

Svenska frivilliga åtaganden gjorda av svenska aktörer, enskilt eller i samarbete med andra, i samband med FN:s havskonferens i juni 2017

Enligt Miljö- och energidepartementets uppdrag DnrM2018/00381/Nm så har Havs- och vattenmyndighetens (HaV) gjort en sammanställning av de svenska frivilliga åtaganden gjorda av svenska aktörer, enskilt eller i samarbete med andra, i samband med FN:s havskonferens i juni 2017. Uppdraget omfattar också en sammanställning av de frivilliga åtaganden som regeringen rapporterat vid Our Ocean konferensen på Malta i oktober 2017 liksom de svenska åtaganden som presenterades på UNEA-3 mötet i december 2017.

Sammanställningen har utgått från HaV:s rapport om frivilliga åtagande från den 3 november 2017. Vi har kompletterat informationen med en kort beskrivning av genomförandet. Vi har också bedömt status på genomförandet; det vill säga om åtagandet är avslutat, enligt plan eller inte följer plan.

För underlag har vi i första hand kontaktat experter på HaV och regeringskansliet. Vi har även varit i kontakt med Sida, Naturvårdsverket, Jordbruksverket, Transportstyreslen, KEMI och SMHI som har bidragit med underlag. För åtaganden från branschorganisationer och näringsliv har vi bitt om underlag från de kontaktpersoner som uppges på konferensens hemsida.

Frivilliga åtagande från FN:s havskonferens

Totalt deltar svenska aktörer i 51 åtaganden. Svenska regeringen är ansvarig för eller ingår som partner i 26¹ av dessa. Även svenska kommuner, universitetet, branschorganisationer och den privata sektorn är representerade.

En tredjedel av åtaganden har som huvudsyfte att skapa nätverk och främja samverkan. En annan tredjedel handlar om att ta fram strategier och planer, implementera dessa eller att utveckla riktlinjer och vägledningar. Några åtaganden syftar till att utveckla ny miljöteknik. Det finns även exempel på arrangemang som konferenser eller arbetsmöten.

Insatserna är på global nivå, liksom regionala, nationella eller lokala. Majoriteten av åtagande innefattar flera sakområden. Några handlar däremot om mer om specifika frågor, såsom marint skräp, skyddade områden, fiskeredskap och utsläpp från sjöfart.

Vi kan konstatera att genomförandet har kommit igång för alla 51 åtaganden. Fem är avslutade. Syftet med dessa fem har varit att arrangera ett möte eller att ta fram en rapport. Resterande åtagandena har i olika grad påbörjat sitt arbete. Eftersom syftet med åtagandena skiljer sig ganska mycket åt samt att de spänner över en lång tidsperiod så är det svårt att

¹ Två åtaganden (Sverige ska bekämpa havsförsurningen och skydda korallrev och Bidrag till TOF Ocean Acidification Program) är registrerad under samma åtagande: #OceanAction18823

bedöma om de kommer att kunna uppnå sina mål. Ytterligare information finns under respektive åtagande i bilagan.

Frivilliga åtagande från Our Ocean konferensen

Vi har sammanställt de tio svenska frivilliga åtagandena från Our Ocean konferensen. Fem av dessa är satsningar från svenska regeringen för att arbeta minskade utsläpp, miljövänlig sjöfart och arbete med marint skyddade områden. Övriga åtagande handlar till exempel om marin pedagogik, miljöcertifierat fiske samt en lokal satsning på hållbar maritimt näring.

Utifrån vår bedömning så är samtliga tio åtagande påbörjade. Då alla är fleråriga så är det i dagsläget svårt att ytterligare uppskatta möjlighet till genomförandet. Ytterligare information finns under respektive åtagande i bilagan.

Frivilliga åtagande från UNEA-3 mötet

Vi har sammanställt de tre svenska frivilliga åtagandena från UNEA-3 mötet. Svenska regeringen har ansvar för samtliga tre. Två av dem är kopplade till tidigare frivilliga åtaganden från New York konferensen. Den tredje rör utsläpp från transportsektorn och rapporterades även vid Our Ocean konferensen.

Alla tre är breda åtaganden som ingår i olika myndigheters regleringsbrev och anslagsposter. Eftersom de är fleråriga är det svårt att bedöma deras genomförbarhet. Ytterligare information finns under respektive åtagande i bilagan.

Slutsatser

Sammanfattningsvis vill vi poängtera att de svenska frivilliga åtagandena har väldigt olika syften, nivå på genomförare och deltagande partners och geografisk spännvidd. Detta innebär en styrka för effekten och slutresultatet men samtidigt gör det svårt att göra en sammanfattande analys i dagsläget.

Vi ser därför positivt till en dialog mellan involverande aktörer för att både dela erfarenheter men även ge incitament så att de olika åtagandena blir genomförda. Förslaget med att sammankalla ett möte under 2018 är viktigt för det fortsatta svenska arbetet. HaV tar gärna, i en dialog med regeringskansliet, den samordnande rollen för ett sådant möte.

Summary and conclusions

According to the mission, M2018/00381, Nm, from the Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy mission, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM) has compiled the Swedish voluntary commitments made by Swedish actors, individually or in cooperation with others, at the UN Ocean Conference in June 2017. The mission includes also a summary of voluntary commitments reported by the Swedish Government at the Our Ocean conference in Malta in October 2017, as well as at the UNEA-3 meeting in December 2017.

This report is based on the SwAM Report on Voluntary Commitment from November 3, 2017. We have added information of the implementation of the commitments in both English and Swedish. We have also assessed the status of the implementation; that is, whether the commitment is completed, according to the plan or not following the plan.

For background material, we have primarily contacted experts at SwAM and the Government Offices. We have also been in contact with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Agriculture Agency, Swedish Transport Agency, Swedish Chemical Agency and Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, which have contributed with information. For commitments from NGO:s and the industry, we have requested information from the contact persons mentioned on the UN conference website.

Voluntary commitments from the UN Ocean conference

In total, Sweden participates in 51 commitments. The Swedish government is responsible for, or is a partner of, 26 of these. Swedish municipalities, universities, NGO:s, industries and the private sector are also represented.

A third of the commitments have the main purpose of creating networks and promoting cooperation. Another third is about developing strategies and plans, implementing them or developing guidelines and instructions. Some commitments aim at developing new environmental technology. There are also examples of events such as conferences or work meetings.

The efforts are at global, as well as regional, national or local level. The majority of commitments include several areas and targets. Some, on the other hand, concern more specific issues, such as marine litter, marine protected areas (MPAs), fishing gear and shipping emissions.

We can note that implementation has been started for all 51 commitments. Five are completed. The purpose of these five has been to arrange a meeting or to produce a report in connection with the conference. Remaining commitments have begun their work to a different extent. Since the purpose of the commitments is quite different and that they span over a long period of time, it is difficult to assess whether they will be able to achieve their goals. Further information can be found under the respective commitments in the Annex.

Voluntary commitments from the Our Ocean conference

We have compiled the ten Swedish voluntary commitments from the Our Ocean conference. Five of these are initiatives from the Swedish Government to reduce emissions, promote environmentally friendly shipping and work with marine protected areas. Other commitments include, for example, marine literacy, environmentally certified fishing and locally sustainable marine business activities.

Based on our assessment, all ten commitments are on-going. Since all of them are multiannual, it is currently difficult to further assess the possibility of implementation. Further information can be found under the respective commitments in the Annex.

Voluntary commitments from the UNEA-3 meeting

We have compiled the three Swedish voluntary commitments from the UNEA-3 meeting. The Swedish Government is responsible for all three. Two of the commitments are linked to commitments from the New York conference. The third is about emissions from the transport sector and was also reported at the Our Ocean conference.

All three are spread over a wide range of issues and are part of governmental appropriation directions and funding. Since they are spanning over several years it is difficult to assess whether they will be able to achieve their goals. Further information can be found under the respective commitments in the Annex.

Conclusions

In summary, we want to emphasize that the Swedish voluntary commitments have very different purposes, level of implementation and participation partners and geographical areas. This means a strength for the effect and the end result, but at the same time it makes it difficult to make a summary analysis at the present time.

We believe that it is important with a dialogue between stakeholders to share experiences as well as provide incentives so that the various commitments will be implemented. Therefore the proposal to convene a meeting in 2018 it is valid for the continued Swedish work. SwAM would like, in a dialogue with the Government Offices, to coordinate such a meeting.

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Commitment from New York June 2017



THE
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CONFERENCE
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Swedish strategy for global action on the environment, climate, oceans and natural resources 2018-2022 (#OceanAction21416)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website²: 1

By: Government of Sweden

Description: On the 1st of June 2017 the Swedish Government decided to start developing a new strategy for global action on the environment, climate, oceans and natural resources. This is the first time oceans are explicitly highlighted as a focus area. The forthcoming strategy will enable the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to support global action for Sustainable Oceans, including support to normative processes and institutional capacity building, during the period 2018-2022. The funds, preliminary totalling up to USD 750 million in grants over the 5 year period, amount to significantly raised ambitions for this strategy as a whole but in particular regarding oceans. Possibilities to use innovative finance, such as guarantees, to leverage additional finance will also be explored.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21416#sthash.3ABXaFTb.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: TBD likely partners are United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, Swedish Agencies, etc.

Target: Objective 14

Timeframe: January 2018 – December 2022

Resources mobilized: USD 750 000 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21416>

#OceanAction21416

Other SDG: 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

On March 1, 2018, the Swedish Government decided on the new Swedish strategy for global action on the environment, climate, ocean and natural resources for the period 2018-2022. The strategy amounts to a total of 6.5 billion SEK.

The strategy takes its point of departure from the Agenda 2030 and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In particular, the strategy aims to contribute to the implementation of: clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7),

² <http://www.regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/havskonferensen/svenska-frivilliga-ataganden-hittills-registrerade/>

sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), life below water (SDG 14) and life on land (SDG 15).

This is the first time the ocean is explicitly included as a priority area for the Swedish global development cooperation. Ocean related goals include actions for clean water and ocean, reduced emissions and reduced marine debris. This also encompasses action for biodiversity, sustainable management of water and ocean as well as sustainable use of marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems.

Den 1 mars 2018 fattade regeringen beslut om en ny strategi för Sveriges globala utvecklingssamarbete inom hållbar miljö, hållbart klimat och hav samt hållbart nyttjande av naturresurser. Strategin avser åren 2018-2022 och omfattar totalt 6,5 miljarder kronor.

Strategin ska särskilt utgå ifrån de globala målen i Agenda 2030 och inom ramen för verksamheten bidra till att uppnå dessa. De globala målen i fråga är: rent vatten och sanitet (mål 6), hållbar energi för alla (mål 7), hållbara städer och samhällen (mål 11), hållbar konsumtion och produktion (mål 12), bekämpa klimatförändringarna (mål 13), hav och marina resurser (mål 14) och ekosystem och biologisk mångfald (mål 15).

För första gången har hållbara hav lyfts fram som en särskilt prioriterad fråga i en strategi för det globala svenska utvecklingssamarbetet. De havsrelaterade målen innefattar renare vatten och hav, minskade utsläpp och minskad nedskräpning. Detta omfattar även biologisk mångfald och hållbar förvaltning, samt nyttjande av marina, kustnära och sötvatten.

Tackling abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear at global scale - a multi-stakeholder partnership (#OceanAction14840)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 2

By: Global Ghost Gear Initiative (Partnership)

Description: The Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) is a multi-stakeholder public-private partnership committed to driving solutions to the problem of lost and abandoned fishing gear worldwide. The GGGI currently brings together over 80 participants across 50 unique organisations including the fishing industry, the private sector, academia, governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, is led by a Steering Group voted on by majority from and by the Global Ghost Gear Initiative's participant base. The GGGI's tackle the global ghost gear problem in the following ways:
Build evidence: Collecting data locally and regionally and standardising it globally to understand ghost gear abundance, causes, impacts and trends. The evidence will then be used to prioritise solutions in 'hotspot' areas where ghost gear is a particular problem. Define best practices and inform policies: Developing best practice guidance on the management of fishing gear at the different stages of its life. This guidance will be used to advise government and industry policies to ensure enhanced prevention and mitigation of the ghost gear problem globally. The Best Practice Guidelines have recently been released for industry consultation and will be formally launched in June. Expanding scalable and replicable solutions will develop new ways to tackle the problem of ghost gear. They are particularly focused on holistic solutions that can evolve into sustainable business models. Several solutions projects have started in the UK, Pakistan, Indonesia, the USA and Canada.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14840#sthash.KHYioING.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Civil society: Project Aware, Parley for the Oceans, Northwest Straits Foundation, Plastic Disclosure Project, Ocean Conservancy, Morigenos, Natural Resource Consultants, PEW, Vancouver Aquarium Marine Science Centre, International Pole and Line Foundation, Clean Nova Scotia Foundation, MSC, Zoological Society of London, Environmental Investigations Agency, Humane Society International UK, Healthy Seas, Ghost Fishing, Olive Ridley Project, Ghostnets Australia, KIMO International, Caloa Africa, Emerald Sea Protection Society, Neptunes Army of Rubbish Cleaners, Surfers against Sewage, Ocean Recovery Alliance, World Cetacean Alliance, Gulf of Maine Lobster Foundation, Friends of the Sea, Cornwall Seal Group, California Lost Fishing Gear Recovery Project, Fisheries Institute of Sao Paulo State, Fathoms Free, ORCA, Marine Conservation Society, Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research Government/multilateral: CSIRO, UNEP, FAO, IWC, SPREP, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga, the Government of the Independent State of Samoa, the Government of Tuvalu, the Government of New Zealand and the [Government of Sweden](#). Private Sector: TriMarine, Sainsbury's, Bureo, Fourth Element, Plastix, Espersen, Waste Free Oceans Foundation, Aquafil, Young's Seafood, MCB Seafood, Albion, Archipelago Marine

Research, Pelagic Data Systems. Fishing Industry: Raptis and sons, Northern Prawn Fisheries, Fiskevegen, Austral Fisheries, Steveston Harbour Authority, Salacia Marine, Fundy North Fisheries Association.

Target: 14.1 14.4 14.6

Timeframe: September 2015 – December 2030

Resources mobilized: USD 700 000 – 1 000 000 per annum

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14840>

#OceanAction14840

Other SDG: 1, 2, 3, 6, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) would like to organize a side event at FAO Fisheries Committee (COFI) in Rome in July this year and has asked Sweden, Indonesia and Belgium to co-host this event. Sweden, has confirmed their support, of the side event, with the title Implementing Global Action on Abandoned, Lost and otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear.

The side event will discuss the value of taking care of and reducing the presence of lost fishing gear, ghost nets to achieve sustainable fisheries. The presentations at the side event would focus on innovative pilot projects that in various ways test the proposed FAO guidelines for the labeling of fishing gear.

Det globala initiativet för spökgarn, Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI), planerar att ansöka om att få genomföra ett sidoevent vid mötet med FAOs kommitté för fiskerifrågor (COFI) i Rom i juli 2018 och har bitt Sverige, Indonesien och Belgien att stödja ansökan. Sverige (Näringsdepartementet) har meddelat att de kan ställa upp som medarrangörer till ett sidoeventet "Implementing Global Action on Abandoned, Lost and otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear".

Sidoeventet kommer att handla om vikten av att ta hand om och minska förekomsten av förlorade fiskeredskap, spökgarn, för att nå ett hållbart fiske. Syftet är att fokusera på innovativa pilotprojekt som på olika sätt testar föreslagna FAOs riktlinjer för märkning av fiskeredskap.

Responsible plastic management (#OceanAction20448)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 3

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Responsible plastic management, substantially emanating from EU measures and national initiatives targeting the main sources of plastic pollution and which includes the following key factors: A sound waste management, including regulation, waste statistics, guidance, a national waste management plan and waste management plans in all municipalities. Separate collection of different wastes, a deposit system for PET bottles and aluminum cans and high targets for recycling. Information and education about the importance of both separated collection of waste and the impact of littering, through municipalities as well as schools and special campaigns. A ban on littering. Sweden has a ban which make all littering punishable by fine or imprisonment. This is codified in the Environmental Code and the municipalities are obliged by law to uphold sanitation standards, implemented through monitoring. A plan to reduce the use of Plastic bags. A Swedish ordinance requires the distributors of plastic carrier bags to inform consumers about: - the environmental impact of plastic carriers bags and the benefits of reduced consumption of plastic carrier bags and, - measures to reduce consumption. The manufacturer and importers of plastic carrier bags have to report to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the number of bags they put on the Swedish market, The SEPA in turn monitors the reduction and reports to the EU. Other measures can be activated if consumption does not decrease. A plan to map sources and reduce pollution from micro plastics. In order to act against pollution of micro plastics there is a need to map all sources and the Swedish EPA is tasked to do this. Sweden aims to ban micro plastic in rinse of cosmetics and the Swedish Chemical Agency has been tasked to assess the risk with micro plastics in other products, including leave on cosmetics. Financial support for measures against plastics in the ocean, such as Cleaning beaches from plastic waste, Public awareness Financial support for water treatment Innovation and new materials A governmental commission to reduce the negative environmental impact from plastics, To increase the knowledge of negative environmental effects of plastics a governmental commission of inquiry has been appointed to map the environmental impacts of plastics throughout their life cycle and to propose measures to reduce these impacts. A government commission on measures against littering of plastic To suggest measures against littering of plastic.

- Financial contribution to UN environmental campaign Clean Sea 2017
- Financial support for measures against plastics in the ocean 2020
- Governmental commission for mapping micro plastic source June 2017
- Governmental commission to reduce negative environmental impacts from plastics October 2018

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20448#sthash.JoiOxZdb.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: [Sweden \(Government\)](#)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 – December 2020

Resources mobilized: The Swedish governmental will gather scientific and policy expertise

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20448>

#OceanAction20448

Other SDG: 6, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

In May 2017, the Government announced more than 100 million SEK per year to 2020 in a “plastic package” aiming to reduce the spreading of microplastics and other plastic products in the environment, to reduce littering of plastic products and beach clean-ups. A government investigation aiming to review the possibilities to reduce the negative environmental impact of plastics was also appointed in 2017 with final date for reporting in December 2018. The investigator shall propose cost-effective measures to reduce negative environmental effects of plastics while securing non-toxic and resource-efficient material circles as an important part of a circular and bio-based economy.

A wide range of activities have started in the spring of 2018. Municipalities can apply for a Government grant for beach clean-up operations. Initiatives that promote, organize and implement beach clean-ups in particularly affected areas are also underway through several local projects. A joint mission of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management shall propose concrete measures to reduce adverse environmental effects of plastic littering, such as bans, revised, enlarged and/or new deposit systems. The authorities are also asked to collaborate to develop a targeted national information campaign directed towards the public and consumers about common garbage items in the marine environment, their negative impact on the environment as well as links with consumer behavior. Specific actions to stimulate product development and innovation are in the works, for example to find renewable alternatives to plastics made of fossil raw materials and more efficient use of resources. Measures to reduce the spreading of microplastics are also under development based on suggestions from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in June 2017. Among others the National Road and Transport Research Institute shall contribute to develop knowledge about microplastic emissions from road traffic and the Swedish National Food Agency compile knowledge on the health risks of microplastics in drinking water. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has developed guidance documents in several areas to decrease microplastic emissions, such as sewer overflow, artificial turf pitches and production of primary plastic.

I maj 2017 presenterade regeringen ett plastpaket med insatser om drygt 100 miljoner kronor per år till 2020 som syftar till att minska spridning av mikroplaster och andra plastprodukter och att minska nedskräpningen av plastprodukter samt strandstädning. En

statlig utredning med syfte att se över möjligheterna att minska negativa miljöeffekter från plast tillsattes också 2017 med slutredovisning i december 2018. Utredaren ska föreslå kostnadseffektiva åtgärder som syftar till att minska de negativa miljöeffekterna från plast samtidigt som giftfria och resurseffektiva kretslopp skapas som en viktig del av en cirkulär och biobaserad ekonomi.

En lång rad aktiviteter har startat under våren 2018. Kommuner kan ansöka om statligt bidrag för strandstädning. Initiativ som främjar, organiserar och genomför strandstädning i särskilt drabbade områden pågår även genom flera lokala projekt. Ett gemensamt uppdrag till Naturvårdsverket och Havs- och vattenmyndigheten ska föreslå konkreta åtgärder för att minska plastnedskräpningens negativa effekter på miljön, exempelvis förbud, ändrade, utvidgade och/eller nya pantsystem. Myndigheterna har också i uppgift att samverka för att ta fram en riktad nationell informationskampanj till allmänhet och konsumenter om vanligt förekommande skräpföremål i den marina miljön, dess negativa påverkan på miljön samt kopplingen till konsumenternas beteende. Särskilda insatser för att stimulera produktutveckling och innovation är på gång, t.ex. att hitta förnybara alternativ till plast av fossil råvara och effektivare användning av resurser. Åtgärder för att minska spridning av mikroplaster är också under utveckling baserat på förslag från Naturvårdsverket i juni 2017, bl.a. ska Väg- och transportforskningsinstitutet bidra till att ta fram kunskap om mikroplastutsläpp från vägtrafiken och Livsmedelsverket sammanställa kunskap om hälsorisker med mikroplast i dricksvatten. Naturvårdsverket har tagit fram vägledning på flera områden för minskade mikroplastutsläpp, så som bräddning av avloppsvatten, konstgräsplaner och produktion av primärplast.

Ban plastic microbeads in cosmetics (#OceanAction18818)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 4

By: Government of Sweden

Description: We, the partners have committed to aim to ban no later than June 2020, the placing on the market of rinse off cosmetic products that contains plastic micro beads that are intended to be used to exfoliate or cleanse the human body. It is broadly documented that ingestion of marine litter, including micro plastics can have negative consequences on the physical condition of marine animals and even lead to death. Ingestion of micro plastics is also of concern as it may provide a pathway for transport of harmful chemicals into the food web. Both OSPAR and HELCOM Regional Action Plans address the risks posed by micro plastic pollution, within the overall aim of substantially reducing marine litter to levels where properties and quantities do not cause harm to the marine environment. Microbeads in rinse off cosmetic products have been identified as one of several sources of primary micro plastics pollution to the seas. It has further been highlighted that this use is not necessary, as alternative and less hazardous substitutes are readily available. Hence, several actors have called on governments to ban this use. By committing to aim to swiftly introduce a ban on these products we start the process of implementing measures that reduce the amounts of micro particles in the marine environment.

-See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18818#sthash.JaOGVmz4.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Finland (Government), France (Government), Ireland (Government), Iceland (Government), Luxembourg (Government), Norway (Government) and [Sweden \(Government\)](#)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 – June 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18818>

#OceanAction18818

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

On February 1, 2018 the Swedish Government decided to ban cosmetic products that are intended to be rinsed off or spat out and contain plastic particles that have been added to cleanse, exfoliate or polish. The ban applies to products such as toothpaste, body exfoliators, face scrubs, shower gels, shampoos and conditioners containing microplastics.

The ban applies to solid-state plastic particles which are less than 5 millimeters in any dimension and which are insoluble in water. There is no lower limit on the size of the particles, which means that nano sized plastic particles are also covered.

Products consisting solely of natural polymers, long molecules that have not been synthesised, and that have not been chemically modified are excluded from the ban.

The ban will apply from July 1, 2018. Stock purchased before the ban comes into effect may continue to be sold in shops until January 1, 2019. The Swedish Chemicals Agency will be responsible for supervision of manufacturing and imports and municipalities will be responsible for the supervision of distributors and retailers.

The Swedish Chemicals Agency reported an assignment on cosmetic products to the government on March 22, 2018. The Authority considers that common rules should be set on at EU level, concerning plastic microbeads. The Authority also submits a proposal for wider national regulation that would include plastic microbeads in all cosmetic products, no matter what function they are intended to have. In the report, the Swedish Chemicals Agency estimates that 0.2 to 4.4 tonnes of plastic microbeads per year will be released into the aquatic environment from cosmetic products sold in Sweden and not covered by the already announced ban.

Den 1 februari 2018 beslutade Sveriges regering om förbud mot att sälja kosmetiska produkter som innehåller plastpartiklar med rengörande, skrubbande eller polerande effekt. Förbudet omfattar sådana produkter som är avsedda att sköljas av eller spottas ut efter att de använts på hud, hår, slemhinnor eller tänder. Det kan till exempel vara tvål med skrubbande effekt eller tandkräm med polerande effekt.

Förbudet gäller plastpartiklar i fast form som är mindre än 5 millimeter i någon dimension och som är olösliga i vatten. Det finns ingen nedre gräns för storleken på partiklarna vilket betyder att även plastpartiklar i nanoform omfattas.

Produkter som bara består av naturliga polymerer, långa molekyler som inte har bildats på syntetisk väg, och som inte har modifierats kemiskt undantas från förbudet.

Förbudet gäller från den 1 juli 2018. Produkter som köpts in i lager innan förbudet börjar gälla får fortsätta att säljas i butik fram till den 1 januari 2019. Kemikalieinspektionen får ansvaret för tillsynen av tillverkar- och importörsledet och kommunerna får ansvaret för tillsynen av distributörer och återförsäljare.

Kemikalieinspektionen har det senaste året haft i uppdrag att undersöka om det behövs ett bredare förbud som omfattar fler kosmetiska produkter, ett uppdrag som redovisades den 22 mars 2018 till regeringen. Myndigheten bedömer att det bästa vore att införa gemensamma regler på EU-nivå, där den nyligen presenterade plaststrategin ger förhoppningar om fler konkreta åtgärder och begränsningar på EU-nivå. Myndigheten lämnar också ett förslag till en bredare nationell reglering som skulle omfatta mikroplast i alla kosmetiska produkter, oavsett vilken funktion de är avsedda att ha. I rapporten uppskattar Kemikalieinspektionen att 0,2 till 4,4 ton mikroplast per år släpps ut i vattenmiljön från kosmetiska produkter som säljs i Sverige och som inte omfattas av det redan beslutade förbudet. Detta handlar till exempel om vissa hudkrämer, solkrämer och smink som läppstift, mascara och puder.

Desktop Study on Marine Litter including Microplastics in the Arctic (Phase I) (#OceanAction18373)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 5

By: Governments of Sweden, Norway, Iceland

Description: In June 2014, governments attending the first UN Environment Assembly noted with concern the impacts of plastics and microplastics on the marine environment, fisheries, tourism and development calling for strengthened action, in particular by addressing such materials at the source. A resolution was adopted calling for the strengthening of information exchange mechanisms, requesting UNEP to present scientific assessments on microplastics for consideration by the next session of the Assembly, Global Partnership on Marine Litter. The aim of the project is to provide the current status on marine litter in the Arctic, including: To evaluate the scope of marine litter in the Arctic, and its effects on the marine environment; To enhance knowledge and awareness of marine litter in the Arctic; To enhance cooperation by the eight Arctic Council member governments to reduce negative impacts of marine litter to the Arctic marine environment; and To contribute to the prevention and/or reduction of marine litter pollution in the Arctic and its impact on marine organisms, habitats, public health and safety, and reduce the socioeconomic costs it causes.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18373#sthash.ClxqRt6R.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Arctic Ocean

Partners: [The Government of Sweden](#), The governments of Norway, The Government of Iceland, and Aleut International Association, PAME Secretariat, The Arctic Council (particularly working groups PAME and AMAP), The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: March 2017 – December 2019

Resources mobilized: USD 77 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18373>

#OceanAction18373

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

A first draft of a literature review was presented at the PAME I-2018, 11-14 February 2018 in Quebec City, Canada. The following process was established at the PAME meeting;

- Organising an Arctic marine litter workshop 5-6 June 2018 in Iceland.

- End of June 2018: Marine litter co-leads to send out a revised version of the desktop study including the initial draft recommendations to PAME for comments by 10th of August 2018.
- Mid-August 2018 (or 30 days prior to PAME II-2018): Marine litter co-leads to revise the desktop study and submit in advance of the PAME II-2018 meeting to include revised draft recommendations on next steps as a part of the PAMEs future work plan developments.
- December 2018: Final draft desktop study distributed in advance of the PAME I-2019.
- February 2019: Approval at PAME I-2019.
- March 2019: Approval by Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs).
- May 2019: Approval by Ministers.

PAME requests that the projects co-leads work closely with other Arctic Council working groups encourages active engagement with relevant experts, observers and international organizations.

Ett första utkast till en litteraturöversikt presenterades vid PAME I-2018 mötet den 11-14 februari 2018 i Quebec City, Kanada. Följande process fastställdes vid PAME-mötet för att slutföra studien;

- *Organisera ett arbetsmöte den 5-6 juni 2018 på Island.*
- *I slutet av juni 2018: Utskick av en reviderad version av studien inklusive inledande förslag till rekommendationer till PAME för kommentarer senast den 10 augusti 2018.*
- *I mitten av augusti 2018 (eller 30 dagar före PAME II-2018 mötet): En uppdaterad version tas fram.*
- *December 2018: Slutligt utkast tas fram innan PAME I-2019 mötet.*
- *Februari 2019: Godkännande av studien på PAME I-2019 mötet.*
- *Mars 2019: Godkännande av studien av Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs).*
- *Maj 2019: Ministrarnas slutgiltiga godkännande av studien.*

PAME har begärt att projekledarna samarbetar med varandra och med de andra Arktiska rådets arbetsgrupperna för att uppmuntra till brett och aktivt engagemang med relevanta experter, observatörer och internationella organisationer.

