



## PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>Region</b>	Gotland
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This questionnaire has been jointly developed by the CPMR Islands Commission (IC) and Greening the Islands. It forms part of the cooperation agreement that our organisation signed during the latest IC General Assembly in Corfu. This exercise aims to collect information on existing policy measures and/or funding schemes linked to:

- The development of renewable sources;
- boosting transition to electrical mobility;
- supporting stand-alone water supply in your island;
- improving sustainable waste management.

It is worth highlighting that the information collected through this questionnaire will be used to feed into the future joint IC/GtI position/technical report. In this respect, a debate on the first information and data collected will be organised during the international conference organised by Greening the Islands on 15 October and in the workshop organised by the CPMR Geographical Commissions on 16 October in Palermo.

Due to the high added value of this initiative, the key role played by your governments in providing information and data by answering to the greatest possible range of questions is highlighted.

In addition, if you complete the questionnaire on time, you will get a free 1-year subscription to the Greening the Islands Observatory, which includes free access to the Members-only area where you will find technical solutions and best practices for islands, meet all islands stakeholders of the network, etc.

### GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ISLAND

<b>Population residing on the island (specify the reference year)</b>
59 260 as per 30 June 2019

<b>Population in the peak tourist month (specify the reference year)</b>
It peaks in July, with a summer population of around 120,000 persons during a few weeks that are especially busy and then ends in mid-August. Approximately 40 per cent of dwellings are second homes. Approximately 1,000,000 guest nights per year are payed for at hotels & camping sites et c and the same annual amount is estimated to be spent in private holiday homes; which means that in average the island is populated by around 65,000 persons.

<b>Surface area [km<sup>2</sup>]</b>
3 184 km <sup>2</sup> , whereof 3 151 km <sup>2</sup> land area, which includes the main island Gotland and its few surrounding islands, of which of only nearby Faroe has permanent residents.

<b>Distance between the island and the closest continental harbour [km]</b>
150 km



**Presence of energy and/or environmental planning tools on the island (if existing, specify the type; e.g. energy plans, waste management plans, water management plans, mobility plans)**

The Land use plan (mandatory for municipals) is currently revised, areas for development are in the areas of energy infrastructure planning and climate adaptation, but also the present plan is rather progressive in those areas.

The municipal energy plan, Energy 2020. The current energy plan was adopted in 2014. Hence, it was adopted prior to UN's Agenda 2030 with the global sustainable development goals, as well as before the Paris Agreement within the UN Convention on climate change, from 2015.

**Presence of any protected natural areas (if existing, specify the type of protected area and restrictions, percentage of protected area, surface area and any other suitable information)**

5.8 per cent of the total land surface of Gotland is protected, of which the major national park, the separate island Gotska Sandoen counts for 0.3 per cent, nature reserves 4.9 per cent, nature conservation area 0.6 per cent, and biotope conservation area 0.1 per cent. Another way to put it is to say that 13 per cent of Gotland's forests are protected.

**Any environmental quality certifications and/or quality labels recognised by the local government (if existing, specify the type)**

The local government has built a new sport and event arena and a 2ndary school building in Visby, according to Sweden Green building council's Gold Standard.

The waste water sludge from the utility in Visby has a REVAQ-certificate for waste water sludge, showing the upstream work to avoid hazardous metals and substances.

When it comes to public procurement, documentation of certificate according to ISO 14001 or ISO 9001 meet the demands of quality and or environmental work or anything that equals the formal certifications. Hence, we demand a set of environmental requirements, but cannot demand them to have a specific certification.

**Significant projects in the "Sustainable Tourism" sector (if existing, briefly describe)**

Several projects have been initiated, among others within a frame work program entitled SUSTAINABLE GOTLAND and within the ERDF. Some examples:

- **In Tjelvar's foot path** – a project on sustainable and experience-based culture and scenery tourism in Gotland's countryside, a project that builds on a research project carried out by Uppsala University focusing on the development of the cultural landscape at ancient abandoned sites in Gotland's countryside.  
**Cultural heritage incubator** - The project aims to establish a national heritage incubator on Gotland, which will provide companies in the cultural heritage area with support for innovation and increased entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the project will strengthen collaboration between public and private cultural heritage actors as well as the academy.





## SECTION III: WATER EXPLOITATION/SUPPLY

**QUESTION 24: Is your island self-sufficient in terms of access to and/or supply of water for domestic use? What is the regional and/or local body in charge of water distribution?**

Yes we are. And the municipality is in charge of water supply, but many single unit housings have access to their own water supply.

**QUESTION 25: Could you provide more details on how your island has access to water for domestic use? For instance:**

- Do you already have a desalination plants on the island or other local sources? If yes, please provide details in terms of technology and yearly production and % of total water requirement of the island
- If not, has your island already purchased or is there a programme to purchase desalination plants? If so, can desalination plants be installed on a free market basis?
- If not, who are the higher costs due to the transportation by ship of the water allocated to?

There are 2 desalination plants on the island, a smaller one on the east coast and a larger one inaugurated this summer on the west coast of the island. At present, not possible to account for share of total amount of water. The one on the east coast serves a limited area, to approximately 2 000 inhabitants. The utility is partly served by solar cells. It is the membrane technology that is used, 20 cubic metre per hour.

The other facility will be able to produce up to 7 200 cubic metre per day, and the technology used is reversed osmosis.

**QUESTION 26: According to your legislation, is water a public or private resource?**

Both, but the municipal level is charged with supplying water in case of emergency for households.

**QUESTION 27: Is the operator of the water system paid by the customers of the islands or by the government?**

The customer pays according to the law. But sometimes the infrastructure investments have to be made by the local government, and then it is charged for a number of years by the local water community collective.

**QUESTION 28: Is the water tariff cost-reflective?**

Yes, but see above.

**QUESTION 29: Are there incentives for the maximisation of the use of local water and water recycle?**

Yes, the municipality and the technical department are running water saving campaigns every summer. They aim at raising public awareness the incentives for drinking water (which is also used for showers and WCs).

The water that is distributed as tap water is of good drinking quality. Still, some people buy bottled water but mostly for fancy dinners and not for daily use.

**QUESTION 30: Please provide some information on how water is distributed around the island (i.e. underground network, others ...)? If by underground network, please provide an indication of the amount of losses during the transportation (%)**



By underground network pipes. The loss during transportation may be up to 20 per cent. But ongoing work to realign the pipes and reduce the losses. But in the choice of risking penetration of external water into the pipes and the exit of drinking water from the pipes, the latter is preferred.

**QUESTION 31: Are there water treatment plants in the island? if yes, please provide some technical information (i.e. capacity, type of technology, % of depuration on total needs)**

Yes there are. Mostly ground water which does not need all that much of treatment before distribution. And we also have fresh water from two lakes, and there they treat with some chemicals. Especially in the case of one of the lakes.

**QUESTION 32: Any other information regarding water and water treatment if any**

The southern Gotland water supply test bed aims at retain water and especially rain water long enough for filtration into the ground water instead of drainage into the sea. The test bed is funded by Region Gotland, Vinnova (national agency for innovation) and Horizon 2020.

