



# Information about the decision on an exploitation concession for Kallak K no 1

The decision to grant Jokkmokk Iron Mines AB an exploitation concession for Kallak K no 1 is accompanied by several extensive conditions that the company must comply with. On this page you can read more about these conditions, what a concession means, and how reindeer grazing land is affected by a mine.

## **What has the Government examined?**

The Government has examined the issue of an exploitation concession and weighed up the national interests involved (minerals and reindeer husbandry).

An exploitation concession should be granted if a deposit has been discovered that will probably produce an economic profit and if the location of the deposit does not make it inappropriate to grant the applicant the concession applied for. In this case, there have also been two conflicting national interests, meaning that under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of the Swedish Environmental Code, the Government must decide which national interest is most likely to promote the long-term management of land, water and the physical environment in general. In other words, an assessment is to be made of which land use in the area should be given priority.

A number of other issues relating to the planned activities remain to be examined within the framework of various permit processes before mining operations can be started at the site. This includes resolving environmental requirements and necessary infrastructure.

For Jokkmokk Iron Mines AB, several different permit processes remain before mining operations can be started at the site. Under the Swedish

Environmental Code, the company must apply for a permit from the Land and Environment Court. Following that, examinations under the Planning and Building Act, land allocation under the Minerals Act, and any other permits, for example under the Roads Act, must still be sought.

### **The Government's conditions for a potential mine**

The Government has set extensive and unique conditions that the company must comply with. They are intended to counteract as far as possible any negative impact on reindeer husbandry and to minimise any impact on the Laponia World Heritage Site. Compliance with these conditions is a prerequisite for the exploitation concession and for any future permits.

1. As regards precautions, protective measures and compensatory measures, the company must use the land in accordance with what is specified in the application, including annexes and supplements, as well as the other commitments made by the company in this matter, in addition to that which is specified in the decision.
2. Construction work resulting from use of the concession must be done during periods when it has the least possible negative impact on ongoing reindeer husbandry in the surrounding areas.
3. The concession area must use as little land as possible. As far as possible, impact on reindeer migration routes must be avoided. When using the concession, the company must otherwise ensure the least possible negative impact when migration routes and grazing areas adjacent to the concession are in use.
4. When using the concession, the additional costs to the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community resulting from impacts on their ability to use reindeer migration routes and grazing areas must be reimbursed. Compensation will be determined and any disputes concerning compensation examined based on the provisions of the Minerals Act.
5. If, despite the measures to enable reindeer migration, the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community needs to use a lorry to transport their reindeer past the concession area, the company must pay for such transport.
6. The company must set up protective fences, dykes or other installations to minimise the risk of accidents involving reindeer in the concession area. The installations must be designed to allow safe crossings for reindeer through or past the concession area.
7. Each year, the company must prepare a report of the consequences that use of the concession has for reindeer husbandry and present this to the

Chief Mining Inspector, the Sami Parliament and the Norrbotten County Administrative Board.

8. The company must regularly consult with the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde, Sirges and Tuorpon reindeer herding communities in order to assess the need for measures and resources to ensure compliance with conditions 1–7, and to otherwise prevent disruptions to reindeer husbandry. Such consultations must be conducted with a view of reaching agreement with the Sami reindeer herding communities and must be documented. The company must present an annual report of the consultations conducted to the Sami Parliament, the Norrbotten County Administrative Board and the Chief Mining Inspector. Following the consultations, the Chief Mining Inspector must determine whether there is any need to change the conditions under Chapter 6, Section 4 of the Minerals Act.
9. When using the concession, the company must engage in dialogue with the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that necessary account is taken of Laponia's status as a World Heritage Site.
10. When operations have been completed, the company must ensure that the concession area is restored so that the land can again be used for reindeer husbandry. A post-treatment plan must be drawn up in consultation with the relevant reindeer herding communities at an early stage of the mining operations and updated regularly.
11. The company must deposit a financial guarantee of SEK 1 000 000 with the Chief Mining Inspector. The guarantee must be deposited no later than when notifying commencement of mining operations under Section 57 of the Minerals Ordinance (1992:285).
12. Should the applicant intend to use the concession to apply for a permit under the Swedish Environmental Code for mining activities in the concession area, this application must include an in-depth impact assessment carried out in accordance with the principles of the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and that has previously been sent to the World Heritage Centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