Designation and enhancement of implementation of the Baltic Sea as NOx Emission Control Area for ships and public-private partnership (#OceanAction15614)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 6

By: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) (Intergovernmental organization)

Description: The NECA regulations target new ships built on or after 2021 and do not address existing ships. A two-decade long period of fleet renewal is needed before the regulation will show the full effect. Parallel work to promote the green shipping technology and use of alternative fuels, as means of compliance with NECA, will be undertaken by HELCOM and in the region to facilitate emission reductions ahead of the regulatory schedule. A regional public-private partnership on green technology and alternative fuels for shipping called HELCOM GREEN TEAM has been established for this purpose. The NECA regulation brings a new momentum and a demand to intensify the public-private partnership. The new work plan of the partnership, adopted in 2017, aims to promote public and private co-operation at national and Baltic Sea levels to enhance development and uptake of green technology and alternative fuels in shipping, including LNG. The work will be undertaken jointly by HELCOM countries in co-operation with other regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, the industry and research community.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15614#sthash.VyWpdzjI.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, [Sweden](#). HELCOM Observers active in HELCOM MARITIME group are invited as partners to this voluntary commitment

Target: 14.1 14C

Timeframe: August 2015 – December 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15614>

#OceanAction15614

Other SDG: 3, 9, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The report from the latest GreenTeam meeting 2017 is still valid. There is no new information.

*Rapporten som togs fram på det senaste GreenTeam-mötet 2017 är fortfarande aktuell.
Efter det har inga möten ägt rum.*

Partnership for Implementing SDG14 in the Western Indian Ocean (#OceanAction18313)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 7

By: Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention (United Nations entity)

Description: Under the Nairobi Convention, governments, civil society, scientific community and the private sector are working together for a prosperous Western Indian Ocean with healthy rivers, coasts and oceans. The Convention pursues this vision by providing a mechanism for regional cooperation, coordination and collaborative actions and by engaging countries into actions to protect their shared marine environment. The Convention has provided effective leadership in fostering sustainable ocean management through ecosystem-based approaches and has secured greater commitments by States, cooperation of stakeholders and active involvement of the civil society. There still remains institutional, governance and financing impediments that are beyond the ability of the Western Indian Ocean countries to address. The challenges require concerted international support to secure sources of long-term financing for the investments needed by these countries to transform to integrated, coastal and maritime sources of production, employment and growth. The aim of the partnership is to reduce marine pollution, demonstrate and enhance ocean governance and sustainably manage critical coastal and marine ecosystems for a prosperous Western Indian Ocean. Objectives:

1. Implementation of the strategic action programme to reduce impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably manage critical coastal and marine ecosystems through implementation of the agreed priorities
2. Implementation of the Western Indian Ocean strategic action programme on policy harmonization and institutional reforms towards improved ocean governance and transition to a low carbon pathway
3. Sustainable management of shared fish resources and collaborative management of marine and coastal resources in the Northern Mozambique Channel
4. Improved governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18313#sthash.T9OJnGAS.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Indian Ocean

Partners: Contracting Parties of the Nairobi Convention - Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and South Africa (Governments) UN Environment (Intergovernmental Organization) Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) (Intergovernmental Organization) Sweden (donor) France (donor) South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (intergovernmental Organization) Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) (Scientific community) Birdlife International (non-governmental organization) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (non-governmental

organization) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (non-governmental organization) Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C) (non-governmental organization) GRID-Arendal (collaborating centre) UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) (Intergovernmental Organization) German Development Cooperation (Government) Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) (Scientific Community) Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) (Scientific Community)

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.7 14a 14b 14c

Timeframe: April 2017 – December 2022

Resources mobilized:

USD 1,817,698 - Collaborative management of marine and coastal resources in the Northern Mozambique Channel.

USD 30,766,000 - Innovative ocean governance for the extended continental shelf management and of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

USD 317,799,494 - Policy harmonization and management reforms for improved ocean governance for the period 2017-2022.

USD 78,620,741 - Reduced impacts from land-based sources and activities and sustainably managed critical coastal and marine ecosystems for the period 2017-2022.

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18313>

#OceanAction18313

Other SDG: 1, 6, 13, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Since the conference, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has contributed SEK 160 million to WIOMSA (The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association) for the period 2018-2022. The initiative aims to support research and education in marine sciences, application of research results and to present and communicate research results for sustainable development in marine and coastal environments in eastern and southern Africa as the basis for political decisions, for example, within the framework of international conventions within the UN system. The initiative also includes an initiative on coastal and ocean impacts on coastal stretches.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency intends to initiate cooperation in marine environment and fisheries management in the region between 2018 and 2021 in the order of SEK 80 million. Cooperation shall aim at strengthening the capacity of regional actors to promote sustainable management and utilization of common ecosystem services and natural resources, and to promote greater resistance to climate change and natural disasters, including the ability to ensure food security. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency is currently investigating the opportunities to strengthen cooperation between environmental actors (eg the Nairobi Convention) and fish actors (eg SWIOFC) within this initiative. The planned focus on the West Indian Ocean also provides a number of synergies with new and ongoing support globally and bilaterally, and the initiative also builds on experiences and results from the previous regional strategy.

Styrelsen för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete (Sida) har sedan konferensen bidragit med 160 miljoner SEK till WIOMSA (The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association) för perioden 2018-2022. Insatsen syftar till att stödja forskning och utbildning inom marina vetenskaper, tillämpning av forskningsresultat och att presentera och kommunicera forskningsresultat för hållbar utveckling i marina och kustnära miljöer i östra och södra Afrika som underlag för politiska beslut t ex inom ramen för internationella konventioner inom FN-systemet. I insatsen ingår även ett initiativ om kustnära städers påverkan på kust och hav.

Sida avser att inleda ett samarbete inom marin miljö och fiskeförvaltning i regionen mellan 2018–2021 i storleksordningen 80 miljoner SEK. Samarbetet ska syfta till att stärka kapaciteten hos regionala aktörer att verka för hållbar förvaltning och nyttjande av gemensamma ekosystemtjänster och naturresurser samt att verka för ökad motståndskraft mot klimatförändringar och naturkatastrofer, inklusive förmåga för en tryggad livsmedelsförsörjning. Sida undersöker för närvarande möjligheterna att stärka samarbetet mellan miljöaktörer (e.g. Nairobi konventionen) och fiskeaktörer (e.g. SWIOFC) inom detta initiativ. Den planerade fokusen på västra Indiska oceanen ger också ett flertal synergier med nya och pågående stöd globalt och bilateralt och initiativet bygger också vidare på erfarenheter och resultat från den tidigare regionala strategin.

Securing social-, economic- and environmental sustainability in the Swedish Maritime Strategy (#OceanAction20194)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 8

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish Maritime Strategy was established in 2015, signed by 4 ministers covering environment, fisheries, rural affairs, enterprise, innovation and infrastructure. The strategy is a policy document with the aim and vision to promote a: Competitive, innovative and sustainable maritime sector that can contribute to increased employment, reduced environmental impact and an attractive living environment. The goal was to create an integrated and sustainable management of marine resources and maritime activities.

In order fulfil the commitment and to secure the three legs of sustainability - social, economic and environmental - no later than 2030, several projects and activities have been launched during 2016 or 2017 or are planned according to a list of actions.

- Create an eco-system based maritime spatial plan covering national waters and EEZ. The last draft plan will be presented in February 2018 and a final plan in 2019 02/2018
- Create integrated indicators to measure the three legs of sustainability - social, economic and environmental.
- Refine statistics on maritime industries to give a more correct base of information in regards to the Blue Economy, the stakeholders and their economic effect on society and GDP ongoing
- Strive to improve rules, regulations and responsibilities in regards to a more socio-economic profitable maritime industry and a higher environmental performance, and to improve sharing and collection of data and knowledge relevant for the maritime industry and a sustainable management of the marine resources

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20194#sthash.YmaiwO6T.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: [The Government of Sweden](#) in continuous collaboration with multi-stakeholder advisory groups including a wide range authorities, industry representative, science institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.6 14.7 14a 14c

Timeframe: September 2015 –

Resources mobilized: USD 260 000, USD 350 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20194>

#OceanAction20194

Other SDG: 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13

Status (March 2018): According to plan

On February 15, 2018 the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management published proposals for marine spatial plans for the three national MSP areas (Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea and Skagerrak/Kattegat). The three proposals, as well as environment impact assessments (EIA) and sustainability appraisals (SA), will be out for broad public consultation. In developing the proposals, the assessment tool Symphony was used. In addition a number of assessments reports on specific issues were commissioned. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will deliver the final proposals to the Swedish government by December 2019. The government will adopt the plans before the end of March 2021.

Through cooperation between governmental agencies, a proposal has been developed for a follow-up system that will follow up the maritime strategy's vision that captures the development in three perspectives. The starting point has been to use already available data within the three perspectives.

Most of the indicators for the yearly follow-up deals with whether the state of the coastal areas are moving towards the desired state or not.

Furthermore, in the development of the follow-up strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals have been taken into account, where 19 of the suggested indicators are contributing to the eight Agenda 2030 goals, clean water and sanitation (goal 6), affordable and clean energy (goal 7), decent work and economic growth (goal 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (goal 9), responsible consumption and production (goal 12), life below water (goal 14), and partnership for the goals (goal 17).

The business part of the follow-up-system is, among other things, constructed by economic statistics in relation to the maritime industries. The task of developing statistics on maritime industries has meant a delimitation of the maritime industry based on existing data. Today, maritime business does not have its own place within the industrial classification in Sweden, which is a common occurring delimitation for economic statistics.

The Swedish Maritime Strategy aim is to contribute to a competitive, innovative and sustainable maritime sector. There are several ways of achieving such conditions.

In 2017 new regulations were implemented for national shipping aiming at better protection of marine environment and to improve maritime safety. The regulation for supervision is risk based which also gives the ship owner a wider variety of ways for compliance.

In 2018 a new structure was implemented for the Swedish fairway fee. For the past twenty years, the fee has been differentiated with regards to environmental performance of ships. One of the structural changes is the use of a new index, Clean Shipping Index. The Index takes several environmental indicators in consideration. This is a way to take a wider action for environmental improvement.

Within the fish management, Sweden has started the implementation of traceability requirements according to the EU regulation (EG) nr1224/2009. The legislation will be implemented as a digital system where you will be able to trace of fish- and aquaculture products to the source. The great benefits of the system is that it effectively decreases the risk of illegal catches reaching the market and ensuring the quality of consumer information.

During the second half of 2017 work has been done to facilitate for new and already active aquaculture farmers to apply for authorizations and understand the process of getting these authorizations in place. The aquaculture farmers have been invited to meetings and conferences to meet and discuss with relevant authorities, as well as share their experiences. A comprehensive project was started in 2017, which aims to develop a digital information and authorization guide.

Den 15 februari 2018 presenterade Havs- och vattenmyndigheten förslag till marina havsplaner för de tre nationella havsområdena Bottniska viken, Östersjön och Skagerrak/Kattegatt. De tre förslagen såväl som miljökonsekvensbedömningar (MKB) och hållbarhetsvärderingar kommer att vara ute för ett offentligt samråd. Förslagen samt MKB: er kommer att finnas tillgängliga på engelska. Vid utarbetandet av förslagen användes bedömningsverktyget Symphony för att pröva olika scenarier av påverkan för att ta fram olika alternativ av havsplaner. Förutom Symphony användes ett antal förvaltningsrapporter för att bedöma specifika frågor som skulle besvaras. Havs- och vattenmyndigheten kommer att presentera de slutgiltiga förslagen till den svenska regeringen senast december 2019. Regeringen förväntas anta havsplanerna före utgången av mars 2021.

För att följa upp samarbete mellan svenska myndigheter har ett förslag utvecklats för ett uppföljningssystem som kommer att följa upp den maritima strategins vision. Utgångspunkten har varit att använda redan tillgängliga uppgifter.

De flesta av indikatorerna för den årliga uppföljningen handlar om huruvida kustområdenas tillstånd rör sig mot önskat tillstånd eller inte.

Vidare har utvecklingen av uppföljningsstrategin beaktats, där 19 av de föreslagna indikatorerna bidrar till de åtta av Agenda 2030 målen, rent vatten och sanitet (mål 6), hållbar energi för alla (mål 7), anständiga arbetsvillkor och ekonomisk tillväxt (mål 8), hållbar industri, innovationer och infrastruktur (mål 9), hållbar konsumtion och produktion (mål 12), hav och marina resurser (mål 14) och genomförande och globalt partnerskap (mål 17).

Verksamhetsdelen av uppföljningssystemet har bland annat arbetat för att ta fram ekonomisk statistik i förhållande till sjöfartsindustrin. Sjöfartssektorn har idag inte någon egen plats inom industriklassificeringen i Sverige, vilket är en vanligt förekommande avgränsning för ekonomisk statistik.

Sjöfartsstrategins mål är att bidra till en konkurrenskraftig, innovativ och hållbar sjöfartssektor. Det finns flera sätt att uppnå sådana förhållanden.

År 2017 infördes nya regler för nationell sjöfart som syftar till bättre skydd av havsmiljön och för att förbättra sjösäkerheten. Regleringen för tillsyn är riskbaserad vilket också ger fartygsägaren ett större antal sätt för kunna följa gällande bestämmelser.

År 2018 genomfördes en ny struktur för den svenska farledsavgiften. Under de senaste tjugo åren har avgiften differentierats med avseende på fartygens miljöprestanda. En av de strukturella förändringarna är användningen av ett nytt index, "Clean Shipping Index". Indexet tar hänsyn till flera miljöindikatorer. Detta är ett sätt att vidta en bredare åtgärd för miljöförbättring.

Inom fiskförvaltningen har Sverige påbörjat genomförandet av spårbarhetskraven enligt EU-förordning (EG) nr 1224 / 2009. Lagstiftningen kommer att genomföras som ett

digitalt system där man kommer att kunna spåra fisk- och vattenbruksprodukter till ursprungskällan. Systemets stora fördelar är att det effektivt minskar risken för att olagliga fångar når marknaden och säkerställer konsumentinformationens kvalitet.

Under andra halvåret 2017 har arbete gjorts för att underlätta för nya och redan aktiva vattenbrukare att ansöka om tillstånd och förstå processen att få dessa tillstånd på plats. Vattenbrukarna har bjudits in till möten och konferenser för att träffas och diskutera med relevanta myndigheter, samt dela med sig av sina erfarenheter. Ett omfattande projekt inleddes 2017, som syftar till att utveckla en digital informations- och auktoriseringsguide.

Development of ecosystem-based management of fish and fisheries in Sweden (#OceanAction20189)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 9

By: Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (Government)

Description: Sweden commits to further develop ecosystem-based management of fish and fisheries in Sweden as an integral part of achieving sustainable fisheries. As a first step the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has been commissioned by the government to develop a strategy for how ecosystem based management of fish and fisheries can be developed to form an integrated part in achieving the aims for marine and water management. The strategy shall consider cost implications of developing ecosystem based management and shall highlight the effects of climate change on fisheries management. The strategy shall be developed in dialogue with the Swedish Board of Agriculture (government agency), the Swedish County Administrative Boards and affected stakeholders. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will report on the progress of development and implementation of the strategy on an annual basis. The strategy is expected to be reviewed regularly to enable adaptive management. Ocean basins targeted by this commitment: Swedish waters in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20189#sthash.8D9Jmbwi.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (government agency) in dialogue with the Swedish Board of Agriculture (government agency), the Swedish County Administrative Boards and affected stakeholders.

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4

Timeframe: January 2016 --

Resources mobilized: Remains to be defined

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20189>

#OceanAction20189

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

During 2017 the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has continued to develop knowledge to inform the dialogue for the development of the strategy on ecosystembased management fish and fisheries, which will begin in 2018.

Ecosystem-based fish management requires a broad knowledge base to provide an integrated view of how fisheries management decisions affect different parts of the ecosystem and its

services, as well as how different environmental impact-related decisions in other management areas work together to contribute to good status of fish stocks. In order to get a better picture of this, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management commissioned the Department of Aquatic Resources at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU Aqua) to develop an analysis of how the knowledge provision and advice could be developed to support ecosystem-based fisheries management. As part of the assignment, a workshop was held at Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management in November 2017, where SLU Aqua, invited representatives from other research institutions, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish County Administrative Boards together presented an overview of how the knowledge provision for fish management functions today and provided suggestions for how it could develop to support ecosystem-based fish management. The workshop focused on how to integrate broader ecosystem aspects; knowledge from different disciplines, management areas and sources; socioeconomic analysis and valuation; as well as how to raise risks and uncertainties as a basis for applying the precautionary principle. Participants also raised the need, as well as proposals, for new approaches to enable participation and interdisciplinary analysis; monitoring and evaluation of management; as well as clearer links between existing projects and workflows. The analysis was published as a SLU Aqua report in early 2018 and will, together with results from the workshop, form a basis for developing proposals for future development of knowledge provision in support of ecosystem-based fish management.

Ecosystem-based management is also based on an understanding of social and economic objectives and effects of management, as well as how management approaches are aligned with key principles regarding common goals, participation, fair distribution, socio-economic valuation and adaptive management. In 2017, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management commissioned the Swedish Institute of Marine Environment (SIME) to continue compiling an overview of how social science can contribute to the development of ecosystem-based fish management in Sweden. The resulting report will be published in 2018.

In 2018, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will initiate an internal as well as external dialogue with the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish County Administrative Boards and stakeholders with a view to formulating a strategy for the development of ecosystem-based fish management in Sweden before the end of the year.

The dialogue will focus on developing a definition for ecosystem-based fish management in a Swedish context, describing the implementation of ecosystem-based fish management in current management, and proposing measures to strengthen the development and implementation of ecosystem-based fish management in Sweden in the future.

Under 2017 har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten arbetat vidare med att ta fram underlag för att informera dialogen för utvecklingen av strategin för ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning. Strategiarbetet kommer att påbörjas under 2018.

Ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning kräver ett brett kunskapsunderlag som ger en integrerad bild av hur beslut om fiske påverkar olika delar av ekosystemet och dess tjänster, samt av hur olika miljöpåverkan och relaterade beslut inom andra förvaltningsområden samverkar för att bidra till god beståndsstatus hos fisk och skaldjur. För att få en bättre bild av detta gav Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i uppdrag till SLU Aqua att ta fram en analys av hur kunskapsförsörjningen kan utvecklas för att ge stöd till en ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning. Som en del av uppdraget hölls en workshop på Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i november 2017 där SLU Aqua, inbjödna forskare från andra

lärosäten, Statens Jordbruksverk och länsstyrelserna tillsammans presenterade en översikt av hur kunskapsinhämtningen till fiskförvaltningen fungerar idag och kom med förslag till hur den skulle kunna utvecklas. Fokus låg på hur kunskapsunderlaget integrerar: bredare ekosystemaspekter; kunskap från olika discipliner, förvaltningsområden och källor; samhällsekonomisk analys och värdering; samt hur det lyfter risker och osäkerheter som underlag för tillämpning av försiktighetsprincipen. Deltagarna lyfte även behov av och förslag för utveckling av nya arbetssätt för delaktighet och tvärvetenskaplig analys; uppföljning och utvärdering av förvaltningen; samt tydligare kopplingar mellan befintliga projekt och arbetsströmmar. Analysen publicerades som en SLU Aqua rapport i början av 2018 och kommer tillsammans med resultat från workshopen ligga till grund för att utarbeta förslag om framtida fokus för kunskapsförsörjningen till stöd för ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning.

En ekosystembaserad förvaltning bygger även på att vi har en god förståelse av sociala och ekonomiska mål och effekter av förvaltningen, samt om hur själva utförandet av förvaltningen lever upp till ekosystemansatsens principer om gemensamma mål, delaktighet, rättvis fördelning, samhällsekonomisk värdering, och adaptiv förvaltning. Under 2017 gav Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i uppdrag till Havsmiljöinstitutet (HMI) att fortsätta det arbete som påbörjades 2016 med att sammanställa underlag om hur samhällsvetenskaplig analys kan bidra till utvecklingen av ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning i Sverige. Resultatet kommer att publiceras som en HMI rapport tidigt 2018.

Under 2018 planeras en dialog internt på Havs- och vattenmyndigheten samt externt med Jordbruksverket, Länsstyrelserna och berörda intressenter med sikte på att ta fram en strategi för utveckling av ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning i Sverige innan slutet av året.

Dialogen kommer att fokusera på att ta fram en definition för ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning i ett svenskt sammanhang, att beskriva tillämpningen av ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning i nuvarande förvaltning, samt att föreslå åtgärder för att stärka utvecklingen och tillämpningen av ekosystembaserad fiskförvaltning i Sverige framöver.

Environmental monitoring with one of the world's most modern research vessels (#OceanAction19499)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 10

By: Government of Sweden

Description: A new large research vessel has been commissioned and will be delivered to Sweden, in 2019. Sweden has not had its own larger research vessel since R/V Argos was discontinued in 2011 and currently Sweden rent similar vessels from Denmark and Finland. Every year, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) carry out a variety of expeditions and surveys as part of a national environmental monitoring effort of the waters around Sweden. SLU implements five internationally coordinated surveys annually, and uses trawling and advanced echo sounding to search for fish in the Baltic Sea, the Kattegat Sea, and the Skagerrak Strait. The aim is to collect fishery-independent estimates of the number of fish and fish fry in different areas. The surveys collect information on various species of fish, which is then used to make stock estimates and to develop advice on how much fishing is sustainable. SMHI's oceanographic unit conducts much of the national environmental monitoring of the bodies of water that surround Sweden. The monitoring currently focuses primarily on eutrophication, the proliferation of anoxic bottoms (dead zones), ocean acidification, physical oceanography, marine biology, fisheries hydrography, climate change, and oceanographic data assimilation. The new Swedish research vessel will also act as a research platform for independent marine research in the North Sea.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19499#sthash.c1rnYo7u.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global, North Atlantic

Partners: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources (Academic institution), Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (Government), Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (Government), Swedish Maritime Administration (Government)

Target: 14.2 14.3 14.4 14a

Timeframe: September 2015 – Open ended

Resources mobilized: USD 49 000 000 (construction), 4 000 000 (yearly, per year)

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19499>

#OceanAction19499

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

No new commitments have been made since June 2017. The construction is under way of the ship, which is now named "R/V Svea" and home harbour will be Lysekil, Sweden. The vessel is scheduled for delivery in spring 2019.

The vessel will be used primarily in the Baltic Sea and Kattegat and Skagerrak for surveys of fish stocks and climate and environmental monitoring of different types. It shall be equipped to conduct fishing and advanced marine research, with measurements and sampling in water and in air and the bottoms communities.

Det har inte gjorts några nya åtagande sedan juni 2017. Byggnationen är i gång av fartyget som nu mera är döpt till "R/V Svea" och hemmahamn kommer att bli Lysekil. Fartyget är planerat att levereras under våren 2019.

Fartyget ska användas främst i Östersjön och på Kattegatt och Skagerrak för undersökningar av fiskebestånd och klimat- och miljöövervakning av olika slag. Det ska utrustas för att kunna bedriva fiske och avancerad marin forskning och utföra mätningar och provtagningar i luft, i vatten och på bottenar.

Industry and research driven development and introduction of selective and low impact fishing gears (#OceanAction19509)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 11

By: Government of Sweden

Description: A four-year government assignment was adopted between 2014 and 2017 to facilitate the technical development and use of more selective gears in the Swedish fishing industry. A secretariat and a model to facilitate the interactions between the industry and the science were established, to manage ideas from the industry and refine these ideas to industry driven projects. Suggested projects have been selected for funding dependent of how well it fits with the needs implied by the landing obligation. The reason for using this model has been to minimise the economic risks for the participating fishers during both the development phase and scientific evaluation of the project. Since the start in 2014, over 30 projects have been allocated funds from the secretariat, 19 have been finished, 13 are ongoing and 2 more will start during 2017. The different projects have covered most commercial species caught in Swedish fishery, both with active gears (trawls) and passive gears (trap and pots). Several new selective gears have then been developed and adopted by management and are used by Swedish fishers today. The aim of the project is to further develop selective and low impact gears and writing a handbook on selectivity in gears, including: - To summarize current knowledge, both national and international; - To gather knowledge gaps about fisheries who still needs further development of selective gears; - To enhance projects with the industry where we find knowledge gaps; and - To spread the information;

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19509#sthash.wxOXW7II.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global, North Atlantic

Partners: Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources

Target: 14.4 14.7 14b

Timeframe: September 2015 – December 2021

Resources mobilized: Sweden has contributed USD 4 386 995 during 2014-2018, Future commitments remains to be defined

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19509>

#OceanAction19509

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has coordinated and decided in 2017 on new projects within the government mission, “*Selective tools in fisheries*”. This has

been done in consultation with the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the SLU Aqua. 2017 was the last year of the four-year government mission. Two new projects in cod trawling were started during the year within the framework of the mission. A project for a trawl to separate cod, haddock and saithe and another one for gear selectivity in bottomtrawling. Preparations for completion, evaluation and reporting of all projects undertaken were made during the year. Communication effort against the fishery of the results have also been made.

By 2018, funds for the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and the SLU were renewed for the continued development of selective fishing gear. In the period 2014-2017, SEK 38 million was allocated for the development of the fishing gear, now SEK 8 million is available for continued work in 2018.

Havs-och vattenmyndigheten har under 2017 samordnat och beslutat om nya projekt inom regeringsuppdraget Selektiva redskap inom fisket. Detta har gjorts i samråd med Jordbruksverket och sekretariatet för selektiva redskap vid SLU Aqua. 2017 var det sista året för det fyraåriga regeringsuppdraget. Två nya projekt inom torskrålning startade under året inom ramen för uppdraget. Ett projekt om byxtrål för att separera torsk från kolja och sej och ett projekt om selektivitet vid bottenrålning. Förberedelser för slutförande, utvärdering och avrapportering av alla projekt som gjorts inom regeringsuppdraget gjordes även under året. Förberedelser av en kommunikationssatsning mot yrkesfisket av resultaten har också gjorts inför slutrapporteringen.

För 2018 förnyades medel till Havs- och vattenmyndigheten och SLU för den fortsatta utvecklingen av selektiva och skonsamma fiskeredskap. Under åren 2014-2017 fördelades 38 miljoner SEK för utvecklandet av fiskeredskapen och som en fortsättning på det här arbetet finns nu även 8 miljoner SEK tillgängliga för det fortsatta arbetet under 2018.

Strengthening capacity on ocean acidification monitoring, ecosystem resilience, MPA networks in a changing climate, coral reef protection and marine spatial planning (#OceanAction18823)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 12, 13

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish Government commit to financially support to IUCN to strengthen knowledge generation and taking measures within the ocean and climate context. The support contributes to capacity development, knowledge generation and methodological development, particularly in developing countries, contributing to the implementation of SDG 14, in particular 14.2, 14.3 and 14.5. The Swedish Government also commit to financially support to The Ocean Foundation "Ocean acidification program". The support contributes to training researchers in monitoring and measuring, and, if possible, contribute to create a monitoring function for ocean acidification to contribute data to the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network. The support contributes to capacity development, knowledge generation and methodological development, particularly in developing countries, contributing to the implementation of SDG 14, in particular 14.3. The Swedish Government financially supports the implementation of the Action Plan of the International Coral Reef Initiative, ICRI, together with France and Monaco. The support contributes to the plan of action 2016-2018 adopted in November 2016. It comprises five themes: a) Raising awareness on the importance of coral reefs and related ecosystems to help mitigate the impacts of climate change. b) Production of an analysis of global and regional policy instruments and governance mechanisms related to the protection and sustainable management of coral reefs, with recommendations for action c) To help reducing human threats to coral reefs and associated mangroves and seagrasses, d) To monitor the state of coral reefs e) To raise awareness about the importance of coral reefs and related ecosystems. This is tied to the #OceanAction16778.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18823#sthash.gMhCh2WQ.dpuf>

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy Director, Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (IGO), The Ocean Foundation (NGO), International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Target: 14.2 14.3 14.5

Timeframe: June 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: USD 1 718 000 (funding ICRI USD 340 000, IUCN, USD 919 000, The Ocean Foundation USD 459 000)

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18823>

#OceanAction18823

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): Almost completed

The international union for the conservation of Nature, IUCN has been supported (SEK 8 million) by the Swedish government during 2017 for the following projects:

- The blue carbon content and potential of MPA networks and other effective area-based conservation measures in Mozambique and Tanzania
- Blue Carbon – Strengthening countries’ NDCs while supporting SDG implementation
- Ocean Acidification: from global science to regional action. Developing regional action plans with the Ocean Acidification international Reference User Group 2017 – 2019
- Ocean deoxygenation: Everyone’s problem - Causes, impacts, consequences and solutions
- Understanding Ocean Risk - financial, social and environmental dimensions

These projects will be reported during the spring of 2018 when the final report also will be published. A number of workshops has been arranged during 2017.

