

# SWEDEN

## I.01. Introduction

**Year of adherence to the Convention: 1985**

**Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report**

- Swedish National Heritage Board
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

## I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

**Status of national inventories**

- Inventories for cultural and natural heritage are established at local, regional and national level, and are used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

## I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List submitted in 1989
- The Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency were responsible for identifying the properties on the tentative list
- Tentative List was prepared in coordination with the Nordic countries and on the basis of proposals in the Nordic Council of Ministers report "Nordic World Heritage" (NORD 1996:31)

## I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

**Nominations**

- The National Heritage Board and the Environmental Protection agency are, as Government agencies, responsible for preparing World Heritage site nominations
- Working group set up with the main stakeholders by regional government, and under coordination and supervision of the government agencies
- Motivations for nomination: conservation of sites, honour/prestige and increased funding
- No difficulties or obstacles have been encountered during the nomination process

**Inscriptions**

- 11 cultural sites: *Royal Domain of Drottningholm* (1991); *Birka and Hovedgården* (1993); *Engelsbergs Ironworks* (1993); *Rock Carvings in Tanum* (1994); *Skogskyrkogården (The Woodland Cemetery)* (1994); *Hanseatic Town of Visby* (1995); *Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå* (1996); *Naval Port of Karlskrona* (1998); *Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland* (2000);

*Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun* (2001); *Varberg Radio Station* (2004)<sup>1</sup>

- 1 natural site: *The High Coast*<sup>2</sup> (2000)
- 1 mixed (cultural and natural) site: *Laponian Area* (1996)

**Benefits of inscription**

- Increased funding, conservation of sites, increased economic development through tourism and management, and increased awareness are considered benefits of inscription

## I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

**Specific legislations**

- The Cultural Monuments Act (1988:950), SFS (1996:529), The Environmental Code (1997/98:45), and The Planning and Building Ordinance (1987:383)
- There is no specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites
- Management plans are required for cultural and natural heritage
- Specific management plans have been designed for the specific needs of the different World Heritage sites

**Other Conventions**

Hague Convention (1954), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Valetta Convention (1992), Paris Convention (2001), Florence Convention (2000), Ramsar Convention (1971), CITES Convention (1973), Bonn Convention (1979), Bern Convention (1979), Basel Convention (1989), Convention Alpine (1991), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Signed: Protocol to the Hague Convention (1954)

## I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

**Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation**

- The National Heritage Board and the Environmental Protection Agency
- A number of central, regional and local authorities
- Governmental, municipal and private museums working on national, regional or local level, which serves as information centres, expert advisers or carries out restoration/conservation work
- Services are provided at a combination of national, regional and local levels

<sup>1</sup> Also the transnational serial site: *Struve Geodetic Arc* (2005).

<sup>2</sup> Site renamed *Kvarken Archipelago / High Coast* in 2006.

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- The conservation of cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated by legislation
- The owner has the main responsibility for the maintenance of the property, but can apply for governmental grants to cover extra costs
- Private sector is often involved in eco-tourism development and training in visitor management is offered
- The municipality has much responsibility in their decision-making in accordance with The Planning and Building legislation
- Local stakeholders manage the area and several actions to educate and help financing development of management strategies are initiated by the state or regional/local authorities
- NGOs organise seminars and workshops on heritage issues, and are represented in management groups at some sites

### I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Studies on documentation and damages inventories, studies on the impact of cultural tourism, programme for road signing with the use of the World Heritage logo, and the National Environmental Monitoring Programme

### I.08. Financial Resources

#### National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- World Heritage sites are funded by State-Party budget allowance and local/regional authority budget allowance
- There are no national, public or private foundations/associations established for the funding of World Heritage
- Possibilities for funding from the European Union for development and management programmes
- Owners of protected buildings can get reduced tax on property under special circumstances

### I.09. Training

#### Professional and Institutional training

- Training needs for institutions and individuals concerned with the protection of World Heritage have been not been identified
- Adequate training and education in the field of World Heritage protection is provided by the National Heritage Board and the Environmental Protection Agency
- Cooperation with ICCROM for special training

### I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage has been carried out through bi- and multilateral activities, hosting and/or attending international courses/seminars

- Nordic cooperation on Tentative Lists, providing financial support
- Exchange of experts
- Sweden also participates in ICOMOS
- The World Heritage sites Visby and the Stone Town of Zanzibar have been twinned

### I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

#### Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- World Heritage sites are presented and promoted through publications, films, postcards, media campaigns, internet, and stamps at a national, regional and local level
- The presentation and general awareness of World Heritage sites is considered adequate
- Sweden participates in UNESCO Special Project "Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion" which was recently integrated in the school programmes

### I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

#### Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Legislation and administration at national and regional level strongly supports the goals of the World Heritage Convention; Active participation and consultation of the local authorities and communities in the nomination process; Good cooperation for preservation at all levels; International and bi-lateral cooperation in support of other regions; Active awareness raising and site presentation; Communication with local communities
- Weaknesses: Management and monitoring systems need to be improved