### **Planned mining operations**

The planned mining operations concern the extraction of iron ore for a concession period of 25 years, with the possibility of an extension. It is estimated that mining operations can be conducted for about 14 years, but it is possible that additional mineable iron mineralisation may be found in the area. Under the provisions of the Minerals Act, a concession applicant does not need to indicate an activity's entire operational time. It is enough to

indicate that a deposit has been found that can probably produce an economic profit. It is up to a court to decide the duration of mining operations and the specific conditions, should an application for an environmental permit be submitted for the activity.

### **What is an exploitation concession?**

In general, an exploitation concession determines who has the right to extract the minerals located in the area, but it does not give a right to start operations – this requires a permit under the Swedish Environmental Code.

A concession decision must be accompanied by any conditions that are necessary to protect public interests. The conditions set in this matter are extensive and unique, and must be strictly complied with by the company. They are intended to counteract as far as possible any negative impact on reindeer husbandry and to minimise any impact on the Laponia World Heritage Site.

### **Great demand for steel in Sweden and the EU**

Sweden is presently a major and important mining nation, and Swedish mining and mineral industries are very significant for Sweden as a country, in regional and local perspectives and beyond Sweden's borders. This involves job opportunities, welfare and the extraction of minerals and metals that are important for a green transition.

Sweden accounts for 93 per cent of the EU's production of iron ore. Up to 92 per cent of iron and steel in Sweden, and 80 per cent in the EU, is recycled. But in spite of this, the EU's dependence on imported iron and steel amounts to as much as 72 per cent. Recycling is important but does not cover existing needs, which are expected to increase. There is great demand for steel, and it is expected that this demand will continue to increase. Sweden needs railways, housing, electric cars, wind power and trains. This requires steel, which requires iron ore.

### **The size of the area**

One condition set by the Government is that the concession area must use as little land as possible. As far as possible, impacts on reindeer migration routes must be avoided. When using the concession, the company must otherwise ensure the least possible negative impact when migration routes and grazing areas adjacent to the concession are in use.

According to the application, the size of the open-pit mine would be approximately 100 hectares, but when necessary installations are included, the area of activity covers some 1 300 hectares. The total size of the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community's reindeer husbandry area is 720 300 hectares, of which 264 100 hectares are year-round land.

### **What is going on in this area today?**

Kallak is situated in an area that has not been designated a national park, nature reserve, Natura 2000 site or other national interest aside from reindeer husbandry.

The mining operations are intended to take place in an area typified by modern forestry. Most of the land is parish common land ('sockenallmänning') whose administrators, in a statement on the matter, asserted that the land mainly consists of young forest. The major landowner, Jokkmokk Sockenallmänning, takes a positive view of mining operations in the area. There are smaller property owners involved that take a negative view.

In addition, the area has been identified as a national interest for reindeer husbandry intended for reindeer grazing and migration routes, and touches on the same area as the national interest for minerals. There are no other national interests in the relevant area.

Overall, the area covered by the exploitation concession is not considered to be of high nature conservation value.

### **How is the reindeer grazing land affected?**

It is mainly the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community that is directly affected as a result of the loss of grazing land and migration routes. But other nearby reindeer herding communities would also be affected to varying degrees by the mining operations. The Government has set extensive and unique conditions to counteract as far as possible any negative impact on reindeer husbandry. But the fact that the exploitation concession application has been granted does not mean that a mine will now open – a permit under the Swedish Environmental Code must be applied for from the Land and Environment Court. The additional costs to the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community resulting from impacts on their ability to use reindeer migration routes and grazing areas must be reimbursed by the company. If, despite the measures to enable reindeer migration, the reindeer

herding community needs to use a lorry to transport their reindeer, the company must also pay for such transport.

