Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

Sweden

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The three pillars of Sweden’s climate policy framework

Emission targets

Climate act

Climate policy council

National emission targets

1. By 2045, zero net emissions of GHG. Negative emissions thereafter.

2. By 2040, The non ETS sector emissions should be at least 75 % lower compared to 1990 levels.

3. By 2030, The non ETS sector emissions should be at least 63 % lower compared to 1990 levels.

4. By 2030, reduce domestic transport emissions by 70 % compared to 2010 levels (domestic aviation not included).

Climate act

1. The Government's climate policy must be based on the long-term emission targets adopted by the Parliament. The Government must also set any other emissions targets needed to achieve the long-time targets.

2. An annual climate report must be included in the Budget Bill. The Government must submit a climate action plan every fourth year.

Climate policy council

Provides an independent assessment of how the overall policy presented by the Government is compatible with the climate goals.

Evaluates whether the direction of various policy areas increases or decreases the likelihood of achieving the emission targets.

Policies and measures impacting climate emissions on the agenda for more than 30 years

Prior to 1990

- Early emissions cuts, notably in the energy sector as response to 70ies oil crises
- Fossil fuels replaced by Hydro and Nuclear
- Spatial planning
- Infrastructure for district heating
- Public transportation
- Stringent building standards

After 1990

- Carbon pricing, CO_2 tax (1991), progressively increased
- Land fill bans reduce methane emissions
- Expansion of green electricity through certificate scheme
- Initial public support schemes for green investment
- Fossil fuel reduction quota obligation

Understanding the EU Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Information	Description
Target and description	**Economy-wide net domestic reduction** of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.
Target type	Economy-wide absolute emission reduction.
Target year	2030 **single-year target**
Base year	1990
Implementation period	2021-2030
Geographical scope	**EU 27** including EU nine outermost regions
Gases	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3

Regeringskansliet

The EU key legislative package to meet the 2030 targets

Carbon pricing

EU ETS : The European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of its climate policy, designed to bring down emissions cost-effectively.

ETS2 : Building , transport and small industries.

