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on the draft updated integrated national energy and climate plan of Sweden covering the period 2021-2030 and on the consistency of Sweden's measures with the Union's climate-neutrality objective and with ensuring progress on adaptation

(Only the Swedish text is authentic)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 292 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]), and in particular Article 9(2) and Article 14(6), thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) No 2018/1999 ([2]), and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

Recommendations on Sweden's draft updated integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) of Sweden covering the period 2021-2030

(1) Sweden submitted its draft updated integrated national energy and climate plan on 11 July 2023.

(2) Article 3 and Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 ('the Governance Regulation') lay down the elements that are to be included in the national energy and climate plans. In December 2022, the Commission adopted the Guidance to Member States on the process and scope of preparing the draft and final updated national energy and climate plans ([3]). The Guidance identified good practices and outlined the implications of recent policy, legal and geopolitical developments in energy and climate policies.

(3) In connection with the REPowerEU plan ([4]), and as part of the 2022 and 2023 European Semester cycles, the Commission has put a strong focus on Member States' energy and climate related reform and investment needs to strengthen energy security and affordability by accelerating the green and fair transition. This is reflected in the 2022 and 2023 Country Reports for Sweden ([5]) and Council Recommendations to Sweden ([6]). Member States should take into account the latest country-specific recommendations in their final updated integrated national energy and climate plans.

([1]) OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1.
([3]) Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24).
([4]) COM(2022) 230 final.
([5]) SWD(2022) 625 final; SWD(2023) 627 final.
([6]) COM (2022) 625 final COM (2023) 627 final.

(4) The Commission's recommendations with regard to the delivery of national targets under the Effort Sharing Regulation ([7])(ESR) are based on the likelihood that the Member States will respect the 2030 targets, taking into account the rules for the use of flexibilities under the ESR.

(5) The Commission's recommendations regarding Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) aim at having an overview of the intended deployment of these technologies at national level, including information about annual volumes of CO_2 planned to be captured by 2030, split by source of CO_2 captured coming from installations covered by Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([8]) or from other sources, such as biogenic sources or direct air capture; about planned CO_2 transport infrastructure; and about potential domestic CO_2 storage capacity and injection volumes of CO_2 planned to be available in 2030.

(6) The Commission's recommendations regarding the performance under the Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([9]) (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation - 'LULUCF Regulation') address the delivery by the Member State on the 'no debit' rule for the period 2021-2025 (Period 1) and its national target for the period 2026-2030 (Period 2), taking into account the rules governing the use of flexibilities as set out in that Regulation. The Commission's recommendations also take into account that in Period 1 any excess in emissions under the LULUCF Regulation will automatically be transferred to the ESR.

(7) For climate adaptation to properly support the achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives, it is essential to identify the potential climate change hazards and analyse climate vulnerabilities and risks that may affect relevant areas, populations and sectors. The Commission's recommendations on adaptation consider the extent to which Sweden integrated in its updated NECP adaptation goals that account for climate risks, that could prevent Sweden from meeting the objectives and targets of the Energy Union. Without specific adaptation policies and measures, planned and implemented, the achievement of objectives in Energy Union dimensions is at risk. Water management in changing climatic conditions requires particular attention due to risks of electricity disruption as floods, heat and drought impact the energy production.

(8) The Commission's recommendations regarding renewable energy ambition are based on the formula set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, which is based on objective criteria; and on the main policies and measures missing in Sweden's NECP to enable a timely and cost-effective achievement of Sweden national contribution to the Union's binding renewable energy target of at least 42,5 % in 2030, the collective endeavour to increase it to 45 % pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([10]) as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources. The Commission's recommendations are also based on Sweden's contribution to the specific targets of Articles 15a, 22a, 23, 24 and 25 of that Directive and the related policies and measures to rapidly transpose it and implement it. The recommendations reflect the importance of developing comprehensive long-term planning for the deployment of renewable energy, and in particular wind, to increase visibility for the European manufacturing industry and grid operators in line with the European Wind Power Package ([11]).

([7]) Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/857 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 111, 26.4.2023, p. 1).

([8]) Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

([9]) Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/839 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the reporting and compliance rules, and setting out targets of the Member States for 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (OJ L 107, 21.4.2023, p. 1).