### **How is Laponia affected?**

At its closest point, the relevant area is some 35 kilometres south-west of Laponia. The mines in Malmberget and Aitik are closer to Laponia.

In the Government's assessment, the World Heritage Site will not be directly affected by this decision. However, the mining operations may have an indirect effect on Laponia in that reindeer husbandry at Kallak will be affected. Reindeer husbandry is one of several values that makes Laponia a World Heritage Site. If reindeer that are on their way to Laponia are prevented from getting there due to obstacles at Kallak, this may also have an indirect effect on reindeer husbandry in Laponia.

The decision is accompanied by a number of conditions intended to reduce the problems caused when moving reindeer past the concession area and which could have an indirect impact on the World Heritage Site if the reindeer do not reach Laponia. There are also conditions concerning consultations with the Sami reindeer herding communities and with the government agencies that administer World Heritage Sites. These aim to minimise the problems that could have an indirect effect on the World Heritage Site and ensure that necessary account is taken of Laponia's status as a World Heritage Site.

Should the applicant intend to use the concession to apply for a permit under the Swedish Environmental Code for mining activities in the concession area, this application must include an in-depth impact assessment carried out in accordance with the principles of the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment that has previously been sent to the World Heritage Centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

### **What happens now?**

The exploitation concession is just one step on the way to opening a mine. A number of other issues relating to the planned activities remain to be examined within the framework of various permit processes before mining operations can be started at the site. This includes resolving environmental requirements and necessary infrastructure. The environmental assessment, including emissions, transport, etc. will be considered by the Land and

Environment Court following an application for mining activities under the Swedish Environmental Code. Accordingly, these issues are not included in the examination of an exploitation concession.

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# Impact of Russian invasion on Swedish companies and foreign trade

In light of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the following sanctions, the Government is now strengthening preparedness for the Swedish business sector and foreign trade through close dialogue with relevant actors. The economic effects on Sweden are currently limited, but the situation concerning increased energy and oil prices, as well as the turbulent capital market, may deteriorate. There may be quite extensive and serious consequences for the world economy, which is why the Government is closely monitoring developments and is prepared to act depending on how events unfold.

The Russian invasion has led to the most serious security situation since the Second World War and is creating great uncertainty. This is illustrated by reactions in financial markets and by the fact that the price of raw materials such as oil and gas has risen, which affects the Swedish economy. The relevant Swedish government agencies are working hard to support Swedish companies by gathering information on how the sanctions against Russia may affect these companies. This can then be used to help them to navigate and make strategic assessments in this very complex situation.

“We must be prepared for both the short-term and the long-term effects of the developments we are currently seeing. Sweden has very strong public finances and so good opportunities to act if and when necessary – depending on how the situation develops. Let me emphasise that the Government greatly appreciates the work and the major efforts that companies with a



presence in Ukraine are making for their staff on the ground. I am proud to be part of a Government that, together with the EU and a host of other countries, stands up for democracy and for the right of each country to determine its own future,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

As part of the efforts to strengthen Sweden’s preparedness, the Government is now establishing closer dialogue with the business sector, trade unions and relevant government agencies to obtain an overview of the situation.

“We hope for a speedy end and a withdrawal, but we must prepare for a protracted conflict that will test us as a country and as citizens, and that will test our business sector. We are not yet able to get a full overview of the effects of the crisis. That is why the Government – and I, as Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs – see dialogue with the business sector, trade unions and other countries as crucial – we exchange information, pool our strength and work towards a common goal. We are stronger together,” says Ms Hallberg.

### **Sweden’s trade with Ukraine**

Some 90 Swedish companies are active in Ukraine and are now being hit very hard by the war. As a result of the invasion, many of the businesses have ceased their activities. The Government is closely monitoring developments and is regularly in direct contact with Swedish companies operating in Ukraine.

Swedish trade with Ukraine is limited and amounts to less than one per cent of Sweden’s exports and imports. The current assessment is that disruptions will not have a significant impact on society but that individual companies may be affected in the form of restrictions on input products or reduced sales. In general, the impact on Swedish industry is expected to be more indirect rather than direct, i.e. value chains via other countries.