The Ocean Foundation has been supported (SEK 4 million) by the Swedish government to increase ocean acidification monitoring and measuring capacity in developing regions. A number of training and workshops has been held, i.e. on Fiji in the Pacific.

Internationella Naturvårdsunionen IUCN har fått medel (8 miljoner SEK) under 2017 för följande projekt med koppling till hav och klimat:

- *The blue carbon content and potential of MPA networks and other effective area-based conservation measures in Mozambique and Tanzania*
- *Blue Carbon – Strengthening countries’ NDCs while supporting SDG implementation*
- *Ocean Acidification: from global science to regional action. Developing regional action plans with the Ocean Acidification international Reference User Group 2017 – 2019*
- *Ocean deoxygenation: Everyone’s problem - Causes, impacts, consequences and solutions*
- *Understanding Ocean Risk - financial, social and environmental dimensions*

Dessa projekt kommer att slutrapporteras under våren 2018. Ett antal workshops har hållits under 2017.

Den amerikanska stiftelsen The Ocean Foundation har haft stöd (4 miljoner SEK) för att öka kapaciteten i utvecklingsregioner för att kunna mäta havsförurning. Ett flertal utbildningar och workshops har hållits, bl.a. på Fiji i Stilla havet.

The ICRI plan of Action 2016-2018 (#OceanAction16778)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 14

By: France, Monaco, Sweden and UN Environment (UNEP) (Government)

Description: ICRI is a partnership among governments, international organizations, and non-government organizations. An ambitious plan of action 2016-2018 proposed by France was adopted by the ICRI membership in November 2016. It comprises five themes:

1. Highlight the contribution of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses to mitigate and adapt to climate change and its impacts, encourage financing for projects and initiatives which help protect and restore coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses, an online catalog and a report will be produced.
2. Production of an analysis of global and regional policy instruments and governance mechanisms related to the protection and sustainable management of coral reefs, with recommendations for action
3. Several recommendations to reduce human threats to coral reefs and associated mangroves and seagrasses will be adopted on legislative or regulatory measures (e.g. on dredging, marine or coastal infrastructure; deployment of mooring devices limiting mechanical damage to coral reefs and seagrasses). A review on the impacts of sunscreens and other endocrine disruptors on coral reefs will be produced.
4. Several reports on the status and trends of coral reefs will be release: Status and Trends of Coral Reefs of the Pacific Islands; or one for the Indian Ocean (in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission). See #SDGAction14306 Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)
5. Declaration of 2018 as the International Year of coral reef (IYOR 2018). IYOR 2018 will consist of a wide range of events and activities that will take place throughout the year and around the world.

Finally, a small projects scheme - aiming to help ICRI members to implement the plan of action will be set-up.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16778#sthash.YsSUWtcN.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: ICRI Members include a mix of governments, non-governmental organisations and international organisations. Today, ICRI counts more than 60 members. The full list is available at <http://www.icriforum.org/members/icri-members>

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.7 14a

Timeframe: November 2016 - December 2018

Resources mobilized: French contribution to UNEP: 500,000 Euros + 200,000 (since June 2016); Monaco contribution: 100,000 Euros; and Swedish contribution: 300,000 Euros

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16778>

#OceanAction16778

Other SDG: 1, 3, 12, 13

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The International Coral Reef Initiative ICRI has used the Swedish contribution for 2017 to implement the Action Plan 2016-2018. The Swedish grant has been used for a number of studies and activities to raise awareness of the links between coral reefs, including related coastal ecosystems and climate change protection. ICRI has analysed coral reef protection legislation, organized workshops in Tanzania and in Paris, produced a report on coral reefs in the Pacific and prepared the 2018 International Coral Reef (www.iyor2018.org). Additional activities within ICRI during International Year of the Reef (IYOR) are expected.

Det internationella korallrevsinitiativet ICRI har använt bidraget under 2017 för att genomföra aktionsplanen 2016-2018. Det svenska stödet har använts för ett antal studier och underlagsmaterial för att öka medvetenheten om kopplingarna mellan korallrev inkl relaterade kustekosystem och klimat. ICRI har gjort analyser av lagstiftning till skydd av korallrev, organiserat workshops i Tanzania och i Paris, skrivit en rapport om korallrev i Stilla havet och förberett det internationella korallrevsåret 2018 (www.iyor2018.org). Ytterligare aktiviteter inom ICRI under korallrevsåret är aktuella.

Arctic Marine Protected Area Network Toolbox Project (2017-2019) (#OceanAction18421)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 15

By: Governments of Finland, Sweden and Canada

Description: PAMEs Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of MPAs sets out the vision for an ecologically connected, representative and effectively-managed network of protected and specially managed areas. As a step towards contributing to the Aichi target of 10% marine protected areas, a series of MPA science workshops are being organized by the project co-leads, during 2017-2018. These workshops will build on the findings from previous work undertaken by the Arctic Council. Key aspects of this collective work within the Arctic Council include ways to build and strengthen networks of MPAs in the context of climate change and ocean acidification, as well as incorporating traditional and local knowledge (TLK). Scientific, TLK and technical experts as well as management and policy makers will take stock of the current scientific understanding and identify new research questions on MPA networks and how these networks, and other area-based measures, may be used to decrease the negative effects of climate change and acidification, and their interaction with other human induced stressors in the Arctic. The aim of the MPA networks commitment is to take stock of the current scientific and other knowledge, and identify important new research questions on MPA networks and how such networks, and other area-based measures, may be used to decrease the negative effects of climate change and ocean acidification and their interactions with other human induced stressors in the Arctic. The third MPA workshop will be held in September 2017 in Helsinki, focusing on MPA networks in the context of climate change and ocean acidification. A fourth MPA workshop will be hosted by Canada 2018, which is intended to convene MPA managers, Indigenous peoples, community representatives, and other MPA partners to share experiences in planning and developing Arctic MPA networks, including the role that Indigenous people may play in developing and managing protected areas and other measures. The series of workshops are arranged as part of the Arctic Councils overall aim to strengthen the cooperation among the Arctic Council countries on implementing MPA networks that are representative and ecologically connected. The outcome of the commitment will be included in the future work within the Arctic Council on the implementation of Area Based Management Tools , climate change and ocean acidification.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18421#sthash.veIOtkMT.dpuf>

Contact: Jessica Nilsson, Senior Advisor, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

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Ocean basin: Arctic Ocean

Partners: Governments of Finland Sweden and Canada, The Arctic Council (the working groups PAME and CAFF), Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Target: 14.2 14.3 14.5

Timeframe: September 2016 – December 2018

Resources mobilized: To be arranged and financed by the partners

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18421>

#OceanAction18421

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Arctic MPA expert workshop was conducted in Helsinki, September 21-22, 2017. Topics of discussion at the meeting included updates to and next steps in specific projects, new project ideas and presentations from various bodies, including from International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) on the use and carriage of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) by ships in the Arctic and polar research. The report is publically available the PAME website (<https://pame.is/index.php/shortcode/blog/item/61-pame-ii-2017-meeting-report-released>). Among other things, experts said that there is already more than enough scientific evidence to start the process of establishing marine protected areas, even in international Arctic waters.

Next workshop will be hosted by Canada during in November 2018.

PAME, en av Arktiska rådets arbetsgrupper, genomförde som planerat en workshop om marint områdesskydd den 21-22 september 2017 i Helsingfors, Finland, arrangerat av Sverige (Havs- och vattenmyndigheten) och Finland. Diskussionsämnen vid mötet omfattade uppdateringar av specifika projekt, nya projektidéer och presentationer från olika organ, bland annat från International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) om användning och transport av tungbränsleolja (HFO) med fartyg i Arktis och polarforskning. Rapporten finns tillgänglig på PAME:s hemsida. Bland annat sa experterna att det redan finns mer än tillräckligt med vetenskapligt underlag för att börja processen om etableringen av marina skyddade områden även i internationellt Arktiskt vatten.

Nästa workshop kommer att hållas i Kanada i november 2018.

Contribution to the CBD Special Voluntary Trust Fund to support work on EBSAs, Marine Spatial Planning and the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (#OceanAction18376)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 16

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish Government is contributing to the CBD Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the period 2017-2020. The work in CBD on coastal and marine biodiversity is important for the success of Goal 14 and Agenda 2030. Sweden has therefor committed to make a financial support to the work of the CBD on Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas, marine spatial planning and the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, in particular regarding sectorial integration. The contribution from Swedish Government to the CBD Trust Fund (BE) will in particular support the implementation of SDG 14 in regard of: - Participation from developing states at the expert workshop to develop options for modifying EBSA description and strengthening scientific credibility and implementation of Voluntary guidelines and other related work in EBSA - Increased Capacity Building in the implementation of Marine Spatial planning - Support to Sustainable Ocean Initiative for Capacity Building and Partnerships in particular regarding sectorial integration

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18376#sthash.KBg6yq48.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: The Secretariat of Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)

Target: 14.2 14.5 14.7 14c

Timeframe: June 2017 – June 2018

Resources mobilized: 4 M SEK, approx USD 400 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18376>

#OceanAction18376

Other SDG: 15

Status (March 2018): According to plan

CBD has allocated the funding to secure participation from developing countries and regions at the CBD Expert Workshop to Develop Options for Modifying the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, for Describing New Areas, and for Strengthening the Scientific Credibility and Transparency of this Process, that was held in Berlin the 5-8 December 2017.

The contribution has also been used in the planning of and support participation from developing at the second meeting of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organisations (RSOs) and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) on accelerating the process to achieve the Aichi targets. This is an initiative in line with the government prioritization on strengthening the regional marine cooperation.

CBD har använt bidraget för att säkerställa deltagande från utvecklingsländer vid CBD EBSA workshop i 5-8 december 2017 i Berlin. Syftet med workshopen var att utveckla metoder för att modifiera beskrivningen av ekologisk och biologiskt signifikanta områden (EBSAs), för att beskriva nya EBSAs samt för att stärka den vetenskapliga kredibiliteten och transparensen i utpekade av EBSAs.

Stödet har även använts för att planera och säkra deltagande från regioner med låg kapacitet vid det andra globala mötet i Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) i Syd Korea 10-13 april 2018, som har till syfte att stärka samarbetet mellan regionala havsmiljöorganisationer och regionala fiskeriorganisationer. Detta är ett led i regeringens genomförande av att globalt stärka det havsregionala samarbetet i genomförande av Aichimålen.

Meeting Sweden's MPA target (#OceanAction13892)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 17

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Sweden will meet the target for SDG 14.5 and the marine part of the CBD Aichi target 11 within the Swedish territory. Meeting the targets for marine protected areas has been slow and has proved to be challenging. With a decision in December 2016 to designate four new MPAs and expand two existing to suit conservation needs to protect the harbor porpoise Sweden doubled the area of MPAs from 6.7 percent. By the 30th May 13.6 percent of Swedish territorial water and EEZ is protected as MPAs. In June 2016 The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management presented the National Action plan for marine protected areas in Sweden. The Action plan states that even if the network reaches above 10 percent, there is still work to be done in order to establish an ecologically representative, well connected and effectively managed network of MPAs in Swedish waters. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will continue to implement the MPA Action plan. Follow up mechanisms such as monitoring and reporting are provided for in the EU Habitats Directive. As parts of a European regional MPA-network, these sites will help restore and strengthen ecosystem resilience. Increased resilience will help protect ecosystem services and may mitigate adverse effects from global warming and other stressors on the marine environment. The MPA network also contributes to the Helcom MPA network in the Baltic Sea and the Ospar MPA network in the North East Atlantic. This commitment will have multiple commitments, without end dates, as the MPAs needs monitoring, data collection, reporting and other continuous management measures.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=13892#sthash.WJtw7IeQ.dpuf>

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy Director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: [Sweden](#)

Target: 14.5

Timeframe: December 2016 – December 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=13892>

#OceanAction13892

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

After the Governments designation of new Natura 2000 sites in December 2016 Sweden has achieved the part of the national milestone target for protected areas, as well as the Aichi target 11, concerning the 10 % protection of marine protected areas (MPA).

Since June 2017 the work with the national action plan for MPAs has continued in order to ensure that the quality aspects of the targets concerning ecological representativity, functionality and connectivity will be developed.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has employed regional coordinators to enforce and coordinate the County Administrative Boards' work with MPAs. Through this approach it is anticipated that the framework for MPAs that is described in the national action plan for MPAs will be implemented, together with the County Administrative Boards. A first workshop in this work on regional level was held in November 2017 and a second workshop is planned in spring 2018. This work aims at setting objectives for ecological representativity, functionality and connectivity.

With the increased financial resources that the Government has distributed for work with MPAs for 2018, and the additional resources in the budget for 2019 and 2020, there is a good opportunity to fulfil not only the 10 % objective but also the objectives concerning the quality aspects of the national mile stone target as well as the Aichi target 11 for MPAs. The financial resources will be allocated to the County Administrative Boards for work concerning designation of MPAs, but also with work on monitoring of effects of fisheries conservation measures in MPAs, control and enforcement of fisheries conservation measures in MPAs, process support and training in adaptive management as well as connectivity studies.

I och med regeringens beslut om nya Natura 2000-områden i december 2016 har Sverige uppnått den del av etappmålet för områdesskydd, samt den del av Aichi mål 11, som rör 10% areal skyddade marina områden.

Sedan juni 2017 har arbetet med handlingsplanen för marint områdesskydd fortsatt för att säkerställa att de övriga delarna av detta mål kommer att uppnås som rör kvalitetsaspekterna för det marina områdesskyddet; ekologisk representativitet, funktionalitet och konnektivitet.

Regionala samordnare har anlits för att stärka och koordinera länsstyrelsernas arbete med marint områdesskydd. Detta innebär att arbetet med att säkerställa att det ramverk för marint områdesskydd som beskrivs i handlingsplanen implementeras, tillsammans med länsstyrelserna. En första workshop i detta arbete, på regional nivå, hölls i november 2017 och ytterligare en workshop planeras under våren 2018. Detta arbete syftar till att fastställa mål för ekologisk representativitet, funktionalitet och konnektivitet.

Med de resursförstärkningar som regeringen avsatt för arbete med marint områdesskydd för 2018, och planerar att avsätta under 2019 och 2020, finns stora möjligheter att säkerställa att Sverige inte bara når arealmålet för det marina områdesskyddet utan även kvalitetsmålen. Resurserna fördelas dels till länsstyrelserna för arbete med att inrätta marina skyddade områden, dels bland annat till arbete som rör uppföljning av bevarandeåtgärder avseende fiskereglering i marina skyddade områden, kontroll av fiskeregleringar i marina skyddade områden, processtöd och utbildning inom adaptiv förvaltning samt en konnektivitetsstudie.

Cross-boundary and inter-sectorial solutions for ecosystem-based marine spatial planning: the Symphony method (#OceanAction18361)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 18

By: Government of Sweden

Description: This voluntary commitment has the objective of underpinning true ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Planning in Sweden and neighboring waters through the integration of semi-quantitative spatial assessments of the cumulative environmental impact in the planning process and stakeholder consultations. With the Symphony method marine planners can easily assess the expected environmental impact of any drafted plan through a science-based and transparent spatial analysis. By integrating this information in the planning process and dialogue, sustainable solutions can be identified and more easily adopted. The Symphony-method enables MSP to account for the spatially confined cumulative impact from all concurrent human activities in an area on a representation of all present ecosystem values. With the method the marine planners can quickly and straightforwardly assess the cumulative (total) environmental impact of any drafted plan and use the results to modify the plans where needed, in dialogue with involved stakeholders. The method is truly inter-sectorial and allows for estimating the relative contribution of environmental impact from each sector (e.g. fisheries, shipping, energy and mineral mining) in any defined area. This information is of particular value for solving conflicts where there are multiple sectorial claims on ocean space in ecologically sensitive areas. Furthermore the method generates semi-quantitative spatial representations not only of environmental impact but also ecological values and sensitivity.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18361#sthash.iUK5pMVb.dpuf>

Contact: Linus Hammar, Senior Advisor, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: The [Swedish Government](#) in cooperation with the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (government, lead partner), Geological Survey of Sweden (government, partner), Helcom Helsinki Commission (other intergovernmental organization, advisory), Chalmers University of Technology (academic institution, advisory), NIVA Denmark (private sector, advisory), NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (government, advisory), UCSB University of California Santa Barbara (academic institution, advisory)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: September 2015 – December 2019

Resources mobilized: Map compilations USD 200 000, Method dev. USD 100 000, Software dev. External univ. Partner USD 50 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18361>

#OceanAction18361

Other SDG: 7, 8, 9, 13

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Symphony assessment method has been developed within the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management as a support for state-owned marine planning. The aim is to show at an overview level how environmental impact is different between different areas and how planning influences this distribution. This enables environmentally better planning.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has conducted assessments with the method in 2017 prior to the consultation for the drafting of marine spatial plans in 2018. Symphony calculates overall environmental impact from a spatial perspective. For each sea area in the sea plan, a value is given that describes how much we humans affect the marine environment. The value is an estimate and is available for comparison between areas rather than related to absolute limit values. Because Symphony treats all interests and activities in an equal way in one and the same analysis, the method also contributes from a justice perspective. In this way, Symphony supports marine planning based on an ecosystem approach.

Bedömningsmetoden Symphony har utvecklats inom Havs- och vattenmyndigheten som ett stöd för statlig havsplanering. Syftet är att på en översiktlig nivå visa hur miljöpåverkan skiljer sig mellan olika områden och hur havsplaneringen påverkar denna fördelning. Detta möjliggör en miljömässigt bättre planering.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har genomfört bedömningar med Symphony under 2017 inför samrådet av havsplaner under 2018. Symphony beräknar samlad miljöpåverkan ur ett rumsligt perspektiv. För varje havsområde i havsplanen ges ett värde som beskriver hur mycket vi människor påverkar den marina miljön. Värdet är en skattning och är till för att jämföras mellan områden snarare än att relateras till absoluta gränsvärden. Eftersom Symphony behandlar alla intressen och verksamheter på ett likvärdigt sätt i en och samma analys så bidrar metoden också ur ett rättviseperspektiv. På detta sätt stödjer Symphony havsplanering utifrån en ekosystemansats.

Strengthening the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan to support ocean-related SDGs (#OceanAction17174)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 19

By: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) (Intergovernmental organization)

Description: HELCOM will continue implementation of agreed actions that will contribute to the implementation of SDG 14. For instance, this includes: - speeding up the implementation of the marine litter regional action plan, continuing its battle against eutrophication and planning towards the elaboration of a regional action plan on underwater noise, to fulfil SDG 14.1, - ensuring close cooperation on any maritime spatial planning in the Baltic Sea area and management plans for all marine protected areas, to fulfil SDG 14.2 and 14.5, - supporting sustainable agricultural practices, to contribute to SDG 2.4, and ecosystem-related fishery measures, towards SDG 14.4 and 14.6. More generally, HELCOM will strive for more resilient marine ecosystems to be better prepared for human-induced climate change challenges. It will also promote further regional development of socio-economic analyses to create tailor-made connecting points between implementation of different SDGs. For years, HELCOM has developed regional indicators and assessments to measure the environmental status of the Baltic Sea, which can also be used for the future regional work on the implementation of SDGs.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=17174#sthash.vi7KFEak.dpuf>

Contact: Monika Stankiewicz, Executive Secretary, HELCOM

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, [Sweden](#) (governments) and European Union

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: 28 feb 2017 - 2021

Resources mobilized: No estimate of the cost has been made.

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=17174>

#OceanAction17174

Other SDG: 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

On March 7, 2018 the Contracting Parties (nine countries and EU) agreed on a Ministerial declaration with new commitments for the Baltic marine environment. At the meeting, the following was agreed:

- Strengthen the implementation of commitments in the current Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP),

- To update BSAP by 2021 and that the UN's Marine-related Sustainability Objectives (SDGs) will provide the framework for the updating of BSAP.

Preparatory work, including a project plan starts in 2018, and a full draft of the updated BSAP will be available last quarter of 2020, for adoption at the Ministerial Meeting in 2021.

Sedan konferensen i juni 2017 så har det hållits ett möte den 7 mars 2018 i Bryssel, Belgien mellan miljöministrar och högnivårepresentanter för de nio staterna runt Östersjön och Europeiska unionen. På mötet enades man om följande:

- *Att stärka genomförandet av åtaganden i nuvarande Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP),*
- *Att senast 2021 uppdatera BSAP och att FN:s havsrelaterade hållbarhetsmål (SDG-mål) ska utgöra en ram för uppdateringen av BSAP.*

Förberedande arbetet av uppdateringen har startat och ett fullt utkast ska vara klart år 2020 för att man ska kunna anta en slutversion vid HELCOMs Ministermöte år 2021.

Identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) in the Baltic Sea (#OceanAction18382)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 20

By: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) (Intergovernmental organization)

Description: The commitment is to identify Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) in the Baltic Sea. A regional workshop will be organized in 2018 for this purpose. The EBSAs are expected to contribute to fulfilling the regional goal of drawing up and applying maritime spatial plans throughout the Baltic Sea region which are coherent across borders and apply the ecosystem approach.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18382#sthash.Uj39Ixp.dpuf>

Contact: Monika Stankiewicz, Executive Secretary, HELCOM

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, [Sweden](#) (governments), European Union and The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Target: 14.2

Timeframe: May 2017 –

Resources mobilized: Finland will host the workshop. National experts of the Baltic Sea countries will take part in the preparatory process and attend the Baltic EBSA workshop. HELCOM Secretariat will contribute with data existing in HELCOM and will support organizing the workshop.

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18382>

#OceanAction18382

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Sweden participated in the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) regional workshop to facilitate the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Baltic Sea, held in Helsinki 19-24 February 2018. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Governments of Finland and Sweden provided financial support. The EBSAs are expected to contribute to fulfilling the regional goal of drawing up and applying maritime spatial plans throughout the Baltic Sea region which are coherent across borders and apply the ecosystem approach.

The next step is to adopt the workshop report at CBD SBSTTA22 (2-7 July 2018, Montreal, Canada) and COP14 (10-22 November 2018, Egypt), and thereafter include the EBSA descriptions in the global EBSA repository.

Sverige deltog i CBDs regionala arbetsgrupp för att underlätta beskrivningen av ekologisk och biologiskt signifikanta områden (EBSA) i Östersjön, som hölls i Helsingfors 19-24 februari 2018. Arbetsgruppen anordnades i samarbete med HELCOM och Finland och Sverige gav ekonomiskt stöd till mötet. EBSAs förväntas bidra till att uppnå de regionala målen att utarbeta och tillämpa havsplaner i Östersjöregionen som är sammanhängande över gränserna och tillämpar ekosystemansatsen.

Nästa steg är att anta en arbetsgruppsrapport vid CBD SBSTTA22 (2-7 juli 2018, Montreal, Kanada) och COP24 (10-22 november 2018, Egypten).

Ocean Literacy for all: a global strategy to raise the awareness for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of our ocean (#OceanAction15187)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 21

By: UNESCO (United Nations entity)

Description: Most of us live our lives unaware of how our day-to-day actions impact on the health of the ocean, or how the health of the ocean impacts on our own daily lives. Ocean literacy is defined as an understanding of the oceans influence on you and your influence on the ocean. The focus of the Ocean Literacy for ALL initiative is to develop a global partnership to raise the awareness on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean and its resources and to build an improved public knowledge base across the worlds population regarding our global ocean. Building on existing national, regional, and international ocean education initiatives, such as those conducted by the Trans-Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance, the International Consortium for Ocean Science Exploration and Engagement (COSEE), and the European and Asian Association of Marine Science Educators, this initiative aims at developing a plan to foster ocean awareness and ocean literacy education in all segments of society. The goals of this initiative are to: 1.) Encourage cooperation and exchange on ocean education to improve ocean literacy; 2.) Raise awareness of the two-way interactions between the ocean and peoples daily lives, and empower citizens to adjust their everyday behavior; and 3.) Seek and apply innovative ways to make our current and future citizens ocean literate, so that they recognize environmental challenges and can make informed and responsible decisions related to ocean stewardship and the use of ocean resources. The activities will be coordinated by UNESCOs Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. The Swedish Government provides financial support. Following this initiative, several strategic activities will continue the momentum toward achieving the three goals listed above. In joint deliberation with all partners involved, international working groups will be established to continue to steer the implementation of the activities. -
- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15187#sthash.QYHzIcex.dpuf>

Contact: Francesca Santoro, Programme Specialist, UNESCO

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: College of Exploration, Consortium for Ocean Science Exploration and Engagement, European Marine Science Educators Association, World Ocean Network, Ocean Frontier Institute, Ciencia Viva, Italian Network on Ocean Literacy, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Asia Marine Science Education Association, Canadian Network for Ocean Education, Planeta Oceano, Centre for Environment & Society of Washington College, Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance, National Marine Educators Association, Nauru, **Swedish Government**

Target: 14.2 14a

Timeframe: June 2017 – July 2019

Resources mobilized: USD 170 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15187>

#OceanAction15187

Other SDG: 4, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

UNESCO/IOC has used the financial support from Sweden to arrange a high-level conference on Ocean Literacy the 4-5th of December 2017, in Venice. The aim of the conference was to develop a roadmap and framework for the global work on Ocean Literacy and implement the voluntary commitment that was made by UNESCO/IOC at the UN Ocean Conference. More than 100 participants from over 30 countries participated at the conference on ocean literacy, for example decision-makers, researchers and teachers. The Swedish Minister for the Environment Ms Karolina Skog participated at the conference with a video message. A publication was released (Ocean Literacy for All: A toolkit), to provide educators worldwide with tools, methods and resources to develop work on ocean literacy. Future activities will include the development of an ocean school programme, including a training program for educators and scientists.

In 2018, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management received a government assignment to will help strengthen the work on education for sustainable development in marine and water issues, especially marine pedagogy. The mission includes gathering relevant stakeholders, especially at local level, and authorities to identify the need for efforts and to develop the required knowledge material. UNESCO's ongoing work in marine literacy (Ocean Literacy) should be considered. The assignment is to be reported no later than 30 September 2018.

UNESCO/Internationella oceanografiska kommittén (IOC) har främst använt det svenska bidraget till att anordna en högnivåkonferens om marin pedagogik (Ocean Literacy) den 4-5 december 2017 i Venedig, Italien. Konferensens syfte var att utveckla en färdplan och ramverk för det fortsatta globala arbetet med att stärka arbetet med marin pedagogik och genomföra det frivilliga åtagande som UNESCO/IOC gjorde till havskonferensen. Konferensen om marin pedagogik samlade över 100 deltagare från mer än 30 länder, både beslutsfattare, forskare och lärare. Den svenska miljöministern Karolina Skog deltog vid konferensen genom en videohälsning. En publikation togs fram inför konferensen (Ocean Literacy for All: A toolkit) för att förse lärare och pedagoger globalt med ett kunskapsunderlag om havet och hur arbetet med marin pedagogik kan utvecklas. Det fortsatta arbetet kommer bland annat inriktas på att utveckla ett skolprogram om havet för att stärka marin pedagogik, inklusive ett träningsprogram för pedagoger och forskare. Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har fått ett regeringsuppdrag för 2018 som ska bidra till att stärka arbetet med utbildning för hållbar utveckling inom havs- och vattenfrågor, särskilt marin pedagogik. I uppdraget ingår att samla berörda aktörer, särskilt från lokal nivå, och myndigheter för att identifiera behov av insatser samt ta fram efterfrågat kunskapsmaterial. Unescos pågående arbete inom marin pedagogik (Ocean Literacy) ska beaktas. Uppdragets ska redovisas senast den 30 september 2018.

Swedish support to FAO for developing countries implementation of Port State Measures Agreement, the Global Registry and technical consultations for the marking of fishing gear (#OceanAction20124)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 22

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Sweden will support for the Implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures and complementary Instruments to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. This will be done through the five-year global umbrella Programme to support coastal and small island developing States in building capacity to adopt and implement the provisions of the PSMA, complementary international instruments and regional mechanisms to combat IUU fishing. Sweden will also support The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), which provides a single access point for information on vessels used for fishing and fishing-related activities to combat IUU fishing. Furthermore the contribution will help to support technical consultations for the marking of fishing gear in developing countries.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20124#sthash.pmu6lb7V.dpuf>

Contact: Daniel Petersson, Desk Officer, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

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Ocean basin: Indian Ocean, South Atlantic, South Pacific

Partners: Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations system)

Target: 14.1 14.4 14.7

Timeframe: July 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: USD 5 700 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20124>

#OceanAction20124

Other SDG: 1, 2, 8

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Sweden's support to FAO, of SEK 50 million, consists of three parts:

- Support for the umbrella program for "Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing" (PSMA)
- Support for Global Record of Fishing Vessels (SEK 7.2 million)
- Support for the technical consultation on the marking of fishing gear (SEK 1.5 million).

Sweden has transferred the full amount to FAO. Sweden and FAO are still negotiating technical aspects of the agreement, but the agreement is expected to be completed shortly.

