Uppsala kommun

Translation of official document

Date:
15.06.2026

Registration number:
KSN-2025-03350

Decision makers:
Municipal Council

Document owner:
Municipal Executive Board (KS)

Environmental Programme for Uppsala Municipality

An English translation of the official document Miljöprogram för Uppsala kommun

Översiktsplan

Mål och budget

Verksamhetsplaner och affärsplaner

Program

Handlingsplaner och övriga planer

Table of Contents

Introduction 3
Purpose 3
Scope 4
Responsibility, Implementation and Dissemination 4
Four Overarching Goals for an Environmentally Sustainable Uppsala 5
Viable Natural Environments by 2050 6
Objective: Enhanced Local Biodiversity 7
Objective: Promoted Biodiversity in the World at large 8
Pollution-Free by 2050 9
Objective: Non-Toxic Everyday Environment 10
Objective: Clean Soil and Clean Water 10
Objective: Clean Air 11
Objective: Healthy Sound Environment 12
Sustainable Resource Flows by 2050 13
Objective: Increased Resource Efficiency 14
Objective: Circular Material Flows 15
Climate-Neutral by 2030 and Climate-Positive by 2050 at the latest 16
Objective: Reduced Climate Impact 17
Objective: Climate-Transitioned Municipal Organisation 18
Objective: Climate-Smart Consumption 20
Follow-up 21
Related documents 21

Introduction

Uppsala Municipality's Environmental Programme forms part of the municipality's long-term governance for sustainable development. The programme sets out Uppsala Municipality's approach to implementing Sweden's national environmental objectives at the local level and is based on the challenges described in the Swedish environmental objectives system. The national environmental objectives constitute the foundation of Sweden's work on the ecological dimension of Agenda 2030. The implementation of the Environmental Programme also contributes to achieving other international, national and European environmental goals.

The environmental and climate transition shall make Uppsala a more attractive municipality in which to live, work and spend time, while contributing to equitable living conditions for residents. The transition efforts shall be inclusive and enable participation by all groups in society.

The Environmental Programme contains four overarching goals for Uppsala Municipality's environmental and climate transition.

- Thriving Natural Environments by 2050
- Pollution-Free by 2050
- Sustainable Resource Flows by 2050
- Climate-Neutral by 2030 and Climate-Positive by 2050 at the latest

For each overarching goal, the programme specifies underlying objectives that contribute to progress within that area. These goals are supplemented by priority action areas intended to provide guidance on how to implement the programme. Indicators are linked to the targets in order to monitor progress and assess target achievement. The indicators describe the desired development and identify aspects where progress is particularly required to achieve the targets.

The Environmental Programme's objectives cover areas and aspects of the environmental and climate transition where the municipality has the ability to influence and can contribute. The objectives complement national and European environmental targets that the municipality has a direct or indirect responsibility to help achieve. Objectives are set for areas where the municipality seeks to go beyond national requirements or where it has higher ambitions than those established at national or European level.

Purpose

The purpose of the programme is to provide a coherent and overarching direction for Uppsala Municipality's environmental and climate transition by establishing overarching goals for this work. It provides common basis for prioritising and planning measures and clarifies the long-term direction of environmental action within the four goal areas.

Scope

The programme is directed at all boards and company boards within Uppsala Municipality. Unless otherwise specified, the programme applies to all parts of Uppsala Municipality and the municipal organisation, including both boards and municipal companies. The terms *municipality* and *municipal organisation* are used interchangeably throughout the programme.

The municipality has several other governing documents addressing environmental and climate issues, where the primary purpose is to govern other aspects. Examples include strategic planning for land and water use, mobility and transport, green and blue infrastructure, rural development, energy, water services and waste management. When the goals and directions in these governing documents are implemented, they contribute to achieving the goals of the Environmental Programme.

Environmental objectives, assignments and measures are also included in the Municipal Council's Objectives and Budget. These contribute to achieving the Environmental Programme's goals. The climate budget, integrated into the Objectives and Budget, contains specific measures for achieving the programme's climate objectives.

The Environmental Programme does not describe how measures or processes should be implemented, for example within sustainable development, procurement or sustainable use of premises. Such methods and approaches are described in the municipality's common policies and guidelines for the respective areas.

Governing documents relating to environmental and climate issues or contributing to the achievement of the Environmental Programme's goals are listed in the section *Related Documents*.

