforestation (permanent or very long term loss of forest cover) only occurs as a result of urban settlements, infrastructure (such as roads, railways etc) and industrial activities. In those cases legal provisions apply to control and mitigate impacts.

Soil protection and biodiversity (A2.2.1):
Soil biodiversity loss has not been evaluated or indicators identified.

\(^1\) Spending including public co-financing but excluding additional private & national contributions.
Measures to improve the ecological status of freshwaters (A2.3.1):
Sweden has completed all the legal transposition elements of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) which have deadlines during 2004, 2005 and 2007, although there are some implementation issues of the WFD to be assessed yet. These include the production of a River Basin District Report and River Basin Analysis report and Monitoring Network Report.

Measures to reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity (A2.4.2 & 2.4.3):
By 2006 Sweden had met its 2010 EU Emissions Ceilings Directive targets for reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide, ammonia and volatile organic compounds. Emissions are also expected to remain below these targets levels in 2010. However, nitrogen dioxide emissions were above targets levels (148 Gg) in 2006 and are expected to be still slightly above these in 2010 (at 154 Gg).

3. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment.

Good marine ecological status (A3.1a):
The EU Maritime Policy factsheet on Sweden states that ‘In 2005 Sweden adopted a National Strategy for the Marine Environment as part of the work with the Marine Strategy for the European Union. The main goal of this strategy is “A sea in balance, and living coastlines and archipelagos”. This Strategy incorporates the ecosystem approach. Sweden is in the process of implementing an Action Plan for the Marine Environment. This Action Plan contains thirty proposed measures for improving the marine environment. A number of these relate to biodiversity issues, including: stopping invasion of alien species by boat; protection of endangered species of deep-sea fish; limiting number of days that fishing is permitted; and reservation of some fishing for passive fishing gear.

Sweden is a contracting party of the OSPAR convention, and as such follows the Strategies drafted, including ‘Biological Diversity and Ecosystems’ with the objective to protect and conserve the ecosystems and the biological diversity of the maritime area which are, or could be, affected as a result of human activities, and to restore, where practicable, marine areas which have been adversely affected, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, including Annex V and Appendix 3.

Additionally, Sweden is a contracting party of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), and as such implements the Helsinki Convention. This includes stipulations that Contracting parties take appropriate legislative, administrative or other relevant measures to prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological restoration of the Baltic Sea Area and the preservation of its ecological balance.

According to the Article 17 National Summary for Sweden, 67 % of the marine habitats (Atlantic and Baltic) under the EU Habitats Directive have an ‘unfavourable-inadequate’ status and the remaining 33 % have an ‘unfavourable-bad’ status.

Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (A.3.1.b):
A review of ICZM implementation in Europe in 2006 made the following conclusions for Sweden, based the national report submitted by the Ministry for Sustainable Development: ‘No formal process to develop and implement ICZM in the country exists and no steps have been taken to establish ICZM in the country (from the perspective of the academic community and the general public). A possible exception could be consideration of the gradual introduction of the Water Framework Directive. The coastal governance of the country is very centralized giving only very limited room for regional and local initiatives that goes beyond the relatively strict national regulation. The existing “Planning and Building Act” governs all activities in coastal areas, and is the cornerstone for spatial planning processes, viewed as a kind of ‘ICZM Act’. Rather strict and rigid central planning implemented through this Act hampers local initiatives to
develop economic activities in coastal areas. From environmental standpoint large parts of the coastline is still in relatively pristine conditions. It is important to mention, that the traditional approach to coastal management and planning has been very successful from an environmental conservation standpoint. Hence the need to introduce the ICZM approach to planning may not be considered a priority in Sweden, at least not from an environmental point of view.'

Pollution: Bathing water quality (A3.2)
According to the Water Bathing Report for the 2007 season, 95.1 % of coastal waters in Sweden met minimum standards, down from 96.8 % in the 2006 season. The number of waters that met guideline standards in 2007 was 63.1 %, down from 81.4 % in 2006. Sixteen bathing areas were non-complying in the 2007 season, although none were banned throughout the season. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SNV) has the overall responsibility for the management of the National Monitoring Programme. The monitoring is performed by a number of institutions on a contractual basis. Environmental assessments of the marine environment, based mainly on the monitoring results from the National Programme, are performed every year by the three Marine Science Centres of Umeå, Stockholm and Gothenburg that cover the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Proper and the Sound, the Kattegat and the Skagerrak, respectively. The assessments are made in co-operation with the SNV. Efforts are made to co-ordinate and integrate parts of the National Programme into the regional coastal programmes in order to obtain one Marine Monitoring Programme covering Swedish Territorial Waters.