On February 5-9, 2018, FAO held the technical consultation on guidelines for the marking of fishing gear. The purpose is to prevent and reduce the presence of abandoned fishing gear, or ghost gear. Marking of fishing gear is a tool that may prevent that fishing nets and other fishing gear, are abandoned, discarded or lost at sea. Such labeling can also contribute to more efficient fisheries management and may assist in the prevention and identification of unreported and unregulated fishing (ie IUU fishing).

The guidelines on the marking of fish gear, which are now being developed by FAO, build on work that began in FAO several years ago, and the work is expected to soon be concluded. At the next meeting of the FAO Fisheries Committee (COFI), July 9-13, 2018, the guidelines will be discussed and hopefully adopted by COFI

Sveriges stöd till FAO på 50 miljoner SEK består av tre delar:

- *Stöd till paraplyprogrammet för "Agreement on Port States Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing" (PSMA)*
- *Stöd till Global Record of Fishing Vessels (7,2 miljoner SEK)*
- *Stöd till den tekniska konsultationen om märkning av fiskeredskap (1,5 miljoner SEK).*

Pengarna för alla tre aktiviteterna är utbetalade till FAO. Sverige och FAO har fortfarande en avtalsteknisk diskussion som förväntas vara avslutad inom kort.

Den 5-9 februari 2018 höll FAO en teknisk konsultation om riktlinjer för märkning av fiskeredskap. Målet är att förebygga och minska förekomsten av dumpad fiskeutrusning, s.k. spökredskap, eller ghost gear. Märkning av fiskeredskap är ett verktyg som bidrar till att förebygga att nät och annan fiskeutrusning lämnas, kastas eller förloras till havs. En sådan märkning kan också bidra till effektivare fiskeriförvaltning och kan bistå i arbetet med att förebygga och identifiera orapporterat och oreglerat fiske (s.k. IUU-fiske).

Riktlinjerna om märkning av utrusning, som nu utarbetats i FAO, bygger vidare på ett arbete som inleddes i FAO för flera år sedan, och som nu ser ut att nå i mål. Vid nästa möte med FAO:s kommitté för fiskerifrågor (COFI), den 9-13 juli 2018, kommer riktlinjerna att diskuteras och förhoppningsvis antas av COFI.

Support development of a Source to Sea Approach to land based pollution including marine litter (#OceanAction19789)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 23

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish Government is supporting a Source to Sea approach on a global and regional scale for land based pollution and in particular marine litter. The Swedish Government increases its financial support to: The Clean Seas Campaign on marine litter. The campaign aims to secure commitments from Governments, as well as private sector enterprises and members of the general public. (For more information reference is made to #OceanAction 13900). UN Environment Programme to re-inforce the Source to Sea approach in its work on land based pollution and marine litter, in particular in the preparations within the Global Programme of Actions for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (GPA) for the fourth Intergovernmental Review IGR-4 and strengthen the collaboration with the Source to Sea Platform. The regional cooperation is essential to address the land based pollution, including marine litter but also integrated management and regional Ocean governance. This needs to be addressed through the UN Environment Regional Seas Programme but also other regional integrated cooperation. The support will also finance participation from developing countries at the IGR-4 and meetings regarding regional Ocean governance hosted by UN environment in cooperation with other UN organizations. The secretariat of the Action Platform on Source-to-Sea Management to strengthen its work on knowledge exchange, methodological development, and support to partners in applying a source-to-sea approach to planning and management processes. The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management (S2S Platform) is a multi-stakeholder initiative that works to support coordinated and innovative approaches to governance and management from source to sea. (For more information reference is made to #OceanAction 15031).

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19789#sthash.4e2n7i13.dpuf>

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy Director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: UN Environment Programme, The Clean Seas Campaign on marine litter, Secretariat of the Action Platform on Source-to-Sea Management, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

Target: 14.1 14.2

Timeframe: February 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: Support to – Clean Sea Campaign SEK 9 million, approx USD 900 000, S2S Platform SEK 2 million, approx 200 000 USD, UN Environment SEK 5 million, Approx USD 500 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19789>

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Ministry of Environment and Energy (Sweden) has financed the Secretariat for Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management activities in 2017 by SEK 2 million. A number of activities have been carried out with the help of this support. The main findings concern knowledge dissemination of the concept of "source-to-sea" in the form of publication of the conceptual framework for source-to-sea management, as well as a series of webinars and a number of seminars at international conferences to discuss the concept implemented and further developed. Important is also the momentum that has been built around the concept, as both national and international organizations have included it in their strategy papers. Activities have also been launched to develop materials and tools to support decision makers and project managers to include a source-to-sea perspective in their work.

The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management has adopted a strategic plan for the period up to 2020, focusing on three areas: 1) Knowledge sharing, 2) Support for policy and project development and 3) An active and growing platform (Internal- and external communication; member dialogue). In February 2018, the Ministry renewed support for the platform's activities by SEK 2 million for activities in 2018.

Miljö- och energidepartementet har finansierat "Secretariat for Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management" aktiviteter under 2017 med 2 miljoner SEK. Ett antal aktiviteter har genomförts med hjälp av detta stöd. De främsta resultaten berör kunskapsspridning kring begreppet "source-to-sea" i form av publicering av det konceptuella ramverket för "source-to-sea management", samt en serie webinars och ett antal seminarier på internationella konferenser för att diskutera konceptet, hur det implementeras och kan vidareutvecklas. Viktigt är också det momentum som har byggts upp kring konceptet då både nationella och internationella organisationer har inkluderat det i sina strategidokument. Aktiviteter har dessutom påbörjats för att ta fram material och verktyg för som stöd för beslutsfattare och projektledare att inkludera ett source-to-sea-perspektiv i sitt arbete.

The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management har antagit en strategisk plan för perioden fram till 2020, med fokus på tre arbetsområden: 1) Kunskapsdelning, 2) Stöd till policy- och projektutveckling och 3) en aktiv och växande plattform (intern- och extern kommunikation; medlemsdialog). I februari 2018 fick plattformen ett förnyat stöd för dess aktiviteter med 2 miljoner SEK för år 2018.

The Swedish Government intends to implement appropriate and relevant conservation measures regarding fisheries in order to reach conservation objectives in all marine protected areas by 2020 (#OceanAction19794)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 24

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish government commits to reaching the target of an ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of MPAs by 2020. The commitment contributes to achieving the SDG targets 14.2 and 14.5, the Aichi target 11 on protected areas and fulfilling EU environmental legislation goals. Relevant conservation measures regulating fisheries contribute to achieving conservation objectives for each MPA, as well as the functionality of the MPA network. Conservation measures will be based on scientific evidence and fisheries regulations are designed as far as possible in consultation with researchers, the fishery sector and civil society. A variety of regulations may be relevant, such as no-take zones, restrictions and/or prohibitions against the use of certain gears and fishing methods. Conservation measures regulating fisheries need to be complemented with regulations for other activities and sectors to ensure adequate protection. Current work is progressing according to the national plan "Measures to achieve conservation objectives in MPAs with focus on fisheries" from 2014. A joint recommendation to the EU Commission to introduce fisheries regulations in the Natura 2000 sites, including Ospar MPA, Bratten in the Swedish EEZ, was made in autumn 2016 and entered into force in January 2017. Work is in progress with five more MPAs with measures falling under the EU Common Fisheries Policy on the West Coast of Sweden. The Government intends to initiate conservation measures and provide relevant information to other concerned EU Member States with the aim of submitting a joint recommendation with proposed conservation measures to the EU Commission. Since 2014, additional MPAs have been established, and in June 2016, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM) on behalf of the government, presented a National Action Plan for MPAs.

The Swedish government therefore intends to give a new assignment to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and other relevant authorities in 2017. The authorities shall:

- Identify and ensure that measures are taken to achieve conservation objectives in MPAs, both new ones and where necessary in earlier established MPAs, especially regarding harmful fishing practices in relation to the conservation objectives in these areas. A timetable shall be included.
- Evaluate and compile existing knowledge regarding ongoing trawling on biotic and abiotic environmental impacts, primarily within MPAs, and within the national trawl boundary, and if necessary propose measures.
- Review and modernize the coastal fisheries legislation with a view to safeguarding Swedish coastal fisheries by contributing to the goal of the Swedish Maritime Strategy "Competitive, innovative and sustainable marine industries that can contribute to increased employment, reduced environmental impact and an attractive living environment".

The authorities shall identify areas that may constitute MPAs with strong protection without a local human impact. The identification is a first step in mapping such areas and will focus,

i.a., on areas that may be suitable as fisheries no-take zones. Such areas could be located within established MPAs that are given a stronger protection or be new MPAs with the purpose to strengthening the representative protection and function as future reference areas. A proposal for the continued process shall be included.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19794#sthash.54uLox44.dpuf>

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy Director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Target: 14.2 14.5

Timeframe: January 2016 – December 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19794>

#OceanAction19794

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Since June 2017 the work concerning fisheries conservation measures has proceeded further. On the basis of a request from the County Administrative Board of Halland for fisheries conservation measures in five marine protected areas (MPA) in the Kattegat, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management sent out the proposal on national hearing during the summer of 2017. After this, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management formulated a proposal. Four of the MPAs require negotiations with concerned member states within the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy. Therefore the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management asked for a government assignment in September 2017 on developing a joint recommendation for fisheries conservation measures in the MPAs.

In November 2017, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management received a government assignment to develop a joint recommendation for fisheries conservation measures together with other concerned member states with the purpose to achieve the conservation objectives in the marine protected areas Fladen, Lilla Middelgrund, Stora Middelgrund och Röde bank and Morups bank.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has in January 2018 initiated the regional process for these MPAs with a pre-consultation meeting with concerned member states and the EU-Commission, as well as succeeding ad-hoc meetings in the working group consisting of concerned member states; Denmark and Germany.

The Swedish Government has in October 2017 given the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management an assignment to identify additional measures with the purpose of achieving the conservation objectives in all MPAs by 2020, with focus on fisheries conservation measures. Areas that could form MPAs with a strong protection without local

human impact will be identified. These areas should be areas that in a representative way will cover the main marine habitats. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will also investigate the effects of bottom trawling, mainly in MPAs but also within 12 nautical miles and if necessary propose measures. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has a final date for reporting the result of the assignment by the 30 of May 2018. In this work the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has sent out an inquiry to the County Administrative Boards in order to identify additional needs for fisheries conservation measures in new and existing MPAs.

Sedan juni 2017 har arbetet med fiskereglering i marina skyddade områden fortskridit. Utifrån länsstyrelsens hemställan om bevarandeåtgärder i fem marina skyddade områden i Kattegatt remitterade Havs- och vattenmyndigheten under sommaren 2017 ett förslag. Därefter tog Havs- och vattenmyndigheten fram ett underlag. Fyra av områdena kräver en förhandling med berörda medlemsstater inom ramen för den gemensamma fiskeripolitiken varför Havs- och vattenmyndigheten den 12 september 2017 sände in en begäran om regeringens uppdrag att ta fram en gemensam rekommendation om bevarandeåtgärder i områdena.

I november 2017 fick Havs- och vattenmyndigheten regeringens uppdrag att i dialog med andra berörda EU-medlemsländer utarbeta en gemensam rekommendation om bevarandeåtgärder i syfte att nå bevarandemålen i de marina skyddade områdena Fladen, Lilla Middelgrund, Stora Middelgrund och Röde bank samt Morups bank.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har i januari 2018 initierat den regionala processen kring inrättande av bevarandeåtgärder för dessa områden i form av ett pre-consultation möte med berörda medlemsländer och EU-kommissionen, samt efterföljande ad-hoc möten i arbetsgruppen bestående av berörda medlemsländer; Danmark och Tyskland.

Regeringen har även i oktober 2017 gett Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i uppdrag att identifiera ytterligare åtgärder i syfte att nå bevarandemålen i samtliga skyddade marina områden till 2020 med fokus på fiske. Även områden som kan utgöra marina skyddade områden som har ett starkt skydd utan lokal mänsklig påverkan ska identifieras. Detta ska vara områden som på ett representativt sätt täcker de huvudsakliga marina livsmiljöerna. Havs- och vattenmyndigheten ska även utreda bottentrålningens effekter, främst inom skyddade områden och inom trålgränsen samt vid behov föreslå åtgärder. Uppdraget skall redovisas den 30 maj 2018. Myndigheten har påbörjat detta arbete, bl.a. genom att skicka ut en enkät till länsstyrelserna för att peka på behov av fiskereglering i både nya och redan etablerade marina skyddade områden.

Connecting and Protecting Our Seas: Initiatives in the Baltic and the Mediterranean (#OceanAction20104)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 25

By: Governments of Sweden and Monaco

Description: Event about facilitating the exchange of experiences and know-how in dealing with the preservation of our oceans. The core part of the event will take place during two days in Monaco, 12-13th of October. On October 12th, a high level business round table on Sustainable Shipping is organised as well as a research symposium on the Impact of climate change on the marine ecosystem. On October 13th, a high level international conference on the theme: Connecting and Protecting Our Seas: Initiatives in the Baltic and the Mediterranean is organised. At the core of our attention lie the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas - and the links between them. Strong local ownership and commitment to improve the situation in the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas has led to dedicated research and concrete, solutions-oriented cooperation between actors across the board governments, regional and local authorities, academia, agencies and companies. By focusing on the local level the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas the conference will draw conclusions and showcase proven and scalable solutions with both ecological and economic benefits. The results and the solutions produced locally are, however, most likely to have strong relevance for other seas and oceans. The conference in Monaco in October will thereby contribute to create momentum for global action to implement SDG 14 by putting these results and solutions at display. The conference will also help to create the new partnerships needed for action: government to government, scientists to scientists, company to company - and just as important, the partnerships between these different categories of relevant actors. The discussion in Monaco, based on the experiences from the two seas, will inter alia touch upon healthier and more sustainable seafood management, industry involvement - examples of companies, notably in the shipping industry, moving beyond compliance and into innovation to create shared value, and Marine Protected Areas experiences from the two seas. On this occasion a forward looking Swedish-Monegasque Cooperation Agreement aiming to support the implementation of SDG 14 will be signed by the governments of the two countries. Also, a conference synthesis report will be produced and presented later in the fall of 2017. In connection with the conference an array of business oriented as well as cultural activities focusing on sustainable innovations will take place.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20104#sthash.GmZvejX.dpuf>

Contact: Henrik Garmer, Conseiller, Embassy of Sweden in Paris

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: The [governments of Sweden](#) and Monaco, The Prince Albert II Foundation, The Stockholm Resilience Centre, University of Stockholm, Race for the Baltic, Centre Scientifique de Monaco, WHO Collaborating Centre for Health and Sustainable Development, Monaco

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.4 14.6 14a

Timeframe: October 2017 – December 2018

Resources mobilized: 100 000 USD

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20104>

#OceanAction20104

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): Completed

In the presence of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco and H.R.H. Prince Carl Philip of Sweden, Sweden and Monaco co-organised a follow-up conference to the UN Ocean Summit in New York, in Monaco on 12-14 October 2017. By bridging the parallels between the Mediterranean and the Baltic Seas, high-level discussions among representatives from the business industry, academia and policy makers contributed with their experiences and perspectives.

The Swedish Minister for the Environment, Ms. Karolina Skog and the Monegasque Minister for Public Works, Environment and Urban Development Ms. Marie-Pierre Gramaglia signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the intention to deepening the bilateral cooperation and to step-up the engagements to support the implementation of Agenda 2030 and SDG14. The Monegasque Prime Minister Mr Serge Telle as well as the Swedish State Secretary for Infrastructure Mr Mattias Landgren participated at the conference. World leading companies in the shipping industries shared their experiences and solutions on sustainable and innovative shipping.

Prince Albert II Monaco Foundation together with the Swedish Embassy in Paris, in close cooperation with the Swedish Consulate in Monaco, were implementing partners.

I närvaro av Prins Albert II av Monaco och Prins Carl Philip av Sverige arrangerade Sverige och Monaco konferensen "Connecting and Protecting Our Seas: Initiatives in the Baltic and the Mediterranean" i Monaco den 12-14 oktober, som en uppföljande konferens av FN:s havskonferens i juni. Deltog gjorde beslutsfattare, näringsliv och akademin, som genom högnivådiskussioner belyste parallellerna mellan Medelhavet och Östersjön och bidrog med sina erfarenheter och perspektiv.

Sveriges miljöminister Karolina Skog och hennes monegaskiska motpart, Marie-Pierre Gramaglia, signerade ett samförståndsavtal (Memorandum of Understanding) med syftet att fördjupa det bilaterala samarbetet mellan staterna och öka engagemanget och stödet till genomförandet av Agenda 2030 och SDG14. Monacos statsminister, Serge Telle, samt Sveriges statssekreterare för infrastruktur, Mattias Landgren, deltog också i konferensen. Världsledande företag inom sjöfarten delade med sig av såväl sina erfarenheter som lösningar för hållbar och innovativ sjöfart.

Arrangörer var Sveriges ambassad i Paris, i nära samarbete med det svenska konsulatet i Monaco, Business Sweden och Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

Contribution to the Blue Action Fund (#OceanAction21424)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

According to numbering on the Government Offices website: 26

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Blue Action Fund makes funding available for the activities of national and international non-governmental organizations in their efforts to help conserve marine and coastal ecosystems with the following objectives: - The safeguarding of marine biodiversity: by creating new protected areas and by improving the management of existing ones. - The sustainable use of marine biodiversity: in fishery, aquaculture and in tourism. BMZ in cooperation with KfW Development Bank founded the Blue Action Fund as a response to the funding gap for the conservation of marine biodiversity, in particular with a view to networks of marine protected areas and transboundary conservation measures. The initial endowment provided by Sweden is worth 50 million SEK (approx. 5.5 million USD). The Fund will work in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Pacific region. The Blue Action Fund will issue public tenders to which interested eligible organizations may submit their proposals.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21424#sthash.S88tptfr.dpuf>

Contact: Helen Ågren, Ambassador for the Ocean, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

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Ocean basin: Indian Ocean, North Atlantic, North Pacific, South Atlantic, South Pacific

Partners: Blue Action Fund (Philanthropic Organization), German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ (Government); KfW Development Bank (Government)

Target: 14.2 14.4 14.5 14.7 14a 14b

Timeframe: June 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: USD 5 500 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21424>

#OceanAction21424

Other SDG: 1, 2, 8, 13

Status (March 2018): According to plan

A grant amounting to SEK 50 million has been disbursed to the Blue Action Fund. Sweden was assigned observer/advisory status to the Blue Action Fund Supervisory Board in connection to the board meeting that took place August 31 –September 1, 2017. The board is expected to meet approximately three times per years and Sweden is represented by the Ambassador for the Ocean, Helen Ågren. As an observer/advisor to the Supervisory Board, Sweden is invited to monitor the work of the Blue Action Fund and contribute to the development of its organization and structure. Since September 2017 the Fund has approved four project proposals that aims to promote marine biodiversity and sustainable use of

marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. Among other things, it has also presented a Grants Procedures Manual that sets out the key operating policies and procedures for each step of the grant making process, including reporting and evaluation.

Joint activities between the Blue Action Fund and Sweden have also been taking place outside of the board room. At the COP23 in Bonn the Blue Action Fund organized the side event “Small Islands – Big Impacts: Blue Action Fund & SIDS lead on Ocean Conservation” which Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Development Cooperation, Isabella Lövin, co-hosted together with a representative from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Sweden will continue to pursue its position as observer/advisor to the Supervisory Board. If Sweden commits an additional SEK 30 million to the Blue Action Fund by June 2019, Sweden will be invited to join as a full member with a term through August 31, 2020.

Ett stöd om 50 miljoner kronor har betalats ut till den nyinrättade tyska fonden Blue Action Fund. I samband med styrelsemötet som ägde rum den 31 augusti – 1 september 2017 tilldelades Sverige en observatörsplats i fondens styrelse (Supervisory Board). Sverige representeras av hussambassadör Helen Ågren och styrelsen sammanträder cirka tre gånger per år. Inom ramen för uppdraget bjuds Sverige in till att bevaka fondens arbete och bidra till utvecklingen av dess organisation och struktur. Sedan september 2017 har fonden godkänt fyra projektförslag som alla syftar till att främja biologisk mångfald och hållbart nyttjande av marina resurserna, inklusive fiske, vattenbruk och turism. Fonden har också tagit fram en ”Grants Procedures Manual” som steg-för-steg anger riktlinjerna för bidragsprocessen, inklusive rapportering och uppföljning.

Gemensamma aktiviteter har ägt rum även utanför styrelsearbetet. Under COP23 i Bonn arrangerade Blue Action Fund sidoevenetet ”Small Islands – Big Impacts: Blue Action Fund & SIDS lead on Ocean Conservation” som vice statsminister och minister för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete och klimat, Isabella Lövin, stod värd för tillsammans med en representant från tyska biståndsministeriet, BMZ.

Sverige kommer att fortsätta som observatör i styrelsen. Vid ett ackumulerat bidrag om totalt 80 miljoner SEK erbjuds Sverige en formell styrelseplats till och med den 31 augusti 2020. Beslut om att gå in med resterande 30 miljoner SEK ska fattas innan den 30 juni 2019.

Local Governments for the Oceans (#OceanAction21400)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: City of Malmö / ICLEI (Government)

Description: The City of Malmö and ICLEI together commit to host a conference on the implementation of SDG 14 at a local level Life Below Water 11-13th October 2017 in Malmö Sweden. This will kick start a global network for ocean literacy, knowledge exchange and up-scaling of local initiatives for the marine environment. As part of this work Malmö and ICLEI will take these initiatives to ICLEI's membership of 1500 cities and regions across the globe, about 50% of which are in coastal areas. The focus for this work will be on the marine environment, but with strong links to climate mitigation and adaptation, sustainable procurement, ecosystem services, community development and the circular economy. In this way, work with SDG 14 will be integrated closely with action for the other SDGs. A more detailed declaration for the global local government network will be launched by the City of Malmö and ICLEI at the Life Below Water Conference in October 2017 and also presented at COP23 in Bonn, 3rd UN Environment Assembly and finalised with an phase 1 action plan at the ICLEI World Congress in Montreal in June 2018. This will be a commitment for the period 2017 to 2030.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21400#sthash.ad5MlpcO.dpuf>

Contact: Per-Arne Nilsson, Head of Sustainability, City of Malmö

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: ICLEI

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.5 14.b

Timeframe: September 2017 – December 2030

Resources mobilized: USD 200 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21400>

#OceanAction21400

Other SDG: All SDG:s

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Life Below Water 2017 Conference was held in Malmö 11-13th October 2017 bringing together 250 delegates from four continents to inspire, learn, debate and drive action at a local level for the marine environment.

The conference, opened by Mayor Katrin Stjernfeldt Jammeh, featured inspiring keynote addresses from NGOs, cities, academia and business as well as Sweden's Minister for the Environment, Karolina Skog. Crown Princess Victoria also participated in the conference before inaugurating the new Marine Education Centre at the beach in Malmö. Technical visits at sea and on land inspired dialogue seminars on diverse topics such as Sustainable Marine Food, Sustainable Vessels and Ports and Plastic Pollution in the Ocean.

The conference highlighted the complexity and interrelated thematic challenges linking our activities on land to a range of threats to the ocean environment. The links with work in cities for circular resource management, sustainable food systems, waste management, climate mitigation and adaptation were just some of the most obvious connections. The conference focussed heavily on the opportunities presented for economic development through improved management and use of our ocean resource, creating local jobs and making local economies work for marine protection.

The city of Malmö and ICLEI took the findings of the Conference to COP23 in Bonn in November 2017 at the Ocean Day to highlight the strong interlinkages between climate change and the marine environment. In addition, ICLEI and the Global Island Partnership will launch a global island / city initiative for climate which also includes marine related protection, mitigation and adaptation measures. A roadmap for incorporating work for SDG 14 Life Below Water, will be developed in the run-up to the ICLEI World Congress in Montreal 2018

Konferensen Life Below Water, local implementation of SDG 14 genomfördes den 11-13 oktober 2017 i Malmö och hade följande teman: Ocean Literacy, Sustainable Marine Food, Sustainable Vessels and Ports and Plastic Pollution in the Ocean. Invigningstalare var miljöminister Karolina Skog och kronprinsessan Viktoria deltog under konferensens första dag. Sammanlagt deltog ca 250 deltagare under konferensens tre dagar.

På konferensen lyfte man fram komplexiteten och arbetade med att antal tematiska utmaningarna som knyter samman aktiviteter på land med en antal hotbilder mot havsmiljön, i.e för cirkulär resurshantering, hållbara livsmedelssystem, avfallshantering, klimatbegränsning och klimatanpassning. Konferensen inriktades på möjligheterna för skapa ekonomisk utveckling genom förbättrad förvaltning och användning av havsresurserna, skapande av lokala arbetstillfällen och lokalt arbete för att skydda havet.

Resultaten från konferensen togs med och kommunicerades vid COP23 i Bonn under hösten 2017. Malmö stad representerades på plats av bland andra kommunstyrelsens ordförande Katrin Stjernfeldt-Jammeh.

Malmö stad kommer att delta vid ICLEI:s årliga världskonferens som 2018 hålls i Montreal. Planering pågår just nu kring hur Malmö och ICLEI ska presentera det pågående arbetet med implementering av SDG 14.

Scientific discourse and public debate on the law of the sea and international marine environmental law (#OceanAction15554)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (ISRIM) (Academic institution)

Description: The Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (ISRIM) is leading the scientific discourse and public debate project 'Free Seas? - A Legal Order for the Seas and Oceans'. The project is supported through public funding by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) and is a contribution to open science in the context of the German Science Year 2016*17 - Seas and Oceans.

The project includes the production of six videos on the legal aspects on the exploration, the usage and the protection of the seas and oceans, freely accessible at the ISRIM YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/ISRIMde>). The videos include expert opinions by international legal scholars:

- Dr. Blanco-Bazán, international lawyer and consultant as well as former Senior Deputy Director (retired), Legal Affairs, International Maritime Organization (IMO), London/UK;
- Prof. Dr. Aref Fakhry, Professor of International Law, World Maritime University (WMU), Malmö/Sweden;
- Prof. Dr. Iris Kirchner-Freis, Director, Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (ISRIM), Bremen/Germany and Professor of EU and Intellectual Property Law, University of Bremen, Germany;
- Prof. Dr. Andree Kirchner, Director, Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (ISRIM), Bremen/Germany and Professor of International Law, University of Applied Sciences Bremerhaven, Germany;
- Prof. Dr. Lorenzo Schiano di Pepe, Professor of EU and International Law, University of Genoa, Italy.

The videos are accompanied by a series of public lectures at the Science Matinee "Knowledge at 11" at the House of Science Bremen.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15554#sthash.opIQKccW.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (Academic institution); Hugo Grotius gGmbH - non-profit society for the enhancement of legal sciences (Scientific community)

Target: 14a 14c

Timeframe: October 2016 – October 2017

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15554>

#OceanAction15554

Other SDG: 16

Status (March 2018): Completed

A series of six videos on "Free Seas? - A Legal Order for the Seas and Oceans" have been produced, covering legal aspects on the exploration, the usage and the protection of the seas and oceans. These videos were accompanied by several seminars open for the public on marine legal issues held in 2016 and 2017 at the House of Science in Bremen, Germany. These seminars were conducted in German only.

Inom ramen för detta frivilliga åtagande har sex kortfilmer, som belyser rättsliga aspekter rörande utforskning, användning och skydd av hav och oceaner, färdigställts. Dessa filmer har varit slutprodukter inom det vetenskapliga diskussions- och offentliga debattprojektet "Free Seas? - A Legal Order for the Seas and Oceans". Kopplat till dessa filmer hölls under 2016 och 2017 på House of Science i Bremen ett antal juridiska seminarier med marin anknytning som var öppna för allmänheten. Seminarierna hölls på tyska.