Responsibility, Implementation and Dissemination

All municipal boards and company boards are responsible for contributing to the implementation of the programme and the achievement of its objectives, as well as integrating the programme's objectives into their respective operational or business planning processes. To strengthen the implementation of the programme, boards and company boards are expected to translate the programme into concrete actions within the framework of their operational or business plan by establishing supplementary targets or specific measures that contribute to achieving the programme's objectives within their respective areas of responsibility and operations.

The Municipal Executive Board is responsible for coordinating the municipality's work on the programme and ensuring its dissemination throughout the municipal organisation. To clarify, facilitate and coordinate implementation, the Municipal Executive Board may develop action plans containing prioritised measures and common principles for the implementation.

The Municipal Council may decide on additional priorities or specify targets for the programme's indicators within the framework of the municipality's regular governance processes.

Four Overarching Goals for an Environmentally Sustainable Uppsala

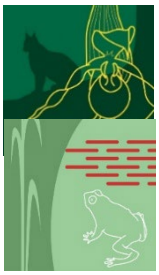
Uppsala Municipality shall be a leader in the environmental and climate transition. The Environmental Programme consists of four overarching goals with eleven supporting objectives that provide direction for the municipality's transition towards a sustainable Uppsala from an environment and climate perspective:

- Viable Natural Environments by 2050
    - Enhanced Local Biodiversity
    - Promoted Biodiversity in the World at large
- Pollution-Free by 2050
    - Non-Toxic Everyday Environment
    - Clean Soil and Clean Water
    - Clean Air
    - Healthy Sound Environment
- Sustainable Resource Flows by 2050
    - Increased Resource Efficiency
    - Circular Material Flows
- Climate-Neutral by 2030 and Climate-Positive by 2050 at the latest
    - Reduced Climate Impact
    - Climate-Transitioned Municipal Organisation
    - Climate-Smart Consumption

Through effective environmental and climate action, significant economic benefits can be achieved, for example, by ensuring improved energy efficiency, water conservation, enhanced use of ecosystem services, reduced costs for waste management and water treatment, and improved water and air quality. A more environmentally sustainable Uppsala also contributes to greater resilience and protection against climate change while promoting public health. This can, in turn, reduce socio-economic costs.

In addition to taking action within its own operations, the municipality shall act as a responsible stakeholder in its various roles, such as service provider and purchaser of goods and services. The municipality shall collaborate with residents, local businesses, civil society organisations and academia to achieve broad societal impact.

Viable Natural Environments by 2050















Uppsala shall have viable natural environments by 2050. This means that Uppsala Municipality shall ensure rich biodiversity and resilient ecosystems locally, while also contributing to enhancing global biodiversity.

Resilient ecosystems provide us with essential services such as food, clean water, and clean air. As Uppsala continues to grow, increasing pressure is placed on these ecosystems. Land use, invasive species, climate change, limited natural and aquatic environments, and pollution all pose threats to Uppsala's ecosystems and biodiversity. High biodiversity is a prerequisite for resilient ecosystems that can withstand pressures, mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events, and provide people with valuable nature experiences.

This goal is aligned with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and its overarching ambition to "ensure that by 2050 all of the world's ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected." The goal is also linked to the EU Nature Restoration Regulation and the development of a national nature restoration plan aimed at halting biodiversity loss, which is expected to provide additional national governance on how municipalities should address this issue.

The overarching goal includes objectives for:

- Strengthening local biodiversity through protected areas and nature conservation measures.
- Promoting global biodiversity through responsible procurement and purchasing practices.

This overarching goal contributes to achieving the Swedish environmental quality objectives A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life, Thriving Wetlands, Sustainable Forests, Flourishing Lakes and Streams, and A Varied Agricultural Landscape.

The overarching goal also contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 13: Climate Action, and Goal 15: Life on Land.

Objective: Enhanced Local Biodiversity

Uppsala's biodiversity shall be enhanced. This means that the municipality shall protect and promote biodiversity through spatial planning, protected areas, nature conservation measures, and by promoting the sustainable use of land and water resources.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Promoting the sustainable use of land and water, and protecting important areas and threatened species, including by working to establish more protected natural areas close to urban settlements.
- Conducting active nature conservation management and implementing targeted measures on municipal land and within protected areas to, for example, improve conditions for threatened species, increase pollinator populations, and combat invasive species.
- Implementing targeted biodiversity measures in urban environments that benefit native species and increase urban green infrastructure.
- Taking nature values into account and applying ecological compensation measures when developing municipal land in order to avoid losses of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Strengthening biodiversity in and around water through the restoration of waterways, the removal of migration barriers, the creation of fish spawning habitats, the promotion of vegetation in riparian zones, and increased efforts to protect lakes and watercourses.

