

# Ten Years of Cooperation Towards a Better Environment in the Baltic Sea Region



The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's  
cooperation with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and  
Poland, 1993-2003



# International Cooperation for Mutual Environmental Benefits

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's involvement in global development includes projects funded from the Swedish government's development assistance budget and other joint projects with individual countries. The focus for Swedish assistance to Central and Eastern European countries has been primarily on Sweden's "immediate surroundings", i.e. the countries bordering the Baltic Sea.

Since 1988, concern for the environment has been one of the main objectives of Swedish development assistance, coordinated by Sida (the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). Swedish EPA's development cooperation projects are intended to promote an overall view of environmental policy and protection and help to develop efficient and effective environmental authorities in the partner countries.

Goals for Swedish EPA's environmental support to recipient countries are related to the HELCOM Action Programme for the Baltic Sea, preparation for accession to the EU and, in recent years, the Baltic 21 programme for sustainable development.

The Swedish EPA has been working to facilitate Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland's entry into the EU by assisting these countries to develop institutions and institutional capacity at the policy, management and enforcement levels. The EU membership of the Baltic States and Poland (1 May 2004) signifies a phasing out of Swedish EPA's cooperation projects with these countries. The cooperation continues in new forms, for example within the EU and other international organisations, building on the extensive contacts and shared experiences from the project cooperation. Joint action to transfer the experience and knowledge gained to neighbouring countries is also being discussed. In addition, Swedish EPA is also cooperating with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine in a similar way. Information on this part of the project cooperation is not covered in this overview.

## **Funding and projects**

Until 1995, the majority of Swedish EPA's environmental work in Central and Eastern Europe was funded by the Swedish government via the Ministry of the Environment. After 1995, funding has come from Sida under the responsibility of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Swedish EPA has also worked together with the EU-financed PHARE programme and its institution-building projects, known as twinning (see list, page 15).

During the period 1993-2003, some 250 cooperation projects were initiated and conducted in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. This leaflet is designed to give an overview of the type of projects that have been implemented; a list of the most important projects is found on pages 14 and 15.

Most projects have been bilateral but some of Swedish EPA's international projects have been multilateral, involving several partner countries. In such cases, one objective has been to increase and improve cooperation between the partner countries involved.

## **Swedish EPA's fields of competence**

As a governmental agency, the Swedish EPA works with its counterparts in other countries. The Agency encourages requests for projects that lessen the burden of pollution borne by the Baltic Sea, facilitate entry to the EU, and strengthen the environmental authorities in partner countries. Together with its cooperation partners, the Swedish EPA analyses projects to be given priority.

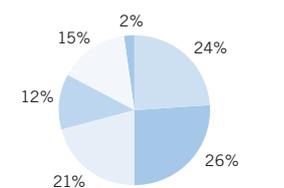


The Agency contributes with its know-how concerning potential solutions, training and methods of implementing them. The Agency also wishes to transfer competence and share experience with its partners.

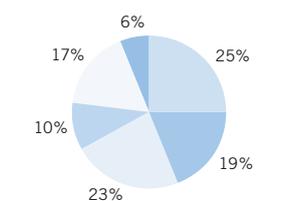
Swedish EPA's development cooperation programmes are based on capacity building. From the start, a main goal has been to strengthen the administrative capacity of environmental ministries and authorities in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and in some cases to assist to establish an Environmental Protection Agency in the partner country. Swedish EPA has also helped with the implementation and enforcement of EU environmental rules and preparation of proposals for better legislation, as well as the design of environmental strategies and policies. Several projects have aimed at strengthening the countries' environmental legislation and ensuring that existing laws are actually applied.

Swedish EPA cooperation projects have consisted of seminars, study tours in Sweden, long- and short-term experts placed in the partner country, design of information material, information campaigns, field research and design of sampling and monitoring methods.

But since Swedish EPA's cooperation programmes are based on capacity building, major investment in equipment or buildings has not been part of the Agency's cooperation projects. Such investment in the Baltic Sea region has been handled by Sida.