### **Sweden’s trade with Russia**

Russia is no longer an active trading partner of Sweden or of the EU. To date, four massive sanctions packages against Russia have been introduced by the EU and Sweden’s partners. Some 500 Swedish companies are active in Russia, including around 20 large companies and 13 400 employees in Swedish groups in the country (figures from 2019).

Trade with Russia has accounted for 1.3 per cent of Swedish exports. Sweden's dependence on Russian imports is also low. One of the reasons for this is that Sweden's energy sources are largely domestic. Sweden also has the EU's lowest dependence on natural gas and so on Russian energy imports. But Swedish companies and consumers may still be affected by increased energy prices and other indirect trade effects.

Regarding the need for companies to find new supplier routes and trading partners, the Government can provide assistance through Business Sweden and Swedish government agencies. Business Sweden is now redirecting its operations to support Swedish companies to leave Russia. The Nordic Council of Ministers has also decided to suspend all cooperation with Russia and Belarus.

### **New remit to Swedish Defence Research Agency**

The Government has now tasked the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) with identifying Russian investments and economic interests in Sweden. The aim is to obtain a clear picture of Russian economic interests in Sweden. This can help to ensure that there is better compliance with the sanctions system, that law enforcement authorities can obtain information for further action and that the relevant companies are made aware of the sanctions.

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# The Swedish Government leads the way on climate-smart, circular procurement

As one of the focuses of this year's budget, the Swedish Government is tasking the National Agency for Public Procurement with devising ways of strengthening and developing public procurement to promote the climate transition and the shift to a circular economy.

There are substantial opportunities for using public procurement as a strategic tool in the transition to a circular, fossil-free economy. Public procurement spending totals almost SEK 800 billion a year. Working to make public procurement circular, non-toxic and fossil-free will make a genuine difference in reducing carbon emissions and the unsustainable use of resources.

The assignment is consistent with the circular economy strategy and is also based on a proposal from the innovation partnership programme Climate neutral industry. The proposal states that the Government should be leading the way, and that government agencies therefore need to procure products and services that are less toxic, and more circular, fossil-free and sustainable.

- In Sweden, public procurement accounts for almost SEK 800 billion a year. It has been proposed, including by the Government's innovation partnership programme, that the Government and government agencies should be at the forefront of circular, non-toxic and climate-smart procurement. Leading the way on the climate transition also provides an opportunity to further contribute to the business sector's transition and create future jobs, says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

- Climate change poses enormous challenges for Sweden, along with the rest of the world. But it also presents a huge opportunity for us to create green jobs and new investments. Cooperation between the various actors in society

is crucial here. The Government should be at the forefront, encouraging demand for climate-neutral, circular products and services. It's a way of pursuing our own green industrial revolution and accelerating the pace of the green transition, comments Minister for Climate and the Environment, Annika Strandhäll.

- The Government, municipalities and regions have an important role to play in the green transition. By imposing clear requirements for climate-neutral, circular products and services in their procurement processes, the public sector can lead the way and help create the green jobs of the future, says Minister for Public Administration Ida Karkiainen.

**Christina Friborg is Head of Sustainability at SSAB and a member of the working group for Procurement within Climate neutral industry:**

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# Coordinator to help when establishing large plants for green transition of automotive industry

Vehicle manufacturers are currently investing heavily in battery development and production. These plants will create many new jobs but require infrastructure, housing, energy supply, etc. A coordinator will be appointed to help when establishing large plants for the green transition of the automotive industry

Swedish vehicle manufacturers are investing heavily in establishing plants, primarily for battery development and production. Examples of such large plants are the Volvo Car Group's and Northvolt AB's joint gigafactory and battery research and development centre in Gothenburg, Scania AB's battery facility in Södertälje and the Volvo Group's battery factory in Mariestad.

