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1. Sustainable Development



1. Background

- In November 1998, the Nordic Prime Ministers adopted a Declaration on a Sustainable Nordic Region.

- 2001 Nordic Council of Ministers launched the Nordic strategy on Sustainable Development
- Long term goals 2020
- Goals and initiatives 2001 - 2004

The strategy focuses on areas where the Nordic countries

- have common interests,
- are particularly well suited to contribute to sustainable development, and
- in which Nordic co-operation creates particular added value

Principles

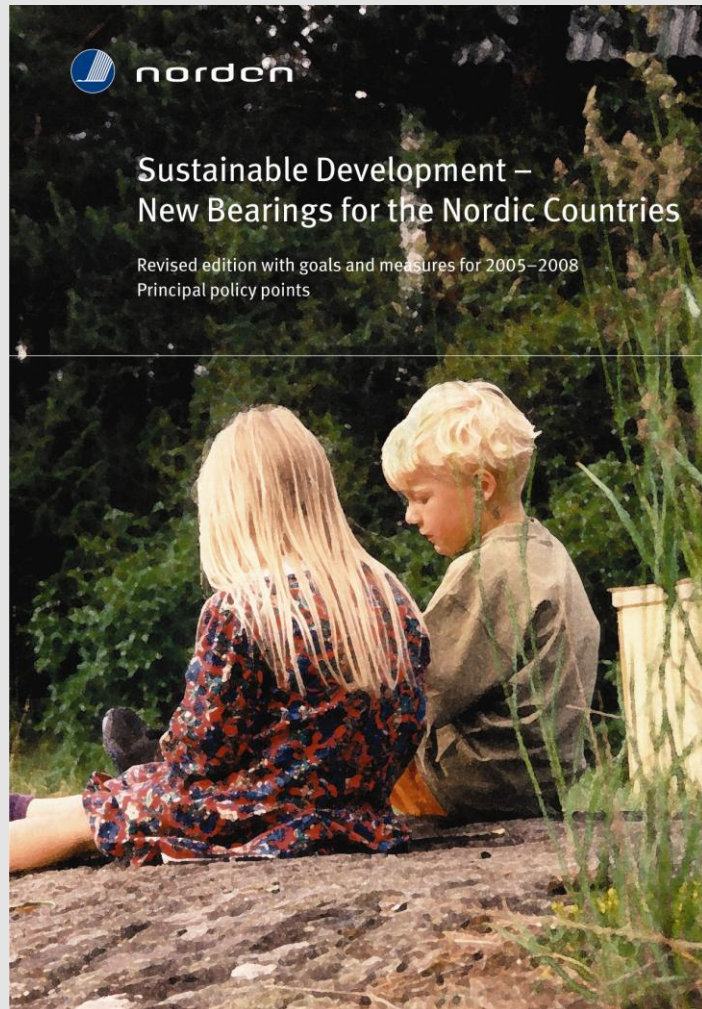


- Common but differentiated responsibility
- Shared responsibility and common measures
- Ecosystem approaches
- The precautionary principle
- The polluter-pays principle
- Coordinating policy areas

Sustainable Development – New Bearings for the Nordic Countries



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Revised strategy Goals and initiatives 2005 - 08

2. Sustainable production and consumption patterns



3. The social dimension



4. Climate change and atmospheric pollution



5. Biological diversity and genetic resources – the natural and cultural environment



6. The Sea



7. Chemicals



8. Food – safety and health



9. Energy



10. Transport



11. Agriculture



12. Forestry



13. Fisheries



14. Cooperation in adjacent areas



15. Public participation and Local Agenda 21



NCM Project on the Aalborg Charter

- Project on co-operation on the Aalborg Charter and links to the Nordic Strategy for Sustainable development
- Support from NCM
- Aalborg, Fredrikshavn, Kolding, Hämeenlinna, Turku, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Trondheim, Botkyrka, Göteborg, Helsingborg, Malmö, Stockholm, Västerås, Växjö, Alytus, Riga and Tartu
- The Nordic and Baltic Local Communities Associations' network of SD