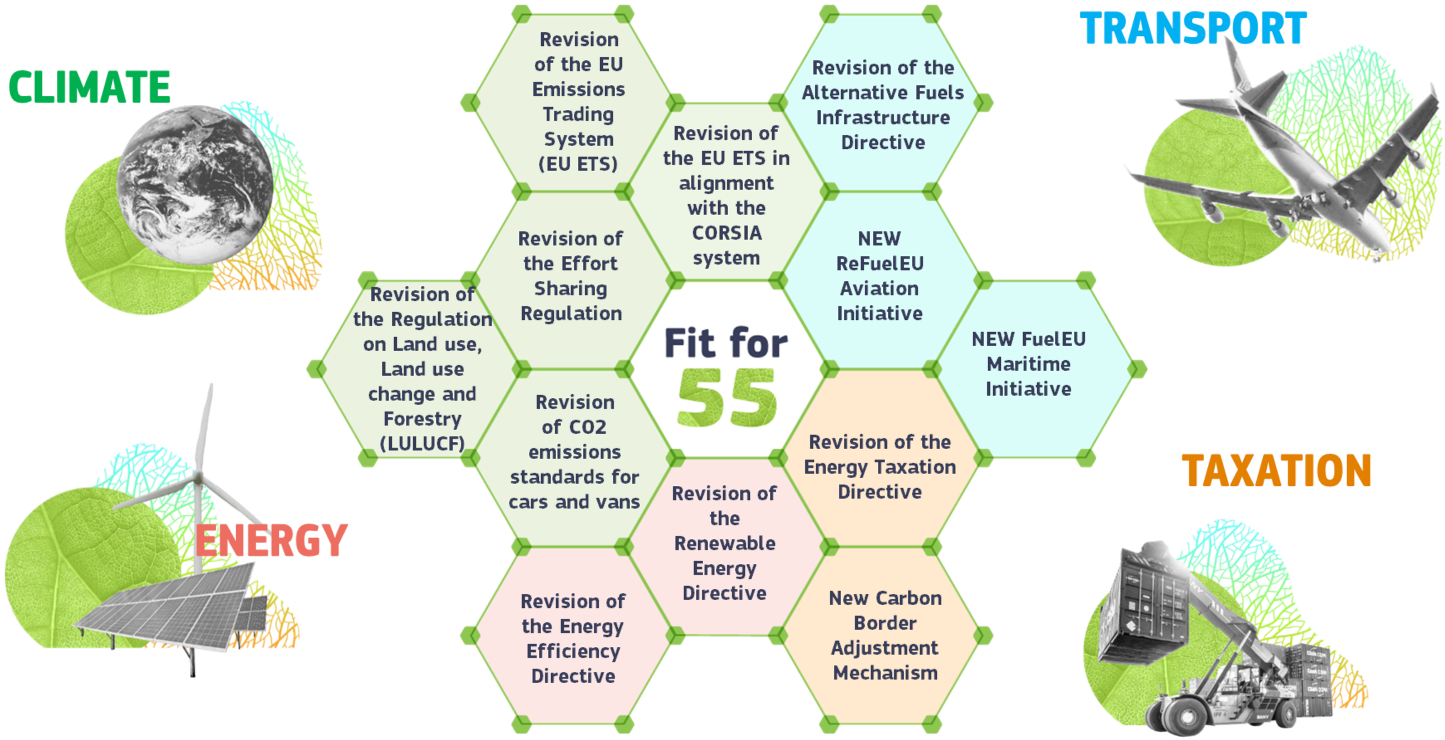
Higher ambition

- ETS -62% up from -43% compared to 2005 (inclusion of Maritime)
- ESR - ESR 40% up from – 29% compared to 2005
- LULUCF: 42 MtCO2e removals in addition