Indicators *Enhanced Local Biodiversity*	**Target**
Newly established protected areas (nature reserves and conservation agreements), hectares/year	Increase
Land use beneficial land for biodiversity*	Increase
Free migration routes for fish in watercourses, kilometres	Increase
Created or restored wetlands with municipal involvement, hectares	Increase

* The indicator is calculated based on key figures for the proportion of grazing land, hay meadows and organically managed arable land in relation to the municipality's total land area.

Objective: Promoted Biodiversity in the World at large

Uppsala Municipality shall contribute to safeguarding biodiversity in the world at large. This means that, in procurement processes, the municipality shall set requirements that promote biodiversity globally and locally and make conscious purchasing decisions.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on responsible procurement and purchasing, for example by:

- Procuring organic, eco-labelled, and fair trade certified goods and services. This applies particularly to products with the potential for significant impacts on biodiversity, such as foods, construction materials, and consumable supplies.
- Promoting sustainable agriculture, forestry, and fishery, as well as reduced antibiotic use, good animal welfare, and reduced resource consumption.
- Not contributing to the spread of hazardous substances that may harm biodiversity, both on land and in water, where goods are produced.
- Helping to raise awareness among Uppsala's residents about biodiversity and how everyday choices can affect biodiversity at both the local and global levels.

Reduced resource consumption and circular systems also contribute to improved biodiversity in the world at large and are monitored under the objectives Increased Resource Efficiency and Circular Systems.

Indicators *Promoted Biodiversity in the World at large*	**Target**
Organic foods in municipal operations, share (%)	75 % by 2030 at the latest
Procured timber from continuous-cover forestry and/or close-to-nature forestry* in municipal operations, share (%)	Increase
Use of reused wood products in municipal operations, share (%)	Increase
Use of soil and soil products based on reused materials** in municipal operations, share (%)	Increase

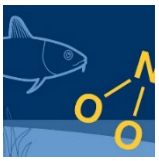
* The indicator refers to materials produced in production forests managed to resemble natural environments as closely as possible and maintained without clear-cutting. Procured products shall be equivalent to the requirements established in relevant certification systems and standards.

** The indicator refers to materials such as reused soil, wood chips, manure, or composted materials.

Hazardous chemicals in chemical products and construction products are monitored under the objective Non-Toxic Everyday Environment.

Pollution-Free by 2050
















Uppsala shall be free from pollution by 2050. This means that Uppsala Municipality shall prevent and minimise the exposure, use, and spread of chemicals and materials that may harm people and the natural environment.

Global production of chemicals and plastics is increasing rapidly, while legislation is struggling to keep pace with the regulation and risk assessment of new substances. The spread of hazardous chemicals constitutes a major environmental challenge on a scale comparable to climate change and biodiversity loss—and these three challenges are mutually reinforcing. Harmful substances and microplastics are now found in the air, water, soil, indoor environments and in human bodies. Children are particularly vulnerable to chemical exposure, making this an important public health issue. Preventive actions against pollution reduce societal costs, such as expenses for remediation, increased healthcare costs, and the loss of ecosystem services.

This overarching goal includes objectives for:

- A non-toxic everyday environment to reduce exposure to harmful chemicals in environments where people live, work, and spend time.
- Clean soil and clean water through reduced emissions of hazardous substances and materials into the natural environment.
- Clean air by reducing concentrations of air pollutants that are harmful to human health.
- A healthy sound environment through reduced exposure to harmful noise.

This overarching goal contributes to the achievement of the Swedish environmental quality objectives A Non-Toxic Environment, Clean Air, Zero Eutrophication, Flourishing Lakes and Streams, Good-Quality Groundwater, A Good Built Environment, and A Protective Ozone Layer.

The overarching goal also contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities and Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.