([10]) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82), as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (OJ L, 2023/2413, 31.10.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2023/2413/oj).

([11]) Communication on European Wind Power Action Plan COM (2023) 669 final, 24.10.2023 and Communication on delivering EU offshore renewable energy ambition, COM (2023) 668 final.

(9) The Commission's recommendations regarding the national contribution to energy efficiency are based on Article 4 of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([12]) on energy efficiency; and the formula in Annex I to that Directive, and the related policies and measures to implement it.

(10) The Commission's recommendations pay particular attention to the targets, objectives and contributions and related policies and measures to deliver on the REPowerEU plan in order to rapidly phase out dependence from Russian fossil fuels. They take into account lessons learnt from the implementation of the Save gas for a Safe winter Package ([13]). The recommendations reflect the imperative to make the energy system more resilient in light of the obligations stemming from Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([14]) on risk preparedness in the electricity sector and Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([15]) on the security of gas supply and improvement of the energy storage in line with the Commission's Recommendation on energy storage ([16]).

(11) The Commission's recommendations take into account the need to accelerate the integration of the internal energy market to strengthen the role of flexibility and empower and protect consumers. The Commission's recommendations also consider the importance of assessing the number of households in energy poverty in line with the requirements of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407 ([17]).

(12) The Commission's recommendations reflect the importance of ensuring sufficient investments in clean energy research and innovation to boost their development and manufacturing capacities, including appropriate policies and measures for energy intensive industries and other businesses; and the need to upskill workforce for a net-zero industry in order to consolidate a strong, competitive and clean economy within the Union.

(13) The Commission's recommendations build on the commitments taken under the Paris Agreement to phase down the use of fossil fuels, as well as on the importance of phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

(14) The Commission's recommendation on investment needs follows its assessment of whether the draft updated plan provides a general overview of investment needs to achieve the objectives, targets and contributions for all dimensions of the Energy Union; indicates the sources of financing, distinguishing private and public sources; outlines investments consistent with Sweden's Recovery and Resilience Plan, Sweden's Territorial Just Transition Plans and the 2022-2023 country-specific recommendations issued under the European Semester; and includes a robust macroeconomic assessment of planned policies and measures. The NECP should ensure the transparency and predictability of national policies and measures, to support investment certainty.

(15) The Commission's recommendations reflect the crucial importance of ensuring early and inclusive consultation on the plan, including effective public participation with sufficient information and timeframe, in line with the Aarhus Convention ([18]) as well as a wide regional consultation.

([12]) Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (OJ L 231, 20.9.2023, p. 1).

([13]) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European economic and social committee, 'Save gas for a safe winter', COM/2022/360 final.

([14]) Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p.1).

([15]) Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) n°994/2010 (OJ L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1).

([16]) Commission Recommendation of 14 March 2023 on Energy Storage – Underpinning a decarbonised and secure EU Energy system (OJ C 103, 20.3.2023, p. 1).

([17]) Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407 of 20 October 2023 on energy poverty, C:2023/4080 (OJ L 2023/2407, 23.10.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2023/2407/oj).

([18]) Convention on access to information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters of 25 June 1998 (the 'Aarhus convention').

(16) The Commission's recommendations on just transition reflect the assessment of whether Sweden's plan identifies in sufficient depth the relevant social, employment and skills impacts of the climate and energy transition and outlines adequate accompanying policies and measures to promote a just transition, while contributing to the promotion of both human rights and gender equality.

(17) The Commission's recommendations to Sweden are underpinned by the assessment of its draft updated NECP ([19]), which is published alongside this Recommendation.

(18) Sweden should take due account of the present recommendations when developing its final updated integrated NECP to be submitted by 30 June 2024.

Recommendations on the consistency with the Union's climate-neutrality objective and with ensuring progress on adaptation

(19) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 (the European Climate Law), the Commission is required to assess the consistency of national measures with the climate-neutrality objective and with ensuring progress on adaptation. The Commission assessed the consistency of Sweden's measures with these objectives ([20]). The below recommendations are based on that assessment. Sweden should take due account of the present recommendations and follow up on them in accordance with the European Climate Law.