Stricter emissions regulations

- Electric vehicles
- Heavy-duty vehicles
- Renewable energy directive

The 'Fit for 55' package

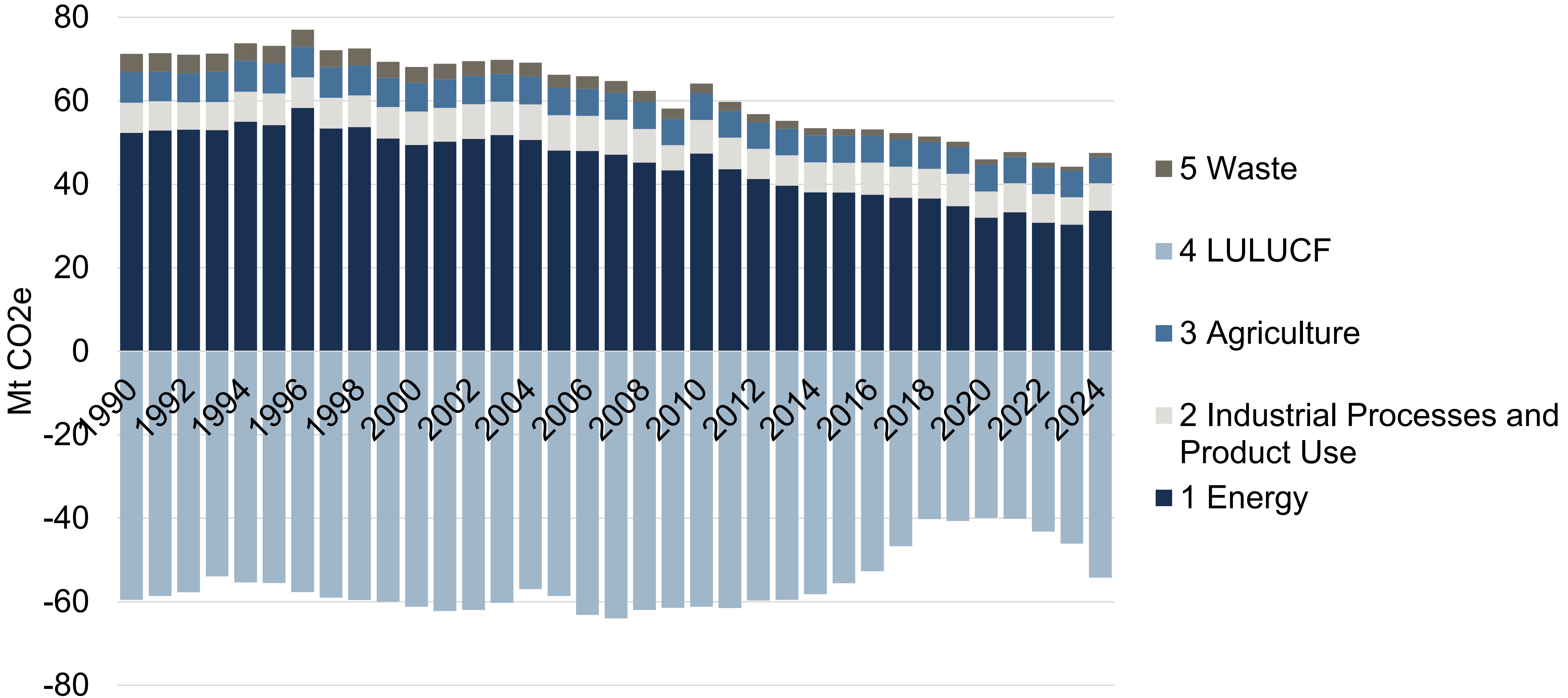


Regeringskansliet

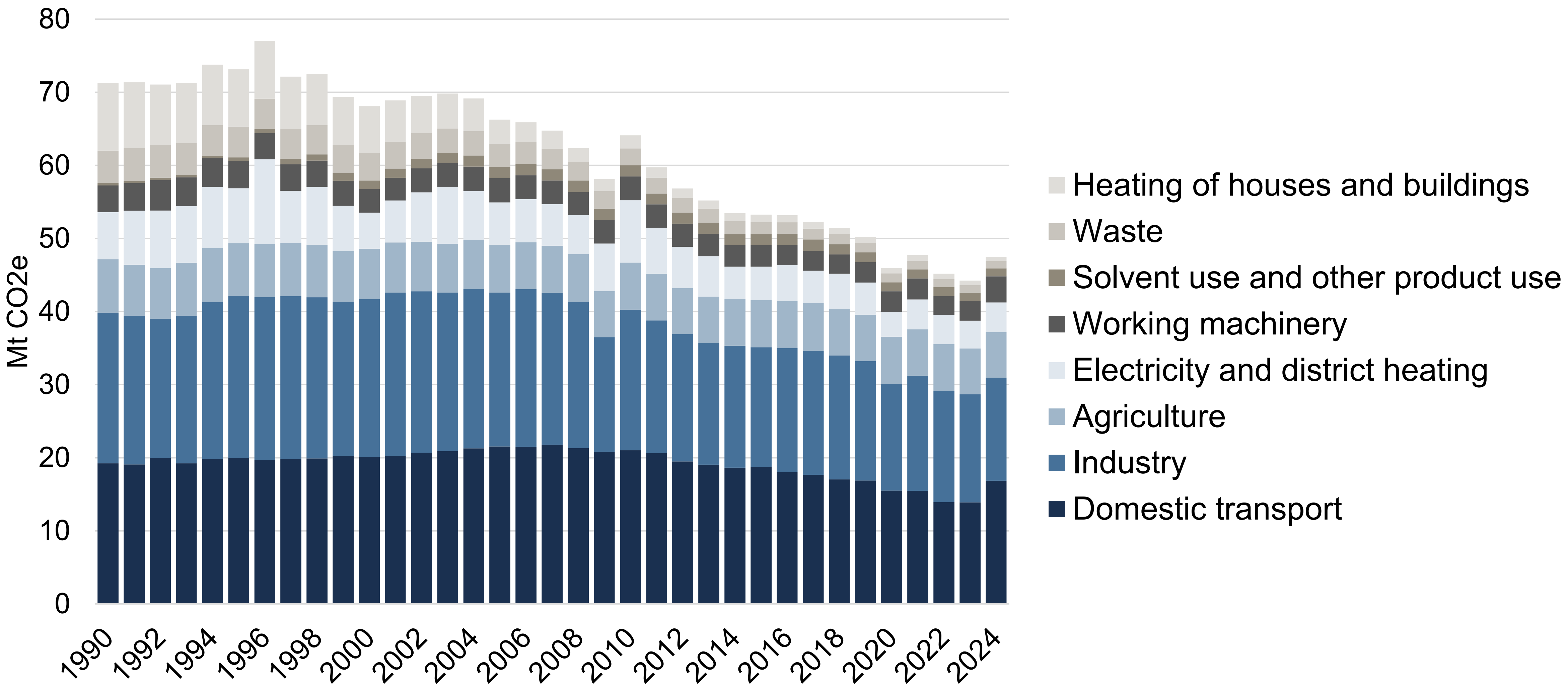
Recent development's - The EU 2035 NDC

- **On 5 November 2025,** the Council of the EU agreed on the European Commission proposal of a **legally binding net emissions reduction target for 2040 of 90%** compared to 1990 levels
- The agreement on the legally binding 2040 target of -90% has been enshrined in the amended European Climate Law. The amendment entered into force in April 2026.
- **EU27 2035 NDC is an indicative contribution between 66.25% and 72.5%** net GHG emissions reduction compared to 1990 levels