Ecosystem approaches in Fisheries management measures (A3.3):
For Sweden, there is not a single national fisheries plan, but for a number of watercourses have ecosystem-based fisheries management plans. There is a national Fisheries Act whose objective is to promote the sustainable and responsible management of fisheries. In the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002), Sweden states that fisheries need to be put on a sustainable footing by applying the precautionary principle, adopting ecosystem approach and securing biological diversity.

Sweden has set up 15 environmental quality objectives that function as a benchmark in all environmental development, from municipal to international level. These objectives were adopted by Parliament and are to be met by 2020, the overall goal being to hand over an ecologically sustainable environment to the coming generation. The Swedish Board of Fisheries has been given three of these objectives to implement. These three are: “A balanced marine environment, flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos, "Flourishing lakes and streams," and “A magnificent mountain landscape.”

Community and National Financing under European Fisheries Funds (EFF) (A3.4):
The European Fisheries Funds (EFF) contribution to Sweden for the 2007-2013 Operational Programme was distributed amongst the four axes. For Axis 1, 25 % of the total EFF contribution was distributed for the adaptation of the Community Fishing Fleet. Of this funding, 8.5 % was allocated to particular nature and biodiversity related activities. For Axis 2, 20 % of the total EFF contribution was distributed for aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products. Of this funding, 10 % was allocated to particular nature and biodiversity related activities. For Axis 3, 35 % of total EFF contribution was distributed for ‘measures of common interest’. Of this funding, 17.5 % was allocated to particular nature and biodiversity related activities. These values were provided in the BAP Member State Questionnaire response. The Swedish Operational Programme 2007-2013 was only available in Swedish, so we were unable to identify specific environmentally-friendly aspects of the priority axes.

Restoration programmes for diadromous species (A3.5.a):
Salmon in Swedish Baltic waters were formerly managed under the IBSFC Salmon Action Plan (SAP) for the years 1997-2010. According to the European Commission, in 2007 the IBSFC ceased to exist. The Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council (BSRAC) recently published
recommendations for a renewal of the SAP to continue with the regional management of salmon stocks. One of the main objectives of the new action plan is ‘Salmon stocks in the Baltic Sea and its rivers shall be managed and protected within safe biological limits and the genetic variability should be safeguarded.’ Particular targets for salmon production are set in groups of salmon rivers.

Sweden is also a member of the Helsinki Commission. The Commission unanimously adopts Recommendations for the protection of the marine environment, which the governments of the Contracting Parties must act on in their respective national programmes and legislation. This includes Recommendations such as: HELCOM Recommendation (19/2) adopted in 1998 Protection and Improvement of Wild Salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) Populations in the Baltic Sea Area.

There is a restoration plan for eel in progress at the moment. The responsible authority is Fiskeriverket.

**Fishing Capacity-Decommissioning (3.5.b):**

Sweden’s vessel decommissioning scheme was initiated in 1995. Between 1999 and 2006 the number of vessels in Sweden’s fleet has been reduced from 2 073 to 1 572, a reduction of 24 %. In the Operational Programme for the Swedish Fisheries Sector, Priority Axis 1 aims at adjusting the Swedish fishing fleet to the situation of the fish stocks, as well as improving the profitability of fishing companies.

Measures foreseen include support for the permanent and temporary cessation of fishing activities, and investments in modernisation on board vessels, including engine replacement to improve energy efficiency and introduce more selective fishing methods. Socio-economic measures will facilitate the entry of young fishers into the sector and will provide compensation for loss of jobs due to the permanent cessation of fishing activities of the fishing vessels concerned. Measures to improve training for fishermen and diversification into other areas than fisheries are also envisaged.

**Action plans and conservation status for marine species and habitats (A3.6):**

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is a national environmental authority under the Swedish Government and the Ministry of the Environment. Its mission is to coordinate and drive forward environmental work nationally and internationally. SEPA coordinates the implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity in Sweden, and is in particular responsible for the protection of habitats and species and for environmental monitoring and follow up.

Action plans are being developed for the most threatened species, agri-environment measures being developed to take into account red-listed species (as far as is possible, given the EU-framework), data being used in conservation planning (nature reserves etc).