(20) A solid risk assessment is a precondition of strategic and well-calibrated adaptation policy. It should build on the latest climate science and the results of stress testing, and be regularly updated to identify most vulnerable populations, infrastructures and sectors to climate change. Effective adaptation at the necessary scale and across all exposed sectors requires a clearly mandated governance and coordination structure with high-level political support. Strong adaptation strategies and plans are needed to ensure that societal, political and economic preparedness advances steadily in line with the European Climate Law and gets ahead of the climate related impacts. To assist Member States in updating and implementing comprehensive national adaptation strategies, plans and policies the Commission adopted a set of guidelines in July 2023 ([21]). The investment needs of climate adaptation are increasing and will accelerate over the next decades. Improved funding should be accompanied by sufficient capacity and expertise necessary for administration as well as implementation to ensure quality of spending and absorption capacity and avoid maladaptation. In addition to public and private funding, innovative funding instruments could also be explored through cooperation with the private sector and financial institutions.

(21) The systemic ability to adjust to climate change is a key feature to avoid or moderate potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, and to cope with the consequences. Physical impacts of climate change are evolving at a faster pace than expected. Progress in adaptive capacity is needed at all levels of the government, and in the public and private sectors, and requires increased awareness on vulnerabilities and risks.

(22) Nature-based solutions offer efficient and cost-effective adaptation and mitigation options, if their deployment is incentivised through strategic frameworks, policies and funding. They can be implemented independently or integrated in other adaptation and mitigation measures, combined with more technological or infrastructure-based solutions. Implementation needs to consider the complexity of ecosystems and the projected effects of climate change, the local context, linked interests and values, and socioeconomic conditions.

HEREBY RECOMMENDS SWEDEN TAKES ACTION TO:

CONCERNING THE DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN UNDER REGULATION (EU) 2018/1999

1. Provide projections to show how the existing and planned policies and measures will deliver on the national greenhouse gas target of -50 % in 2030 compared to 2005 levels under the ESR. If necessary, specify additional policies and measures or how flexibilities available under the ESR will be used to ensure compliance. Complement the

([19]) SWD(2023) 923.
([20]) EU Climate Action Progress Report 2023, COM(2023) 653 final, and Commission Staff Working Document Assessment of progress on climate adaptation in the individual Member States according to the European Climate Law, SWD(2023) 932.
([21]) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023XC0727(01)

information on the policies and measures, including for non-CO_2 emissions, notably methane, N_2O and F-gases from agriculture as well as industrial processes and product use. Clearly spell out their scope, timeline and, where possible, expected greenhouse gas reduction impact, including for measures in Union funding programs, such as in the common agricultural policy.

2. Identify the amount of CO_2 emissions that could be captured annually by 2030, including the source. Provide details on how the captured CO_2 will be transported. Identify the overall CO_2 storage capacity and injection volumes available by 2030.

3. Include additional measures in the LULUCF sector, quantifying their expected impacts to ensure that greenhouse gas removals in this sector are effectively aligned with methodological reviews carried out in the national inventories, the 2030 EU net removal target of −310 $MtCO_2eq$ and with the country-specific removal target of − 3 955 $ktCO_2eq$ defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/841. Provide clear information on how public funds (both Union funds, including the common agricultural policy, and State aid) and private financing through carbon farming schemes are consistently and effectively used to achieve the net removal national target. Provide information on the status and progress to be made in ensuring the enhancements to higher tier levels/geographically explicit datasets for monitoring, reporting and verification, in line with Part 3 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

4. Provide additional analysis on the relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks regarding the achievement of the national objectives, targets and contributions and the policies and measures in the different dimensions of the Energy Union. Better outline and quantify the link to the specific Energy Union objectives and policies, that adaptation policies and measures should support. Set out additional adaptation policies and measures in sufficient detail to support Sweden's achievement of national objectives, targets and contributions under the Energy Union.