**Funding by field**



**Projects by field**



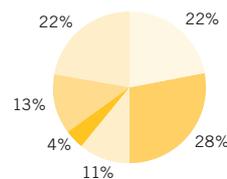
### Cooperation partners

• Swedish EPA's cooperation partners in Sweden: Swedish EPA's international cooperation programme has, according to the division of responsibilities for environmental issues in Sweden, also involved other authorities and organisations in line with their specific responsibility within the Swedish system for environmental protection, e.g. the National Chemicals Inspectorate (KemI), county administrative boards, universities, regional forestry boards, as well as Swedish and international consulting companies.

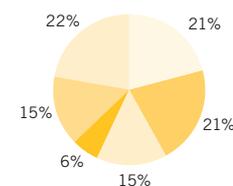
• Swedish EPA's cooperation partners in the Baltic region: In the partner countries, Swedish EPA's main collaborators have been the Ministries of the Environment. The Agency has also worked together with regional or local environmental boards, and international governmental or non-governmental organisations such as the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

**Some 115 MSEK**, including twinning, have been allocated by the Swedish EPA for environmental cooperation with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland during 1993-2003, divided into five main environmental fields:

- Environmental law, management and communication training
- Water
- Biological diversity / Natura 2000
- Chemicals
- Environmental permitting and control



**Funding by country**



**Projects by country**



# Environmental Law, Management & Communication Training

Cooperation has focused on competence development for central and regional environmental authorities, cooperation and sharing of responsibilities between authorities, environmental education and training, together with management development and environmental information.

27.2 MSEK allocated (24%)  
62 projects

In the Baltic States and Poland, the administrative and legislative heritage from the Soviet period was heavy and in many cases obsolete. Swedish EPA has formulated a number of cooperation goals together with these countries. These goals focus on competence development, building and strengthening of administrative capacity, administrative support, management development and environmental information.

Thus, Swedish EPA has assisted its partner countries in the enforcement of environmental law and regulations and training of inspectors. Economic instruments have also been introduced in Lithuania to enable the long-term fulfilment of national and international environmental goals for energy related issues, taking into account specific EU requirements in the energy sector. A further aim has been to extend the taxation system in the energy sector to improve efficiency and reduce administrative costs.

A joint effort by Swedish EPA and other donor countries together with the Ministries of the Environment in the three Baltic States established the Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF) project in June 1995. It was founded to enable the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to coordinate information, expertise and exchange of experience in the environmental field. Swedish experts have, within the activities of BEF, provided practical support for environmental cooperation as laid down in a trilateral agreement of the three governments in 1995. Swedish EPA has contributed to all the phases of the BEF project.

## **Environmental information and communication**

Projects focusing on administrative support in the environmental field have included a number of courses in management, environmental information and communication, held in the Baltic States. They range from seminars on communication and management for officials of the Lithuanian Ministry of Environmental Protection, and leadership and communication training in Estonia, to the development of information strategies in Latvia. Practical training on how to handle media relations was organised as a follow-up for the Lithuanian and Latvian Ministries of the Environment in 2001.

## **Environmental law courses focusing on EU standards**

Since 1999, officials from the Baltic States have participated in environmental law courses arranged in collaboration with Luleå University of Technology. Swedish EPA has also conducted a major project in Latvia, aiming towards harmonisation of Latvian environmental legislation and related institutional issues. The main objectives of this project were to provide assistance to the Latvian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development in order to bring consistency to the present environmental legislation, to develop new acts consistent with EU legislation, and to review existing institutional structures with the aim of improving them. In addition, the project developed a conceptual proposal for further environmental legislation in Latvia taking into account the experience of different countries and different models of legislation.

The countries have also been assisted in preparing for full participation in EU Council meetings, Council working groups and EU Commission expert groups. Workshops have been held in preparing, presenting and defending national positions on new EU environmental policy proposals and related subjects.

# Water Projects

Water management projects have included administration and control of whole river basins and have sought to increase cooperation among countries sharing lakes and watercourses.

30.4 MSEK allocated (26%)  
49 projects

Some of Swedish EPA's major international cooperation projects concern water management and water pollution control. Here, a holistic transboundary approach is often needed. Water projects have also focused on helping the Baltic States to prepare for transposition and implementation of the rules introduced by the European Water Framework Directive, for example within a twinning project in Estonia.