SEPA also oversees the environmental monitoring programme for seas and coastal areas, which provides input for the description of large-scale human impacts, primarily from eutrophication and hazardous substances, and on biodiversity.

Sweden is a member of the Helsinki Commission. The Commission unanimously adopts Recommendations for the protection of the marine environment, which the governments of the Contracting Parties must act on in their respective national programmes and legislation. This includes the Recommendation 27-28/2: Conservation of seals in the Baltic Sea Area.

**Aquaculture planning and biodiversity (A3.7):**

There is an Operational Programme 2007-2013 document but it was unclear whether it contains plans for aquaculture development that take account of biodiversity.

4. To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU.

Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and structural funds:
There is no data available for expenditures foreseen by Sweden for Biodiversity & nature protection under the Cohesion and structural funds for the period 2007-2013. Other relevant areas where Cohesion and structural funds are foreseen include Promotion of Natural Assets (EUR 9 million) and Natural Heritage (EUR 7 million).

5. **To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species and alien genotypes.**

Strategies to reduce impacts from invasive alien species (A5.1.2):

Sweden has IAS legislation covering trade issues and intentional introductions. However, no overarching IAS legislation is in place. Instead IAS issues are covered in many different laws and regulations. One relevant regulation is the Environmental Code. It refers to aspects such as the release of animal or plant species to the natural environment with regard to the protection of wild flora and fauna, and the regulation of imports and exports of animals and plants. Further laws and regulations covering IAS have been implemented in different areas, e.g., forestry, agriculture, fisheries. No national/subnational database on IAS has been implemented, but Sweden is a participating country in the North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS).

Biosafety measures to reduce impacts from alien genotypes (A5.1.2 & 5.1.3):

Sweden complies with the provisions provided by the European Union on GMOs. The EC legislation on biosafety is reflected in several Swedish Ordinances released in the framework of the Environmental Code. Chapter 13 of the Code deals with the use of genetically modified organisms. The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Ordinance (SFS 2002:1086) allows justified measures to be taken in order to avoid negative impacts on human health and the environment, arising from deliberate release or placing on the market of genetically modified organisms, in accordance with the precautionary principle.

Sweden has not yet passed legislation on coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming, but preparations are underway.

B. **POLICY AREA 2: THE EU AND GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY**

6. **To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

While there is no separate National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, biodiversity is included in the system of environmental quality objectives and targets, adopted by Parliament in 1998 and 2005 and currently being revised. The previous Biodiversity Action Plan dated from 1995. Sweden has submitted the Third National Report to CBD and the following thematic reports: Alien species, Forest Ecosystems, Voluntary Report on the Expanded Forest Biodiversity Work Programme, Global Taxonomy Initiative, and Protected Areas. Information on a wide range of funding mechanisms for biodiversity in Sweden is available, but this information is not necessarily complete and it is therefore difficult to calculate the percentage of the GDP of funding for national biodiversity. The direct contribution to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in developing countries through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) amounts to some SEK 400 million annually, but there is substantial, unquantified additional funding that indirectly supports biodiversity through the management of natural resources.

Sweden is paying substantial annual contributions to CBD, Ramsar, CMS, AEWA, World Heritage Convention and the UNEP Environment Fund.
7. To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance.

Funds allocated for biodiversity projects and programmes in developing countries (A7.1.3 & 7.1.6):

Total annual spending on biodiversity-related bilateral aid in 2006 was EUR 6 790 000, which amounted to 0.35 % of the total bilateral aid budget.

The majority of Sweden’s Official Development Assistance is channelled via the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida). Its activities range over many areas including biological diversity. To promote the role of biodiversity considerations in development cooperation, Sida has, together with the Centre for Biodiversity, established an international programme for biodiversity - the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme - SwedBio. The annual budget for the SwedBio Collaborative Programme is about USD 2.5 million (SEK 20 million). Other major Swedish actors in the field of international development cooperation are the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Export Credits Guarantee Board.

Integration of biodiversity considerations into development programmes and projects impacts on biodiversity (Action B7.2.2 & 7.2.5):

Sida considers that prior assessment of the environmental impacts of development is essential. Accordingly, practical environmental assessment guidelines were developed in 1991, to help administrators recognize environmental risks at an early stage in project planning. The guidelines are currently being revised, in order to reflect changes in the organisation and methodological development in the field of Environmental Impact Assessment during the last years.