5. Raise the ambition for a share of renewable energy sources of at least 76 % as a contribution to the EU's binding renewable energy target for 2030 laid down in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended, in line with the formula in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Include an indicative trajectory that reaches the reference points for 2025 and 2027 pursuant to Article 4 (a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

6. Provide estimated trajectories and a long-term plan for the deployment of renewable energy technologies over the next 10 years, with an outlook to 2040. Include an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technologies by 2030 in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended. Include specific targets to contribute to the indicative sub-targets in buildings and industry for 2030 and the binding sub-target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) in industry for 2030.Include the indicative target in district heating and cooling for 2021-2030. Include a sub-target for advanced biofuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) in the transport sector, making sure the minimum level of RFNBO in 2030 is observed.

7. Include detailed and quantified policies and measures in a way that enables a timely and cost-effective achievement of its national contribution to the EU's binding renewable energy target of at least 42,5 % in 2030, with the collective endeavour to increase it to 45 %. Describe in particular, for which renewable energy technologies other than wind power it plans to designate 'renewables acceleration areas' with faster and simpler permitting procedures, and how it aims to accelerate deployment of renewables via an enabling framework to promote self-consumption and energy communities. Describe how it aims to further develop or modernise renewables-based efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, including by enable integration between electricity and heating and cooling networks. Include comparable measures for promoting hydrogen in industry and prepare the EU for renewable hydrogen trade.

8. Include an assessment of the domestic supply of forest biomass for energy purposes in 2021-2030 in accordance with the strengthened sustainability criteria of Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended, and an assessment of the compatibility of the projected use of forest biomass for energy production with Sweden's obligations under the revised LULUCF Regulation, particularly for 2026-2030, together with national measures and policies to ensure such compatibility. Include further measures to promote the sustainable production of biomethane, given Sweden's sustainable biogas/biomethane potential and production, profile of natural gas consumption and existing infrastructure, digestate use and biogenic CO_2 applications.

9. Provide to the extent possible an expected timeline of the steps leading to the adoption of legislative and non-legislative policies and measures aimed at transposing and implementing the provisions of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended, in particular for the measures mentioned in the previous points.

10. Include a national energy efficiency contribution on final energy consumption to the Union's binding final energy consumption target for 2030 in line with Article 4 and Annex I of Directive (EU) 2023/1791, or equal to the corrected indicative national contribution that the Commission will submit to each Member State by 1 March 2024 under Article 4(5) of that Directive. Include a national energy efficiency contribution in primary energy consumption to the Union's indicative primary energy consumption target in line with Article 4 and Annex I of Directive (EU) 2023/1791. Include the amount of energy consumption reduction to be achieved by all public bodies disaggregated by sector.

11. Set out complete policies and measures to achieve the national contribution on energy efficiency and how the Energy Efficiency First principle will be implemented. Set out energy savings measures to ensure the achievement of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings by 2030 as well as measures to promote energy audits and energy management systems. Specify robust financing energy efficiency programmes and financial support schemes able to mobilise private investments and additional co-financing.

12. Include updated ambition level to ensure a highly energy efficient and decarbonised national building stock and to transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050. Include intermediate milestones for 2030 and 2040, and a comparison of these milestones with the most recent long-term renovation strategy. Include more information on related measures for buildings and their impact in energy savings.

13. Further explain how Sweden will significantly strengthen the energy security dimension, in particular by defining clear objectives for diversifying energy sources, and for further encouraging gas demand reduction. Include detailed policies and measures to reach these objectives towards 2030. Strengthen the resilience of the energy system, in particular by setting an objective for energy storage deployment and putting forward policies and measures to integrate the imperative of climate adaptation on the energy system. Specify appropriate measures for the diversification and long-term supply of nuclear materials, fuel, spare parts, and services, particularly given strengthened conditions for the deployment of nuclear power and the lifetime extension of the existing reactor fleet, and the long-term management of nuclear waste. Assess the adequacy of the oil infrastructure (refinery, oil stocks) with the expected decline in oil demand and the move toward lower-carbon alternatives.

14. Present the state of play regarding measures to ensure market integration and maximisation of cross-border trading capacities in the Nordic region as a result of changing patterns in electricity flows and put forward clear objectives and targets for demand response and storage to improve the flexibility of the energy system in light of an assessment of the flexibility needs. Describe how to facilitate energy system integration in connection with Article 20a of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended. Develop more competitive retail markets and increase the level of consumer empowerment in the retail market.

