



Sustainable Development - the social dimension

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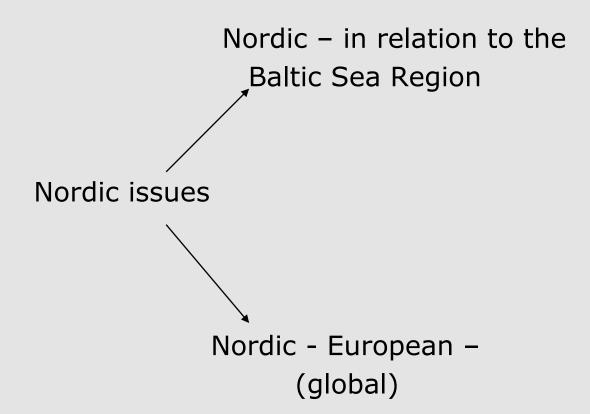




- Governments of Denmark, Finland, Island, Norway and Sweden
- Greenland, Faroe Islands and Åland Islands
- 11 ministerial councils for different areas
- Secretariat based in Copenhagen

Three main perspectives in Nordic co-operation









- Major Baltic Sea region engagement since beginning of 90 'es
- Offices in Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad
- 1/5 of the budget allocated to activities in the Baltic Sea countries and other neighbourhood areas

Sustainable Development



Brundtland Commission 1987: the three pillars: Ecological, economical and social



"Sustainable development is ... development that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

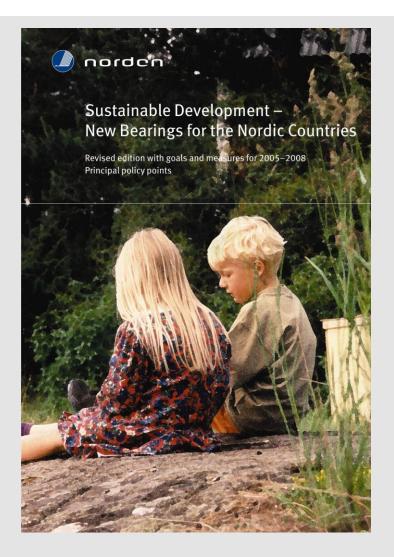
• Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration 1992 and World Summit on SD in 2002.

In November 1998, the <u>Nordic Prime Ministers</u> adopted a <u>Declaration on</u> a Sustainable Nordic Region.

SD strategy until 2020

Sustainable Development –





First period 2001 -04

Revised strategy Goals and initiatives 2005 - 08 Goals-Actions Monitoring-Follow-up

Seven cross-sector issues:

- ✓ Production and consumption
- Social dimension
- ✓ Atmosphere and Climate
- ✓ Biodiversity
- ✓ The Oceans
- ✓ Chemicals
- ✓ Food Safety

Five sectors

✓ Energy
✓ Transportation
✓ Agriculture
✓ Forestry
✓ Fisheries

Participation Local Agenda 21 Adjacent Areas



The pillars of sustainable development



The Brundtland Commission's Key Concepts for Sustainability:

- Today's needs should not comprise the ability of future generations to meet their needs ,
- A direct link exists between the economy and environment ,
- The needs of the poor in all nations must be met,
- In order for our environment to be protected, the economic conditions of the world's poor must be improved ,
- In all our actions, we must consider the impact upon

future generations.

The social dimension in the Nordic Strategy for SD



Welfare

- Gender equality, to reconcile working and family life
- Accessibility for disables in working life
- Access for disadvantage groups to the labour market
- Promote social condition for good health
- Promote education and training for sustainable development
- Demographic development

Demography



- The Nordic population is aging due to longer life and lower birth rate
- A quarter of public spending is age related
- Increased the pressure for public spending
- ... this is a major challenge for the Nordic countries...

Nordic Key Indicators on SD Birth per 1.000 women