Sida also requires that non-government organisations, consultants, and its other partners integrate environmental aspects into projects supported by Sida. Sida also prepares an environmental analysis for each programme country in order to better understand the environmental conditions and linkages to different sectors and issues in the different countries. However, the extent to which biodiversity considerations are integrated with assessments is unclear.

8. To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services.

According to the reported number of CITES certificates issued, Sweden’s participation in the international trade of CITES species is very low. Accordingly, little activity on seizures of illegal specimens was reported. Internal capacity-building for CITES focused on the improvement of national networks. Information on financial support to developing countries for CITES implementation is not available, but Sweden paid a substantial contribution to the CITES Trust Funds.

C. POLICY AREA 3: BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

9. To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change.

Progress on Kyoto targets (C9.1.1):

Sweden appears to be on track to meet its 2010 Kyoto target (of limiting its baseline increase to 4 %), using only existing domestic policies and measures. Greenhouse gas emissions were at 67 million tonnes in 2005 or a 7.4 % decrease compared to baseline levels. Although emissions are projected to increase by 2010, these are still projected to be -3.4 % lower than baseline levels.
The government has announced that it will start a process of setting a new long-term target without committing to the 25% target of decrease in emissions in 2020 compared to 1990 introduced by the former government.

Adaptation measures to increase biodiversity resilience to climate change (C9.4.1 & 9.4.3): According to Sweden’s third report to the CBD, no projects have been taken to facilitate biodiversity adaptation to climate change. No are any biodiversity adaptation projects listed for Sweden in the CBD adaptation case study database. The ongoing review of Sweden’s environmental objectives includes proposals to amend this.

D. POLICY AREA 4: THE KNOWLEDGE BASE

10. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally.

National research programmes (D10.1):
Sweden has a dedicated national programme to support biodiversity research with a view to a 2010 target, with a budget of approximately EUR 100 000 000, or 25% of the overall environmental research budget. There are a range of more and less formal arrangements for the science-policy interface to ensure that biodiversity outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation, including a dedicated governmental board of scientific experts, cooperative activities between policy-making agencies, universities and research funding bodies, dedicated research programmes administered by policy-making agencies, and consultations during policy-making which involve universities.

E. THE FOUR KEY SUPPORTING MEASURES

1. Ensuring adequate financing

Overall use of Community funds for biodiversity:
RDP 2000–2006
Total public cost of the RDP 2000–2006 was EUR 2 551 630 000, including an EU contribution of EUR 130 050 000 from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (EAGGF/Guarantee). Biodiversity-related activities under this programme are covered in Priority 1, and include Compensatory payments in Less-Favoured Areas and forests. Financial allocations to this priority amount to EUR 1 648 040 000, of which EUR 722 070 000 originate from EU funds. RDP 2007–2013
Biodiversity-related activities under this RDP are incorporated in axis 2 which has as priorities to preserve and develop an attractive landscape and living countryside, stimulate the adjustment to resource-efficient and sustainable production with reduced environmental impact in order to help achieve EU and national environmental objectives as effectively as possible. Allocations to this axis amount EUR 2 702 000 000 of which the EU contributes EUR 1 260 000 000.
Furthermore, the estimated allocation to nature and biodiversity spending from national/subnational budget is EUR 355 670 000/year (equal to approximately 64% of the Agri Env. Programme). The total allocation to N2000 management is EUR 53 670 000 million/year, (equal to approximately 15% of the Agri Env. Programme). These amounts include the annual amount within the Swedish Rural Development Programme directly targeted to preservation of biodiversity in the agricultural landscape, plus a minor
measure focused on preservation of biodiversity in the reindeer herding area. In addition to this, the Swedish Rural Development Programme also includes some measures that are indirectly supporting the biodiversity of the agricultural landscape, these indirect measures amount to EUR 27 000 000 / year.

Support to nature and biodiversity under forestry policy from the national/subnational budget is estimated at EUR 4 890 000 (or 0.9 % of overall Agriculture budget).

Fisheries
The total amount of money on Sweden's sustainable fisheries from EFF and national contributions are as follows:
Priority axis 1: measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet: EUR 13 700 000 (25 % of overall EFF budget).
Priority Axis 2: Aquaculture, inland fishing, process & marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products: EUR 10 900 000 (20 % of overall EFF budget).
Priority Axis 3: Measures of common interest: EUR 19 100 000 (35 % of overall EFF budget).