15. Further develop the approach to addressing energy poverty through its general welfare system by including an assessment of the situation of current households affected and indicating a specific measurable reduction target as required by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 taking account of the Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407. Detail a concrete timeline for specific policies and measures to address energy poverty. Explain how the use of energy efficiency measures under the Energy Efficiency Obligations Scheme to alleviate energy poverty is foreseen to be deployed as required by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

16. Further clarify national objectives in research, innovation and competitiveness to deploy clean technologies, establishing a pathway for 2030 and 2050 with a view to support the decarbonisation of industry and promote the transition of businesses towards a net zero and circular economy. Put forward policies and measures to promote the development of net-zero projects including those relevant for the energy intensive industries. Describe a predictable and simplified regulatory framework for permitting procedures and how access to national funding will be simplified where needed. Provide detailed policies and measures for the digitalisation of the energy system, the development of clean energy-related skills, and to facilitate open trade for resilient and sustainable supply chains of key net-zero components and equipment.

17. Specify the reforms and measures to mobilise the private investments needed to achieve the energy and climate targets. Improve and expand the analysis of investment needs to include a comprehensive and consistent overview of the public and private investments in aggregate and by sector. Include a breakdown of total investment needs with additional information on the national, regional and EU funding sources as well as private financial sources to be mobilised. Add a short description of the type of financial support scheme chosen to implement the policies and measures, which are financed through the public budget, and the use of blended financial instruments making use of grants, loans, technical assistance and public guarantees, including the role of national promotional banks in the respective schemes and/or how private financing is mobilised. Consider the cost-effective generation of transfers to other Member States under ESR as a funding source. Provide a robust assessment of the macroeconomic impact of the planned policies and measures.

18. Outline how the policies and measures included in the updated plan are consistent with the Swedish recovery and resilience plan and the RepowerEU chapter.

19. Explain how and by when Sweden intends to phase out the remaining fossil fuel subsidies.

20. Further detail the analytical basis by providing projections under the planned policies and measures on how the energy system will develop with an outlook to 2040.

21. Provide detailed information on the social, employment and skills consequences, or any other distributional impacts, of the climate and energy transition and on the planned objectives, policies and measures to support a just transition. Specify the form of support, the impact of the initiatives, the targeted groups and the resources dedicated, taking into account the Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality ([22]). Include, to the extent possible, more elements to provide an adequate analytical basis for the preparation of a future Social Climate Plan, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/955 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([23]), including indications on how to assess the challenges and social impacts on the most vulnerable of the emissions trading system for fuel combustion in buildings, road transport and additional sectors, and to identify potential beneficiaries and a relevant policy framework. Explain how the policy framework identified in the NECP will contribute to the preparation of the Sweden's Social Climate Plan and how the consistency between the two plans will be ensured.

22. Ensure inclusive public participation within a reasonable timeframe and broad participation of local authorities and civil society in the preparation of the plan. Provide a clear overview on how the consultation process will enable broad public participation from all relevant authorities, citizens, and stakeholders including social partners in the preparation of both the draft and final updated plan. Provide a summary of the views expressed by different actors, and a summary of how the plan integrates the views expressed during the consultations.

23. Expand the already good regional cooperation within established regional cooperation frameworks such as Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan on energy infrastructure and offshore wind. Describe how Sweden plans to establish a framework for cooperation with other Member States by 2025, in line with Article 9 of Directive (UE) 2018/2001 as amended.

CONCERNING THE CONSISTENCY OF NATIONAL MEASURES WITH THE CLIMATE-NEUTRALITY OBJECTIVE AND WITH ENSURING PROGRESS ON ADAPTATION UNDER REGULATION (EU) 2021/1119

1. Prepare a comprehensive assessment of risks and vulnerabilities, with a particular focus on the forestry sector. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance and coordination structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.

([22]) Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35).
([23]) Regulation (EU) 2023/955 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 establishing a Social Climate Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (OJ L 130, 16.5.2023, p. 1).

2. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation.

3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.

Done at Brussels, 18 December 2023.

For the Commission
Kadri SIMSON
Member of the Commission