Objective: Non-Toxic Everyday Environment

Uppsala shall have a non-toxic everyday environment. This means that people's and especially children's exposure to harmful chemicals from foods, chemical products, goods and materials in their environment shall be reduced.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Setting requirements for reduced content of harmful chemicals and prioritize alternatives with approved eco-labels when procuring and purchasing goods and services where such substances can have a potentially large impact on human health and the environment.
- Identifying and, where possible, replacing chemical products containing chemicals with environmentally and health-hazardous properties with less harmful alternatives.
- Choosing materials and products that are free from environmentally and health-hazardous substances, as far as possible, in construction, renovation, conversion and extension projects. Traceability and documentation of building materials and their chemical content shall be pursued. This also applies to civil engineering contracts.
- Setting requirements to minimize materials with harmful chemicals when allocating land.
- Designing children's environments considering that they are particularly sensitive to substances that are hazardous to health.

Non-toxic goods and materials are a prerequisite for enabling reuse and recycling and are therefore closely linked to the objective of circular cycles. Organic foods help reduce exposure to pesticides and heavy metals.

Indicators *Non-Toxic Everyday Environment*	**Target**
Chemical products containing phase-out substances, municipal operations, number *	None by 2050 at the latest
Construction products with approved assessment in environmental assessment systems, municipal projects, share (%)	Increase

* Phase-out substances refer to chemical substances with such hazardous properties that according to the Swedish Chemicals Agency they should be replaced or eliminated completely, regardless of their area of use.

Organic foods are monitored under the objective Promoted Biodiversity in the World at large.

Objective: Clean Soil and Clean Water

Uppsala shall have clean soil and clean water. This means that the municipality shall work proactively for good water quality throughout society. The municipality shall work to reduce the spread of pollutants such as eutrophication substances, microplastics, PFAS and other harmful chemicals to soil and water. Polluted areas that pose a risk to human health or the environment shall be remediated.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Preventing and stopping pollutants from reaching water bodies.

- Retaining and treating stormwater effectively and minimizing discharges of untreated stormwater.
- Reducing the spread of microplastics from sources in society, such as littering and road traffic. The municipality shall take action to prevent microplastics originating from its own operations or facilities from entering stormwater or wastewater.
- Taking action to prevent pollutants from reaching groundwater, including contaminated sites, firefighting water, and operations located in sensitive areas.
- Identifying and assessing the risks of current contaminated soil and sediments within the municipality's geographical area. Contamination that poses a risk to human health or the environment shall be remediated.

Indicators *Clean Soil and Clean Water*	**Target**
Designated roads* where stormwater undergoes at least one treatment step before reaching the recipient, share (%)	100% by 2050 at the latest

* These roads will be specified in the Municipality's Guideline for Stormwater Management in Public Spaces (Riktlinje för dagvattenhantering på allmän plats).

Ecologically managed agricultural land is monitored under the objective Enhanced Local Biodiversity.

Objective: Clean Air

Uppsala shall have clean air in accordance with the WHO's guideline values by 2050 at the latest. This means that the municipality shall take both proactive and remedial action to reduce levels of air pollutants that are harmful to human health in public environments.

The work is based on the World Health Organization's (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines. The guidelines establish that all air pollution poses health risks and that every reduction in air pollution results in health benefits for the population. Uppsala shall comply with the environmental quality standards for air quality and further reduce pollutant concentrations to achieve, in the long term, the Swedish environmental quality objective Clean Air and the WHO's most stringent air quality guideline values.

In Uppsala, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter (PM10) are the highest concentrated air pollutants and represent the areas where action by the municipality is most needed. Road traffic is the dominant source of these pollutants.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Reducing traffic on streets that are particularly exposed to high levels of air pollution.
- Improving air quality in places where vulnerable groups spend time. Children are especially vulnerable, and all preschool and school playgrounds should meet the WHO air quality guideline values.
- Contributing to the transition towards sustainable mobility.
- Capturing air pollutants, meaning reducing particles and gases that have already been emitted, for example by binding dust during street maintenance or through increased vegetation.

Indicators *Clean Air*	**Target**
Days with average nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) concentrations exceeding WHO guideline values, number	Maximum 3 by 2050 at the latest
Days with average PM10 concentrations exceeding WHO guideline values, number	Maximum 3 by 2050 at the latest

Objective: Healthy Sound Environment

Uppsala shall have a healthy sound environment wherever inhabitants spend time, in line with the WHO's guidelines. This means that the municipality shall take action to reduce inhabitants' exposure to noise to improve public health, enhance quality of life, and create attractive living environments.