2. Strengthening EU decision–making

Plans and follow-up to UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (E2.1):
Sweden does not currently have a programme to follow-up on the MA, but may set up such a mechanism by 2010. Whilst valuation and accounting mechanisms are not routinely used in the assessment of ecosystem services, they are used where appropriate and possible. A priority issue for Sweden is the development of tools for ecosystem assessment and valuation.

Alignment of national biodiversity strategies with EU (E2.2):
The 2008 CBD review Status of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans states that the biodiversity strategy and action plans from the 1990s have been, in several but not all parts, superseded by the system of sixteen environmental quality objectives, adopted by Government and Parliament. These objectives express the environmental quality that should be reached within a generation (ca 25 years from 1999). There is no single “Swedish NBSAP” contained in one document. Instead, biodiversity is included in the broad system of environmental quality objectives and targets, adopted at highest political level in Sweden. This also means that biodiversity is treated and worked with in an integrated fashion; both in the broad environmental process, and also into relevant sectors, in accordance with article 6 of CBD.

Since 2005, the 2010 target is incorporated within Sweden’s environmental quality objectives, as an interim target within the objective “a rich diversity of plant and animal life”. The Swedish parliament, when adopting the target, judged that it can be reached by means of the activities specified under the biodiversity-related environmental objectives, as well as the action strategy for sustainable management of natural resources. However, in its first review in 2006, the Swedish environmental objectives council expressed doubts concerning the sufficiency of these measures. The council also pointed out that many of the biological processes concerned are too slow for an improvement to be detectable during the specified time frame for the objective (i.e. 2020).

Effective integration of Natura 2000, Rural development, river basin management and other territorial plans and programmes in support for biodiversity (E2.5):
This Swedish system with environmental quality objectives and targets also includes three important strategies, where the “Strategy for the management of land, water and the built environment” is the one most important for biodiversity. After the adoption of the objective “A Rich Biodiversity” in 2005, the Government has commissioned several governmental agencies (SEPA, but also other sectoral agencies) to carry out work in order to achieve the
targets that have been set. Rural development, river basin management and other territorial plans have been incorporated.

With regards to indicators, Sweden’s Action Plan on Biodiversity states that a short-term research priority is the development of indicators on biodiversity, to enable efforts to be targeted on the most important sites.

3. Building partnerships

National partnerships for biodiversity including private sector involvement (E3.1): Although there are no national initiatives for promoting formalised partnerships for biodiversity, forestry is a sector where there is strong involvement of private and public sectors for the protection and sustainable use of forest land. The ‘Greener Forest’ educational document shows how forest owners can voluntarily implement the Swedish forest policy on their property. Also, the ‘National Strategy for the legal protection of forest land’ is a guidance document aimed primarily at regional and local authorities to promote the protection of forest land, and can also be used by the private sector for voluntarily setting-aside areas for nature protection.

4. Building public education, awareness and participation

National/Sub-national public awareness campaigns/initiatives (E4.1):

According to the ECNC analysis of the Flash Eurobarometer Report, 72 % of Swedish respondents had heard of biodiversity, and 41 % knew what it meant. Whilst 70 % of people have heard of the Natura 2000 network, only 5 % actually know what it means. Overall, 65 % of people claim that they make personal efforts to protect biodiversity.

According to the Third National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Swedish government has presented its conservation policy in the white-paper “A Comprehensive Policy for Nature Conservation” (En samlad naturvårdspolitik, regeringens skrivelse 2001/02:173). The paper establishes the link between conservation and sustainable use, and elaborates on their implementation through the Environmental quality objectives. For the continued conservation work the government highlighted a number of issues, including: A strengthened dialogue with the citizens; the importance of local community participation, and of nature in urban areas; and the importance of research, education and information.

Another means of promoting awareness is the Swedish Right of Public Access (allemansrätten), a unique right to roam freely in the countryside which gives people the opportunity to enjoy nature in the broad landscape, rather than having to rely on nature reserves and national parks only.

F. MONITORING

The Swedish parliament has approved a set of environmental quality objectives, which comprise biodiversity and include targets, indicators and time frame. The indicators correspond well with the CBD framework and the EU headline indicators, with gaps apparent regarding the EU headline indicators on invasive species, impacts on biodiversity of climate change, funding for biodiversity, genetic resource related patents, and public awareness.

Many biodiversity monitoring programmes in Sweden have long been established, for example those focusing on specific species or the National Forest Inventory; other monitoring programmes have been established more recently. The programmes cover a wide range of biomes and species.

