

Annex to the Final Report prepared for Eurostat

Project: Improvement of the quality of the Structural and Sustainable Development Indicators; LOT 2: Analysis of national sets of indicators
2006/S 148-159080

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Task 1 – National Reform Programmes

1.1. List of Priorities (L1+L2) per country

AUSTRIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	000001000	Guideline 1: To secure economic stability with a view to sustainable growth
2	000002000	Guideline 4: To ensure that wage developments contribute to macroeconomic stability and growth
3	000003000	Guideline 6: To contribute to a dynamic and well-functioning EMU
4	000004000	Guideline 22: Ensure employment-friendly labour cost developments and wage-setting mechanisms
5	001000000	Core Area 1: Sustainability of public finances
6	001001000	Guideline 2: To safeguard economic and fiscal sustainability as a basis for more jobs
7	001002000	Guideline 3: To promote a growth and employment-oriented and efficient allocation of resources
8	001003000	To ensure more coherence between macroeconomic policy, structural policy and employment policy
9	002000000	Core area 2: Labour market and employment
10	002001000	Guideline 17: Implement Employment Policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion
11	002002000	Guideline 18: Promote a life-cycle approach to work
12	002003000	Guideline 19: Ensure inclusive labour markets, enhance work attractiveness, and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people, and the inactive
13	002004000	Guideline 20: Improve matching of labour markets
14	002005000	Guideline 21: Promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labour-market segmentation, having due regard to the role of the social partners
15	003000000	Core Area 3: Research and development, Innovation
16	003001000	Guideline 7: To increase investment in R&D, particularly by private business and Guideline 8: To facilitate all forms of innovation
17	004000000	Core area 4: Infrastructure (including broadband)
18	004001000	Guideline 9: To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICTs and build a fully inclusive information society
19	004002000	Guideline 16: To expand, improve and link up European infrastructures and complete priority cross-border projects
20	005000000	Core Area 5: Competition and SME Action Plan
21	005001000	Guideline 10: To strengthen the competitive advantages of Europe's industrial base
22	005002000	Guideline 12: To extend and deepen the internal market
23	005003000	Guideline 13: To ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe and to reap the benefits of globalisation
24	005004000	Guideline 14: To create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative through better regulation and Guideline 15: To promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs
25	006000000	Core area 6: Education and further training
26	006001000	Guideline 23: Expand and improve investment in human capital
27	006002000	Guideline 24: Adapt education and training systems in response to new competence requirements
28	007000000	Environmental technologies and efficient management of resources
29	007001000	Guideline 11: To encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth

BELGIUM

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Track 1: A balanced budget with a long-term plan to reduce the debt
2	001001000	Push the debt ratio under 60% by 2014
3	001002000	Increase the budget surplus to at least 1.0% by 2010
4	002000000	Track 2: Encouraging employment by making labour cheaper and reducing unemployment traps
5	002001000	Reduce the tax burden on labour between 2005 and 2010 by 2.2% of GDP (4.2% of labour costs)
6	003000000	Track 3: Reforming the labour market and investing in training
7	003001000	By 2010, the number of older workers will rise 1.5 faster than the average (EU 15) compared with 2005
8	003002000	Employment rate approaching 70%
9	004000000	Track 4: Investing in order to stimulate the economy
10	004001000	Achieve R&D investment of 3% by 2010
11	004002000	Push forward with the reform of Network industries
12	004003000	Strengthen the competitiveness of state-owned companies
13	005000000	Track 5: Strengthening social security and the multidimensional fight against poverty
14	005001000	Allocate 0.057% of GDP per year to welfare adjustments in pensions and other benefits;
15	005002000	Secure a balanced social security budget and the multi-dimensional fight against poverty
16	006000000	Track 6: Strengthening the synergies between environmental protection and growth
17	006001000	Achieve the emission targets of the Kyoto Protocol of a 7.5% drop in the period 2008-2012, compared with the emission of greenhouse gases in 1990.
18	006002000	Improve energy efficiency by 1% per year
19	007000000	A consolidated budget balance: the basis for future surpluses
20	007001000	Achieving a balanced budget
21	007002000	Gradually building up a surplus on the basis of a sound structural balance
22	008000000	Ensure the conditions for the competitiveness of businesses
23	008001000	Reducing indirect labour costs and making work pay
24	008002000	Negotiated wage moderation
25	008003000	The corporate tax environment: Limit and rationalise corporate taxes
26	009000000	The challenge of the ageing population [forming the components of a global and coherent approach for dealing with the ageing of the population]
27	009001000	Optimally assessing the consequences of ageing
28	009002000	A budget path adjusted to the cost of ageing
29	009003000	A multiple strategy
30	009004000	Ensuring adequacy of pensions
31	010000000	A strong and sustainable social security system
32	010001000	Getting healthcare expenditure under control
33	011000000	Promoting and innovative economy
34	011001000	Promoting R&D
35	011002000	Strengthening human resources in R&D
36	011003000	Dissemination and use of ICT
37	012000000	Encouraging entrepreneurship and bolstering industrial competitiveness
38	012001000	Better regulation and administrative simplification
39	012002000	Support services
40	012003000	Access to financing
41	012004000	Encouraging entrepreneurship for young people and women
42	012005000	Industrial policy
43	013000000	Improving the operation of the market