Indicators



- **New set of indicators 2006**
- **Headline / key indicators**
- **Indicators for each area in the strategy**
- **Indicators show the overall trends in society**

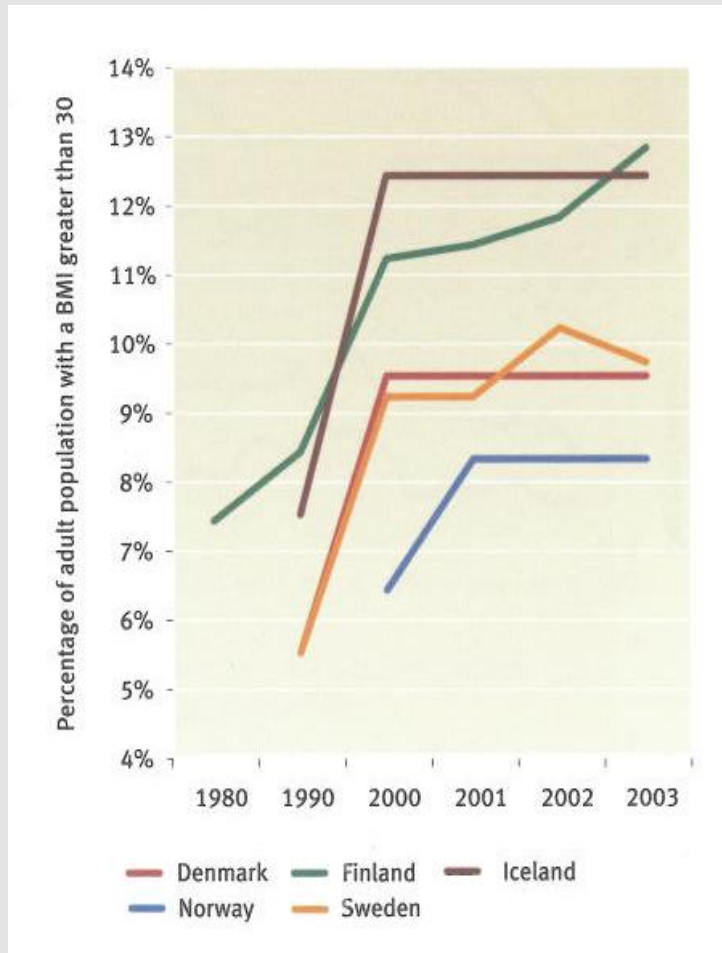
- **Examples**
 - Overweight – going up
 - traffic and people killed in road accidents – going down
 - licences to manufacture eco-labelled products – going up
 - air quality in towns

Why Indicators?