LNG4Solution - The solution to minimize air emissions and to increase energy efficiency in maritime transport (#OceanAction14975)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Terntank (Private sector)

Description: LNG4Solution is a joint industry project (JIP) under the collaboration platform Zero Vision Tool, which had a statement in the preparatory meeting held in 13-15.2.2017. Zero Visio Tool is, and has been since late 2011, an industry driven PPP (triple helix) for a safer and more environmentally climate and energy efficient transport at sea, where lessons learned and information are shared in the areas of vessel, infrastructure, finance, regulation and new R&D topics, when implementing real green sustainable solutions. The JIP LNG4Solution is introducing four the worlds most environmentally friendly and energy efficient tankers running on LNG and reducing air emissions in the whole supply chain of clean petroleum products (CPP) in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. The JIP develops a comprehensive solution to minimize harmful air emissions (NOX, CO2 and PM) in shipping and it significantly increases the energy efficiency of maritime transport within the Sulphur Emission Control Area (SECA). As a forerunner, LNG4Solution sets a benchmark for achievable environmental performance and plays an important role as a viable example for followers and other stakeholders. LNG4Solution works to find a way to environmentally optimize the supply chain of energy products and supports the development of a strong, safe and competitive shipping sector in the region. This is done together with charterers, ports and technology manufacturers. The objective is to connect over 30 ports and to enhance the ports in order to accommodate LNG fueled vessels. The project promotes safe and clean shipping, as well as alternative fuels; it increases the demand and deployment of LNG as marine fuel in the SECA. The shipowner, Terntank, has been awarded with the Shipowner Efficiency Award for pioneering use of LNG fuel in the tanker industry at the Marine Propulsion Awards in London, 15 April 2015. Terntanks new building Ternsund has been nominated to the top 10 ships of 2016 and is introduced in the shipping magazine Maritime Reporter & Engineering News. The shipowner has also been awarded in the International Green Shipping IGS awards 2016 which was held in Rotterdam 17th October for The most exceptional contribution to green shipping and received a nomination from jury For being the first shipowner to order vessels within the project platform Zero vision tool ZVT. At the moment, Terntank Rederi is nominated under the category Ship of the year 2017 at the Nor-Shipping conference, which will be held in Oslo 30 May 2 June 2017.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14975#sthash.IodXUflZ.dpuf>

Contact: Dick Höglund, Financial Manager, Tärntank

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Terntank Rederi (private) - Trntank Ship Management (private) - NEOT (private) - ST1 (private) - Preem (private) - Wrtsil (private) - GESAB (private) - Wega (private)

Target: 14.1 14.3 14a

Timeframe: September 2013 – June 2037

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14975>

#OceanAction14975

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): Completed

The LNG4Solution joint industry project (JIP) has now all four new LNG-fueled tankers in operation in the Baltic and North Sea. They are the world's most environmentally friendly and energy efficient tankers. Measurements are showing remarkable emission reductions due to improved energy efficiency and cleaner energy. The voluntary commitment will continue in daily operations using LNG as well as to promote the deployment of LNG refilling infrastructure in maritime ports and the enhancement of clean shipping.

Projeketet är slutfört och Terntank opererar idag 4 tankfartyg som drivs med LNG, med stora besparingar för miljön. LNG4Solution som är ett gemensamt industriprojekt (JIP) har nu alla de fyra nybyggda LNG drivna tankfartygen i operation i Östersjön och Nordsjön. De är världens mest miljövänliga och energieffektiva tankfartyg. Mätningar visar anmärkningsvärda utsläppsminskningar på grund av förbättrad energieffektivitet och renare energi. Det frivilliga engagemanget kommer att fortsätta i den dagliga operationen med LNG, samt att främja utbyggnaden av LNG-tanknings infrastruktur i hamnar och förbättring av ren sjöfart.

Enabling transdisciplinary ocean sciences for SDG implementation (#OceanAction16174)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Brazilian Future Ocean Panel (Partnership)

Description: Fundamental Mission and Objectives of PainelMar: To act as a multi-sectorial collaborative platform for individuals and organizations on the interface of knowledge and decision-making processes, aiming at the qualification of policies for the sustainable use and health of the oceans **OBJECTIVES:** 1. Promote connections among knowledge networks. 2. Build strategies for assembly and joint action of different actors. 3. Arrange the available knowledge and distribute in an accessible way to governmental agencies, civil society and interested parties. 4. Develop and assemble capacities of different sectors of society (civil society, government, private sector, academy, etc.) that promotes the engagement in knowledge and interests dialogues. 5. Mediate communication amongst multiple actors. 6. Contribute to strengthening the Brazilian role in the international realm of ocean governance. 7. Discuss and propose targets, guidelines and strategies for marine and coastal governance. 8. Evaluate, develop, transfer and distribute innovative marine technologies.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16174#sthash.4PsnChf5.dpuf>

Contact: Leopoldo Cavaleri Gerhardinger, PhD., Member of PainelMar's Executive Secretary

E-mail: painelmar@gmail.com

Ocean basin: North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Southern Ocean

Partners: APRENDER - NGO Aquasis - NGO Brazilian Navy - Government Campinas State University - Academia Comisso de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas Marinhas - NGO Conservation International - NGO Fórum do Mar Fundação Grupo Boticário - Philantropy Fundação Joaquim Nabuco - Academia Fundação Roberto Marinho - Philantropy IBAMA - Government Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - Intergovernmental International Collective in Support of Fishworkers - NGO International Union for Conservation of Nature - NGO MarBrasil - NGO Ministry of Environment - Government Oceana - NGO Rare Brasil, Diretor - NGO Reos Partners - Private Sector The Future Ocean - Cluster of Excellence, Kiel - Academia UNESCO Brazil - United Nations entity Universidade da Regio de Joinville - Academia Universidade do Vale do Itaja - Academia Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro - Academia Universidade Federal de Pernambuco - Academia Universidade Federal de Rio Grande - Academia Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - Academia Universidade Federal de So Paulo - Academia Universidade Federal do Paran - Academia Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - Academia Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - Academia Universidade Nacional de Brasília Faculdade de Direito - Academia University of So Paulo - Academia World Wildlife Fund - NGO + 5 International Partners (Germany; US; **Sweden**) - Academia

Target: 14

Timeframe:

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16174>

#OceanAction16174

Other SDG: 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

During 2017 the panel has done the following;

- Provided scientific and institutional support to ocean stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 14 in Brazil
- Provided scientific and institutional support to ocean stakeholders during the pre-planning phase of a national-level Marine Spatial Plan

Under 2017 har panelen bidragit med följande:

- *Gett vetenskapligt och institutionellt stöd till berörda aktörer i samband med genomförandet av SDG 14 i Brasilien,*
- *Gett vetenskapligt och institutionellt stöd till de berörda aktörerna under föreberdenade-planeringsfasen av en nationell havsplan i Brasilien.*

Innovative management solutions for minimizing emissions of hazardous substances from urban areas in the Baltic Sea Region (#OceanAction16482)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: City of Stockholm/The NonHazCity project (financed by partners, the EU Interreg Baltic Sea Programme and Swedish Institute) involving municipalities, NGOs and Universities around the Baltic Sea 2016-2019 (Government)

Description: The majority of small scale emitters of wastewaters (households, enterprises and service providers and municipal entities) are so far weakly regulated and controlled. The project aims at identifying and addressing these small scale emitters by various means, adapted to each specific target group. Municipal entities themselves shall exercise own substance reduction measures at their premises. Private small scale businesses and households, will be motivated for voluntary commitments for less hazardous substances by the expert partners and by cooperation with municipal authorities. The actions will not only decrease emissions to protect the environment but also the health of humans in contact with these products and materials. The project will result in Chemicals Action Plans for partner municipalities that will guide their future work with reducing emissions of hazardous substances from enterprises, households and their own entities. Due to the fact that hazardous substance management at urban areas is a new issue for most municipalities, the development of actions will benefit from a wider, transnational perspective. Municipalities can learn from each other and test out ideas developed in other municipalities. This will help to generate more effective solutions. The results will be communicated to inspire also other municipalities to work with these problems. The aim is to increase efficiency of water management for decreased discharges of hazardous substances to the Baltic Sea and the regional waters based on enhanced capacity of public and private actors.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16482#sthash.8o6abdFQ.dpuf>

Contact: Tonie Wickman, PhD, Project manager, Department of Environmental Analysis and Chemical Centre, City of Stockholm

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Sweden: City of Stockholm and Västerås, University of Agricultural Sciences
Finland: Turku Univ, TUKES, Estonia: Prnu, BEF-EE Latvia: Riga, BEF-LV Lithuania: Silale, Kaunas, Klaipeda Regional Environment Department, BEF-LT Poland: Gdansk Univ, Gdansk City, Gdansk Water Germany: BEF-DE, Institute of applied Ecology (Hamburg, Lubeck)
Belarus: Vilejka and Iviye and Ecopartnership

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: March 2016 – February 2019

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16482>

#OceanAction16482

Other SDG: 3, 6, 11, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The commitment describes a work that is performed within the Interreg-project with the same name (acronym: NonHazCity). In all municipalities, communication activities have been conducted, aimed at their own businesses, to companies and residents. Communication activities aim at reducing the use and release of harmful substances to the environment. In the municipalities the initiative have begun to impose procurement requirements on content in goods and chemical products, municipalities are major consumers of goods and products and can affect supply and emissions by making demands. The goal is to focus in particular on environments where children are staying because the harmful substances, in addition to affecting life in the ocean environment, can lead to health-related impacts in environments where they are used, and children are particularly sensitive. We raise awareness among companies and residents through different campaigns. In the course of 2016-2018, chemical analyses have been carried out of wastewater, stormwater, goods and indoor dust and the results have been compiled in reports. A result of these analyses is that awareness of the harmful substances has increased in the municipalities. Politicians and the media have been made aware of these issues. A number of seminars have been conducted.

During 2018-2019 the work will continue to carry out activities and campaigns aimed at residents, companies and municipalities' own operations. Chemical plans will also be presented, which means that the cities / municipalities will receive action plans for future work, even after the project will be completed in February 2019.

The work is described at www.nonhazcity.eu

Åtagandet beskriver ett arbete som utförs inom Interreg-projektet med samma namn (akronym: NonHazCity). I ett antal kommuner har kommunikationsaktiviteter genomförts till de egna verksamheterna, till företag och invånare. Aktiviteterna syftar till minskad användning och utsläpp av skadliga ämnen till miljön. I kommunerna har man börjat ställa krav vid upphandling vad gäller innehåll i varor och kemiska produkter då man är stora konsumenter. I åtagandet fokuserar man särskilt på miljöer där barn vistas. Syftet är att öka medvetenheten hos företag och invånare genom olika kampanjer. Under 2016-2018 har ett antal kemiska analyser gjorts av, avloppsvatten, dagvatten, varor och inomhusdamm. Ett av resultaten av dessa analyser är att medvetandegöra de skadliga ämnens förekomst har ökat i kommunerna. Politiker och media har uppmärksammat dessa frågor. Ett antal seminarier har genomförts.

Under 2018-2019 kommer arbetet fortsätta med att genomföra aktiviteter och kampanjer riktade till invånare, företag och kommunernas egna verksamheter. Kemikalieplaner kommer också tas fram vilket innebär attstäderna/kommunerna får handlingsplaner för sina framtida arbeten, även efter att projektet avslutats i februari 2019.

Capacity Building on Coastal Protection in South Indian and Atlantic Oceans (#OceanAction16238)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Department of Geography, Kenyatta University (Academic institution)

Description: Our contribution will be focused on disseminating best management practices of coastal ecosystems, and green technologies for containing coastal erosion by fishermen and hunters. One way to do so is to manage small water catchments that flow in the sea through application of the Source-to-Sea (S2S) Continuum concept. We will disseminate this concept by helping community living along the south Indian and south Atlantic oceans to develop Integrated plans for water resources and sanitation management. For this to be done, we will help communities develop Water Users' Associations (WUAs) in each catchment.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16238#sthash.jtFSXxLi.dpuf>

Contact: Cush Ngongo Luwesi, Prof, Health College of Kenge, Democratic Republic of Congo

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Ocean basin: Indian Ocean, South Atlantic

Partners: Kenyatta University (KU), Nairobi, Kenya (Academic Institution) University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN), DR Congo (Academic Institution) Nordic Africa Institute (NAI), Uppsala, Sweden (Research Institution)

Target: 14a

Timeframe: March 2018 – March 2026

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16238>

#OceanAction16238

Other SDG: 5, 6, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The "African Professionals' Initiative on Water, Energy, Environment and Climate" (APIWEC) has adopted the Ocean Commitment (#OceanAction16238) as one of its milestones to be achieved in the first five years of its existence. APIWEC is a new Pan African initiative created in Johannesburg (South Africa) in September 2017 with the aim of assisting professionals working in the areas underlined above to assess the effectiveness of the technology and knowledge being proposed to African communities.

The initiative does not have funds for implementing the project immediately. It has hopes for the potential support it can receive from its partners in the project. The universities have proposed to offer space and technical support to the project. The first meeting will be 25-28 April 2018, in Mombasa (Kenya), one of the sites selected in the project, to plan for the initiative's new direction.

The following actions are planned further on;

- March 2019 - Mapping key watersheds along the Indian and Atlantic coasts of Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo, respectively.
- March 2021 - First engagement meeting for developing a WUA.
- March 2023 - Second engagement meeting for developing water and sanitation management plans.
- March 2025 - Third engagement meeting for evaluating water and sanitation management plans.

Initiativet "Afrikanska yrkesverksamma inom vatten, energi, miljö och klimat" (APIWEC) har antagit Ocean Commitment (#OceanAction16238) och arbetar med att det ska uppnås under de första fem åren. APIWEC är ett nytt panafrikanska initiativ som inrättades i Johannesburg (Sydafrika) i september 2017 i syfte att hjälpa yrkesverksamma inom vatten, energi, miljö och klimat för att bedöma effektiviteten hos den teknik och kunskap som föreslås för de afrikanska samhällena.

Initiativet har inga finansiering för att genomföra projektet i ett första skede. Det hoppas på det potentiella stöd från sina partners i projektet. Universiteten har erbjudit utrymme och tekniskt stöd till projektet. Det första mötet kommer hållas den 25-28 april 2018, i Mombasa (Kenya), en av de platser som valts ut i projektet, för att planera för initiativets inriktning.

Följande åtgärder planeras under åtagandet;

- *Mars 2019 - Kartläggning av viktiga vattenområden längs Indiens och Atlantkusten i Kenya och Kongo-Kinshasa.*
- *Mars 2021 - Första möte för att utveckla en WUA.*
- *Mars 2023 - Andra smötet för att utveckla planer för vatten och sanitet.*
- *Mars 2025 - Tredje mötet för utvärdering av vatten- och sanitetshanteringsplaner.*

Baltic Sea region: Soil carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling to combat eutrophication and climate change (#OceanAction18085)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Foundation for a Living Baltic Sea/Baltic Sea Action Group (BSAG) (Non-governmental organization (NGO))

Description: Baltic Sea Action Group will promote soil carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling to combat eutrophication and climate change. Alongside land-based measures, BSAG also promotes research on sea-based measures and the internal nutrient load to restore the good ecological status of the Baltic Sea. This is done by collecting Baltic Sea Commitments and generating public-private co-operation in the Baltic Sea Region. BSAGs Commitments are legally non-binding statements by the actor on what actions are to be taken in what time frame. By the Commitments BSAG activates all levels of society, from private actors to governments in the Baltic Sea region. The creation of a sound scientific base for the issues at hand is also a crucial part of the work. BSAG will bring together know-how and expertise from best available sources.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18085#sthash.QuAtobJU.dpuf>

Contact: Mathias Bergman, Secretary General, Ph.D, BSAG

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: BSAG (lead); Finnish Institute of the Environment (academic institute/government); HELCOM (intergovernmental organization: Fi, SE, DK, FRG, Pol, Lit, Lat, Est, Ru, EU); Baltic Works Commission (Fi-SE; NGO); ministries in Finland and Sweden; University of Helsinki (academic institute); University of Stockholm (academic institute); University of Gothenburg (academic institute); worldwide expertise network on carbon sequestration including the Finnish Institute of Meteorology; Finnish Innovation Fund SITRA and the University of Helsinki; expertise on bottom sediment biology, chemistry and geology (academic, private); global technology providers (private)

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3

Timeframe: January 2018 – December 2025

Resources mobilized: USD 50 000 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18085>

#OceanAction18085

Other SDG: 13, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Starting in October 2017, the foundation is part of two consortia dealing with sea eutrophication and the climate change:

- BSAG is part of a consortium lead by Vahanen Consulting Ltd that is analyzing the scale and effects of the massive amounts of nutrients (Phosphorus and Nitrogen) that are stored in the bottom sediments of the Baltic Sea.
- The Finnish Foundation for Innovation SITRA, is financing BSAG and the Finnish Institute of Meteorology for a large pilot project dealing with carbon sequestration. The duration of this first phase is two years. The scope of the project is to understand how carbon is stored in soil and how this can be enhanced through agricultural practice.

Stiftelsen ingick i oktober 2017 i två konsortier som arbetar med havsförsurning och klimatförändringar:

- *Ett konsortium ledt av Vahanen Consulting Ltd som analyserar omfattningen och effekterna av de massiva mängderna näringsämnen (fosfor och kväve) som lagras i Östersjöns djupare sediment. Under första delen av år 2018 tas det fram en åtgärdsplan.*
- *Ett annat konsortium där Finlands Stiftelse för Innovation (SITRA), finansierar BSAG och Finska meteorologiska institutet för att starta ett pilotprojekt som behandlar koldioxidutsläpp. Varaktigheten av denna första fas är planerad till två år.*

Installation of a German air monitoring network to support MARPOL Annex-VI compliance monitoring (#OceanAction16090)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Germany (Government)

Description: According to the MARPOL Annex VI regulations by the International maritime Organisation (IMO) and to the EU Sulphur directive (1999/33/EC and 2012/33/EC) sea going vessels are forced to burn only fuel with a reduced sulphur content or to use exhaust gas treatment systems (Scrubber) achieving the same amount of emission reduction.

The question rises how to increase the number of checked vessels without increasing the number of the personnel intensive on board inspections. Within the BSH funded MeSMarT project (measurement of shipping emissions in the marine troposphere, www.mesmart.de) the University of Bremen enhanced a method to estimate the FSC of passing vessels by measuring the chemical composition of the exhaust gas from remote. Therefore modified standard in situ air quality monitors are used. By sending the analysis results in near real time to the responsible authorities, this information can be used to select conspicuously measured vessels for the on board inspections (targeting).

Since summer 2016 the above described remote measurement method is in test operation at a pilot station about 10 km downriver of Hamburg harbour. Due to very positive experience the German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) decided to establish a German air monitoring network to support MARPOL Annex-VI compliance monitoring. This monitoring is planned to report conspicuously measured vessels automatically in near real time to the international database Thetis-EU (<http://emsa.europa.eu/psc-main/thetis.html>).

Results from compasspections carried out by the water police or the port state control (PSC) at the port of calling. Due to the large number of vessels calling ports inside the ECA regions, only a small numbrable remote measurement carried out in other states (e.g. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, and Belgium) will be reported by the national operators to this database, too. As all national authorities of EMSA member states do have access, the Thetis-EU database enables a quick data exchange to trigger on board inspections and therefore to increase the inspections efficiency in all countries.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16090#sthash.zElmjAYm.dpuf>

Contact: Karin Schröder, Head of Staff Unit, Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) (Lead, Government) Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen (Academic Institution)

Target: 14.1 14c

Timeframe: December 2015 – December 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16090>

#OceanAction16090

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Swedish Transport Agency will during 2018 be a part of a project together with Chalmers University of Technology to install a “sniffer” (remote measurement) on the Oresund Bridge (Öresundsbron) that will estimate the sulphur content in the fuel tank of passing vessels.

Transportstyrelsen kommer under 2018 att ingå i ett projekt tillsammans med Chalmers tekniska högskola för att installera en ”sniffer” (fjärrmätning) på Öresundsbron som uppskattar vilken svavelhalt förbipasserande fartyg har i sin bränsletank.

By-products from steel industry for water purification (#OceanAction20844)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Höganäs AB (Private sector)

Description: Phosphorous are present in many anthropogenic waters with lakes and oceans as final recipients, where phosphorous cause eutrophication. The fact that large and important agriculture areas are placed close to the sea shores, poses a potential conflict between the need to keep the farmlands fertile and the possible phosphorus leakage from these areas. Small private owned sewage facilities is another major area causing emissions of phosphorous to lakes and oceans if no polishing is in use. Hoganäs is engaged in a partnership research project in Sweden (Project MINRENT) to explore the possibilities of purifying water from phosphorus, by using tailored filter materials made from industrial by-products from the Swedish steel and metal industry. The by-products included in the project are different kinds of slags. The partners in the project includes the Swedish steel industry as producers of filter material, manufacturers of filter systems and academia. Lab and pilot-scale studies of by-products from Hoganäs AB have shown that close to 100 % of phosphorus can be removed from water over time by using slag from steel and metal industry as filter material. These materials have also shown capacity to remove high level of nickel, zinc and copper from water. When using by-products for water purification it will contribute to a decreased eutrophication. In addition, it will also lead to less use of virgin materials (including processing of these materials), that otherwise is used for this purpose. At end of life, the sauterated filter materials can find use as either fertilizer and soil enricher, or as slag former in the steel and metal production. Hoganäs AB will

- control its production processes and include also the quality of the side stream materials and continuously work on improving its byproducts to turn them into valuable resources such as products efficient for water purification.
- Through the deliberate involvement of universities and others, findings from on-going pilot scale operations at Hoganäs AB will be publically available for others to take inspiration in developing similar solutions.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20844#sthash.oStaXluI.dpuf>

Contact: Björn Haase, Manager Non Metal Products, Höganäs

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Höganäs AB

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 - December 2020

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20844>

#OceanAction20844

Other SDG: 6, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Höganäs AB has continuously worked with the side-stream materials (e.g. mineral-based by-products) with the objective to make them useful for different applications instead of being treated and handled as waste. This also includes upgrading of these materials into high value applications.

In the area of water purification through the use of slags from steel industry, a spectrum of different technologies including mechanisms for these processes have been investigated and studied within the Swedish research project Minrent, where Höganäs takes an active part. This has also included several pilot scale trials based on the lab scale results within the project. The first pilot scale test was on sewage water in order to remove phosphorous which also was one of the main commitments from Höganäs side within project Minrent. In addition to that, there has also been pilot scale purifying of "industrial" wastewater, also by using slags. This wastewater came in this case from a municipal landfill area.

Results from both these pilot trials of water purification showed that by using slags from steel production, a significant amount of unwanted elements can be removed. Examples of removed elements are phosphorous (from sewage water) and lead, zinc, copper etc, (from landfill waste water) thus a high capacity for purification from slags. A preliminary conclusion is that water purification by using mineral-based by-products (slag from steel production) can be used as a sustainable treatment technology.

The project Minrent will continue to explore how the slags fit for water purification through the study of how these residues react with different polluting elements, including the mechanism behind.

Since all the pilot scale testing has been successful so far, Höganäs will continue these tests. The test will be carried out both at the same locations in order to get long term results, but also at new sites with new conditions in order to learn more about the processes and capacities.

The filter material from the cleaning of sewage water will also be used for culture trials in order to study the possibility to pick up and recover the phosphorous to be used as fertiliser.

Höganäs AB har fortsatt att arbeta med restmaterial (till exempel mineralbaserade biprodukter som olika slaggar) med målet att göra dem användbara för olika ändamål istället för att hantera dem som avfall. Det omfattar även att hitta värdehöjande användningsområden för dessa material.

Ett antal olika vattenreningstekniker där slaggar från stålindustrin används har studerats inom projektet. Projektet som heter Minrent finansierats av Vinnova. Projektet har även omfattat ett flertal fältförsök som baserats på de resultat som hittills har kommit fram. Det första fältförsöket gjordes på avloppsvatten från enskilda avlopp, vilket också var ett av åtagandena från Höganäs inom projektet. Dessutom har Höganäs gjort fältförsök med att rena andra förorenade vatten, vilket i detta fall kommer från en kommunal deponi.

Resultaten från de fältförsök som Höganäs har genomfört verifierar resultaten i lab-skala och visar att slagg från ståltillverkning signifikant kan reducera mängden föroreningar i olika sorters förorenade vatten. Exempel på element som kan fångas upp i ett slaggfilter är fosfor (från enskilda avlopp) och bly, zink, koppar etc. (ur lakvatten från kommunal deponi) vilket visar på en hög kapacitet för vattenrening hos slaggar. Det preliminära

resultatet så här långt är att vattenrening med mineral-baserade biprodukter (slaggar) från ståltillverkning kan användas för en hållbar vattenrening.

Projekt Minrent kommer att fortsätta att utveckla och utreda hur slaggar kan användas för vattenrening, genom att studera hur de reagerar med olika föroreningar. Detta omfattar även mekanismerna bakom dessa reaktioner.

Eftersom alla pilotförsök så här långt har visat positiva resultat så kommer Höganäs att fortsätta med dem. De kommer dels att genomföras på samma sätt som hittills för att studera hur de fungerar långsiktigt, men också på nya platser med nya förutsättningar för att öka kunskapen om reningsprocesserna och slaggernas kapacitet för vattenrening.

Filtermaterial som blivit mättat efter rening av avloppsvatten kommer att testas vid försöksodlingar för att undersöka möjligheten att återvinna fosfor som övergår till att fungera som gödningsmedel.

Establishment of the International Marine Training Centre for Innovative Science and Technology for Sea Dumped Weapons, and Shipborne Disposal Solutions to Support the Eradication of all Underwater Munitions (#OceanAction21356)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions (IDUM) (Non-governmental organization NGO))

Description: The International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions (IDUM) is a non-governmental organization founded in Canada in 2004, and established as a Dutch Foundation in The Hague, The Netherlands in 2014. IDUM, is an internationally recognized body of experts, where stakeholders (diplomats, government departments including external affairs, environmental protection and fishery, fossil fuel, salvage divers, military, and others) can come together in an open and transparent forum to discuss underwater munitions, seek solutions, develop partnerships and promote science, research and international cooperation on sea dumped chemical and conventional weapons.

IDUM declares to create an International Marine Training Centre for Innovative Science and Technology for Sea Dumped Weapons, and Shipborne Disposal Solutions to Support the Eradication of all Underwater Munitions. The centre will serve as the global focal point for exchange of information to further increase knowledge and awareness of Underwater Munitions Policy, Science, Technology and Responses by:

1. Promoting an International Treaty for all Underwater Munitions on Human Health and Environment,
2. Creating Global Awareness about the Impact from Underwater Munitions on Human Health, Environment and the Economy,
3. Creating a Global Database and Regional Maps of Underwater Munitions Sites for the Exchange of Information,
4. Developing an International Underwater Testing and Training Centre for Underwater Munitions Innovative Science and Technology,
5. Developing International Training Programs on Underwater Munitions for Marine Surveys, Investigations, Recovery, and Disposal,
6. Promoting Global Clean-up by developing Shipborne Disposal Solutions for Underwater Munitions.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21356#sthash.5j73GLAy.dpuf>

Contact: Terrance P. Long, Chairman, CEO - International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, UN Environment, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Helsinki Commission, Canada, United States, ASCOBANS

Target: 14

Timeframe: June 2017 --

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21356>

#OceanAction21356

Other SDG: 2, 6, 13, 15, 16

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has during 2017 completed additional exploratory fishing and deployed mussel cages for long-term exposure at a number of wrecks on the Swedish west coast. In addition, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has in collaboration with Chalmers University of Technology and Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, within the Interreg project DAIMON performed sediment sampling at 29 sites in the area. Tissue and sediment samples have been sent for analysis of degradation products of CWA. Measurements of arsenic will also be performed on the sampled sediment.

Additional investigations are planned for 2018, in collaboration with Chalmers. More detailed sediment samplings upstream and in the close vicinity of wrecks that has been identified as hot spots for CWA will be performed.

The results from the investigations will be used and distributed within the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the EU-project DAIMON but also internationally. In order to increase the awareness and knowledge regarding the problem with dumped chemical warfare agents. A database and a decision support tool are also being developed within the DAIMON project, where the results from these investigations will be included.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har under 2017 genomfört kompletterande provfisken samt hängt ut burar med musslor för långtidsexponering vid ett antal vrak på svenska västkusten (Måseskär). Vidare har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i samarbete med Chalmers Tekniska Högskola och det ryska forskningsinstitutet Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, inom ramen av Interreg projektet DAIMON, genomfört sedimentprovtagningar på 29 platser i området. Vävnads- och sedimentprover är skickade för analys av eventuella nedbrytningsprodukter av kemiska stridsmedel. Mätningar av arsenik ska också genomföras på proverna.

Vidare undersökningar planeras under 2018, i samarbete med Chalmers. Mer ingående sedimentprovtagningar uppströms och runt vrak som har identifierats som spridningskällor för kemiska stridsmedel kommer att utföras.

Resultaten från undersökningarna kommer att användas och förmedlas inom Havs- och vattenmyndigheten, EU- projektet DAIMON men kommer också spridas internationellt. Med syftet att öka informationen och medvetenheten om problemet med dumpade kemiska stridsmedel. Utveckling av en databas och ett beslutsstödsverktyg sker också inom DAIMON, där materialet från undersökningarna ska ingå.

Keep the Oceans Tidy (#OceanAction16042)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Keep Sweden Tidy (Non-governmental organization (NGO))

Description: Keep the Oceans Tidy is a new, proactive and voluntary network that strives to reduce the man-made litter choking our oceans. The membership network is open to all actors in trade, industry, academic, civil society and public sectors. Litter on land ends up in the oceans with the largest portion consisting of plastics. Plastics eventually break down and are ingested by fish and other marine life, which are then consumed by humans. This cycle has devastating effects on our oceans and on our well-being.