## Transboundary waters

The main objective of Swedish EPA's work with trans-boundary water-courses east of the Baltic Sea has been to contribute to the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements for the basins concerned. Work has been carried out and is still ongoing in order to prepare joint river basin management plans and to set up joint water commissions. A further objective has been to improve the countries' co-ordination of environmental monitoring and management of environmental information. The aim has been to encourage the countries to adopt an integrated approach to water planning within the joint basin, and to increase cooperation between neighbouring countries. In that regard, Swedish EPA's role is often to take a neutral stance and to promote cooperation, joint procedures and an exchange of information between the countries involved.

Since 1999, Swedish EPA has had special funding for transboundary water projects in the eastern catchments of the Baltic, involving Russia, Belarus and the Baltic States in the three major transboundary areas: the Daugava/Zapadnaya-Dvina rivers (shared by Russia, Belarus and Latvia), Lake Peipis (shared by Russia and Estonia) and the Nemunas river (shared by Russia, Belarus and Lithuania)

## The Daugava project – a practical approach to the European Water Framework Directive

Swedish EPA's major project during the period 1993-2003 has been the Daugava River Drainage Basin Project. The

Daugava River, almost 1 000 km long, begins its journey in Russia and passes through Belarus and several towns in Latvia before reaching the capital Riga and draining into the Baltic Sea. Along the river, industries, towns and agriculture cause severe pollution. In Latvia alone, the catchment area covers nearly half of the country's territory. The project objectives have been to develop a river basin management plan for the Latvian part of the Daugava, to review the consequences of EU water-related directives and to provide a core group of Latvian water administrators with a more in-depth knowledge of different aspects of river basin management. Other activities have included consultation and communication regarding the river basin management plan with stakeholders and the public.

The project has developed the administrative systems and models that are needed to assess the present environmental situation. This involved the identification of environmental measures and the assessment of their effects. The basis has also been laid for the development of several new Latvian administrative routines and systems, such as a system for handling data, and a GIS-based environmental information system.

## TRANSBOUNDARY WATER PROJECTS:

During 1998–2000, 4 MSEK from the Swedish "Baltic Billion Fund" were used for transboundary water projects.

During 1999-2003, Swedish EPA had funding of 30 MSEK at its disposal for projects in northwest Russia and for transboundary water projects in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia.

So far, almost 11 MSEK have been dedicated to transboundary water projects.



# Biological Diversity / Natura 2000

Activities relating to nature conservation management have aimed to protect biodiversity, to prepare for integration into the EU Natura 2000 network, to ensure biosafety and to develop ecotourism.

23.6 MSEK allocated (21%)  
59 projects

The Baltic States and Poland enjoy a wealth of biological diversity and major areas of high environmental value, and the conservation of this tremendous ecological heritage was early given a high priority. Swedish EPA's cooperation projects in the region have included the conservation of flora, fauna and entire habitats, especially in forests and wetlands.

Significant efforts have been made to help the Baltic States and Poland meet the European requirements, as set out in the European Birds Directive and Habitats Directive. Swedish EPA has thus assisted in increasing understanding of the biological criteria for site selection, e.g. for inclusion in the Natura 2000 network. The establishment of a monitoring system for Natura 2000 sites and harmonisation of data has been a further objective, but projects have also focused on developing a legislative basis and economic instruments for

the protection and management of such sites. A project to analyse the management plan for Lake Engure in Latvia and to propose necessary changes is one example of this.

A number of Swedish EPA projects on biological diversity in the Baltic Sea region have consisted of transfer of methodology, training in and support for inventory and conservation of key habitats, and above all key forest habitats, and to assist in the identification of valuable areas for partial inclusion in the Natura 2000 network. Such forest projects have been led by Swedish regional forestry boards. Projects on inventory and management of key forest habitats have been conducted in the three Baltic States, with total funding by Swedish EPA of 8.4 MSEK (see information box).

Further, the Swedish National Forestry Administration has developed a plan to help private forest owners and others to combine high economic production and yield with advanced environmental benefits. The "Green Plan" is a management plan, which describes production and environmental values for each individual standing crop. A pilot project has been

PROJECT NAME	RECIPIENT COUNTRY	SWEDISH FINANCING
Inventory of key habitats - CEE 823	Latvia	900 000 SEK
Inventory of key habitats, Estonia (phase 1) - CEE 007	Estonia	794 000 SEK
Inventory of key habitats, Estonia (phase 2) - CEE 105	Estonia	704 000 SEK
Pilot Woodland Key Habitat Inventory - CEE 106	Lithuania	880 000 SEK
Full-scale Woodland Key Habitat Inventory - CEE 201	Lithuania	2 352 000 SEK
Preserving biodiversity in Estonian commercial forests - CEE 208	Estonia	1 190 000 SEK
Management of key habitats in Latvia - CEE 209	Latvia	1 659 000 SEK

conducted in Estonia, with the aim of designing and adopting a Green Plan for the Järvelja Forest District and for a smaller estate in Järvamaa County. This project was followed up and evaluated by Swedish EPA in the autumn of 2003.