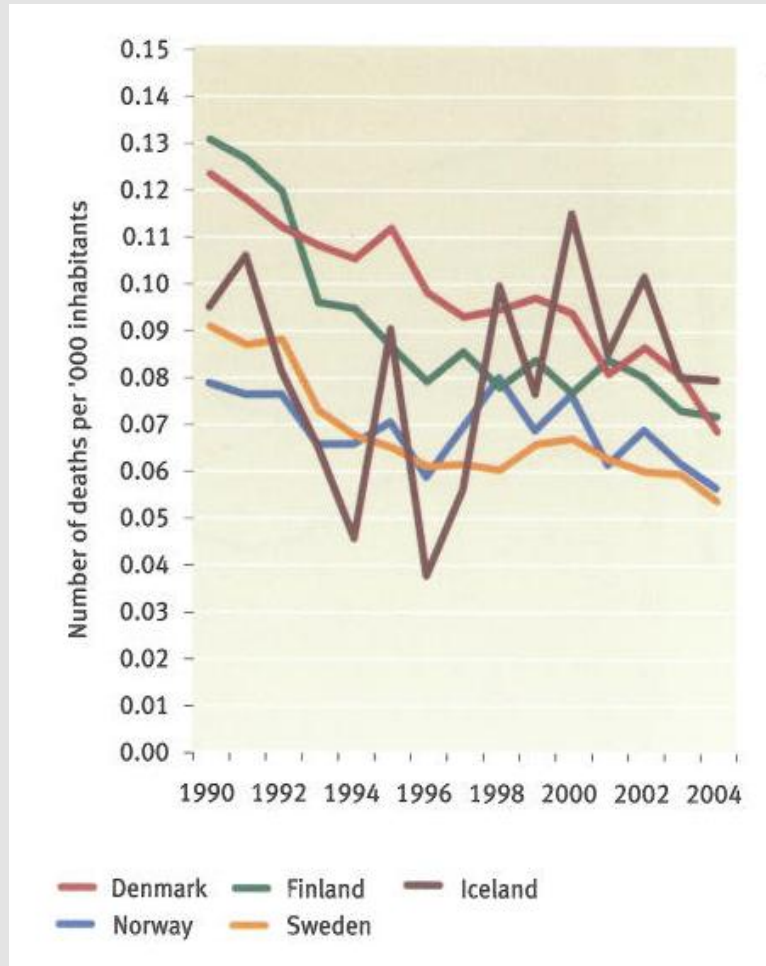
Need for information

- Keeping people informed of whether or not society is moving towards sustainability
- Monitoring the implementation of specific targets and measures that emerge from the strategies
- Enabling international comparisons (benchmarking)