The work is based on the WHO Environmental Noise Guidelines, which contain guideline values based on the risk of noise causing adverse health effects. The objective covers indoor environments, residential courtyards, preschool and school playgrounds, and parks. These are the places where it is most important to ensure a good acoustic environment to prevent ill health, particularly among children and young people. Common sources of noise include transport noise, such as road traffic, rail traffic, and air traffic, as well as noise from industry and construction activities. While reducing environmental noise contributes to improved public health, culture and events contribute to a vibrant city and quality of life. Therefore, efforts to create a healthy sound environment need to balance both perspectives. Areas designated as event venues in the spatial plan are exempt from this target.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Implementing preventive measures at noise sources. Examples of measures to reduce traffic noise at the source includes reducing traffic volumes, speed limits, traffic management, promoting electrification, studded tire bans, and selecting low-noise road surfaces.
- Implementing protective measures, such as noise-reduction interventions including noise barriers, vegetation, and protecting natural areas from development.

Indicators *Healthy Sound Environment*	**Target**
Inhabitants with access (within 300 meters) to a park or green area with a 24-hour average sound level below 50 dBA, share (%)	100 % by 2050 at the latest

Sustainable Resource Flows by 2050



Uppsala shall have sustainable resource flows by 2050. This means that Uppsala Municipality shall use and manage its resources in a manner that is economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable.

The Earth's resources are finite, and increasing consumption is causing them to be depleted at an ever-faster rate. By managing resources carefully and promoting the transition to a circular economy, the municipality can help reduce environmental impact and support an economically and socially sustainable society. Sustainable resource flows contribute significantly to the objectives of the other overarching goals. By helping to reduce the extraction of raw materials and the production of chemicals, materials, and goods, the municipality can lower the pressure on biodiversity and reduce emissions of harmful chemicals and greenhouse gases.

This overarching goal includes objectives for:

- Improved resource efficiency in municipal operations. This means achieving high-quality outcomes while using fewer resources.
- Circular material flows, meaning that resources managed by the municipality should remain in use for as long as possible.

This overarching goal contributes to the achievement of Sweden’s environmental quality objectives Reduced Climate Impact and A Good Built Environment.

The overarching goal also contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production and Goal 13: Climate Action.

Objective: Increased Resource Efficiency

Uppsala should use its resources more efficiently. This means that the municipality's operations should strive to use as few resources as possible to achieve a given result.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Ensuring that resources are used in a thoughtful and well-balanced manner, both environmentally and economically, while maintaining appropriate operations and high-quality services.
- Reducing food waste within municipal operations.
- Reducing waste generation within municipal operations through procurement requirements, sustainable consumption, and resource-efficient working methods and processes.
- Reducing the consumption of drinking water supplied by the municipality, particularly for purposes where alternative water sources can be used. Within municipal operations, drinking water should, where possible, be replaced with collected rainwater or recycled and treated water.
- Striving for efficient and flexible energy use in municipal properties and operations through energy-efficiency measures and increased demand flexibility to reduce peak loads on the electricity grid.
- Planning new buildings and civil engineering projects to achieve the lowest possible operational energy use, and prioritizing energy-efficiency improvements in renovation projects.
- Using the built environment more resource-efficiently through co-location and shared use of municipal premises.

Indicators *Increased Resource Efficiency*	**Target**
Amount of food waste from municipal operations, grams per serving	Decrease
Drinking water consumption in municipal operations, m^3 per year	Decrease
Total energy use in municipal properties and operations, MWh, municipal organisation	Decrease
Resource-efficient use of municipally owned premises*	Increase

* In accordance with Uppsala Municipality's calculation model for shared use of premises.

Household waste volumes and food waste are monitored within the framework of Uppsala Municipality's Waste Management Plan.

Objective: Circular Material Flows

Uppsala should promote circular material flows and a circular economy. This means that resources the municipality manages — such as products, materials, and energy — should remain in use for as long as possible. The municipality should prioritize and encourage circular principles within its own organization, throughout society, and in its business relationships.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Promoting the adaptation and reuse of existing buildings rather than demolition and new construction.
- Renovating and maintaining properties and infrastructure to extend their lifespan and avoid the premature replacement of materials.
- Prioritizing preservation, on-site reuse, and other forms of reuse in new construction, renovation, alteration, and extension projects.
- Optimizing the transport and reuse of excavated masses in construction and civil engineering projects.
- Strengthening opportunities for, and facilitating the use of, reused construction materials.
- Increasing the reuse of furniture and other products within and between municipal operations.
- Replacing fossil-based plastics with services, alternative materials, and recycled or bio-based plastics wherever possible.
- Promoting circular principles by strengthening and developing services that enable sharing and encourage reuse among residents and businesses.
- Using the energy system to capture residual flows from other systems to contribute to the development of circular material flows. This includes, for example, the production of renewable fuels from waste.

