

Swedish legal framework

- The Swedish Environmental Code
 - Fundamental environmental rules
 - Protection of nature ch 7
 - NP, NR, managment, habitat protection areas, shore protection areas etc.



Swedish environmental law and organized outdoor recreation

- To a large extent it is the right of public access that makes organized outdoor recreation possible.

BUT that right is purely individual. It does not extend to business and organizations.

The Swedish environmental law imposes strict demands regarding organized activities in nature.



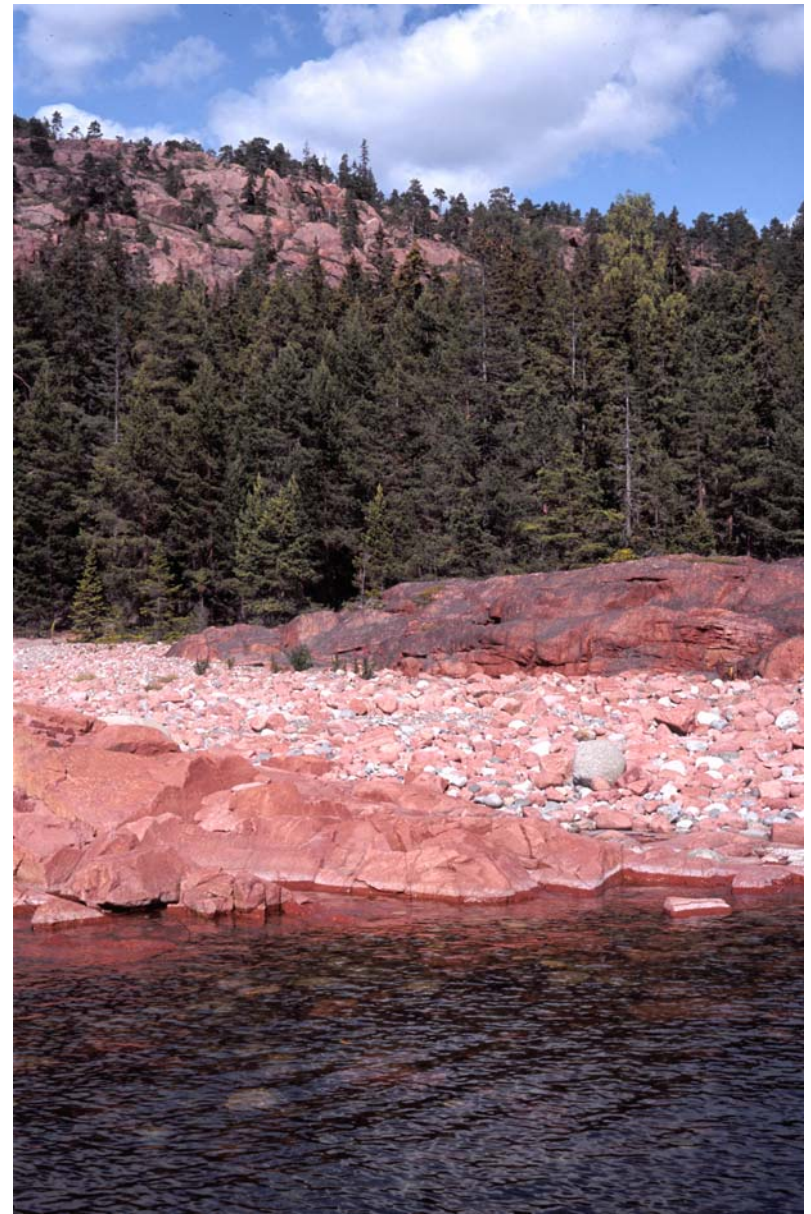
Organizers of outdoor recreation are obliged to:

- Have knowledge about the right of public access.
- Make sure that damage and inconvenience to others is none.
- Choose location in order to reduce the risk of damage and inconvenience.
- Inform all participants about the right of public access.



Business in protected areas

- Regulation for the protected area is nr 1
- Public access **”Do not disturb, do not destroy”** is nr 2.



Examples on business in Skule National Park

- Guided tours
 - Permission by County Administrative board (CAB)? Use common sense.

- Horse back riding
 - Permission from CAB is needed!



Common misunderstanding:

- You can't do anything in protected areas.....
- Regulation inhibit local and regional entrepreneurs/enterprise.



The world heritage area – High Coast

Legal framework:

The normal Swedish law and regulation.

Swedish authorities as National Board on Cultural Heritage is responsible for the regulation regarding the High Coast.





Wish for the future

- Change of attitude at the management authority.
 - The legal framework needs to be evaluated regarding organized outdoor recreation activities both within protected areas and outside.
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