### **BANAT projects**

The Baltic States' Regional Preparation for Natura 2000 (BANAT) projects have played an important role in the efforts to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the Baltic countries. They have been initiated and conducted within the framework of the Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF) and with financial support from the Swedish EPA and other sources. Swedish EPA has contributed funding to BEF since it was set up, and has also played an active role in BANAT activities, aiming to foster and facilitate dialogue and information exchange between nature conservation experts, relevant authorities and non-governmental organisations in the Baltic States. A further aim has been to improve the expertise and skills of stakeholders. The Swedish EPA has contributed a total of 2.5 MSEK to BANAT I, II and III.

### **Ecotourism**

Swedish EPA has strived to encourage ecotourism as a way of combining strict regulations on nature conservation and economic activity. Pilot projects have been conducted in order to integrate environmental awareness in the planning process, with special attention being paid to areas of high environmental values and a growing tourism sector. These projects have aimed to develop methods of mitigating the negative impact from tourism.

Swedish experts have for example helped introduce GIS-technology in Latvia as a practical administrative tool for regional spatial planning in the development of ecotourism. A total of 1.6 MSEK was allocated for the two Amber Trail projects in Latvia. Using GIS-technology, vegetation mapping of the entire coastal area of the hiking trail was carried out in order to establish biological criteria for nature protection. The database has given the Regional Environmental Board of Liepaja a valuable tool in its work to protect the Baltic coast and for developing a proper management plan in order to safeguard the natural environment around the Amber Trail.

### **Biosafety**

Modern biotechnology is most often understood to mean the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which are commonly the focus of biosafety frameworks (i.e. regulations, information systems and administrative systems for handling notifications and for performing follow-up activities such as inspections). In view of the Baltic countries' accession to the EU, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were required to develop working national biosafety frameworks in conformity with the EC directives on the deliberate release into the environment and the contained use of genetically modified organisms.

The Swedish EPA assisted the Baltic States in meeting the European requirements, striving at the same time for its partner countries to take into account their obligations under other applicable international agreements such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.





DOW  
ADISCHE  
ADISCHE COM  
DOWPORT, TEXAS

# Chemicals

Cooperation on chemicals has primarily focused on the introduction, implementation and enforcement of chemical products legislation consistent with that of the EU.

14.1 MSEK allocated (12%)  
25 projects

Control of the production, import, placing on the market and use of chemicals is a major environmental and health concern. When applying for EU membership the Baltic States, like many other candidate countries, did not have modern comprehensive legislation or institutions in this area. Cooperation projects in the area of chemicals control in the Baltic States and Poland have since 1999 largely been carried out by the Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate (KemI). The main aim of this support has been to develop an infra-structure for chemicals control in the form of legislation and institutions. Projects run by KemI in each of the Baltic States have included strategic and expert advice, training, study visits and other support. Measures have focused on the approximation of national legislation to EC legislation and on the development of institutions and institutional capacity at policy level (ministries), central management level (central authorities) and enforcement level (inspectorates).

In 1993, projects were set up to prepare for the phasing out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Two years later, the countries strived to shape a common approach to chemical products legislation. These early activities were followed by country-specific multi-annual projects.

## **On-the-spot expertise**

Within the framework of the Swedish Support to Estonia Concerning Chemicals Risk Management project, a long-term expert was sent to Estonia in June 1999 - May 2001. The aim was to help the Estonian government to establish a new national inspectorate for chemicals.

The main objective of the project was to help Estonia and the other Baltic States gain a better understanding of the demands in terms of institutions and legislation in preparation for EU-membership. Here, institutions to manage legislation, linked to a modern view of chemicals control, are vital. This requires support for the development of infrastructure in the form of legislation and institutional arrangements.