“These investments create thousands of new jobs and are vital to Sweden as a vehicle-manufacturing country. Establishing large plants require a lot from society. The Government will therefore appoint a coordinator tasked with coordinating various initiatives needed to help bring about new plants in the vehicle industry, primarily in battery production,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

The investments, which are expected to be of historical magnitude over a limited period, involve complex challenges in matters such as infrastructure, innovation, energy supply, permits, skills supply and access to housing in the relevant municipalities and regions. The coordinator will help create good conditions for realising vehicle manufacturers' key investments when establishing new plants. The coordinator will identify challenges and obstacles, inform relevant actors of these and facilitate cooperation between actors.

The establishment of the vehicle industry's large plants and extensive investments were deciding factors in today's decision. The vehicle industry welcomes the appointment of a coordinator:

“Scania’s goal is to lead the electrification of heavy vehicles, and the billions we have invested in the battery assembly plant in Södertälje – which will be completed next year – is an important part of this. The entire industry faces a massive transition and Swedish battery cell production is crucial. But this requires coordination and close cooperation between policy and the business sector. The Government’s initiative of appointing a national coordinator is therefore incredibly welcome,” says CEO of Scania and TRATON Christian Levin.

“Appointing a national coordinator is both wise and welcome. The Volvo Group wants to accelerate the transition to sustainable transport and infrastructure systems, and battery cell production is an important part of this. Having a coordinator for this growing industry will be helpful in the establishment processes now going on in many places in Sweden,” says CEO and President of the Volvo Group Martin Lundstedt.

The coordinator will be appointed shortly and will continually provide the Government Offices (Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation) with information on how the remit is progressing. The coordinator will submit a final report by 31 December 2024.

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# Sweden bans extraction of coal, oil and natural gas and tightens rules on extraction from alum shale

A ban on extracting coal, oil and natural gas in Sweden will enter into force in Sweden on 1 July this year. It will be an important step in the process of transitioning to a fossil-free society. This was announced by Minister for climate and the environment Annika Strandhäll on World Environment Day, on June 5th.

The Government is giving priority to creating jobs by accelerating the climate transition. Measures against the extraction of substances that are harmful to health and the environment are therefore needed.

“We are tightening environmental legislation by banning the extraction of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. Breaking the entire chain of fossil dependence, from extraction to use, is crucial for Sweden to continue to be a leader in the climate transition,” says Minister for Climate and the Environment Annika Strandhäll.

“The green and digital transitions will create more jobs and require more metals and minerals. Nevertheless, we must never stray from the environmental legislation. Sweden will also lead the way and ban the extraction of coal, oil and natural gas, and tighten the rules for extraction from alum shale to play our part in the climate transition,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

The bill proposes amendments to the Swedish Environmental Code and the Minerals Act. The amendments include a ban on the extraction of coal, lignite, crude oil, shale oil and natural gas in the same way that has been done with uranium, as well as tighter rules for extraction from alum shale. The legislative amendments will enter into force on 1 July 2022.

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# Authorisation to convert the Swedish government's state hybrid and loan facilities in SAS

SAS has announced that the company would like to convert debt corresponding to approximately SEK 20 billion into equity in the company. Against that background, the Swedish government has proposed in an additional amending budget that will be adopted today that the Riksdag authorises the Swedish government to convert the Swedish government's existing state hybrid and the Swedish government's outstanding loan facilities to shares in SAS. The measures require approval by the Riksdag and the European Commission.

SAS, like the aviation industry in general, has been seriously affected by the protracted pandemic. The reduced travel due to the extensive spread of the covid-19 disease in combination with increased competition has led to a significantly deteriorated financial situation for SAS. As a result, the company has launched a plan for refinancing and restructuring. In order to act responsibly in the Swedish government's role as a shareholder, the Swedish government proposes that the Riksdag authorises the Swedish government to convert, in whole or in part, the Swedish government's outstanding claims consisting of the Swedish government's part of the existing state hybrid in SAS AB (publ) of SEK 2.5 billion (plus accrued interest), and the Swedish government's outstanding loan facilities to the consortium Scandinavian Airlines System Denmark – Norway – Sweden of SEK 1.5 billion to new shares in SAS.

The measures proposed by the Swedish government require approval by the European Commission. The proposition requires approval by the Riksdag.

The government intends to revert with further details.