Indicators *Circular Material Flows*	**Target**
Recycled or bio-based raw materials in purchased single-use plastic products, municipal operations, share (%)	100 % by 2050 at the latest
Reused furniture and equipment, municipal operations, share (%)	Increase
Reused materials in new construction, alterations, extensions, and renovations, municipal projects, share (%)	Increase

Household reuse and material recycling, as well as the biological treatment of food waste are monitored within the framework of Uppsala Municipality's Waste Management Plan.

Climate-Neutral by 2030 and Climate-Positive by 2050 at the latest











Uppsala shall be climate-neutral by 2030 and climate-positive by 2050 at the latest. This means that Uppsala Municipality shall act to reduce Uppsala's local and global climate footprint in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5-degree target.

Climate-neutral by 2030 means that emissions within Uppsala's geographical area shall be reduced at the pace required to remain within Uppsala's carbon budget. The carbon budget refers to the amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted in Uppsala while remaining consistent with the Paris Agreement. The goal also includes ensuring that local removals and storage of greenhouse gases amount to at least the same quantity as the emissions that remain in 2030.

Climate-positive by 2050 at the latest means that emissions within Uppsala's geographical area shall continue to decrease while greenhouse gas removal increase after Uppsala has reached climate neutrality. In addition, emissions caused by Uppsala's consumption shall be reduced substantially to limit emissions in the future.

Uppsala Municipality has a special role in enabling the local climate transition by contributing both to the achievement of climate targets for the geographical area and to substantial emission reductions from municipal board and company operations. The municipality's transition shall function as a lever for Uppsala's overall climate transition, whereby municipal collaboration, operations, and investments contribute to greater emission reductions in Uppsala's geographical area than within the municipality's own operations. This means that measures resulting in larger geographical emissions reductions, aligned with the overarching climate goals, shall be prioritized over reductions in emissions from the municipality's own organization. In some cases, the municipality may need to increase its own emissions to create the necessary conditions to reduce or avoid emissions within Uppsala's geographical area.

This overarching goal includes objectives for:

- **Reduced climate impact** within Uppsala's geographical area to achieve climate neutrality by 2030. The objective covers emissions generated within the municipality's geographical boundaries through the production of goods and services that are used locally or exported, as well as emissions arising from energy consumption, so-called territorial emissions within Scopes 1 and 2. The objective also includes greenhouse gas removals at the geographical level.
- **Climate-transitioned municipal organisation** aligned with the Paris Agreement and national and European climate targets by 2040. The objective entails substantially reducing emissions from municipal operations and value chains — both emissions occurring locally and emissions occurring elsewhere in the world that are indirectly linked to municipal activities — so-called organizational Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. The objective also entails that the municipality utilizes available opportunities for greenhouse gas removal.
- **Climate-smart consumption** across Uppsala by 2050. The objective covers emissions from goods and services consumed in Uppsala, regardless of whether the emissions occur locally or elsewhere in the world—so-called consumption-based emissions of Uppsala's residents and businesses. The objective also includes the continued increase of greenhouse gas removal at the geographical level after the climate-neutrality target has been achieved.

This overarching goal contributes to the achievement of Sweden's environmental quality objectives Reduced Climate Impact and A Good Built Environment.

The goal also contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production and Goal 13: Climate Action.

Objective: Reduced Climate Impact

Uppsala's climate impact shall be reduced. This means that the territorial greenhouse gas emissions occurring within Uppsala shall decrease at the rate required to keep Uppsala's carbon budget aligned with the Paris Agreement's commitment to limit global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees. In addition, the removal of greenhouse gases shall amount to at least the same quantity as the remaining emissions in 2030.

Uppsala Municipality shall contribute to mitigating climate change by reducing Uppsala's climate impact, with the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Uppsala. No later than 2030, net greenhouse gas emissions within the municipality's geographic boundaries shall be zero. By then, the removal and storage of greenhouse gases must equal or exceed the amount of remaining emissions. Greenhouse gas removals must take place within the municipality's geographical boundaries and do not replace emission reductions.