The challenge of ocean-borne plastic involves a full chain of responsible actors: a) producers throughout the product lifecycle (design, manufacturing, distribution, consumption, end of life) b) authorities that steer regulation and create regulatory frameworks, i.e. the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket), the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (Havs- och Vattenmyndigheten), the Swedish National Food Agency (Livsmedelsverket) c) stakeholders including retailers, customers and end consumers

Keep the Oceans Tidy is a platform designed to link all actors in Sweden as we seek to stop the tide of ocean-borne plastic. What we hope to achieve - Concrete action in product and packaging development o the elimination or reduction of plastics used o promote processes that do not produce litter, i.e. caps that remain attached to bottles, etc. - New service offers that exclude packaging - Regulations designed to promote new initiatives and innovation A three-point strategy to achieve our goals - Increase and share knowledge about consequences - Promote the speedy development of concrete action - Boost public awareness in order to foster behavioural change

Objective: 50% less litter in december 2025

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16042#sthash.zsFvIiRX.dpuf>

Contact: Johanna Ragnartz, CEO, Keep Sweden Tidy

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Lead Partners: Orkla Foods Sverige (private sector), BillerudKorsns AB (private sector), LIDL Sverige (private sector) Partners: Systembolaget AB (private sector), Apoteket AB (private sector), Konsumentföreningen Stockholm (private sector)

Target: 14.1 14a

Timeframe: April 2017 – December 2025

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16042>

#OceanAction16042

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

By 2018, Keep Sweden Tidy will take great effort to pay attention to the serious situation of the world's oceans, and to reduce the amount of plastic waste in them. The most common litter along the beaches is plastic of various kinds. It's largely about junk that ordinary consumers have not found out - plastic bags, soda and water bottles, candy papers and so on. As with many other environmental problems, this is something we humans themselves have caused, and thus we also have every opportunity to change and improve the situation.

The Network Keep Sweden Tidy is aimed at organizations and companies that want to join and create long-term commitment to clean seas and reduced litters. Meetings with seminars, workshops and knowledge sharing, members are supportive elements of the program, where the aim is to motivate and inspire joint projects.

The government decided in the budget for 2018 that SEK 20 million per year during the period 2018-2020 may be paid as a contribution to the organization Keep Sweden Tidy for work to generate and convey knowledge and experience that contributes to reducing littering with a special effort directed at the public and especially children and young people.

Under 2018 lägger Håll Sverige Rent stor kraft på att uppmärksamma det allvarliga läget för världshaven, och för att få till stånd en minskning av plastskräpet i dem. Det vanligaste skräpet längs stränderna är plast av olika slag. Det handlar till stor del om skräp som vanliga konsumenter inte har tagit reda på – plastpåsar, läsk- och vattenflaskor, godispapper och så vidare. Precis som med många andra miljöproblem är det här något som vi människor själva har orsakat, och därmed har vi också all möjlighet att förändra och förbättra situationen.

Nätverket Håll Havet Rent vänder sig till organisationer och företag som vill vara med och skapa ett långsiktigt engagemang för rena hav och minskad nedskräpning. Träffar med seminarier, workshops och kunskapsutbyte medlemmar emellan är bärande delar i upplägget där målsättningen är att motivera och inspirera till gemensamma projekt.

Regeringen beslutade i budgeten för 2018 att 20 miljoner SEK per år under perioden 2018–2020 får betalas ut som bidrag till organisationen Håll Sverige Rent för arbete med att generera och förmedla kunskap och erfarenheter som bidrar till minskad nedskräpning med särskild satsning riktad till allmänheten och då särskilt barn och unga.

Regional action plan for a Sustainability Maritime Sector (#OceanAction20119)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Region Västra Götaland, Sweden (Government)

Description: The Region has adopted a Regional Action Plan for a sustainable maritime sector. This action plan has been developed in close cooperation with industry, academia, institutes, local and regional authorities. To enable implementation of the plan, an indicative budget of 18 MSEK per year has been allocated for projects aiming to work towards the goals stated in the Action Plan. The projects are decided upon by the Regional Development Committee and continuously evaluated in line with the Committees standards. The projects are always elaborated in close cooperation with the industry. Pivotal and mandatory in all projects are the sustainability aspects and the potential contribution to our societal challenges.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20119#sthash.pXkLA35I.dpuf>

Contact: Jessica Hjerpe Olausson, Maritime expert, Region Västra Götaland

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Region Västra Götaland, (regional government)

Target: 14a

Timeframe: June 2016 – December 2020

Resources mobilized: USD 1 800 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20119>

#OceanAction20119

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The region have granted a list of projects that are in the context of commitment to the UN conference. The projects have been developed in close cooperation with industry, universities, and institutes, local and regional authorities. Mandatory in all projects are the sustainability aspects and the potential contribution to social challenges.

Project owner	Project name	Financing SEK	Project period
RISE	Testsite Skagerrak	150 000	170901-180331
Vänersamarbetet ek för	Vänersamarbetet	625 000	171001-181231
Business Region Göteborg	Platform Expanding Regional Innovation SCOPE for blue growth	526 302	171001-200930

	(PERISCOPE)		
Göteborgs universitet, SWEMARC	SWEMARC - Nationellt center för marin vattenbruksforskning vid Göteborgs universitet	1 187 976	180101-181231
Fyrbodals kommunalförbund	Fiskekommunerna - ett delregionalt nätverk för fiske och vattenbruk	540 000	180101-201231
SSPA Sweden AB	IWTS - Inland Waterway Transport Solutions	1 450 000	171123-190228
Sotenäs kommun	Förstudie Aqua Symbios	280 000	180101-180831
Chalmers Tekniska Högskola AB	Förstudie rörande samverkansplattform för autonom sjöfart	100 000	171222-180331
SSPA Sweden AB	Förstudie rörande samverkansplattform för autonom sjöfart	100 000	171222-180331
RISE Viktoria AB	Förstudie rörande samverkansplattform för autonom sjöfart	100 000	171222-180331
Clean Shipping Index AB	Clean Shipping Index	300 000	180101-181231
Chalmers Tekniska Högskola /Lighthouse	Nationella kompetenscentret Lighthouse	1 000 000	180101-181231

Regionen har beviljat ett antal projekt inom ramen för åtagande på FN-konferensen. Projekten har utarbetas i nära samarbete med industrin, universiteten, insitutionerna, lokala och regionala myndigheter. Obligatorisk i alla projekt är hållbarhetsaspekterna och det potentiella bidraget till de sociala utmaningarna.

Solution Initiative Solutions (SIF) Oceans - a forum for highlighting smart and sustainable marine solutions (#OceanAction16026)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: SDSN Northern Europe (Scientific community)

Description: We arrange Solution Initiative Forums as meeting points for entrepreneurs, investors, businesses, civil society, policy makers and academia to identify and promote sustainable solutions. SIF Oceans was arranged in May 2017 in Gothenburg, Sweden as an action-oriented event where entrepreneurs, industry, investors, researchers, and decision makers come together to identify and promote solutions to challenges connected to our oceans. A report was launched, focussing on some innovative and available solutions from Northern Europe within four ocean-related challenges. All the solutions comprised in this report have gone through a self-evaluation of their impact in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a so-called SDG Impact Assessment. The Advisory Panel took part in the review of submissions and gave feedback to the solution owners regarding their replies in the self-evaluation. The focus has been on the learning process of going through an SDG Impact Assessment, especially to learn to reflect holistically about potential effects of the solutions on the SDGs. The Oceans Solutions Report was handed over to the Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate and Deputy Prime Minister Isabella Lvin, as part of the preparatory work for the UN Ocean Conference.

Read more:

<https://www.unsdsn-ne.org/news/2017/05/16/launch-of-the-oceans-solutions-report-at-sif-oceans/>

<https://www.unsdsn-ne.org/news/2017/05/15/now-its-all-about-our-oceans-starting-tomorrow-16-may-with-sif-oceans/>

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16026#sthash.yozgK4rZ.dpuf>

Contact: Anna Norden, Project Manager, Chalmers

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Ocean basin: Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic

Partners: Maritime Cluster of West Sweden (Partnership)

Target: 14.1 14.3 14.4

Timeframe: November 2016 – December 2017

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16026>

#OceanAction16026

Other SDG: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Following the UN Conference, the report "Solution Initiative Solutions (SIF) Ocean" has been presented at several international conferences. Some of the solutions have been further scaled up and gained international recognition.

The commitments made after the UN Conference mainly concern:

- Development of the methodology for implementation of Solution Initiative Forum, SIFs, as platforms, meeting places and action oriented events where various stakeholders (business, entrepreneurs, investors, policy makers, academia, etc) meet to identify and promote sustainable solutions. The next Solution Initiative Forum is planned to May 2018.
- Development of the tool "SDG Impact Assessment", that was introduced during the work with SIF Ocean. The tool will guide entrepreneurs through a self-evaluation process. Here their sustainable solutions will be tested according a protocol that evaluate the impact of the solution (positive/neutral/negative) on each of the 17 SDGs. The self-evaluation, an important part of the learning process on how the SDGs are integrated and inseparable, is reviewed by an expert panel for constructive feedback to the solution owner.

Efter FN-konferensen i juni 2017 har rapporten, "Solution Initiative Solutions (SIF) Ocean", presenterats vid några internationella konferenser. Några av lösningsförslagen har skalats upp och fått ett internationellt genombrott.

De åtaganden som gjorts efter konferensen gäller främst:

- *Utveckling av metodiken för genomförande av SIF. Man har identifierat och arbetat med att stärka hållbara lösningar. Som arbetsredskap har man använt plattformar, mötesplatser och aktionsorienterade event där olika aktörer (näringsliv, entreprenörer, investerare, politiker, akademi m fl) har möts. Nästa SIF forum kommer att genomföras i maj 2018.*
- *Utveckling av verktyget "SDG Impact Assessment" som introducerades i arbetet med SIF Ocean. Verktyget guidar entreprenörer genom en själv-värderingsprocess, där deras hållbara lösningar testas enligt ett protokoll där lösningens påverkan (positiv/neutral/negativ) på vart och ett av de 17 hållbarhetsmålen värderas. Själv-värdering, som är en viktig del i lärandeprocessen kring hur hållbarhetsmålen är integrerade och odelbara, granskas därefter av en expertpanel, som ger konstruktiv återkoppling till entreprenören.*

Bothnia Bulk (#OceanAction15203)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: SSAB (Private sector)

Description: The primary objective is to reduce the CO₂ emissions by 40-50% for the dry bulk transports between the steelworks at Raahe, Lule and Oxelsund in the northern Baltic Sea. Zero Vision Tool is used as the collaboration method. The upgraded maritime link will be a cost-effective way to meet the new and more stringent environmental regulations and to ensure year-round supply in the peripheral regions having the longest sea route to the European main market within the SECA. The action supports the objectives to remove the bottleneck of the raw material transport in Sweden and Finland. The maritime link offers a cost and energy efficient transport of dry bulk between Sweden and Finland. It completes the cross-border rail connection, the Bothnian Corridor, which is a pre-identified part of the core trans-european transport network. The ports act as multimodal links connecting the maritime, rail and road transport of raw materials. The new, ice-class IA ships will be the first LNG-fuelled large bulk carriers in the world, representing the latest in technology and innovation. CO₂ emissions per tonne of cargo transported will be reduced by 40-50% in comparison to the current vessels in operation. The area in question provides steel supply to the processing and manufacturing industries throughout Europe and delivers end-products worldwide. The steelworks use raw materials which are transported from the hinterland with the Iron Ore railway line, Malmbanan, between Lule and Narvik (Norway). The project includes - procurement of additional environmental efforts of two new build bulk Carriers - development of port efficiency - procurement of LNG refueling truck for maritime transport in Raahe - development of on-shore power supply in Lule - a technical study on the most sustainable and adequate way to handle and storage dry bulk cargo residues on board and in port reception facilities (MARPOL Annex V) - development of LNG availability and safe bunkering procedures

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15203#sthash.YrdKHCRx.dpuf>

Contact: Per Bondemark, Chief Procurement Officer, SSAB

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: SSAB, ESL Shipping, Port of Raahe, Port of Lule, Port of Oxelsund, RaahenVoima

Target: 14.3

Timeframe: April 2018 – December 2019

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15203>

#OceanAction15203

Other SDG: 9

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Two LNG powered dry cargo ships, Viikki and Haaga, have been launched in June and September 2017, respectively. The vessels will be in commercial operation in early 2018. The ships are currently in test operation. Preparations for arranging LNG bunkering in the Gulf of Bothnia are ongoing.

Två LNG-drivna torrlastfartyg, Viikki och Haaga, har lanserats i juni och september 2017. Fartygen kommer att vara i kommersiell drift i början av 2018. Fartygen är för närvarande i testfas. Förberedelser för att ordna bunkring av LNG i Bottniska viken pågår.

Member driven advocacy for sustainable oceans, ecosystems and fisheries (#OceanAction15167)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (Non-governmental organization (NGO))

Description: The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) was founded in 1909, and is the largest environmental organization in Sweden with the power to bring about change. We, as an NGO, commit to strive for healthy oceans and marine ecosystems that can deliver ecosystem services by: - Stronger regulation and restrictions on destructive fishing practices such as bottom trawling - No illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing - Protection and restoration of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass meadows - Better regulation on hazardous substances and plastics - More and better managed Marine Protected Areas In addition, we will also work with capacity building of member based organizations in low income countries (LDCs) in Asia, Latin America and Africa for gender equality, democracy, transparency and their full participation in decision-making processes related to fisheries and ocean/coastal use and management, and thus promote global solidarity. Implementation methodologies include: - Evaluate the progress on SDG commitments, communicate best practices and highlight areas where governments can improve. - Publish reports, participate in advisory councils and answer public consultations. - Together with partners, and our membership in the EC Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council, work towards transparent and fair EU-third country fisheries agreements, and the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries, both in EU's fishery policy and in LDCs. - Capacity building and training activities. - Support local initiatives for marine conservation and protection. Gathered information, knowledge and experiences derived from working with our commitment, will further be transferred to our members, partner organizations and policy makers. Through our extensive collaboration with schools in Sweden, the stated commitment should also engage youth and raise awareness of issues related to the state of our oceans.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15167#sthash.FkJrDhGD.dpuf>

Contact: Karin Lexén , Secretary General, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.6 14.7 14b 14c

Timeframe: June 2017 – December 2030

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15167>

#OceanAction15167

Other SDG: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Since the Ocean Conference in New York in June 2017, the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation has continued to strive for healthy oceans and marine ecosystems by:

- Participating in EUs Long Distance Advisory Board (LDAC) and together with Seas at Risk, Coalition Clean Baltic, and Fish Sec and other allies, providing advice related to sustainable fisheries within EU and in EUs external fisheries dimension (related to e.g. IUU-fishing, transparency and fishing agreements with third country);
- Participating in “Our Ocean” conference in Malta and co-organizing a side event on Blue economy and small-scale fisheries together with FAO and partner organizations in Brussels and West Africa;
- Securing funding from PostkodLotteriet for a new three-year project on Marine Protected Areas with the aim to not only increase awareness of the importance of MPAs, but also the need for protection that is adequate and includes restrictions on destructive activities such as bottom trawling. The project also includes a global dimension (in collaboration with partner organizations in Kenya and Senegal) focusing on the importance of including local stakeholders’ needs and interests in management, such as MPAs, as well as building on the principles of human rights;
- Conducting two capacity building/knowledge transfer workshops with partner organizations and local resource users in East Africa – one on how to better integrate youth in fisheries management and one on how to improve the situation for women in fisheries;
- Spreading information, participating in various meetings/fora, and conducting advocacy work (nationally and internationally) related to marine/plastic pollution (e.g. our on-going boat bottom project) and various fisheries issues (e.g. eel fisheries and fisheries quotas, methods, EUs fishing agreements with third countries and subsidies);
- Supporting partner organizations in low income countries in their work towards healthy oceans and sustainable management of marine/coastal ecosystems.

The following years, the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation aim to continue to spread information, participate in various fora/ advisory councils/boards, conduct capacity building activities, engage in advocacy work (national and international level), and support partner organizations in low income countries related to ocean/coastal/water use and management as well as fisheries.

Sedan havskonferensen i New York i juni 2017 har Naturskyddsföreningen fortsatt att kämpa för friska hav och marina ekosystem genom att:

- *I samarbete med paraplyorganisationerna Seas at Risk, Coalition Clean Baltic, Fiskesekretariatet och EUs fiskeråd, samt andra allierade organisationer tagit fram ståndpunkter för ett hållbart fiske inom EU och i EUs fiskeavtal med tredje land och spridit dem till beslutsfattare nationellt och i EU;*
- *Delta i konferensen ”Our Ocean” på Malta där bland annat ett sidoevent om blå ekonomi och hållbart fiske organiserades tillsammans med FAO och samarbetsorganisationer i Bryssel och Västafrika;*
- *Säkra finansiellt stöd från PostkodLotteriet och därmed startat upp ett nytt projekt med syftet att öka kunskapen om marint skydd, öka andelen marina skyddade*

områden samt se till att de områden som idag är skyddade har ett adekvat skydd från skadlig verksamhet, såsom bottenrålning. Projektet kommer även att bedrivas internationellt (med samarbetsorganisationer i Kenya och Senegal) och med fokus på att skapa skydd och hållbar förvaltning som inte sker på bekostnad av lokal kustbefolkning utan inbegriper demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter;

- Anordna två kapacitetstärkande insatser/workshops i Östafrika – en med syftet att öka kunskapsutbytet mellan generationer och ungas deltagande i förvaltningsarbete samt en med syftet att förbättra kvinnors situation i fiskesektorn genom nya fiskhanteringsmetoder;
- Sprida information, delta i diverse forum, och bedriva påverkansarbete kopplat till marina föreningar, såsom plast och giftig bottenfärg, samt fiskefrågor såsom ålfiske, fiskekvoter, fiskemetoder, fiskeavtal mellan EU och tredje land och subventioner;
- Stödja samarbetspartners i låginkomstländer i deras arbete för friska hav och hållbar förvaltning av marina och kustekosystem.

Under kommande år ämnar Naturskyddsföreningen fortsätta att sprida information, delta i diverse forum/råd/styrelser, genomföra kapacitetsstärkande insatser, bedriva politiskt påverkansarbete (nationellt och internationellt) samt stödja samarbetspartners i låginkomstländer kopplat till hav/kust/vattenanvändning och förvaltning samt fiske.

Facilitating learning and sharing of good practices within and beyond UNESCO Biosphere Reserves How do UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in the Baltic Sea Region contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda? (#OceanAction20476)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in Sweden (MAB Sweden) (United Nations entity)

Description: The aim of the project is to facilitate learning from biosphere reserves (BRs), both within the UNESCO MAB Programme and with other networks, organizations and stakeholders. In order to better share good practices and inspiring activities with regards to implementing the SDGs, the project also aims to extract stories and communicate these to different target audiences. Project description: Work package 1: Facilitate learning - Inventory of other groups, networks, constellations of interest - Start-up conference: BRs, National commissions, MAB National committees, Central authorities - Thematic workshop during Baltic Sea Future 2018, March 6-7th in Stockholm - Thematic workshop during Havs- och vattenforum, May 2018, in Göteborg Work package 2: Sharing good practices This work package will communicate the experiences and lessons learned for global diffusion and application. All actions are linked to SDGs. - Inventory of projects of implementing SDGs in BRs: Collect and choose examples - Conduct interviews, scouting of websites, etc - Produce booklet: Summary of good practices - Show case via websites, visitors centers, social media - - See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20476#sthash.Luu1gp7y.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (Government) Swedish National Commission for UNESCO (Government) UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme in Sweden (Other)

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.7 14b

Timeframe: August 2017 – December 2018

Resources mobilized: USD 115 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20476>

#OceanAction20476

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Biosphere for Baltic aims to gather and disseminate experiences from biosphere areas in the Baltic Sea Region and to create opportunities for exchanges between biosphere areas and organizations with Baltic Sea Focus. The project is also aimed at visualizing the role of biosphere areas in contributing to Agenda 2030 and communicating good examples that

contribute to the Global Objectives generated through the cross-sectoral working practices of biosphere spheres.

The project started in September 2017 and the work began with the planning and recruitment of project managers. On December 1, 2017, Anna Särnblad, Marint Knowledge Center Malmö, was employed to project the Biosphere for Baltic. During the project's initial phase, focus has been on preparation and planning. The project group has had a number of planning meetings, a project plan has been prepared and the steering group met at the Sea and Water Authority on January 29, 2018 for a start-up meeting.

Within the framework of the project, two international meetings will be organized as gathering representatives from the biosphere areas in the Baltic Sea Region. The project will also host two thematic workshops in conjunction with relevant conferences in the region. The first event will be held in Kristianstad Water Park during the spring and the invitation to participate in the project and at this first meeting will be sent to the Biosphere Areas Operations Manager in the next week. The first workshop is scheduled to be carried out during the year's Sea and Water Forum.

Biosphere for Baltic syftar till att samla och sprida erfarenheter från biosfärområden i Östersjöregionen och att skapa möjligheter för utbyte mellan biosfärområden och organisationer med Östersjöfokus. Projektet syftar också till att synliggöra biosfärområdenas roll att bidra till Agenda 2030 och att kommunicera goda exempel som bidrar till de Globala Målen som genererats genom biosfärområdenas tvärsektoriella arbetssätt.

Projektet startade i september 2017 och arbetet inleddes med planering och rekrytering av projektledare. Den 1 december 2017 anställdes Anna Särnblad, Marint Kunskapscenter Malmö, för att projektleda Biosphere for Baltic. Under projektets inledande fas har fokus legat på förberedelser och planering. Projektgruppen har haft ett antal planeringsmöten, en projektplan har tagits fram och styrgruppen träffades på Havs- och Vattenmyndigheten den 29 januari 2018 för ett uppstartmöte.

Inom ramen för projektet kommer två internationella träffar att anordnas som samlar representanter från biosfärområdena i Östersjöregionen. Projektet kommer även att arrangera två tematiska workshopar i anslutning till relevanta konferenser i regionen. Den första träffen hålls på Kristianstads Vattenrike under våren och inbjudan om att delta i projektet och vid denna första träff skickas till Biosfärområdenas verksamhetsledare den närmsta veckan. Den första workshopen är planerad att genomföras under årets Havs- och vattenforum i maj 2018.

FOCUS (Fisheries Open Source Community Software) (#OceanAction16718)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: FOCUS

Description: FOCUS is an open source community that want to provide a free suite of integrated systems enabling an information-sharing environment for fisheries management organisations. FOCUS commits to collaboratively and openly maintain and share free software dedicated to the management, conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resource. The community accepts donations of open source initiatives that supports this vision. All deliverables from the FOCUS projects will be made available under an open-source licence and are free to download, change and use. We hope that any beneficiaries of FOCUS also will be giving something back to the community but this is voluntary. FOCUS believes that collaboration and exchange of information are critical success factors to reduce illegal fishery and reach sustainability goals. FOCUS has established a strategic partnership with UN/CEFACT to support the FLUX Standard for sustainable fisheries management. The currently available FOCUS software suite aims at implementing the global FLUX standards. The FOCUS community is led by a Community Manager and a Community Board, which together are responsible for the strategic direction. It is the Community Managers role to ensure that projects are able to progress in a coordinated way. The FOCUS projects are characterised by a collaborative, vision based development process, an open and pragmatic software license, and a desire to create high quality software that leads the way in its field.

- 11/2017 UnionVMS: a FOCUS system component that provides fisheries management organisations with an efficient tool to collect, analyse and share positioning information and data from fishing vessels. UnionVMS implements the global UN/Cefact standard for VesselPositions.
- 11/2017 E-Sales notes. The e-sales notes FOCUS system component enables fisheries management organisations to collect, analyse and share sales notes as defined in the global UN/Cefact standard for Sales Notes.
- 11/2017 E-log viewer. The e-log viewer FOCUS system component enables fisheries management organisations to collect, analyse and share vessel activities as defined in the global UN/Cefact standard for Vessel Activity.
- 6/2018 E-log reporting for coastal fishery. This mobile app (E-log lite) component of the FOCUS suite allows masters of coastal fishing vessels to fulfil their reporting obligations in an innovative, secure and user-friendly way. The E-log lite component supports the global UN/Cefact standard for Vessel Activity.

See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16718#sthash.Ooafdneo.dpuf>

Contact: Niclas Andreasson, Community Manager, FOCUS

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: FOCUS (NGO), European Commission (GOV), UNECE (NGO), Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (GOV), Government of Flanders Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (GOV), The Danish Agrifish Agency (GOV), Marine Scotland

(GOV), European Fisheries Control Agency (GOV), Netherlands Enterprise Agency (GOV), Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti (GOV) Republic of Estonia Ministry of rural affairs (GOV)

Target: 14.4 14a 14b

Timeframe: 2016 - 2030

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=16718>

#OceanAction16718

Other SDG: 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

FOCUS, as an open source community, has committed itself to creating and maintaining a free and open system platform for fisheries management organizations and spreading it globally. FOCUS has conducted a number of board meetings and expanded its expertise with a communication expert (NLD). The focus of the board is to expand the staff with more roles.

A partnership has been established with the UN Sustainable Fisheries Team of Specialists [SFToS]. SFToS has the main activity of marketing and helping with the introduction of global standards for information exchange in fisheries. FOCUS and SFToS working as complementary to each other and will help each other with support and marketing.

Conversations and meetings with new members have been conducted with a view to using the FOCUS tool platform. These include Brazil, Uruguay, Thailand, Ireland, Cyprus and England.

FOCUS has participated as an expert at work meetings with, inter alia, Cyprus and the European Commission.

A number of donations have been made;

- "E-log reporting for coastal fisheries" has been implemented and is now in what is called an "incubator phase" under which the donation is examined for support, licensing, quality.
- FLUX-TL has been initiated. FLUX-TL is a communication node that allows sleeplessly safe exchange of information with all connected parties. This donation is important in the sense that FOCUS globally wants to allow open communication between its members.
- FLUX Test Framework. This donation aims to allow an automated tool for FOCUS members to verify that the business rules expressed in realized standards are properly implemented by the user. Ensures that all parties have the same view of rules for a particular data flow.

The planned donations UnionVMS, E-Sales notes, E-log viewer, have been postponed to the future. The new planned dates for E-Sales and E-log viewer are April 2018 and for UnionVMS December 2018.

FOCUS har, som ett open source community, åtagit sig att skapa och underhålla en fri och öppen system plattform för fiskeriförvaltningsorganisationer och sprida denna globalt.

FOCUS har genomfört ett antal styrelsemöten och utökat sin expertstab med en kommunikationsexpert (NLD). Inriktningen från styrelsen är att staben skall utökas med fler roller.

Ett partnerskap har etablerats med UN organisationen Sustainable Fisheries Team of Specialists (SFToS). SFToS har som huvudaktivitet att marknadsföra och hjälpa till med införandet av globala standards för informationsutbyte inom fiskeri. FOCUS och SFToS anser sig vara kompletterande till varandra och kommer hjälpa respektive med support och marknadsföring.

Samtal och möten med nya medlemmar har genomförts i syfte att användning av FOCUS verktygsplattform. Bland dessa kan nämnas Brasilien, Uruguay, Thailand, Irland, Cypern och England.

FOCUS har deltagit som expert under arbetsmöten med bland annat Cypern och Europeiska Kommissionen.

Ett antal donationer har genomförts;

- ”E-log reporting for coastal fishery” har genomförts och befinner sig nu i vad som kallas en ”incubator phase” under vilken donationen granskas avseende support, licensiering, kvalitet.*
- FLUX-TL har initierats. FLUX-TL är en kommunikationsnod som medger sömlöst säkert utbyte av information med alla anslutna parter. Denna donation är viktig i avseendet att FOCUS globalt vill tillåta öppen kommunikation mellan sina medlemmar.*
- FLUX Test Framework. Denna donation syftar till att tillåta ett automatiserat verktyg för FOCUS medlemmar att verifiera att de affärsregler som uttrycks i realiserade standards implementerats på rätt sätt av användaren. Säkerställer att alla parter har samma syn på regler för ett visst dataflöde.*

De planerade donationerna UnionVMS, E-Sales notes, E-log viewer, har skjutits på framtiden. De nya planerade datumen för E-Sales och E-log viewer är april 2018 och för UnionVMS december 2018.

La Minga: Long-term financing for two marine conservation mosaics in Colombia (#OceanAction15087)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: by Conservation International

Description: La Minga Fund: Conservation International, Fondo Accion, the Walton Family Foundation, and the Swedish Embassy in Bogota have worked to design and advance a long-term financing solution for two large community-managed conservation mosaics along Colombia's Pacific coast. The Baha Malaga and North Choco conservation mosaics incorporate two national parks and three locally-managed MPAs. This is one of the poorest regions of Colombia, largely populated by Afro-Colombian communities, and recovering from the long-running conflict in Colombia. The recently signed peace accord presents an opportunity to rebuild, with nature at the core of the sustainable development model. There is extensive community involvement in La Minga through a set of community councils and an ongoing capacity building program.

The partnership is building and capitalizing a dedicated conservation trust fund called La Minga (everyone together), which will include both a \$5M endowment and a sinking fund. Funding from the trust fund will be leveraged by budgetary allocations from both regional and national governments, which will cover around 60% of the annual core budgetary need for the locally-managed MPAs, and the majority of the core need for the national parks.

With a strong governance system in place, government commitments secured, and strong donor interest, La Minga is on track to be launched by the end of 2017. The first tranche of funding for La Minga will be delivered by CI's Global Conservation Fund, which has committed \$500,000, and the Swedish Embassy which has pledged 5 million Swedish Krona.

