

# DEFINITIONS in Sweden – an **inspiration** for discussion

*The Jungle of terms*

*Conservation Plan,  
Action Plan or  
Management Plan –*

*What is the difference?*





# National program of measures for marine threatened species and habitats – Species Action Plans

# Species Action Program

The activity (workfield) of Species Actions at different administrative levels, i. e. national & regional.

## Species Action Plan

Action Plans have focus on species that are threatened and ongoing actions and protected areas is not enough to secure the species survival.



The actions/measures are **not legally binding**, but are recognized as strong recommendations and motivates investments with the aim to reach long term goals on biodiversity, favorable Conservation status and resilience.



400 species in 200 plans

## Management Plan

**Not formally binding**, but strong recommendations to reach sustainable populations of species that are often of commercial interest of different kind.



# More plans for protection of species

TERM		
Swedish	English	Definition
Skötselplan	Maintenance plan (Management Plan)	<b>Legally binding</b> - Management plan for a Nature Reserve or National Park possible but not necessary for biotope protection (National Legal Protection)
Kombiplan	Combination Plan	When the site is covered by both national protection (nature reserve) and Natura 2000 (Species and Habitat directive) a joint plan for the area is possible, called Combination Plan. <b>Legally binding.</b>
Naturvårdsavtal	"Land owner Agreement"	Civil Rights <b>Agreement</b> with landowner about voluntary protection of forest/habitats with the aim to protect and develop special nature values. Max. 50 years
Bevarandeplan	Conservation Plan	Connected to <b>Natura 2000 sites</b> - recommendations on management ( <b>not legally binding, but the designation is legally binding</b> ). Any activity that possibly could damage listed species or habitats, need permission. County administrative boards (CAB), municipality and Forest Agency are responsible for management, Landowner have no obligation to manage the Natura 2000-site.

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Remember: This is a draft with possible definitions.



## Discussion input for:

- b) Follow-up of action 'Introduce and/or update national legislation or, if more appropriate, choose different kinds of instruments (such as incentives, administrative actions or negotiated agreements), to provide for effective protection of relevant HELCOM threatened species'
  
- c) Follow-up of action 'Take measures to reduce transboundary pressures and/or impacts on HELCOM threatened migrating species'