The objective covers greenhouse gas emissions generated within Uppsala's geographical area from transportation, energy, agriculture, and industrial processes, for example arising from the production of goods and services that are used locally or exported (so-called territorial emissions within Scopes 1 and 2).

Uppsala shall reduce and limit greenhouse gas emissions in line with its carbon budget to limit global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees. For Uppsala, the total amount of greenhouse gases that may be emitted within the sectors covered by the objective is estimated at approximately 5,250 kilotons of carbon dioxide equivalents during the period 2021–2100. To stay within this carbon budget, substantial emission reductions are required annually. Starting from 2020 levels, emissions need to decrease by an average of 12 percent per year. This corresponds to a reduction of at least 72 percent by 2030 compared with 2020 levels. If emission levels are too high in any given year, this must be compensated for through larger emission reductions in subsequent years.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Implementing measures that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with particular focus on emissions from transport, energy, and agriculture and forestry.
- Taking action to reduce the need for transport and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and travel.
- Promoting the transition to fossil-free fuels for transport and machinery.
- Supporting the development of renewable energy production and taking action to reduce the amount of fossil-based plastic sent for incineration.
- Harnessing and stimulating opportunities for greenhouse gas removals within the geographical area of Uppsala.

Indicators *Reduced Climate Impact*	**Target**
Greenhouse gas emissions, geographical area of the municipality, CO2 equivalents, kilotons	Decrease by 72% by 2030 compared with 2020*.

* The annual percentage reduction rate required to limit greenhouse gas emissions in line with Uppsala's total carbon budget is based on the development of this indicator. This target is specified in the Climate Budget within the Municipality's Objectives and Budget.

Objective: Climate-Transitioned Municipal Organisation

Uppsala Municipality shall transform its operations to align with the Paris Agreement and national and European climate targets. This entails substantially reducing emissions from municipal operations by 2040. The municipality shall also develop prerequisites for greenhouse gas sequestration.

Uppsala Municipality shall be a frontrunner in the transition to a resource-efficient and climate-neutral economy, in line with the EU's growth strategy, the European Green Deal, and contribute to achieving Sweden's national climate targets, and the EU's climate targets. The municipality shall transform its operations to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations, with the ambition of aligning with the Paris Agreement and national and European climate targets by 2040.

The objective covers all types of emissions arising directly or indirectly from the operations of municipal boards and companies. This includes emissions generated through the municipality's own activities, through its energy consumption, and indirectly through the procurement and consumption of goods and services, as well as waste management—so-called organisational emissions within Scope 1, 2 and 3. The objective also requires the municipality to utilise and further develop available opportunities for greenhouse gas sequestration.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Actively and systematically transform municipal operations in line with the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and national and European climate targets.
- Ensuring that the municipality's own and contracted vehicles and machinery operate on fossil-free fuels and, where possible, choosing electric-, hydrogen-, and biogas-powered vehicles and machinery to ensure the transition of the municipality's vehicles and machinery.
- Promoting climate-smart travel and transport among municipal employees and tenants.
- Continuously and actively reducing emissions from municipal construction and civil engineering projects, while increasing the share of climate-improved cutting-edge projects in accordance with the emission limit values and calculation methodology of the Uppsala Climate Protocol.
- Requiring low climate impact in procurements, contracts, and land allocation agreements, and systematically select goods and services with low climate impacts in purchasing processes.
- Making better use of existing buildings and infrastructure, choosing less emissions-intensive materials in renovation and construction projects, as well as calculating and monitoring the climate impact of construction and civil engineering projects.
- Continuing to install solar panels on all municipal properties where feasible, primarily on rooftops and already-developed areas, and further developing

battery storage solutions to make use of self-generated solar electricity and reduce peak loads on the electricity grid.
- Systematically implementing energy-efficiency measures.
- Reducing the amount of fossil-based plastic from municipal operations that is sent for incineration.
- Reducing the climate impact of food purchased and served by operations financed by Uppsala Municipality. The food shall also be sustainable in a holistic perspective, with regards to organic production, locally produced foods, and food waste reduction.
- Working to strengthen the conditions necessary to systemise and implement compensated, local greenhouse gas sequestration.

Greenhouse gas emissions from municipal operations constitute a subset of Uppsala's total geographical emissions. Where necessary, the municipality shall prioritise measures that achieve greater emission reductions at the municipal-geographical level over emission reductions within its own operations. By reducing emissions from its own operations and consumption, the municipality contributes to the overarching objective of making Uppsala climate-positive by 2050 at the latest.