La Minga forms part of a global portfolio of MPA financing deals that CI and partners are committed to designing and securing. For example, together with partners, we recently announced the Blue Abadi endowment fund for the Birds Head Seascape, with an initial capitalisation of \$23 million - we are committed to seeking additional funding to reach a total goal of \$38 million. Additional deals are also under development in other countries.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15087#sthash.3jW738LQ.dpuf>

Contact: Keith Lawrence, Lead Oceans Economist, Center for Oceans

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Ocean basin: South Pacific

Partners: Conservation International (NGO) Fondo Accion (NGO) The Walton Family Foundation (Philanthropic organization)

Target: 14.2 14.4 14.5

Timeframe: January 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: 200 000 USD (+ 1,3 million \$ invested 2014-2017)

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15087>

#OceanAction15087

Other SDG: 1, 2

Status (March 2018): According to plan

In August 2017 the initiative established a legal structure and made initial disbursement from Conservation International (CI) to La Minga (everyone together). In December 2017 the funding USD 5 Million endowment and a sinking fund for La Minga was delivered.

I augusti 2017 inleddes initiativet och det gjorde en första utbetalning från Conservation International (CI) till La Minga. I december 2017 gjordes en överföring av 5 miljoner USD.

Statement to address the inter-linkages between land and sea in Swedish business core operations (#OceanAction18472)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) - Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development

Description: Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development is a network taking leadership and pursuing sustainable development. The network consists of 26 multinational and leading Swedish companies, three expert organisations, a Development Finance Institution (Swedfund) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), which is also a facilitator. Together the members work to contribute to the SDGs and demonstrate leadership for sustainable global development by integrating social, environmental and economic sustainability into their business models and core operations. In 2015 the members embraced a Joint Commitment and pledged to focus efforts on three main areas: Systematically reducing environmental impact and increasing efficient resource use (SDG 12), creating decent jobs and development opportunities, along the supply chain (SDG 8), and fighting corruption and unethical business practices in the countries of operation (SDG 16). In addition, the promotion of gender equality (SDG 5) in all operations is considered key.

The network is a platform where experiences are shared, partnerships initiated and members pursue advocacy and representation in the global dialogue, in order to highlight the role of the private sector in sustainable development. The network is an important forum for issues of sustainable development, as well as a breeding ground for innovative collaborations.

The majority of the network members, through the voluntary statement commit to address the interlinkages between their core operations on land with the sea and, in doing so, systematically minimizing the negative environmental impact related to SDG 14. The statement represents the fundamental role of the private sector for achieving the Global Goals. <http://www.sida.se/English/how-we-work/approaches-and-methods/funding/financing-for-development/swedish-leadership-for-sustainable-development/>

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18472#sthash.2yuXQD6I.dpuf>

Contact: Christina Wedekull, Project Manager, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

E-mail: sleaders@sida.se

Ocean basin: Global

Partners: ABB (Private sector) AstraZeneca (Private sector) Elekta (Private sector) Ericsson (Private sector) Fretagarna (Private sector) KF (Private sector) H&M (Private sector) ICA (Private sector) Lindex (Private sector) Lfbergs (Private sector) Ratos (Private sector) Stockholm Environment Institute (Non-governmental organization) Sida (Government) Stockholm International Water Institute (Non-governmental organization) SPP (Private sector) Stockholm Resilience Centre (Academic institution) SSAB (Private sector) Swedfund (Government) Systembolaget (Private sector) Tele2 (Private sector) Telia (Private sector) Tetra Laval (Private sector) Unilever (Private sector)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: May 2017 – May 2018

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18472>

#OceanAction18472

Other SDG: 6, 8, 12, 16, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Members of the Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development, a network of twenty-one leading companies and three expert organizations with Swedish links, coordinated by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, have formed a water team that included the commitment in its work plan.

During 2018, changes will be collected that reduce impacts on initiative in respective member companies.

A number of learning opportunities related to source to sea and water use in production are planned for 2018 for member companies where they bring new knowledge into their respective organizations and share experiences and challenges. Furthermore, a more extensive reporting of the commitment will be made to the SLSD Annual Meeting or to the one-year anniversary day of the commitment.

Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development (SLSD) är ett nätverk som består av ett tjugotal ledande företag och tre expertorganisationer med svensk koppling och är samordnat av Styrelsen för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete. Nätverket har bildat en vattengrupp som inkluderat åtagandet i sin arbetsplan.

Under året skall förändringar som initierats i de respektive medlemsföretagen för att minska deras avtryck samlas in.

Ett flertal lärotillfällen med koppling till source to sea och vattenanvändning i produktion planeras under 2018 för medlemsföretagen där de tar med ny kunskap in i sina respektive organisationer och också delar med sig av erfarenheter och utmaningar. Vidare kommer en mer omfattande rapportering av åtagandet att ske till SLSDs årsmöte eller till årsdagen av åtagandet, med förhoppning om att kunna lyfta frågan i media igen.

Developing and sharing solutions to Marine Plastic Litter (#OceanAction18391)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: University of Gothenburg, Center for Sea and Society

Description: Marine litter is a demanding global challenge. The impacts of plastic litter in the marine environment affects different societies unequally as a consequence of several factors, including sea currents, potential for local waste management, economic incentives to reduce plastic products, etc. In areas with strong reliance on tourism and small scale fishing (like Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries), marine litter has the potential to cause extensive harm to the environmental, as well as to social and economic values.

We commit to collaborate in our efforts to develop and disseminate solutions to reduce marine plastic litter in the ocean and coastal areas, particularly in exposed areas in developing countries. By sharing our experiences and knowledge, we want to build alliances in the development of solutions to tackle different aspects of marine plastic litter using approaches grounded in education, research and policy. In June 2018 we will manifest our progress during the year.

- JUNE 2018: Sharing our experiences and knowledge using approaches grounded in education, research and policy

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18391#sthash.PQeS4A59.dpuf>

Contact: Lena Gipperth, Professor, University of Gothenburg

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: University of Gothenburg, Center for Sea and Society (academic institution), Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment (academic institution)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 – June 2018

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18391>

#OceanAction18391

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The Centre for Sea and Society at Gothenburg University is continuously collaborating with partners to develop and disseminate solutions to reduce marine plastic litter in the ocean and coastal areas. Throughout the year, the Centre has organized, participated, and supported different initiatives to produce and share knowledge and experiences regarding solutions to marine plastic litter using approaches grounded in education, research, outreach, and policy. In addition, it has facilitated discussions and creation of alliances among stakeholders.

The Centre expects to collaborate with the Centre for Collective Action (CeCar) at the University of Gothenburg in organizing an event for World Oceans Day. In addition, support an initiative about marine plastic litter to be organized by The Perfect World in September 2018. Moreover, three new transdisciplinary courses that will be address marine plastic litter issues will be launched in the autumn of 2018.

Centrum för hav och samhälle vid Göteborgs universitet samarbetar fortlöpande med partner för att utveckla och sprida lösningar för att minska plastskräp i havs- och kustområdena. Under året har centrumet organiserat, deltagit och stöttat olika initiativ för att producera och dela kunskap och erfarenheter om lösningar på marinplastskräp genom att använda metoder som grundas i utbildning, forskning, policy och uppsökning. Dessutom har det underlättat diskussioner och skapande av allianser bland intresserade aktörer.

Hav och samhälle planerar att samarbeta med GU:s Centre for Collective Action (CeCar) för att organisera ett evenemang i samband med Världshavens dag den 31 maj 2018. Ett initiativ om marint plastskräp som organiseras av The Perfect World i september 2018 kommer också att stödjas. Dessutom ska tre nya tvärvetenskapliga kurser lanseras i hösten 2018, och dessa belyser problematiken kring plastskräp.

HYBRIT - Towards fossilfree steel (#OceanAction17154)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: SSAB (Private actor)

Description: SSAB, LKAB and Vattenfall has initiated a project that, if proven feasible, can solve the steel industrys carbon dioxide challenge, HYBRIT (Hydrogen Breakthrough Ironmaking Technology). The aim is to drastically reduce carbon dioxide emissions from ironmaking by eliminating the need to use fossil fuel for iron ore reduction. The idea is to replace the blast furnaces with an alternative process, using hydrogen produced from clean electricity. This means that the by-product from ironmaking would be water not carbon dioxide. Lower carbon emissions means a positive effect on the acidification, which is critical to preserve the biodiversity of the oceans

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=17154#sthash.IqB1RJY1.dpuf>

Contact: Viktoria Karsberg, Head of Corporate Communications, SSAB

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners:

Target: 14.3

Timeframe: April 2016 – December 2035

Resources mobilized: USD 6 176 000, 7 245 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=17154>

#OceanAction17154

Other SDG: 9, 12, 13, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

In November 2017, a four-year research program of SEK 99 million, covering a number of key areas for the HYBRIT project, was started and will continue to 2021. A company jointly owned by SSAB, LKAB and Vattenfall, namely HYBRIT Development AB, was established.

The final report of the Pre-feasibility Study was released on February 1, 2018, with the following key findings:

- No unforeseen technical obstacles was identified,
- Production cost comparison for greenfield cases under current Swedish conditions:
 - The HYBRIT-case cost 20-30 % more than Blast Furnace-case at todays situation (with free Emission Trade System rights),
 - Future trends make HYBRIT more attractive: i.e. lower renewable electricity costs; higher CO² emissions and lack of coking coal,
 - Critical steps is to Scale up pilot & demo plants is important steps in the development.

The HYBRIT project has now entered into the second phase a pilot plant study phase. The plan for the pilot plant is to start construction during the summer of 2018 and ready for trial campaigns in 2020.

I november 2017 inleddes ett fyraårigt forskningsprogram på 99 miljoner SEK som täcker ett antal nyckelområden för HYBRIT-projektet och kommer att fortsätta till år 2021. Ett företag som gemensamt ägs av SSAB, LKAB och Vattenfall, HYBRIT Development AB, bildades för att driva projektets arbete framåt.

Slutrapporten av förstudien presenterades den 1 februari 2018 med följande slutsatser:

- *Inga oförutsedda tekniska hinder identifierades,*
- *Följande produktionskostnadsjämförelse togs fram för svenska förhållanden:*
 - *HYBRIT-fallet kostar 20-30 % högre än dagens situation (med fria emissionsrätter),*
 - *Framtida trender gör att HYBRIT bör bli attraktiva, dvs. lägre förnybara elkostnader; högre koldioxidutsläppskostnader och brist på kokskol.*
 - *Att skala upp pilot- och demoanläggningar är viktiga steg i utvecklingen.*

HYBRIT-projektet har nu gått in i andra fas av att bygga en pilotanläggning. Planen för är att starta byggandet under sommaren 2018 och att anläggningen ska vara redo för testförsök under år 2020.

Maritime Green Team 01 (#OceanAction19335)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Zero Vision Tool (ZVT)

Description: Several investments have already been made and pioneering projects have been, and are, implemented in the maritime transport sector. Shipowners, ports and transport buyers share knowledge and progress. Two of the projects participating in this progress are the voluntary commitments #14975 and #15203. To take the next step, to make the tipping point, the forerunners higher risk when going through a process of change, has to be shared. One way of doing that is to measure benefits to society when choosing green to find a denominator that focus on the initiative and lesser on which company that is investing. To be able to do this, the University need to align measurement models, both available and those which have to be established, that are linking resources from Financial Instrument (FI) availability and its pricing, together with reductions of fees/dues to actual external benefit (to the climate, environment, sea and society), have to be supported. All perspectives need to be included; ship and technology, infrastructure, regulations, R&D and financing, to continue towards the new normal where green investments are the natural choice.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19335#sthash.MSdzPsK9.dpuf>

Contact: Helen Jansson, Strategy & Comm, ZVT

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Public Private Partnerships and support HELCOM Maritime, sub-group and CBSS EGMP

Target: 14.3

Timeframe: January 2017 – December 2017

Resources mobilized: USD 20 000, 50 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=19335>

#OceanAction19335

Other SDG: 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The first Meeting of the HELCOM MARITIME Sub-group on Green Technology and Alternative Fuels for Shipping (GREEN TEAM) was held on September 5, 2017 on Donsö, Sweden. The meeting was open to representatives of governmental, industry and other stakeholders to consider past progress and identify priorities of regional work to catalyse the use of alternative fuels and green ship technologies in the Baltic Sea region. The Meeting recalled among other things that the ZVT started out in Sweden to solve very concrete specific challenges, for example, lack of regulations on methanol driven vessels, an issue which Sweden has brought up and addressed in the IMO process and will soon end up as amended international regulations (IGF Code).

Next meeting will be on May 17, 2018 in Finland to continue the discussion of the changing process to more green transport for shipping.

Det första mötet i HELCOM MARITIMEs undergrupp för grön teknik och alternativa bränslen för transporter (GREEN TEAM) hölls den 5 september 2017 på Donsö, Sverige. Mötet var öppet för företrädare för regeringen, industrin och andra intressenter för att diskutera tidigare framsteg och identifiera prioriteringar för framtida regionala arbeten för användningen av alternativa bränslen och grön skeppsteknologi i Östersjöområdet. På mötet påminde bland annat ZVT, bristerna på regler för metanolstyrda fartyg, ett problem som Sverige har tagit upp och poängterat i IMO-processen och som snart kommer att ändras i de internationella bestämmelserna (IGF-kod).

Nästa steg är ett möte den 17 maj 2018 i Finland för att diskutera en fortsättning av processen för en mer grön sjötransport.

France decided to contribute financially to UNEP activities under the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), for the 2017- 2020 period (#OceanAction15686)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: France with UNEP and international coalition to reduce marine (Government)

Description: The commitment aims to reinforce the coalition. The coalition brings together local and national governments. It aims at promoting the reduction of plastic waste pollution of the oceans and in particular the elimination of single-use plastic bags in all countries. The members of the coalition take the commitment to promote, in particular, elimination of these plastic bags in a consistent manner with existing international instruments and policies, and to share experience gained by States that already take action on this matter. The coalition also aims at: - coordinating and strengthening actions already undertaken at national and sub-national levels and also under conventions or international agreements related to the fight against plastic waste pollution of the seas; - and contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015, and more particularly goals 12 and 14.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15686#sthash.zWgBx5QA.dpuf>

Contact: Baptiste Leguay, Sous-Directeur/Direction Generale de la Provention des Risques

E-mail: plastic-bags-coalition@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Ocean basin: Global

Partners: Initially proposed by France, together with Monaco and Morocco, during the "Our Ocean" conference in September 2016 in Washington, the coalition quickly raised interest among several countries. Then, the initiative was formally launched during COP 22 in Marrakesh on November 14, 2016. During this event, all countries have been invited to formally join the declaration of intent of the coalition (attached herein). The ministers of Mauritius, Sweden, Bangladesh, Italy, Chile and HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco signed this declaration then. Australia and Senegal joined the dynamic shortly afterwards. Finally, representatives from the civil society (researchers, associations, private sector) gave testimonies of their commitment towards the reduction of plastic waste. France and Sweden decided to contribute financially to UNEP activities under the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), for the 2017-2020 period.

Target: 14.1 14.2

Timeframe: 2017 – December 2020

Resources mobilized: USD 500 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=15686>

#OceanAction15686

Other SDG: 8, 12, 15

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The goal of the initiative is to do the following until 2020;

- Create a tool-box for political decision-makers and help them take action.
- Support the development of a roadmap of political goals on marine litter, including key practical targets (eg, elimination of single-use plastic bags in 100 countries by 2020),
- Promote Marine Litter Campaign, with a specific focus on Mediterranean and African countries.
- Develop and implement a support programme for a small number of pilot countries, voluntary to establish plastic waste reduction measures.

Målet med initiativet är att ta fram följande till år 2020;

- *Utveckla verktyg för beslutsfattare och hjälpa dem att vidta åtgärder.*
- *Stödja utvecklingen av en färdplan för politiska mål för marint skräp, inklusive viktiga praktiska mål (t.ex. eliminering av plastpåsar för engångsbruk i minst 100 länder senast år 2020).*
- *Främja den marina nedskräpningskampanjen, med ett särskilt fokus på länderna runt Medelhavet och Afrika.*
- *Utveckla och genomföra ett stödprogram för några pilotländer som frivilligt ska fastställa åtgärder för att minska deras avfallshantering.*

Commitment from a group of Swedish Investors on Goal 14 and Goal 6 (#OceanAction18768)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: AP7, SPP, Church of Sweden Asset Management, Alecta, Folksam, Handelsbanken Asset Management, East Capital (Private sector)

Description: In our commitment, formed by individual investors but within the framework of Swedish Investors for Sustainable Development (initiated by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), we focus the activities around Goal 6. Following the principle of source to sea this, to some extent, also connects to Goal 14. We will study and address the fresh water risks in our portfolios and stimulate towards best practices. We have taken a joint initiative in order to understand the barriers for investments in water infrastructure in Sweden, by commissioning a report that maps the issuers' knowledge and prerequisites to contribute to the solution. The objective of this report is: to raise political awareness around the issue, to demonstrate the need for increased technical project management capacity at a local level, and to show that there is available capital as well as a clear interest to invest in the solutions. We are all committed to, in different ways, making best water practices part of the agenda for our dialogue and corporate governance. In addition, AP7 has identified a list of companies that they and some of us will be addressing in a broad engagement process where the target is to find ways of best practices and improved water management. Indicators that will be used to measure progress include level of means of responsibility for water issues at board level, water policy applied, targets for water consumption and pollution levels, local community impacts. Our expectations and aspirations are to see progress for more effective water management.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18768#sthash.wFEx1z51.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: AP7 - lead entity (one of Sweden's state pension funds), SPP (Swedish private pension company), Church of Sweden Asset Management (asset manager for the capital of Church of Sweden), Alecta (Swedish pension company), Folksam (Swedish pension company/insurance company), Handelsbanken Asset Management (Swedish private bank's, asset management subsidiary) East Capital (Swedish based asset manager with focus on emerging markets and frontier markets)

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 – June 2017

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=18768>

#OceanAction18768

Other SDG: 6

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The so-called "Water Group" of Swedish Investors for Sustainable Development has made a comprehensive report on investment needs in Swedish municipalities. The report was presented at a parliamentary seminar in mid-December 2017. AP7 and SPP also wrote a debate article in connection with this in Dagens industri ([https://www.di.se/debatt/debatt-slapp-in-privatkapital-i-va-networks /](https://www.di.se/debatt/debatt-slapp-in-privatkapital-i-va-networks/)).

In addition, AP7 makes a greater commitment with some participants in Swedish Investors for Sustainable Development as a follower, on water issues and "better water management" in some portfolio companies in the "food and beverage", "garment" and "mining" industries.

Den så kallade "Vattengruppen" inom Swedish Investors for Sustainable Development har gjort en omfattande rapport om investeringsbehov i svenska kommuner. Denna presenterades på ett Riksdagsseminarium i mitten av december 2017. AP7 och SPP skrev även en debattartikel i anslutning till detta i Dagens industri (<https://www.di.se/debatt/debatt-slapp-in-privat-kapital-i-va-naten/>).

Därutöver gör AP7 tillsammans med några deltagare i Swedish Investors for Sustainable Development, ett åtagande med fokus vattenfrågor och bättre vattenhantering i några av företagen inom livsmedels-, kläd- och gruvinindustrin.

Improving international cooperation to conserve and better manage sharks and rays (#OceanAction21260)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MOU-UNEP/CMS) (United Nations entity)

Description: The Signatory states are committed to implement a comprehensive Conservation Plan in cooperation with other organizations relevant for the conservation and management of sharks and rays, including Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Regional Seas Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions. Despite past and ongoing scientific research and monitoring, knowledge of the biology, ecology, and population dynamics of many migratory sharks is still rather deficient. Hence, as a matter of highest priority Signatories aim to improve the understanding of migratory shark populations, which is key to inform decision makers on the most appropriate and efficient species specific conservation and management measures, through research and monitoring. Another main objective of the Conservation Plan is to ensure that directed and non-directed fisheries for sharks and rays are sustainable, and that bycatch is mitigated or kept at ecologically acceptable levels. To this end, reporting and information sharing as well as a strong cooperation with and through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations is regarded as key for the success of the Sharks MOU. The Signatories have agreed to identify the most critical habitats and migration corridors of sharks and rays and to prioritize those for management and conservation. In order to pave the way for enhanced public participation in conservation activities, the Signatories agreed to increase overall public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats.

- See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21260#sthash.5AqtiaoG.dpuf>

Contact: Andrea Pauly, Ms, CMS

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Ocean basin: Global

Partners: 42 Signatories: Australia (Government), Belgium (Government), Chile (Government), Colombia (Government), Comoros (Government), Republic of Congo (Government), Costa Rica (Government), Denmark (Government), Egypt (Government), European Union (Government), Germany (Government), Ghana (Government), Guinea (Government), Italy (Government), Jordan (Government), Kenya (Government), Liberia (Government), Libya (Government), Mauritania (Government), Monaco (Government), Nauru (Government), Netherlands (Government), New Zealand (Government), Palau (Government), Philippines (Government), Portugal (Government), Romania (Government), Samoa (Government), Saudi Arabia (Government), Senegal (Government), Somalia (Government), South Africa (Government), Sudan (Government), [Sweden \(Government\)](#), Syria (Government), Togo (Government), Tuvalu (Government), United Arab Emirates (Government), United Kingdom (Government), United States of America (Government), Vanuatu, (Government) Yemen (Government) and other Range States of migratory sharks and rays, Cooperating Partners: Humane Society International-Australia (NGO), Humane Society International-USA (NGO), International Fund for Animal Welfare (NGO), MarAlliance (NGO), Project Aware (NGO), Shark Advocates (NGO), The Manta Trust (NGO),

The Shark Trust (NGO), Wildlife Conservation Society (NGO), UNEP/CMS (United Nations), UN Environment (United Nations), UNEP Regional Seas (United Nations)

Target: 14.1 14.2 14.4 14.5 14.6 14.7 14a 14b 14c

Timeframe: 2017 --

Resources mobilized: USD 400 000

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=21260>

#OceanAction21260

Other SDG:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The internationally works with sharks and rays takes place in several forums. In October 2017, 34 listed proposals were adopted on Annex I / and II lists at the Convention on Migratory Species CMS COP 12 meeting. A total of 54 resolutions were adopted at the same meeting, including the Manila Declaration on Sustainable Development and Migratory Species.

An important issue addressed at the meeting was sustainable boat tours with people watching marine organism, including sharks and rays. The guidelines provide both general and group-specific guidance. Further adopted resolutions concerning sharks and rays were “*Aquatic wild meat*”, which is defined as products derived from aquatic mammals and reptiles used as food and for traditional uses, including shells, bones and organs, and also as bait for fishing. “*Aquatic wild meat*” is obtained through unregulated, and sometimes illegal hunting, as well as from stranded (dead or alive) and / or persecuted animals. This definition may be extended to include sharks and rays.

The need for coordinated action for migrating rays was also discussed at the party meeting, especially the link to the Sharks MoU and the need for concerted action. Measures to improve the conservation status of these rays were considered important.

In the work of OSPAR, there were also collective actions concerning sharks and rays. Sweden has contributed with relevant information. Plans are being made to contribute to the adaptation identification guide from 2016 to make it useful throughout region II. Within ICES system work is being carried out to evaluate status, action needs and recovery for a number of listed species of sharks and rays. There is a need for regional coordination in action and knowledge building. In this context, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has decided to establish a knowledge-building action program for sharks and rays and one of the components of this program will be to map important habitats for different species in Swedish waters. Improved coordination of research and data collection with the aim of increasing knowledge of propagation, life history, population trends in some sharks and rays species will also be clarified.

Internationellt arbetet med broskfiskar sker inom flera fora. Under året har partsmöte för ”Convention on migratory species” - CMS COP 12 ägt rum i oktober. Under partsmötet antogs 34 listningsförslag på bilaga I/och eller II i koncensus (varav sex broskfiskar och en kaspisk säl). Sammanlagt 54 resolutioner antogs under partsmötet, bland annat Manila Declaration on Sustainable Development and Migratory Species.

En viktig fråga som behandlades var hållbar båtbaserad övervakning av marint djurliv såsom hajar och rockor. Riktlinjerna ger såväl generell som gruppsspecifik vägledning. Ytterligare antagna resolutioner som berörde broskfiskar var den om "Aquatic wild meat" vilket definieras som produkter som härrör från vattenlevande däggdjur och reptiler som används som livsmedel och traditionella användningar, inklusive skal, ben och organ och även bete för fiske. "Aquatic wild meat" erhålls genom oreglerad, och ibland olaglig jakt, samt från strandade (döda eller levande) och/eller förföljda djur. Denna definition kan utvidgas till att även omfatta broskfiskar.

Behovet av samordnade åtgärder för vandrande rockor diskuterades också på partsmötet. Särskilt kopplingen till Sharks MoU och behovet av samordnade åtgärder. Åtgärder för att förbättra bevarandestatusen hos dessa rockor ansågs inte kunna vänta på att förslaget till samordnade åtgärder ska förbättras.

Inom OSPAR-arbetet sker också samlade insatser som berör broskfiskar. Inom informationsområdet har Sverige bidragit med relevant informationsmaterial om broskfiskar. För broskfiskar finns planer på att bidra med en anpassning av identifikationsguiden för broskfiskar från 2016 så att den blir användbar inom hela regionen II. Inom ICES rådgivningen och andra fiskeriundersökningar genomförs arbete för att utvärdera status, åtgärdsbehov och återhämtning för ett antal listade arter. Ett uppmärksammat behov av regional samordning i åtgärdsarbetet och kunskapsuppbyggnad finns identifierat för broskfiskar. Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har i det sammanhanget beslutat att upprätta ett kunskapsuppbyggande åtgärdsprogram för broskfiskar, och en av delarna inom detta program kommer bli att kartlägga viktiga habitat för olika arter inom svenska vatten. Förbättrad koordinering av forskning och datainsamling i syfte att öka kunskapen om utbredning, livshistoria, populationstrender hos vissa broskfiskar kommer också preciseras.

Strengthening international cooperation to conserve whales, dolphins and porpoises in European waters and beyond (#OceanAction20074)

Commitment from: New York June 2017

By: Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), CMS, UN environment (United Nations entity)

Description: In 2016 the ASCOBANS Parties committed themselves to applying best practises regarding bycatch, underwater noise, ocean energy, cetacean watching industry, recreational sea use, underwater munitions, marine debris, pollution (emphasis on Polychlorinated Biphenyls), strandings response and other threats. In addition to these individual legally binding decisions, a number of guidelines have been developed including on Environmental Impact Assessments for Marine Noise-generating Activities.

See more at:

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20074#sthash.5a10GVqF.dpuf>

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, UN environment

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: June 2017 -

Resources mobilized:

Web: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20074>

#OceanAction20074

Other SDG: 10, 12, 17

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Sweden has long been active in the Conventions concerning whales. ASCOBANS (Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic) is an agreement resolved in 1991 to protect small whales in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

An actual issue for ASCOBANS is that Council Regulation EU 812/2004 on measures concerning accidental catches of whales in fisheries has major shortcomings and is intended to be repealed. A proposal for a new regulation has been developed (“*Regulation on the conservation of marine resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures*”). ASCOBANS has expressed its position on the drift ban prohibition, and proposes that Sweden support a continued drift banning the by-catch of the emergency threatened harbour porpoises (but also because of the fishery for salmon and trout) By 2017, ASCOBANS has also appointed a working group on by-catch regulation and another one of underwater noise in which SE participates in both.

The Jastarnia-plan deals with the harbour porpoise population in the Baltic Sea. The new areas of presence porpoise are important, and necessary safeguards are taken to avoid impact on harbour porpoises within the expanded Natura 2000 area of Hoburg's bank and Midsjöbanken.

A surveillance program for harbour porpoises in the Baltic Sea has been commissioned and set into operation on pilot basis. The methodology used has previously been developed in the Sambah (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise) project. The purpose of surveillance is to continuously monitor the proliferation and presence of harbour porpoises within and in close proximity to the newly designated and expanded Natura 2000 areas for porpoises in the Baltic Sea.

There is still a lack of national data capability for underwater noise, but a tool for noise level assessment have been developed in the "Baltic Sea Information on the Acoustic Soundscape"-project, during the years 2012-2016. After the project was completed, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has temporarily taken responsibility for keeping the system running. It is important to find a longer-term solution through European and regional cooperation.

In the ICES work, the working group WGBYC now has a chairperson from Swedish. The main task of the working group has been to compile all member countries' reporting to EU Regulation 812/2004 for information on how large by-catches of marine mammals are in commercial fishing. In the coming years the regulation 812/2004 will be revised.

Sverige är sedan länge aktivt i konventionerna som berör valar. ASCOBANS (Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas) är en överenskommelse som slöts 1991 för att skydda småvalar i Nordsjön och Östersjön.