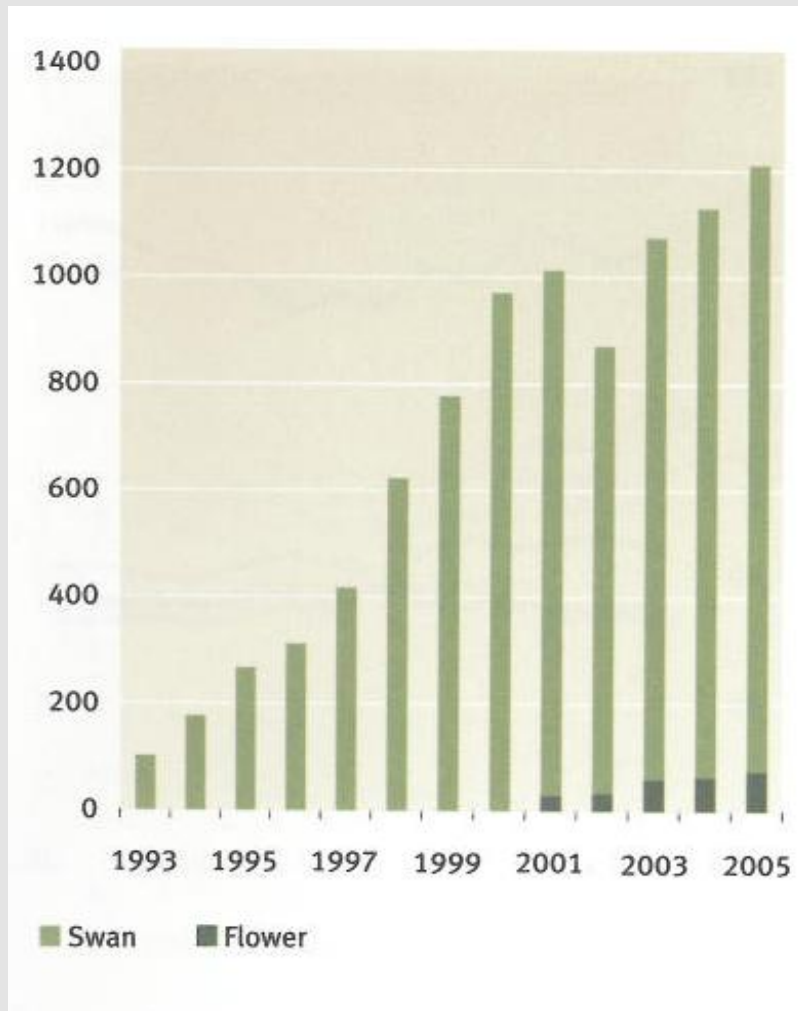
Overweight



People killed in road accidents

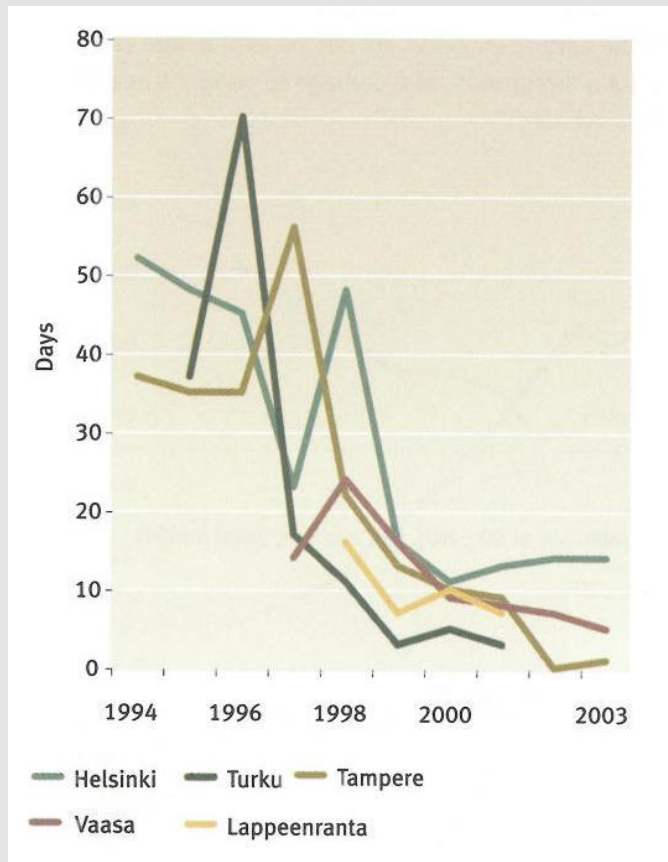


Number of licences to manufacture eco-labelled products

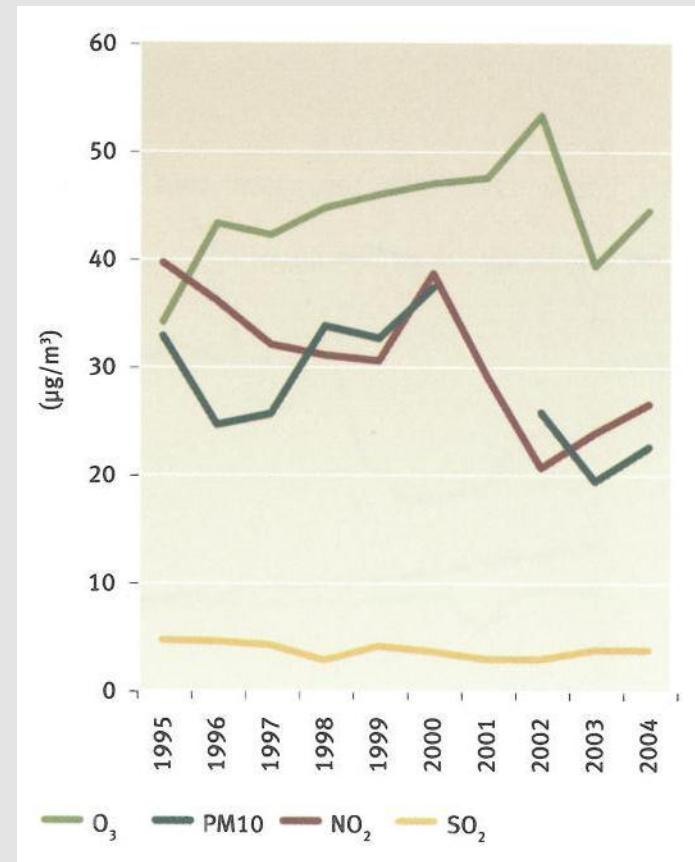


Air quality in towns

- **Change in air quality 1994-2003 in five Finnish towns**

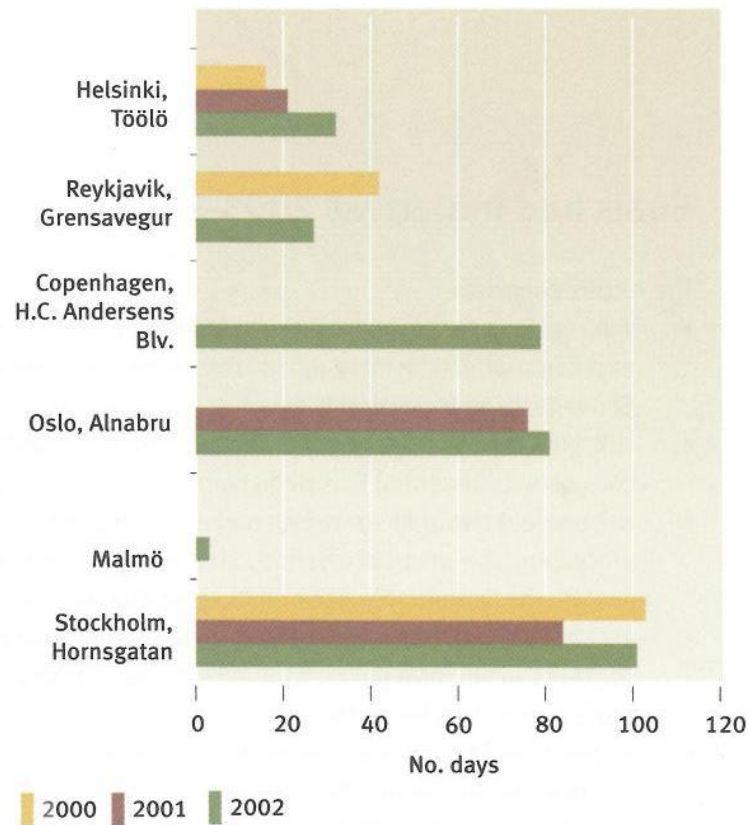


- **Change in air quality in Reykjavik 1995-2005**



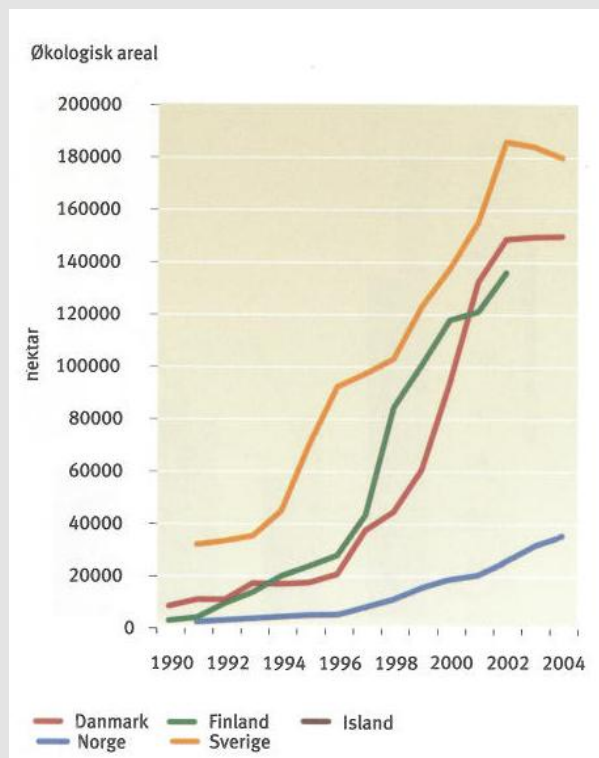
Air quality in towns

Number of days PM10 exceeds 50 µg/m³ at street level



- Number of days, where the air pollution exceeded the EU limit value 50 µg/m³

Organic farms



Key indicator

- **The indicator shows the trend in the size of organic farmland in the Nordic countries.**
- **The total organic farmland in Iceland was estimated at 6.000 ha**

16. Implementation and follow-up



National implementation

- The main responsibility for following up the objectives and initiatives and financing: the governments of the Nordic countries

Nordic Co-operation

- Nordic Council of Ministers
- The Prime Ministers
- The Co-operation Ministers have the overall responsibility
- The various sector Ministers have the sector responsibility
- Budget and resources
- Reporting, indicators
- Assessment and Revision