## **The BACCON projects**

A total of 4.3 MSEK has been allocated to the Baltic States Regional Cooperation Programme on Chemicals Control, (BACCON), within the framework of the Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF).

BACCON projects have included workshops and training courses for governmental institutions and enterprises on most parts of the chemicals legislation. These have covered, for example, classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals, biocides, and new and existing chemicals. Projects aiming at strengthening companies' risk management capabilities have also been run.

Swedish EPA has co-financed a handbook for professional users of chemicals, "Managing Chemicals Risks in Enterprises", published in Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian. The BACCON programme and its subprojects have been actively supported by KemI.

# Environmental Permitting & Control

In this field, priority has been given to the enforcement of environmental legislation, to integrated permitting, as well as to training of inspectors and systems for monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment.

17.2 MSEK allocated (15%)  
43 projects

The “integrated” approach under the rules of the European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive is demanding, both for authorities and companies. An authority issuing permits has to consider water, air and soil pollution, and other aspects, e.g. waste management. Work in the Baltic States and Poland has sought to improve the functioning of enforcement authorities in order to achieve compliance with EU regulations. In this respect, Swedish EPA’s cooperation projects have involved Ministries of the Environment, regional authorities and representatives of local industries.

## Control of industries

A project on the implementation of the IPPC-Directive in Estonia, 2002-2005, has the aim of designing comprehensive proposals for self-monitoring programmes for five representative Estonian industries. Consequently, Swedish EPA is helping a core group of industrial engineers and environmental officers gain experience of how to implement self-monitoring programmes, and also how to report and use monitoring results.

In Poland, the enforcement of integrated permits comes under the Environmental Inspectorate. Extensive training of environmental inspectors has been carried out in cooperation with Swedish EPA. As a follow-up, large-scale training of Polish environmental inspectors will be conducted during 2004-2005 within the framework of a PHARE twinning project.

Best available techniques (BAT) have also been vigorously promoted by the Swedish EPA in the Baltic States and in Poland. A wide range of technologies, techniques, and procedures have been demonstrated. BAT also applies in other

areas, such as maintenance, operating standards, decommissioning of plants and energy and efficiency audits, and here too, Swedish assistance has been extensive.

Within this field of activity, another project has focused on the implementation in Lithuania of the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) directives. The aim has been to enhance the knowledge of the Lithuanian authorities and industry concerning efficient techniques and associated costs for the reduction of VOCs, emission estimates and monitoring.

## Monitoring

Since 1993, Swedish EPA has been working intensively with its international partners according to the regulations of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP). The focus has been on assessing the transboundary transport of acidification and eutrophication. The formation of ground-level ozone, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) have also been studied.

## Waste management

Waste management is another sector of major concern for the Swedish EPA. Thus, extensive projects on sludge management have been conducted in Latvia and Poland. They include a project on agricultural use of sewage sludge, directed towards technicians at wastewater treatment plants, and a project on sewage sludge management in relation to EU-requirements.

A further example is the project on the preparation of an integrated permit for the Getlini landfill in Latvia. The company operating the largest landfill in Latvia has received assistance in preparing an application for an integrated permit. The aim has also been to strengthen the capacity of regional environmental authorities and municipalities concerning integrated permitting of waste sector installations.



# Swedish EPA's Projects with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, 1993-2003

SIDA FINANCED PROJECTS with budget over 750 000 SEK\*:

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET SEK	LOCAL COUNTERPART	COUNTRY/ COUNTRIES	PERIOD
Seminar on air pollution from road traffic – ÖE 404	790 000	Ministries of Environment	E, La, Li	12/1994 – 07/1995
National policy on water treatment – ÖE 411	800 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	04-12/1995
Training of environmental inspectors from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania – CEE 601	1 146 000	Ministries of Environment	E, La, Li	03-09/1996
Harmonisation of the environmental legislation in Latvia – CEE 611	1 300 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	10/1996 – 05/1998
Information and management seminar – CEE 614	1 470 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	09/1996 – 09/1997
Support to EMEP stations in Latvia, Lithuania and Russia – CEE 623	800 000	Ministries of Environment	La, Li, R	01/1997 – 01/1998
Seminar on management and communication – CEE 705	1 721 000	Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	10/1997 – 09/1998
Training programmes for environmental inspectors in the Baltic republics – CEE 706	937 000	Ministries of Environment	Estonia, Latvia	04/1997 – 02/1998
Development of an environmental control system for Lake Ilmen-Volkhov – CEE 707	800 000	Ministries of Environment	Estonia, Russia	06/1997 – 03/1998
Environmental monitoring of Lake Peipsi – CEE 709	2 512 000	Tartu County Government of Estonia; Estonian Ministry of the Environment; Pskov Regional Administration, Russia, Pskov State Committee on Nature Protection, Russia	Estonia, Russia	07/1997 – 07/1999
The Latvian-Swedish Water Framework Directive project – CEE 711	1 340 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	06/1997 – 06/1999
Capacity building for improved chemicals control in Lithuania – CEE 724	865 000	Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	08/1998 – 10/2000
The Estonian-Swedish Water Framework Directive project – CEE 801	1 330 000	Ministry of Environment	Estonia	04/1998 – 04/2000
Utilisation of sewage sludge in Latvia – CEE 802	1 186 000	Ministry of Environment	Latvia	04/1998 – 06/1999
Support to EMEP stations in Russia, Lithuania and Latvia – CEE 805	800 000	Latvian Ministry of Environment, Latvian Hydrometeorological Agency, Latvian Environmental Pollution Observatory Centre, Russian Institute of Global Climate and Ecology & Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics	La, Li, R	04/1998 – 04/1999
Development of legislation concerning restoration of polluted areas – CEE 806	887 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	06/1998 – 05/1999
Baltic States Regional Co-operation Programme on Chemicals Control (BACCON) – CEE 807	1 007 000	Baltic Environmental Forum	E, La, Li	08/1998 – 02/2000
Joint training on communication and leadership – CEE 811	1 534 000	Ministry of Environment	Estonia	01-05/1999
Woodland Key Habitat Inventory, phase 1 – CEE 823	900 000	Latvian State Forest Service	Latvia	01/1999 – 01/2000
Long-term expert, Swedish Support to Estonia Concerning Chemicals Risk Management – CEE 904	3 425 000	Ministry of Environment	Estonia	06/1999 – 05/2001
Daugava River Basin Project – CEE 909	5 800 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	01/2000 – 12/2005
Green plan – a pilot project in Estonia – CEE 003	767 000	Estonian National Forestry Board; Estonian Agricultural University, Faculty of Forestry, Järvselja Experimental & Training Forest District; Tartu County Environmental Service	Estonia	05/2000 – 05/2002
BACCON II – CEE 004a & b	1510 000	Baltic Environmental Forum	E, La, Li	03/2000 – 10/2003
Full-scale woodland key habitat inventory in Estonia – CEE 007	794 000	Forest Department of Environmental Ministry	Estonia	03/2000 – 03/2001
Support to the Estonian-Russian Joint Peipsi-Narva Transboundary Water Commission through capacity building and development of recommendations – CEE 008	1 758 000	Estonian-Russian Joint Peipsi-Narva Transboundary Water Commission	Estonia, Russia	09/2000 – 02/2002
Support to the EMEP stations in Russia, Lithuania and Latvia – CEE 101	1 765 000	Latvian Hydrometeorological Agency, Environmental Quality Observation Department; Institute of Global Climate and Ecology, Russia; Institute of Physics, Lithuania	La, Li, R	12/2000 – 12/2003

\* All figures are based on pre-project estimates. 1 SEK = 0,11 euro - 1 SEK = 0,13 \$ (March 2004).  
E=Estonia, La=Latvia, Li=Lithuania, P=Poland, R=Russia, Bl=Belarus