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Government Offices of Sweden

# Sweden and UK strengthen cooperation in life sciences

Today, Minister for Education Anna Ekström is meeting the UK's Minister for Science, Research and Innovation, George Freeman, and Minister for Technology, Innovation and Life Sciences, Lord Kamall. In connection with their meeting in London, they will sign a memorandum of understanding in the area of life sciences. The memorandum builds on a long tradition of Swedish-UK cooperation and is intended to promote joint progress on policy development, technical standards, industry engagement, research, development and implementation of new technologies and treatments.

Two years ago, the Government launched a national life sciences strategy. The goal of deeper cooperation with the UK is mentioned in the strategy.

“Research in the field of health and medicine is one of Sweden’s strengths. The UK is a world leader in that area, and has long been an important partner for Sweden. The memorandum we are signing today secures long-term cooperation, which I know many Swedish researchers and companies want to see,” says Minister for Education Anna Ekström.

The aim of the memorandum of understanding is to support the development of a common dynamic, effective and attractive life sciences ecosystem that encourages development and innovation for modern and equitable care in both countries and also globally.

“The UK and Sweden are leaders in innovation and research. Clinical research has been vital in our fight against Covid and is essential in saving thousands of lives. The UK’s innovation is testament to our ability to rapidly

create vaccines and identify life-saving treatments like dexamethasone. This MOU will enable us to collaboratively build on our joint strengths in innovation and we look forward to working with our colleagues in Sweden on progressing our joint work in this area,” says Minister for Innovation, Lord Kamall.

This cooperation will proceed from both countries’ current strengths and common priorities, which include early diagnosis, clinical trials, antimicrobial resistance and pandemic preparedness.

“The life sciences sector is one of the most important in both Sweden and the UK, and there’s a long tradition of cooperation. The Government has invested in life sciences for the long term in the last two electoral periods, and this has produced results. Deeper cooperation with the UK is of huge strategic importance if we are to further develop the Swedish life sciences sector,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

“Both Sweden and the UK are home to world-leading life science sectors from Anglo-Swedish AstraZeneca to hundreds of small high growth companies so I am thrilled that our countries have been able to sign this MOU to work together on cutting edge research, business and policy that will benefit health outcomes both at home and across the globe,” says Science Minister George Freeman.

Published 27 May 2022



# Government grants exploitation concession for Kallak K no 1

The Government has decided to grant Swedish registered company Jokkmokk Iron Mines AB an exploitation concession for Kallak K no 1. The Government has set extensive and unique conditions that the company must comply with in order to prevent disruptions to reindeer husbandry. Compliance with these conditions is a prerequisite for the exploitation concession and for any future permits.

The applicant company Jokkmokk Iron Mines AB submitted an application to the Mining Inspectorate of Sweden on 25 April 2013 for an exploitation concession for Kallak K no 1 in Jokkmokk Municipality. The subsequent administrative matter was received by the Government Offices, which has been processing it since 2017. The Geological Survey of Sweden has been aware of the deposit since the mid-1900s, and it is classified as Sweden's largest known intact quartz-banded iron ore deposit and contains high quality iron ore. There are at present only a few known iron ore deposits left in Sweden that can be classed as economically viable.

An exploitation concession decision mainly determines who has the right to extract the minerals located in the area. The Government has also determined the issue of national interest in the area, which was remitted to the Government by the Chief Mining Inspector.

A concession decision must be accompanied by any conditions that are necessary to protect public interests. The conditions set in this matter are extensive and unique, and must be strictly complied with by the company. They are intended to counteract as far as possible any negative impact on reindeer husbandry.

The company's application covers areas for mining and areas for

installations necessary for operating a mine. The Government considers that the application meets the legal requirements and that it has therefore not been necessary for the company to further supplement or expand its application.