Indicators *Climate-Transitioned Municipal Organisation*	**Target**
Greenhouse gas emissions, municipal organisation, CO2 equivalents, kilotons	Decrease
Fossil fuel-free municipally owned and procured vehicles and machinery, municipal organisation, share (%) *Of which* Municipally owned and procured vehicles and machinery powered by electricity, hydrogen, or biogas, share (%)	100% by 2027 at the latest 75% of passenger cars and light lorries by 2030 and 50% heavy lorries and machinery by 2030
Solar energy – installed capacity (MW), municipal organisation	Where feasible, all municipal properties shall have solar panels by 2027.
Greenhouse gas emissions from municipal construction and civil engineering projects, kg CO2 equivalents/gross floor area	Decrease
Climate impact of food purchased for municipal operations	1,25 kg CO2e kilogram of food purchased by 2030 at the latest

Objective: Climate-Smart Consumption

In Uppsala, consumption shall be climate-smart. This means that emissions from goods and services consumed in Uppsala shall be reduced by approximately 90 percent by 2050 compared with 2010.

Uppsala Municipality shall enable and promote the transition towards more climate-smart consumption among inhabitants, companies and organisations operating in Uppsala. The objective covers emissions from goods and services consumed in Uppsala, regardless of whether the emissions occur locally or elsewhere in the world – so called consumption-based emissions attributable to Uppsala's residents and organisations. Two significant sources of consumption-based emissions in Uppsala arise from the choice of construction materials used in building, and fuel use associated with the transport and travel of people and goods to and from Uppsala.

To achieve this objective, the municipality needs to focus its efforts on:

- Integrating a clear climate perspective throughout the urban planning and development process to reduce emissions from the construction sector.
- Enabling climate-smart choices for everyone who lives and works in Uppsala, for example, through urban planning that facilitate sustainable everyday living.
- Strengthening the conditions for the development of sustainable mobility, including promoting the expansion of infrastructure for electric vehicle charging and other renewable fuels.
- Collaborating with and engage others to reduce the climate impact of consumption through the municipality's many connections to local stakeholders and Uppsala's inhabitants.
- Promoting the transition to circular material flows and a circular economy to extend product lifespans and increase opportunities for reuse.

These efforts contribute to the objective of making Uppsala climate-positive 2050 at the latest by reducing Uppsala's global climate impact.

Indicators *Climate-smart Consumption*	**Target**
Consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions, geographical area of the municipality, CO2 equivalents, kilotons	Decrease by 90% by 2050 compares with 2010

Follow-up

The Municipal Executive Board is responsible for the programme and therefore has the overall responsibility for its monitoring and evaluation. The Municipal Executive Board monitors the implementation of the programme and progress towards its objectives as part of the municipality's regular routine for programmes.

As part of programme monitoring, an assessment shall be made of developments in the programme's indicators. Where necessary, the monitoring shall be supplemented with additional data, such as other municipal or national key performance indicators, to assess the achievement of the programme's objectives.

All boards and municipal company boards shall incorporate the programme into their operational or business plans and report the results of their work to achieve the established objectives through the regular operational monitoring process. In cases where boards and municipal companies having developed supplementary indicators or targets for their own operations based on the programme, these shall be reported as part of the regular operational monitoring process.

Related documents

Other governing documents that concern environmental and climate issues, or that contribute to the achievement of the programme's goals.

- Waste Management Plan; Programme for a Circular Uppsala without Waste, with Action Plan
- Energy Programme 2050
- Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan – part of the Comprehensive Plan
- Rural Programme for Uppsala Municipality
- Policy for Sustainable Development
- Procurement and Purchasing Policy
- Mobility and Traffic Programme
- Guideline for Stormwater Management in Public Spaces (under development)
- Guideline for Land Use within the Uppsala and Vattholmaåsarna Catchment Area from a Groundwater Perspective
- Guideline for Environmental Consideration and Ecological Compensation in case of Land Use Change
- Guideline for the Trees of Uppsala
- Uppsala's Climate Budget, part of Objectives and Budget
- Uppsala's Comprehensive Plan, with upcoming supplementary directive Guideline for Climate Adaptation in Construction, Extensions and Renovations
- Water Service Plan, with Action Plan