

# Introduction to Training Programme

Delhi September 11-12, 2017



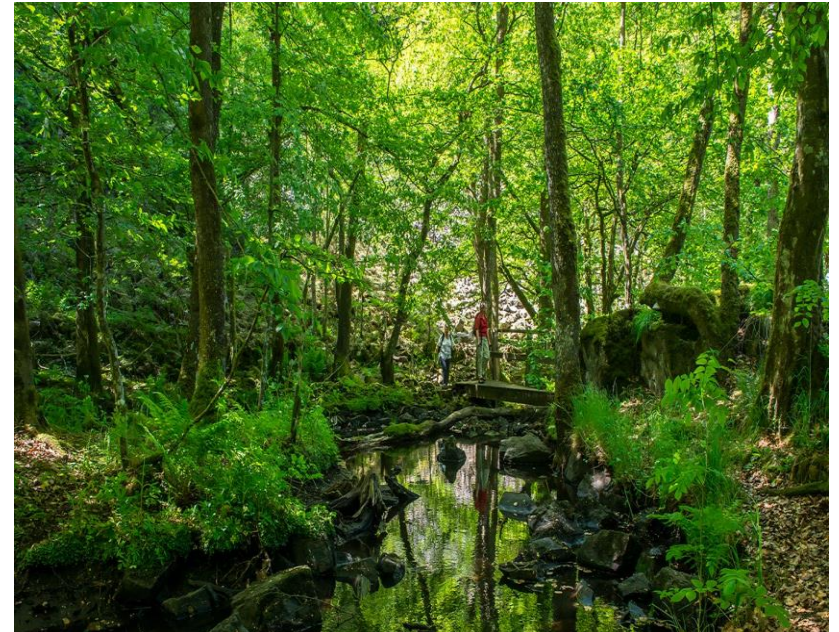
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Sweden







"Only one earth" 1972 Stockholm Conference  
The first UN Conference on Environment Protection



# *The UN Conference on the Human Environment*



Foto: FN/Yutaka Nagata



Illustration: UN



## Some facts:

- Area 450 000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 1600 km from north to south
- 10 million inhabitants
- 60 % covered with forests
- A parliamentary democracy
- BNP per capita 440 SEK
- Important export:  
engineering products,  
forest products, mineral  
products, chemicals



# The European Union: 500 million people – 28 (27) countries



<http://europa.eu>

250 adopted  
environmental  
legal acts

# Sweden is ranked as number 3 in the Environmental Performance Index <http://epi.yale.edu/country-rankings>





# Not sustainable Consumption



# How to improve the environmental situation—some lessons learned

- Political support is fundamental. A broad national consensus on the importance of protecting human health and the environment.
- Institutional capacity/enough resources
- Monitoring the state in the environment and publish results. Transparency is essential
- A knowledge platform resting on a strong academic base of natural science and technology and other disciplines,
- Implementation and enforcement of the legislation
- Good international and national cooperation
- Different instruments are needed in an effective mix



# SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

## CENTRAL LEVEL

Public Elections  
every 4th year

Riksdag / Parliament

Government  
(with around 10 Ministeries)

Public Authorities  
(nonpolitically  
appointed)

Each Ministry has a number of Agencies:  
Environmental Protection Agency,  
Chemical Agency

## REGIONAL LEVEL (nonpolitical)

County Administrative Boards  
(21 regions in Sweden)  
(Environment Sections)

## LOCAL LEVEL (politically elected board)

Municipalities (290)  
(Local Environment and Public Health  
Committees)

# Generational goal

“The overall goal of Swedish environmental policy is to hand over to the next generation a society in which the major environmental problems in Sweden have been solved, without increasing environmental and health problems outside Sweden’s borders.”

**RIKSDAG DECISION ON THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES**



**Miljömål**

PHOTO: ELLIOT ELLIOT/JOHNÉR



# Sweden's environmental objectives



Reduced Climate Impact



Clean Air



Natural Acidification Only



A Non-Toxic Environment



A Protective Ozone Layer



A Safe Radiation Environment



Zero Eutrophication



Flourishing Lakes and Streams



Good-Quality Groundwater



A Balanced Marine Environment,  
Flourishing Coastal Areas and Archipelagos



Thriving Wetlands



Sustainable Forests



A Varied Agricultural Landscape



A Magnificent Mountain Landscape



A Good Built Environment



A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life

# The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

- A central role in driving, supporting and coordinating the implementation of environmental policies.
- Aims at fulfilling the generation goal and the environmental quality objectives set by the Parliament. When necessary we also propose measures for the environmental progress.