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET SEK	LOCAL COUNTERPART	COUNTRY/ COUNTRIES	PERIOD
Pilot Woodland Key Habitat Inventory in Lithuania – CEE 106	880 000	The Department of Forests and Protected Areas at the Ministry of the Environment in Lithuania	Lithuania	03/2001 – 03/2002
GIS-supported spatial planning, phase 2 (Amber Trail) – CEE 107	916 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection & Regional Environmental Board of Liepaja	Latvia	03/2001 – 06/2002
BANAT II – CEE 110	910 000	Baltic Environmental Forum	E, La, Li	06/2001 – 08/2003
Development of trilateral cooperation on the watershed of River Nemunas - phase 1 – CEE 115	839 000	Ministries of Environment	Li, R, Bl	04 – 10/2001
Follow-up seminar on Daugava/Zapadnaya Dvina River Basin Agreement – CEE 117	963 000	Ministries of Environment	La, R, Bl	05 – 08/2001
Support to Lithuania on chemicals control – CEE 118	1 810 000	Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	07/2001 – 06/2003
Support to Estonia on chemicals control – CEE 125	940 000	Estonian Chemicals Safety Commission (CSC), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Estonian Chemicals Notification Centre (CNC)	Estonia	01/2002 – 12/2004
Support to Latvia on chemicals control – CEE 126	990 000	Ministry of Environment; Latvian Environmental Agency (LEA)	Latvia	01/2002 – 12/2004
Full-scale Woodland Key Habitat Inventory in Lithuania – CEE 201	2 352 000	The Department of Forests at the Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	03/2002 – 03/2005
Development of IPPC-related Self-monitoring Capacity in Industry Sector – CEE 205	2 853 000	Ministry of Environment	Estonia	06/2002 – 05/2004
Management training for the Estonian Ministry of the Environment – CEE 206	858 000	Ministry of Environment	Estonia	10/2002 – 06/2003
Preserving biodiversity in Estonian commercial forests – CEE 208	1 190 000	The Forest Department at the Ministry of Environment in Estonia	Estonia	11/2002 – 12/2004
Management of Woodland Key Habitats – CEE 209	1 659 000	State Forest Service of Latvia (SFS) & the State Joint Stock Company LVM	Latvia	12/2002 – 11/2004
Assistance to Ministry of Environment for its performance in EU institutions as a Member State – CEE 212	966 000	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia	01 – 07/2003
Implementation of the IPPC Directive in Polish environmental inspection and enforcement – CEE 301	1 349 000	The Inspection for Environmental Protection (IEP)	Poland	02 – 11/2003
Economic instruments in energy sector – CEE 309	1 270 000	Ministry of Environment & The Center for Environmental Policy	Lithuania	02 – 12/2003
BANAT III – CEE 312	1 050 000	Baltic Environmental Forum	E, La, Li	09/2003 – 04/2005
BACCON III – CEE 313	1 885 000	Baltic Environmental Forum	E, La, Li	08/2003 – 01/2005
Sewage sludge management in Latvia in relation to EU requirements – CEE 317	2 420 000	Ministry of Environment	Latvia	01/2004 – 12/2005
The Lyna Lava River Basin Project – CEE 318	4 200 000	Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia and Olsztyn Region, Poland	Poland, Russia	09/2003 – 09/2005

## Swedish EPA's Twinning and Twinning Light Projects in Central and Eastern Europe, 1993-2003

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET SEK	COUNTRY/ COUNTRIES	PERIOD
Institutional Strengthening of Latvian Environmental Administration for Implementation and Enforcement of EU Environmental Legislation – LV98/IB/EN-01(a)	4 200 000	Latvia	1999 – 2000
Strengthening the institutional/regulatory capacity in the environment sector in the Czech Republic – CZ98/IB/EN-01	1 664 000	The Czech Republic	1999 – 2001
Water Accession – ES98/IB/EN-01(b)	4 472 000	Estonia	1999 – 2001
Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive – SK2000/IB/ENV-01	4 545 000	Slovakia	2002 - 2003
Transboundary and Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment – EE03/IB/TLP/ENV/01 Twinning Light	841 000	Estonia	2003 - 2004

**The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency** is a central environmental authority answerable to the Swedish Government. Our tasks are to coordinate and promote environmental work nationally and internationally. The agency has more than 500 employees representing a wide range of professional skills – technicians, lawyers, biologists, social scientists, economists, information officers and others.

One of Swedish EPA's tasks is to assist other countries in their environmental work by initiating and implementing projects in Eastern Europe and Asia, funded by Sida (the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) or the European Union.



For further information, please contact:  
International Projects Section, International Secretariat  
Swedish EPA  
SE-106 48 Stockholm, Sweden

Visitors' address: Bleholmsterrassen 36, Stockholm  
Phone: +46-8-6981000, Fax: +46-8-6981504,  
E-mail: [int-projects@naturvardsverket.se](mailto:int-projects@naturvardsverket.se)  
Internet: [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se)

ISBN: 91-620-8169-1.pdf