The Government considers that the points made concerning national interests regarding both reindeer husbandry and precious minerals were correct. Reindeer husbandry is an important part of the Sami cultural heritage and is an economic activity. The State has an overall responsibility for ensuring that reindeer husbandry can continue to be part of a thriving Sami culture. This is why the Government is also setting unique and extensive conditions:

1. As regards precautions, protective measures and compensatory measures, the company must use the land in accordance with what is specified in the application, including annexes and supplements, as well as the other commitments made by the company in this matter, in addition to that which is specified in the decision.
2. Construction work resulting from use of the concession must be done during periods when it has the least possible negative impact on ongoing reindeer husbandry in the surrounding areas.
3. The concession area must use as little land as possible. As far as possible, impact on reindeer migration routes must be avoided. When using the concession, the company must otherwise ensure the least possible negative impact when migration routes and grazing areas adjacent to the concession are in use.
4. When using the concession, the additional costs to the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community resulting from impacts on their ability to use reindeer migration routes and grazing areas must be reimbursed. Compensation will be determined and any disputes concerning compensation examined based on the provisions of the Minerals Act.
5. If, despite the measures to enable reindeer migration, the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde reindeer herding community needs to use a lorry to transport their reindeer past the concession area, the company must pay for such transport.
6. The company must set up protective fences, dykes or other installations to minimise the risk of accidents involving reindeer in the concession area. The installations must be designed to allow safe crossings for reindeer through or past the concession area.
7. Each year, the company must prepare a report of the consequences that use of the concession has for reindeer husbandry and present this to the

Chief Mining Inspector, the Sami Parliament and the Norrbotten County Administrative Board.

8. The company must regularly consult with the Jåhkågasska Tjiellde, Sirges and Tuorpon reindeer herding communities in order to assess the need for measures and resources to ensure compliance with conditions 1–7, and to otherwise prevent disruptions to reindeer husbandry. Such consultations must be conducted with a view of reaching agreement with the Sami reindeer herding communities and must be documented. The company must present an annual report of the consultations conducted to the Sami Parliament, the Norrbotten County Administrative Board and the Chief Mining Inspector. Following the consultations, the Chief Mining Inspector must determine whether there is any need to change the conditions under Chapter 6, Section 4 of the Minerals Act.
9. When using the concession, the company must engage in dialogue with the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that necessary account is taken of Lapponia's status as a World Heritage Site.
10. When operations have been completed, the company must ensure that the concession area is restored so that the land can again be used for reindeer husbandry. A post-treatment plan must be drawn up in consultation with the relevant reindeer herding communities at an early stage of the mining operations and updated regularly.
11. The company must deposit a financial guarantee of SEK 1 000 000 with the Chief Mining Inspector. The guarantee must be deposited no later than when notifying commencement of mining operations under Section 57 of the Minerals Ordinance (1992:285).
12. Should the applicant intend to use the concession to apply for a permit under the Swedish Environmental Code for mining activities in the concession area, this application must include an in-depth impact assessment carried out in accordance with the principles of the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment, and that has previously been sent to the World Heritage Centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Now that the exploitation concession has been granted, the company must apply for an environmental permit from the Land and Environment Court. Following that, examinations under the Planning and Building Act, land allocation under the Minerals Act, and other permits, for example under the Roads Act, must still be sought before a mine can be opened.



# Government proposes a ban on extraction of coal, oil and natural gas and stricter rules on extraction of alum shale

In the proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration, the Government proposes amendments to the Swedish Environmental Code and the Mineral Act that entail a ban on the extraction of coal, lignite, crude oil, shale oil and natural gas similar to the ban on uranium extraction. The Government also presents proposals aimed at tightening regulatory framework for the extraction of alum shale.

Creating the green jobs of the future by driving the climate transition is among the Government's priority issues. Implementation of the climate policy framework involves taking measures against the extraction of substances that have negative health and environmental impacts. Against this background, the Government now proposes amendments to the Environmental Code and the Minerals Act.

“The green and digital transitions will create more jobs and require more metals and minerals. Nevertheless, Sweden must never stray from the environmental legislation. We will also lead the way and ban the extraction of coal, oil and gas, and tighten the regulatory framework for extraction of alum shale to play our part in the climate transition,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

Amendments to the Environmental Code mean that permits will no longer be granted for mining or extraction operations for the extraction of coal, lignite, crude oil, shale oil or natural gas. The ban also applies to the extraction or recycling of these substances from residual products from mining activities.