En aktuell fråga för ASCOBANS är att EU Rådets förordning 812/2004 om åtgärder när det gäller oavsiktlig fångst av valar vid fiske har stora brister och är avsedd att upphävas. Ett förslag till ny förordning har tagits fram (Regulation on the conservation of fishery resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures). ASCOBANS har uttryckt sitt ställningstagande i frågan om drivgarnsförbudet och föreslår att Sverige stöder ett fortsatt drivgarnsförbud för att minska bifångsten av den akut utrotningshotade tumlaren (men också på grund av fisket efter lax och öring). Under 2017 har ASCOBANS också tillsatt en arbetsgrupp gällande bifångst, reglering 812/2004 och den nya tekniska regleringen där Sverige deltar. En arbetsgrupp gällande undervattensbuller har också igångsatts i vilken Sverige deltar.

Jastarnia-planen behandlar tumlarpopulationen i Östersjön. De nya tumlarområdena är här viktiga och Sverige bevakar att nödvändiga skyddsåtgärder vidtas inom tillståndsprövningar för att undvika påverkan på tumlare inom det utvidgade Natura 2000-området Hoburgs bank och Midsjöbankarna.

Ett övervakningsprogram för tumlare i Östersjön har beställts och satts i pilotdrift. Metodiken har tidigare tagits fram i projektet SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour porpoise). Övervakningen har som syfte att kontinuerligt övervaka tumlares utbredning och förekomst inom och i nära anslutning till de nyligen utpekade och utvidgade Natura 2000-områdena för tumlare i Östersjön.

Det saknas fortfarande nationellt datavärdskap för undervattensbuller, men inom EU-Life-projektet Bias (Baltic Sea Information on the Acoustic Soundscape, 2012–2016) togs det

fram ett datasystem och modellverktyg för bedömning av bullernivåer. Efter att projektet avslutades har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten tillfälligt tagit ansvar för att hålla systemet igång för att fortsatt kunna ta emot och tillgängliggöra data från såväl svenska som andra staters bullerövervakning. Sverige försöker genom europeiska och regionala samarbeten finna en mer långsiktig lösning.

Inom ICES-arbetet har WGBYC:s nu en svensk ordförande. Arbetsgruppens främsta uppgift har varit att sammanställa alla medlemsländers rapportering till EU gällande reglering 812/2004 för att få information om hur stora bifångsterna av marina däggdjur är i det kommersiella fisket. Under kommande år kommer reglering 812/2004 att revideras och arbetet med att övervaka bifångster av skyddade arter kommer att ligga under EU Map, den nationella datainsamlingen. ICES WGBYC:s huvudsakliga arbetsuppgift, att övervaka och estimeras bifångster, kommer troligtvis att fortsätta vara dess huvudsakliga arbetsuppgift men data kommer att baseras på EU-map datainsamlingen.

Commitment from Our Ocean Malta, October 2017



Address marine pollution in three main areas

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: There are three areas of the commitment.

- Removal of hazardous substances in wrecks that are recognized as acute environmental hazards, the remediation of accumulated fibre banks resulting from contaminated industrial process water and increased efforts to reduce the amount of pharmaceuticals to the marine environment.
- Combat eutrophication by i.e. applying local measures to reduce the loads of phosphorus in lakes and coastal bays, restauration and construction of wetlands and development of blue catch-crops.
- Responsible plastic management, by i.e. focusing on cleaning of beaches, development of new materials, cleaning of stormwater³ and global support.

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Cooperation with national representatives from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, County administrative boards, water authorities, the Swedish Maritime Administration, the Coast Guard, the Maritime Museum of the State, the Armed Forces, Chalmers

Timeframe: 2018-

Resources mobilized: Sweden has announced a contribution of SEK 528 million

Status (March 2018): According to plan

From 2016, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has the coordinating responsibility for the future management of hazardous waste in Sweden. From 2018, the government has allocated SEK 25 million per year, for ten years, for the investigation and remediation of hazardous waste.

In the regulation letter for 2018, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management was given the responsibility to cooperate with other authorities on two assignments regarding eutrophication;

- The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management shall cooperate with the relevant authorities to develop a function that can support and strengthen action to support work against eutrophication in relevant river basins. The work will be completed by 31 August 2019.
- The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, in cooperation with the Swedish Board of Agriculture and other stakeholders, will identify cost-effective

³ Stormwater (“Dagvatten”) is the runoff water that runs off over the land or through storm drains and then flows into our streams and ponds.

measures to achieve good ecological status (GES) with regard to nutrients in a number of pilot areas in selected counties. A plan for the continued work and funding shall be reported by 30 September 2018. The assignment is to be finalized by 31 December 2020 at the latest.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has received SEK 10 million in 2018 to map and monitor measures for internal loads in lakes and coastal waters, nutritional recycling measures and disposal of lost fishing gear (eg ghost nets).

Since 2017 the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management have a governmental mission together with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency about plastic in the oceans. It aim is to identify the ocean-based sources of marine litter, which are lost fishing gear, buoys, ropes, floating bridges, plastic recreational boats and plastic packaging from the fishing industry. The aim is also to develop instruments to reduce the loss of plastic in the marine environment. The government investigation will be completed in 2019.

Från år 2016 har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten haft det koordinerande ansvaret när det gäller den framtida hanteringen av miljöfarliga vrak. Regeringen har från och med 2018 avsatt 25 miljoner SEK per år i tio år för undersökning och sanering av miljöfarliga vrak.

Vad gäller övergödning så är det tre myndigheter som kan bidra till att det genomförs åtgärder; Havs- och vattenmyndigheten med lokala vattenvårdsprojekt (LOVA), Jordbruksverket (SJV) med EU:s gemensamma jordbrukspolitik (CAP) och Naturvårdsverket med lokala naturvårdsåtgärder (LONA). I regleringsbrevet för 2018 fick Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i uppdrag att samverka med andra myndigheter två regeringsuppdrag med avseende på övergödning;

- Havs- och vattenmyndigheten ska samverka med berörda myndigheter, bland annat Jordbruksverket och de länsstyrelser som är vattenmyndigheter, och andra aktörer och intresseorganisationer för ökat lokalt åtgärdsarbete mot övergödning. Uppdraget innefattar huvudsakligen att utveckla en stödfunktion som kan stödja och stärka åtgärdssamordnare och andra former av åtgärdssamordning mot övergödning i relevanta avrinningsområden. Uppdraget innefattar även att bidra till erfarenhetsutbyte i syfte att underlätta och förbättra lokalt åtgärdsarbete mot övergödning och lokalt genomförande av Agenda 2030. Arbetet ska redovisas senast den 31 augusti 2019.*
- Havs- och vattenmyndigheten ska i samarbete med Jordbruksverket och andra berörda aktörer identifiera kostnadseffektiva åtgärder för att nå god ekologisk status med avseende på näringsämnen i ett antal pilotområden i utvalda län. En plan för det fortsatta arbetet och finansiering ska redovisas senast den 30 september 2018. Uppdraget ska slutredovisas senast den 31 december 2020.*

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har fått 10 miljoner SEK under 2018 att för arbete med kunskapsinhämtning, kartläggning och uppföljning av insatser mot internbelastning i sjöar och kustvatten, insatser för återcirkulering av näringsämnen (t.ex blå fånggrödor) samt omhändertagande av förlorade fiskeredskap (t. ex spökgarn).

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har ett regeringsuppdrag, sedan sommaren 2017, ihop med Naturvårdsverket om nedskräpning av plast i haven. I det regeringsuppdraget identifierar HaV de havsbaserade källorna till marint skräp som är förlorade fiskeredskap, bojar, rep, flytbryggor, fritidsbåtar och plastförpackningar från fiskeindustrin. Syftet är att ta fram

*styrmedel får att minska nedskräpningen från plast i den marina miljön.
Regeringsuppdraget ska vara klart under 2019.*

Investigating microplastics in the marine environment

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Intergovernmental Joint Programming Initiative JPI Oceans

Description: Under the framework of the Intergovernmental Joint Programming Initiative JPI Oceans; Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, have an ongoing commitment of over EUR 7.5 million on transnational research projects, investigating microplastics in the marine environment. By 2018, the research will promote the validation and harmonisation of methodologies and protocols for microplastics research, a key concern raised in the respective G7 and G20 Action Plans to Combat Marine Litter

Contact: Lisa Almesjö, International Coordinator, Formas (Swedish Research Council for Sustainable Development)

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and [Sweden](#).

Timeframe: 2018-

Resources mobilized: Commitment of over EUR 7.5 million from the partners

Status (March 2018): According to plan

See description above and also description under the voluntary commitments under UN New York "Responsible plastic management".

By 2018, the research will promote the validation and harmonisation of methodologies and protocols for microplastics research, a key concern raised in the respective G7 and G20 Action Plans to Combat Marine Litter.

Se beskrivningen ovan och även beskrivningen och status av det frivilliga åtagandet under FN New York - "Responsible plastic management".

Under 2018 kommer man stödja forskning som främjar validering och harmonisering av metoder och protokoll för mikroplastforskning, en viktig fråga som tas upp i respektive G7- och G20-handlingsplaner för att bekämpa marin nedskräpning.

Establish an ecologically represented, well connected and effectively managed network of MPAs in Swedish waters, including efforts to reduce the bycatch of ghost gear

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Swedish Government

Description: Establish an ecologically represented, well connected and effectively managed network of MPAs in Swedish waters, including efforts to reduce the bycatch of ghost gear,

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Swedish Ministry for the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners: Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Timeframe: 2018-

Resources mobilized: Sweden allocation of EUR 6 million (SEK 60 million)

Status (March 2018): According to plan

On October 19, 2017, the Government commissioned the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management to identify further measures aimed to reach conservation targets in all protected marine areas (MPA) by 2020 with a special focus on the fishery and investigate the effect of the bottom trawling in particularly in the protected areas and inside the trawl boundary and if possible suggest actions to be taken. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management shall also review and modernize the coastal fisheries legislation in order to protect this fishery. The assignment must be reported by May 30, 2018.

According to the regulation letter for the year 2017, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has reported work on strengthening the MPAs.

In 2017, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management participated in the evaluation of HELCOM Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the work of a roadmap for future work on the protected area network.

Commitment recently made is that the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has launched a project to develop Ghost Guard into a national tool for reporting lost fishing gear for recreational fisherman. Ghost Guard is also supposed to be a tool for obtaining maps of hotspots of lost fishing gear in order to find a cost-efficient way to retrieve ghost gear from the bottom of the sea.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management participates together with Norway and Denmark in a network, Clean Nordic Oceans with the aim to promote exchange of knowledge regarding lost fishing gear, between the Nordic countries (www.cnogear.com).

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has made an information campaign for professional fisherman, on how to report lost fishing gear. The the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management is also investigating a proposal to investigate biodegradable fishing gear to prevent ghost fishing, resulting from lost fishing gear.

The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management co-finances the Marelitt Baltic project, one of the projects aim is to develop preventive measures by increasing the share of responsible fishing as well as improving fishing gear to minimize problems with lost fishing gear.

Den 19 oktober 2017 gav regeringen Havs- och vattenmyndigheten i uppdrag att identifiera ytterligare åtgärder i syfte att nå bevarandemålen i samtliga skyddade marina områden till 2020 med fokus på fiske och utreda bottentrålningens effekter främst inom skyddade områden och inom trälgränsen samt vid behov föreslå åtgärder. Havs- och vattenmyndigheten ska även se över och modernisera regelverket för det kustnära fisket i syfte att värna detta fiske. Uppdraget ska redovisas senast den 30 maj 2018.

Enligt regleringsbrevet för år 2017 så har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten redovisat arbetet med att stärka det marina områdesskyddet, bl.a. med utgångspunkt i handlingsplanen för marint områdesskydd som myndigheten redovisade i juni 2016 (dnr M2016/00164/Nm). Myndigheten har även redovisat hur nätverket av skyddade marina områden har kompletterats under året 2017.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har under 2017 varit delaktig i utvärderingen av Helcom marina skyddade områden (MPA) och vid framtagande av en färdplan för det framtida arbetet med nätverket av skyddade områden.

Vad gäller spökgarn så har Havs- och vattenmyndigheten startat ett projekt för att utveckla GhostGuard till ett nationellt verktyg för att rapportera in förlorade fiskeredskap för fritidsfiskare. GhostGuard är även tänkt att bli ett hjälpmedel för att få fram framtida kartor över "hotspots" av förlorade fiskeredskap för att kunna effektivisera upptagandet av dessa.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har medverkat i att sätta igång nätverket Clean Nordic Oceans för att främja kunskapsutbyte gällande förlorade fiskeredskap och återvinning mellan Nordiska länder, (www.cnogear.com). Projektet pågår 2017- 2019.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten har genomfört en informationskampanj till yrkesfiske om rapporteringsskyldighet av förlorade fiskeredskap under 2017. HaV undersöker också möjligheten av ett förslag att utreda biologiskt nedbrytbara fiskeredskap för att förhindra spökfiske som är ett resultat av förlorade fiskeredskap.

Havs- och vattenmyndigheten är med och finansierar Marelitt Baltic Interreg projektet där ett av deras syfte är att ta fram förebyggande åtgärder genom att öka andelen ansvarsfullt fiske, samt förbättra fiskeredskapen för att minimera problemen med förlorade fiskeredskap.

Enhance global cooperation on ocean literacy

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: UNESCO (United Nations entity)

Description: Ocean Literacy means understanding the ocean's influence on you and your influence on the ocean. The project will be based on two main pillars: (i) Encourage cooperation and exchange on ocean education to improve ocean literacy globally and (ii) Seek and apply innovative ways to encourage citizens to be more ocean literate.

Contact: Francesca Santoro, Programme Specialist, IOC, Unesco E-mail:
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Ocean basin: Global

Partners:

Timeframe: 2018

Resources mobilized:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

An international forum on Ocean Literacy, was held in December 2017.

During 2018 an ocean school programme will be formed to foster ocean literacy among youth ages 10 - 18, an online platform to share resources, projects and people on ocean literacy for sustainable development and a comprehensive ocean literacy training programme for business, policy, and education sectors

See further #Ocean Action15187

Ett internationellt forum för havskunskap (Ocean Literacy), hölls i december 2017.

Under 2018 kommer ett program att tas fram för att främja havskunskap bland ungdomar 10 till 18 år, en onlineplattform för att dela resurser, och ett omfattande program för utbildning på havsverksamhet för företag, politiker och för lärosäten.

The Pacific - European Union Marine Partnership Programme (PEUMP) – EU contribution

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: European union

Description: The European Union announced the launch of the Pacific - European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) programme, worth EUR 45 million. The purpose of the programme is to support sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity.

A project management team with one of the major player in the area, SPC will be responsible for implementing the program in close cooperation with two other organisation, FFA and SPREP. A technical project group will have the overall responsibility for planning, development, implementation and coordination of partners in the program.

Contact: Louise Hermann, Swedish Embassy in Bangkok

E-mail: louise.hermann@gov.se

Ocean basin: Global, Pacific

Partners: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Timeframe: 2017-2022(2023)

Resources mobilized: EU has contributed with EUR 45 million and Sweden of EUR 10 million (SEK 100 million) over five years

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The first regional project management group meeting was scheduled to take place in February 2018. Among other things, there has been administrative difficulties encountered in order to start the project with one of the regional partners, SPC and the proposed university, University of South Pacific (USP). The planned first yearly meeting in June in 2018 has been postponed to the latter part of autumn 2018. The project will start with a 6 month inception phase that has not yet begun.

The work is coordinated from the regional office in Bangkok, Thailand by Louise Hermann with personal support from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management.

Den första regionala projektledningsgruppen skulle haft sitt första möte i februari 2018. Dock har det framkommit administrativa svårigheter för att kunna starta projektet med en av de tänkta framtida samarbetspartnerna, SPC och det tilltänkta universitetet i området, University of South Pacific (USP). Det planerade årsmötet i juni är framflyttat till senare delen av hösten 2018. Projektet ska starta med en 6 månaders inledande fas som ännu inte har påbörjats.

Arbetet samordnas från regionkontoret i Bangkok, Thailand av Louise Hermann med personellt stöd av Havs- och vattenmyndigheten.

The Pacific - European Union Marine Partnership Programme (PEUMP) – Swedish contribution

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Sweden announced the allocation of EUR 10 million (SEK 100 million) over the next five years into the Pacific - European Union Marine Partnership Programme (PEUMP). The aim of the Programme is to support 15 members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (PACP) states in improving the sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change and conservation of marine biodiversity.

On June 2, 2017, the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok decided that the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency will contribute a total of SEK 110 million to the so-called Pacific-European Marine Partnership Program 2017-2023. The Swedish money will be distributed as follows during the 7-year program period: 2017 paid 20 million, 2018 no payment, 2019 - 2023 16 million per year.

Swedish support is taken from the new regional strategy for Asia and the Pacific.

The results expected to be achieved are mainly:

- Enhanced regional cooperation (for the 15 participating countries / island nations) and sustainable use of cross-border natural resources
- Strengthen countries' resilience to common environment and climate problems and increased capacity of regional actors for more responsible management
- Increased capacity for regional actors to increase democratic space and to work on improving human rights and gender equality

Contact: Louise Hermann, Swedish embassy in Bangkok

E-mail: louise.hermann@gov.se

Ocean basin: Global, Pacific

Partners: EU, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Target:

Timeframe: 2017-2022(2023)

Resources mobilized: Sweden has contributed of EUR 10 million (SEK 100 million) over five years

Status (March 2018): According to plan

This is the corresponding commitment reported to the other PEUMP Our Ocean commitment. See above description of status of the PEUMP commitment under the EU commitment.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has estimated that the EU Delegation in Suva, Fiji, is a competent partner in the region who has good opportunities to

contribute to a more responsible management of marine resources and ecosystems. Sweden's funding focuses on the development of coastal fishing because coastal fishing is central to the ability of people and coastal communities to survive and support themselves. Acidification and global warming of the ocean, including sea levels, pose serious threats to the productive coastal ecosystems, which in turn threatens the availability of fish. Sustainable development of coastal fisheries has been considered to be central to achieving long-term sustainable development in the Pacific Ocean.

Detta är åtagande som hänger samman med det rapporterade PEUMP programmet från EU till Our Ocean konferensen på Malta 2017 och Sverige är delfinansierat i programmet tillsammans med EU. Se ovan beskrivning av status under EU åtagandet.

Styrelsen för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete har bedömt att EU delegationen i Suva på Fiji är en kompetent partner i regionen som har goda möjligheter att bidra till en mer ansvarsfull förvaltning av marina resurser och ekosystem. Sveriges finansiering har fokus på utveckling av det kustnära fisket med anledning av att det kustnära fisket är centralt för människors och kustnära lokalsamhällens möjligheter att överleva och försörja sig. Försurning och global uppvärmning av havet, inklusive att havsnivån stiger, utgör allvarliga hot för de produktiva kustnära ekosystemen vilket i sin tur hotar tillgången på fisk. En hållbar utveckling av det kustnära fisket har bedömts vara centralt för att kunna uppnå en långsiktigt hållbar utveckling i Stilla havsregionen.

Local maritime business and research in a maritime cluster

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: The region of West Sweden (Region Västra Götaland)

Description: The region of West Sweden (Region Västra Götaland) announced that it has joined forces with local maritime business and research in a maritime cluster to strengthen the region's blue economy. The purpose of the cluster is to increase innovation and business development in the maritime sector through increased contact and collaboration. The cluster is to support marine governance, maritime operations and technology, marine biotechnology, marine energy, seafood and maritime tourism and recreation and is part of the regional action plan for a sustainable maritime sector.

Contact: Jessica Hjerpe Olausson, Maritime expert, region Västra Götaland, Göteborg, Sweden

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Ocean basin: North Atlantic

Partners:

Timeframe: 2018-2019

Resources mobilized: The action plan runs until 2019 and has an indicative budget of EUR 5.3 million (SEK 54 million)

Status (March 2018): According to plan

This is the corresponding commitment reported to New York commitments "Regional action plan for a sustainability Maritime Sector".

Detta motsvarar åtagande som rapporterades som FN åtagande "Regional action plan for a sustainability Maritime Sector". Hänvisning görs till uppföljningen av detta åtagande.

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Description: The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) initiated 2020 leaders for a living ocean (www.msc.org/2020-leaders) announced commitments contributing to MSC's "20 by 2020" goal. They represent 27 leading companies and organisations that are active in the seafood supply chain, representing catch sector (5) , retail (14), seafood businesses / brands (6) and restaurants (2).

In conjunction with the organization MSC celebrates its 20th anniversary, a new strategy was launched. One of the goals is that 20 percent of marine global catches should be certified or engaged in the MSC program by 2020. This figure is currently 14 percent. In a longer-term perspective, one third of the marine catch should be certified or the fish should be engaged in MSC's 2030 program according to MSC.

In the new strategy, MSC places the emphasis on strengthening its commitment to the Southern Hemisphere, prioritizing certain markets, some species, and working towards consumers. Meanwhile, MSC plans to continue delivering added value to all its certified fish.

Contact: Henrik Julin, Director, Orkla Sweden

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Ocean basin: Global, North Atlantic

Partners: Alibaba group /TMall (China), Aeon group (Japan), ALDI group (International), Ahold Delhaize (International), Albert Heijn (Netherlands and Belgium) , Carrefour (International), Coles (Australia), Colruyt group (Belgium), COOP (Japan), DFPO (Denmark), El Corte Ingles (Spain), Eroski (Spain), FishTales (Netherlands), Ikea (International), ISF (Iceland), Isidro de la Cal (Spain), Jumbo (Netherlands), Kro ger (USA), Mars Petcare (International), McDonalds (International), Nomad Foods (International), Orkla (Sweden), Parlevliet & Van der Plas (International), PNA (International), Sainsbury's (UK), Thai Union (International), WADPIRD & WAFIC (Australia).

Timeframe: 2018-2020 (-2030)

Resources mobilized:

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The initiative represent 27 leading companies and organisations that are active in the seafood supply chain, representing catch sector, retail, seafood businesses/brands and restaurants.

Initiativet representerar 27 ledande företag och organisationer som är verksamma inom försörjningskedjan för fisk och skaldjur, som representerar fångstsektorn, detaljhandel, olika varumärken inom fisk och skaldjur och restauranger.

Support less harmful shipping (Eco Bonus)

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Sweden announced the allocation of EUR 15.6million (SEK 150 million) for the next three years at least for the "Eco Bonus" initiative, to support less harmful shipping with the aim of shifting freight from land to sea.

Contact: Mattias Rust, Swedish Ministry for Enterprise and Innovation

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Ocean basin: Global, North Atlantic

Partners:

Timeframe: 2018-2020

Resources mobilized: Sweden has announced a contribution of EUR 15.6 million (SEK 150 million)

Status (March 2018): According to plan

The commitment have been initiated in 2018, for at least three years, it supports the Swedish Goal on 70 % reduction of transportation related greenhouse gases by 2030. It will also support the goal of reaching a sustainable blue economy in Swedish waters in accordance with the Swedish maritime strategy.

Åtagandet har inletts 2018 och stöd kommer att ges under minst tre år. Syftet är att stödja det svenska målet om minskning av transportrelaterade växthusgaser med 70 % senast år 2030. Det kommer också att stödja målet att nå en hållbar blå ekonomi i svenska vatten i enlighet med Svensk maritima strategin.

Contain and reduce marine plastic pollution

Commitment from: Our Ocean Malta October 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Sweden announced the allocation of EUR 3.7 million (SEK 36 million) over the next three to four years for a set of initiatives by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to support governments, industry and society in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Asia Pacific regions in promoting, enacting and enforcing legislation and other measures to contain and reduce marine plastic pollution.

Contact: David Lymer, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

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Ocean basin: Global, Indian Ocean, Pacific

Partners: the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Target: 14.1

Timeframe: 2017-2021

Resources mobilized: Sweden has announced a contribution of EUR 3.7 million (SEK 36 million) over four years

Status (March 2018): According to plan

Sweden announced the allocation of EUR 3.7 million (SEK 36 million) over the next four years for a set of initiatives to support governments, industry and society in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Asia Pacific regions in promoting, enacting and enforcing legislation and other measures to contain and reduce marine plastic pollution.

Sverige tillkännagav tilldelningen av 36 miljoner SEK under de närmaste fyra åren för en rad initiativ för att stödja regeringar, industrin och samhället i östra och södra Afrika och regionerna i Asien och Stillahavsområdet för att främja, genomföra och genomdriva lagstiftning och andra åtgärder för att innehålla och minska havsförorening av plast.

Commitment from UNEA 3 December 2017



Pollution free seas

Commitment from: UNEA 3 December 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: Powerful efforts are needed to address eutrophication, pollution, marine litter and other threats to Sweden's coast and seas. The Swedish government is increasing its Voluntary Commitment "Responsible Plastic management" to the UN Ocean Conference with a proposal to Parliament in the budget for 2018 to invest more than 500 million SEK to combat marine pollution in three main areas:

1. Removal of hazardous substances in wrecks that are recognized as acute environmental hazards, the remediation of accumulated fiber banks resulting from contaminated industrial process water and increased efforts to reduce the amount of pharmaceuticals to the marine environment.
2. Combat eutrophication by i.a. applying local measures to reduce the loads of phosphorus in lakes and coastal bays, restauration and construction of wetlands and development of blue catch-crops.
3. Responsible plastic management, by i.a. focusing on cleaning of beaches, development of new materials, cleaning of stormwater and global support.

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: The commitment is directed to measures in Swedish national waters but will have a positive impact in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

Partners: NA

Timeframe: The commitment will be achieved during 2018 but is a step in a long term effort the reach good environmental status in the Swedish marine areas.

Resources mobilized: The total amount of budgetary funds for 2018 is SEK 528 million.

Status (March 2018): According to plan

This is the corresponding commitment reported to Our Ocean commitment "Address marine pollution in three main areas".

Detta är motsvarande åtagande som rapporterades till Our Ocean åtagande ("Address marine pollution in three main areas"). Hänvisning görs till uppföljningen av detta åtagande, behövs därför ingen särskilt text.

Strengthen efforts to protect the marine environment

Commitment from: UNEA 3 December 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: As a means to implement Sweden's Voluntary Commitment "Meeting Sweden's MPA target" for the UN Ocean Conference, in the budget for 2018 the Swedish government has proposed to Parliament to invest more than 60 million SEK to protect marine areas and marine biodiversity.

With 13,6 percent of Sweden's marine waters being marine protected areas, Sweden has reached beyond the 10 percent international targets, but needs to increase the efforts to establish an ecologically representative, well connected and effectively managed network of MPAs in Swedish waters. The commitment also includes efforts to reduce the bycatch of ghost gear.

Contact: Jorid Hammersland, Deputy Director, Swedish Ministry of the Environment and Energy

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Ocean basin: The commitment is directed to measures Swedish national waters but will have a positive impact on marine biodiversity on the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

Partners: NA

Target:

Timeframe: The commitment will be achieved during 2018 but is a step in a long term effort the reach good environmental status in the Swedish marine areas.

Resources mobilized: The total amount of budgetary funds for 2018 is SEK 60 million.

Status (March 2018): According to plan

This is the corresponding commitment reported to UN voluntary commitments "Meeting Sweden's MPA target" och "The Swedish Government intends to implement appropriate and relevant conservation measures regarding fisheries in order to reach conservation objectives in all marine protected areas by 2020".

In general the commitment will be achieved during 2018 but is a step in a long term effort the reach good environmental status in the Swedish marine areas.

Detta är motsvarande åtagande som rapporterades till FN:s frivilliga åtaganden "Meeting Sweden's MPA target" och "The Swedish Government intends to implement appropriate and relevant conservation measures regarding fisheries in order to reach conservation objectives in all marine protected areas by 2020". Hänvisning görs till uppföljningen av detta åtagande, behövs därför ingen särskilt text.

Åtagandet kommer övergripande att uppnås under 2018 men arbetet ingår i ett långsiktigt arbete för att uppnå en god miljöstatus i de svenska marina områdena.

Eco Bonus

Commitment from: UNEA 3 December 2017

By: Government of Sweden

Description: The Swedish government has a strong commitment to cut down on greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector. By taking freight off the roads to the sea, the emission per transported ton is decreased and the transport becomes safer. In an “Eco Bonus” initiative, Sweden commits to allocate 50 million SEK annually during at least three year to support less harmful shipping with the aim of shifting freight from land to sea.

Shipping in Swedish water is regulated by the Baltic- and North Sea SECA which allows for SOx-emissions of only 0.1 %. In 2021 NOx emissions for new ships will be reduced by 80 % from current levels. The same year, all sewage discharges from passenger shipping is banned in the Baltic Sea. All in all, this make shipping in Swedish waters one of the most sustainable in the world.

Contact: Stefan Andersson, Swedish Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

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Ocean basin: The commitment is directed to measures in Swedish national waters but will have positive impact in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

Partners: NA

Target:

Timeframe: The commitment will be initiated in 2018, for at least three years. It supports the Swedish goal on 70 % reduction of transport related greenhouse gases by 2030. It will also su

Resources mobilized: The total amount of budgetary funds for 2018-2020 is SEK 150 million, SEK 50 million annually. The initiative will then be evaluated.

Status (March 2018): According to plan

This is the corresponding commitment reported to Our Ocean ”Support less harmful shipping”.

Detta är motsvarande åtagande som rapporterades till Our Ocean ”Support less harmful shipping”. Hänvisning görs till uppföljningen av detta åtagande, behövs därför ingen särskilt text.