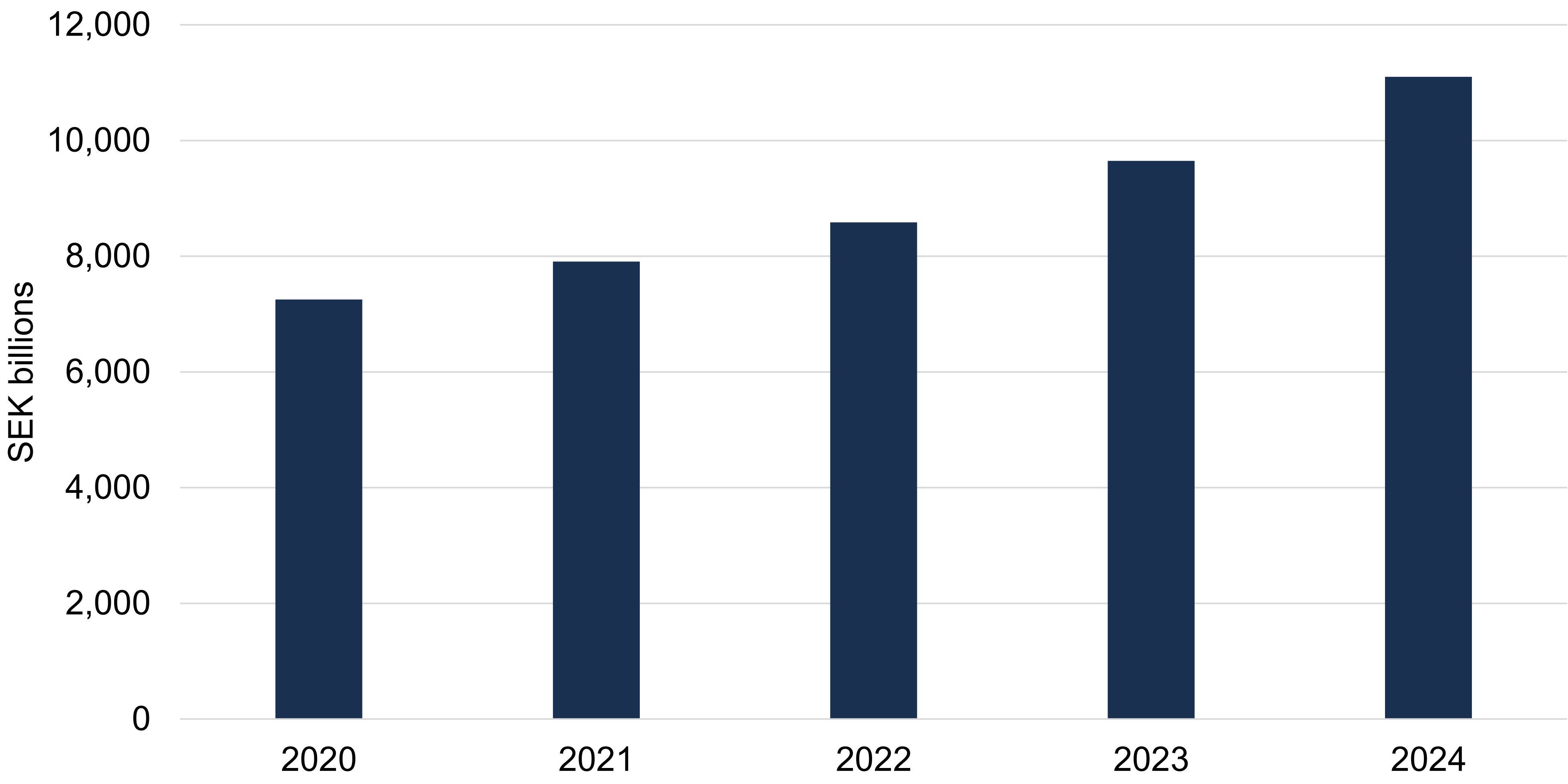
GHG emissions and removals 1990-2024



Emissions have been reduced across our economy



Total Climate Finance 2020-2024



Key features of current Swedish climate policy

- Ambitious and cost-effective EU climate policy
- Focus on electrification of transports and industry
- Expansion of fossil-free electricty generation, in particular nuclear and wind
- Streamlined permitting processes for green investments
- Close cooperation with busineses and across sectors
- Targeted support schemes in key areas

Main governmental support schemes

- Expansion of the Climate Leap, supporting cost-efficient local and regional climate investments.
- Gradual expansion of the Industry Leap, supporting reductions in industrial emissions
- Expansion of support for electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- An electric car premium, directed at low and lower-middle-income households in areas with low access to public transport
- Climate premium for light electric trucks, zero emissions heavy trucks, electric buses and environmental non-road mobile machinery
- Subsidy scheme for wetland restoration
- Expansion of fossil free electricity production and grid improvements to support rapid electrification
- Support scheme for BEECS through a reversed auction scheme

Together towards a fossil-free economy

- Fossil Free Sweden is a government initiative since 2015 that brings together regional governments, businesses and organizations to accelerate the transition to a fossil-free economy
- Sector-specific joint working groups develop roadmaps for different sectors and mobilize voluntary commitments to help Sweden achieve its goal of net-zero emissions by 2045
- More than 500 actors (companies, regional governments, and organizations) are involved
- 23 sectoral roadmaps for fossil-free competitiveness have been developed