550 employees  
Stockholm  
Östersund



## Swedish EPA's International Environmental Cooperation

- 
- **EU cooperation**
  - **Regional cooperation (Nordic cooperation, Arctic, Barents, ECE)**
  - **Global cooperation (OECD, UN, MEAs)**
  - **Bilateral cooperation**
  - **International Training Programmes**

# Some Key Principles of Good Governance

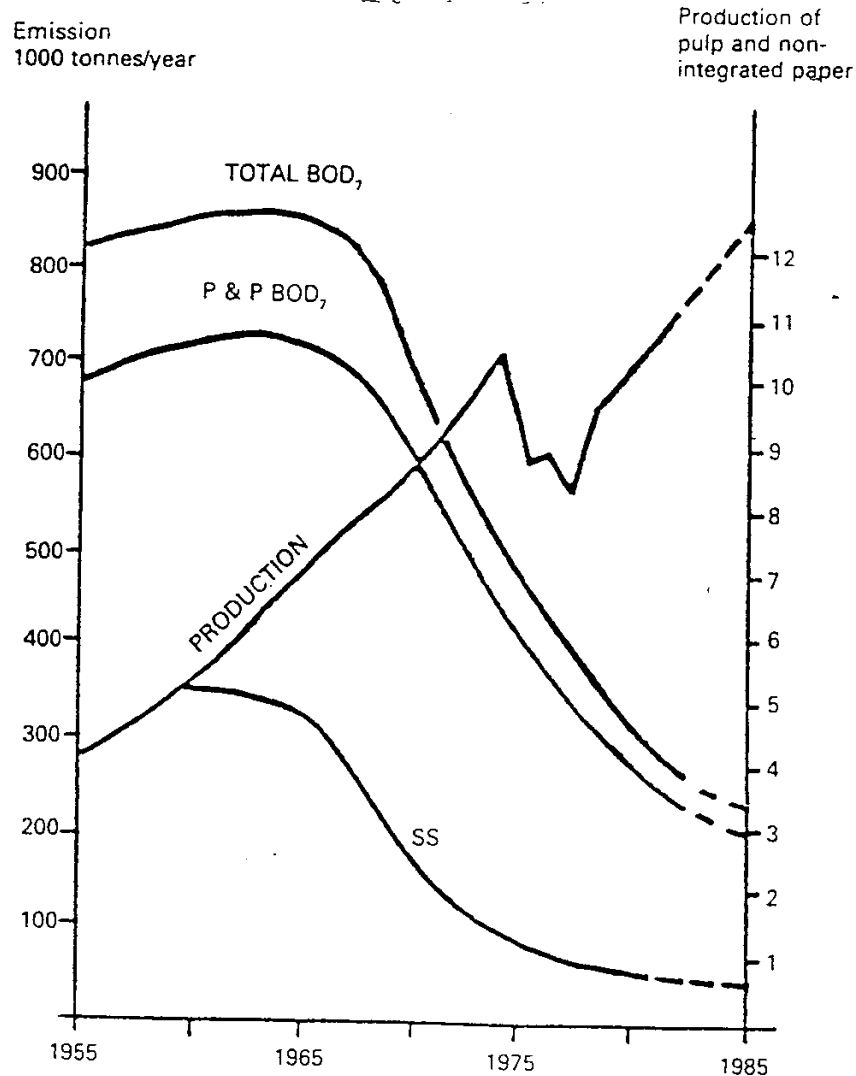


- **Effectiveness** - to do the right thing
- **Accountability** – someone must be responsible
- **Participation** – everyone should have a voice

**Transparency** - the free flow of information

- **Rule of law and Non-discrimination** – everyone is subject to the law
- **Minimize corruption**





# The drastic reduction of discharge to water in the first years of environmental protection

Figure 4. Development within the Swedish pulp and paper industry of production and discharges to receiving waters as biochemical oxygen demand, P & P BOD and suspended solids. SS. Total BOD-refers to the sum of emissions from communities and all types of industries together.