The National Inventory of Landscapes in Sweden (NILS) is a nation-wide environmental monitoring program that monitors the conditions and changes in the Swedish landscape and
how these changes influence conditions for the biological diversity. The program started in 2003 and is the first Swedish inventory program that includes all types of terrestrial environments. Agricultural land as well as forests, wetlands, shores, alpine and populated environments are inventoried.

DATA SOURCES

A1. To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm
http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007131611/IAssessment117086782375/view_content
http://www.artdata.slu.se/
http://www.artportalen.se/
http://www.biol.lu.se/zooekologi/birdmonitoring/indikatorer.htm
http://www.biol.lu.se/zooekologi/birdmonitoring/resultat.htm
http://www.nationalnyckeln.se/english/index.asp
http://w3.vic-metria.nu/n2k/jsp/main.jsp

A2. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside
A2.1.1, 2.1.2 & 2.1.8:
Published National Rural Development Programmes (IEEP database 2008)
European Commission unpublished data (2008)
MS questionnaire
A2.1.11:
Third National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2005)
MS questionnaire
A2.1.4 & 2.1.10:
A2.1.5:
MS Questionnaire
A2.2.1
MS questionnaire
http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/State-of-the-environment/Environmental-monitoring/
A2.3.1:
A2.4.2 & 2.4.3:
Sweden NEC Directive submission (28 Dec 2007)
http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/se/colp93lqa/envr3tnvg
NEC Directive National Programmes
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/nationalprogr_dir200181.htm
MS reporting to NEC Directive
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/implem_nec_directive.htm

A3. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment
A3.1a
http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/04/75/70/5a1276f5.pdf (In Swedish)
http://www.svenskun.gov.se/content/1/c6/02/58/00/e07c2088.pdf
Article 17 National Summary-Sweden
A3.1b
http://www.rupprecht-consult.de/iczm/iczm_national_reporting_sweden.htm
http://www.rupprecht-consult.de/iczmdownloads/Vad %20h %E4nder %20med %20kusten.pdf
A3.2

A3.3
http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/swe23367.doc
http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/02/05/15/a64eb2d7.pdf

A3.4

A3.5a
http://www.fiskeriverket.se/otherlanguages/englsih/alsoenvironmentalauthority_4.1490463310f1930632e80008629.html
http://www.fiskeriverket.se

A3.5b

A3.6
http://www.fiskeriverket.se/
http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/
http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/State-of-the-environment/Environmental-monitoring/Programme-areas/Seas-and-coastal-areas/

A3.7

A4. To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU
Infoview Data (DG Regio)
LIFE+ 2007 Call for Proposals – DG Environment
LIFE expenditure 2000-2006 – DG Environment

A5. To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species and alien genotypes

A5.1.2
MS questionnaire
www.nobanis.org

A5.1.2 & 5.1.3
National Report on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
Biosafety Clearing House
http://bch.cbd.int/

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm
National legislation
http://www.gmo.nu/gmoenglish.4.778a5d1001f29869a7fff935.html

B6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services
http://www.cbd.int/reports/therametic.shtml
http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_12_e.htm
http://www.cms.int/bodies/StC/32_stc_meeting/French/Doc 09 Fonds Affectation avec Annexes.pdf

B7. To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance
B7.1.3 & 7.1.6:
http://www.swedbio.com/index.htm

B7.2.2 & 7.2.5:
http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218131217-PEH

B8. To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services
http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml

C9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change
C9.1.1:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/gge_progress.htm

C9.4.1 & 9.4.3:
Third national CBD report
http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/at/at-nr-03-en.doc
CBD database of case studies on climate change adaptation options
http://adaptation.cbd.int/options.shtml

D10. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally
D10.1
http://www.biodiv.se/eng/finansierar/

E1. Ensuring adequate financing
MS Questionnaire
Final Report on Financing Natura 2000
EU's Financial Framework for the year 2007-2013

E2. Strengthening EU decision–making
E2.1
MS Questionnaire
E2.2
E2.5

E3. Building partnerships
E3.1
MS Questionnaire

E4. Building public education, awareness and participation
E4.1
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/se/se-nr-03-en.doc

F1-4. Monitoring, evaluation and review
http://eumon.ckff.si/
http://miljomal.nu/english/indicators.php
http://nils.slu.se
http://eumon.ckff.si/
http://miljomal.nu/english/indicators.php
http://nils.slu.se