Exemptions will be made for indirect extraction and geological storage of less than 100 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide for research purposes.

A suitability requirement will also be introduced for those who apply for exploitation concessions for the extraction of concession minerals in alum shale, along with a new notification requirement in cases where exploitation may cause significant damage to agriculture or forestry.

Coal, oil and gaseous hydrocarbons will be removed from the list of concession minerals covered by the Minerals Act. The Minerals Act will also be amended to no longer allow a concession holder to benefit from coal, lignite, crude oil, shale oil or natural gas extracted in connection with extraction of concession minerals.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 July 2022.

Published 03 March 2022



Government Offices of Sweden

# Swedish Office of Science and Innovation in London to enhance Swedish-British collaboration

Sweden's seventh international Office of Science and Innovation was established at the Embassy of Sweden in London on 1 January 2022. The Office will develop and strengthen collaboration between the UK and Sweden on issues linked to the Government's life sciences strategy, its export and investment strategy, the Research and Innovation Bill, and the Government's strategic partnership programmes.

“The London Office is an important and strategic initiative for a country like Sweden where export and innovation issues are of vital importance. Establishing the Office is an effective way to meet the objectives of Sweden's life sciences strategy and is completely in line with efforts to help the Government's partnership programmes achieve an international impact,” says Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson.

To maintain Sweden's strong international position as an innovation and knowledge leader, it is important to develop collaborations with world-leading innovation and research countries. Sweden has already established Offices of Science and Innovation at its embassies in Brasilia, New Delhi, Beijing, Seoul, Tokyo and Washington DC.

“The new Office of Science and Innovation in the UK will help increase the international visibility of Swedish higher education institutions. This is important to maintain a high level of quality in research and strengthen Sweden as a research nation,” says Minister for Education Anna Ekström.

The UK is a priority country for Sweden and an important partner in areas

such as innovation and research, as well as a close ally on many trade policy issues.

“We are in the midst of a climate-driven green industrial transition, and the UK is a strategically important partner in these efforts. The establishment of the London Office allows us to strengthen our relations and pursue more ambitious climate efforts,” says Minister for Climate and the Environment Annika Strandhäll.

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Government Offices of Sweden

# Change of government, 30 November 2021

Today in the Riksdag, Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson announced the ministers who will serve in the Government. The change of government takes place at a Council of State at the Royal Palace presided over by His Majesty the King. The Council of State begins at 13.00.

**Sweden's new Government consists of the Prime Minister and 22 ministers.**

## **Prime Minister's Office**

Magdalena Andersson, Prime Minister

Hans Dahlgren, Minister for EU Affairs

## **Ministry of Employment**

Eva Nordmark, Minister for Employment and Gender Equality

Johan Danielsson, Minister for Housing and Deputy Minister for Employment

## **Ministry of Finance**

Mikael Damberg, Minister for Finance

Max Elger, Minister for Financial Markets

Ida Karkiainen, Minister for Public Administration

## **Ministry of Defence**

Peter Hultqvist, Minister for Defence

**Ministry of Infrastructure**

Tomas Eneroth, Minister for Infrastructure

Khashayar Farmanbar, Minister for Energy and Digital Development

**Ministry of Justice**

Morgan Johansson, Minister for Justice and Home Affairs

Anders Ygeman, Minister for Integration and Migration

**Ministry of Culture**

Jeanette Gustafsdotter, Minister for Culture

**Ministry of the Environment**

Annika Strandhäll, Minister for Climate and the Environment

**Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation**

Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson, Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation

Anna-Caren Säterberg, Minister for Rural Affairs

**Ministry of Health and Social Affairs**

Lena Hallengren, Minister for Health and Social Affairs

Ardalan Shekarabi, Minister for Social Security

**Ministry of Education and Research**

Anna Ekström, Minister for Education

Lina Axelsson Kihlblom, Minister for Schools

**Ministry for Foreign Affairs**

Ann Linde, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Anna Hallberg, Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs

Matilda Ernkrans, Minister for International Development Cooperation

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