44	013001000	Reform of the competition policy
45	013002000	Sectoral initiatives
46	014000000	Investing in modern and sustainable capacities
47	014001000	Improving the flow in European and local networks
48	014002000	Measures to promote investment by the private sector
49	015000000	Encouraging a sustainable use of resources and enhancing synergies between growth and environmental protection
50	015001000	Encouraging energy efficiency and environmentally friendly energy
51	015002000	An efficient use of materials
52	015003000	Preservation of biodiversity
53	016000000	More jobs for young and older workers
54	016001000	Smooth transition from school to work
55	016002000	Active ageing
56	016003000	Good agreements for good services
57	017000000	Enhancing flexibility and mobility on the labour market
58	017001000	Foreseeing and supervising restructuring operations
59	017002000	Flexibility and security
60	017003000	Reducing bottlenecks
61	018000000	An inclusive labour market in an inclusive society
62	018001000	Equal opportunities for men and women
63	018002000	Opportunities for less-favoured groups
64	018003000	Reducing the cost of unemployment
65	018004000	Making work pay
66	018005000	Catching up on regional development
67	018006000	A labour market for a social society
68	019000000	Equal opportunities in education and lifelong learning in Belgium
69	019001000	Quality education for all
70	019002000	Acquisition and recognition of skills

CYPRUS

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Sustainability of public finances
2	002000000	Improve the quality of public finances via a redirection of public expenditure
3	003000000	Increase the diversification of the economy towards higher value added activities via, mainly, an increased utilisation of the comparative advantages of the island
4	004000000	Promotion of R&D and innovation and facilitation of ICT diffusion
5	005000000	Structural reforms targeting at enhancing competition and improving the overall business climate
6	006000000	Upgrading of basic infrastructures
7	007000000	Further human capital development
8	007001000	enhancement of the links of the educational system to labour market needs
9	007002000	development of a comprehensive national framework for lifelong learning
10	007003000	continuous upgrading and adaptability of skills to labour market needs
11	008000000	Further enhancement of the conditions of social cohesion
12	009000000	Ensuring environmental sustainability
13	010000000	Securing Stability for Sustained Growth through Fiscal Consolidation (Guidelines 1 and 3)
14	010001000	Implementation of the measures incorporated fiscal consolidation programme to achieve the fiscal targets set
15	010002000	Changes in the composition of public expenditure
16	010003000	Tax efficiency gains through increase in compliance and better administration
17	010004000	Enhancing fiscal management and governance
18	011000000	Safeguarding Economic and Fiscal Sustainability as a Basis for Increased Employment and Promoting Greater Coherence Between Macroeconomic, Structural and Employment Policies (Guidelines 2 and 5)
19	011001000	Increasing Labour Market Participation and Expanding the Labour Supply
20	011002000	Reform of Social Insurance and Health Care Systems
21	012000000	Ensuring that Wage Developments Contribute to Macroeconomic Stability and Growth (Guideline 4)
22	013000000	Promotion of the further Diversification of the Economy towards the Production of High Value Added Goods and Services – Strengthening the Competitive Advantages of its Production Base
23	013001000	Further promotion of the restructuring and the diversification of the economy towards the production of high value added goods and services
24	013002000	Upgrading and enriching the tourist product
25	013003000	Enhancement of the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector
26	013004000	Enhancement of the production base of disadvantaged areas
27	014000000	Promotion of R&D, Innovation and Facilitation of ICT diffusion
28	014001000	Strengthening the scientific base
29	014002000	Reinforcement of private sector participation in R&D
30	014003000	Enhancement of Human Resources
31	014004000	Promotion of International Cooperation
32	014005000	Creation of innovation poles and incubators
33	014006000	Provision of innovation support services
34	014007000	Improved access to finance and foreign direct investment
35	014008000	Further promotion of eGovernment
36	014009000	Promotion of eBusiness
37	014010000	Upgrading of Education / Life-long Learning / Electronic Literacy – eLearning
38	014011000	Improvement of the Quality of Life – eHealth
39	014012000	Expansion of Broadband Access and Network
40	015000000	Promotion of Structural Reforms Targeting at Enhancing Competition and Improving the Overall Business Climate

41	015001000	Further enhance the conditions of competition particularly in the sectors in which it is limited, such as in the electronic communications and electricity markets
42	015002000	Change the status of the organisations in the sectors of telecommunications (Cyprus Telecommunications Authority - CYTA) and postal services (Postal Services Department of Ministry of Communications and Works) with a view of enhancing their flexibility an
43	015003000	The need to increase the efficiency of the public sector so as to be in a position to function effectively within the changed environment, resulting from membership in the EU, the globalization of the economies and the rapid technological changes
44	015004000	Reduction of the Regulatory and Administrative Burden
45	015005000	Further rationalization of state aid towards those areas of intervention in which there is a clearly identified market failure.
46	016000000	Expansion and Upgrading of Basic Infrastructures
47	016001000	The expansion of the primary network in urban and inter-urban areas
48	016002000	The elimination of congestion in urban areas
49	016003000	Promotion of urban public transport system with the aim of increasing its share from 2% to 10% by 2015
50	016004000	Increasing road safety and achieving the target of halving the number of deaths and serious injuries by 2010
51	016005000	The major policy priority in the area of ports is the modernization and upgrading of the port infrastructure, its effective link to the Trans-European Networks and the transformation of Cyprus's ports into the gateways of Europe in the region.
52	016006000	The major policy priority in the area of airports is the modernization and upgrading of the airport infrastructure and the utilization of the strategic geographical location of Cyprus, which provides the potential of transforming the Island into a regiona
53	016007000	Increasing the level of security stocks of petroleum products
54	016008000	Diversification of the energy supply sources
55	017000000	Environmental Sustainability
56	017001000	The creation / expansion of the environmental infrastructure for a sustainable management of resources and waste
57	017002000	The protection, preservation and management of coastal areas
58	017003000	The promotion of energy saving and renewable energy sources
59	017004000	The reduction of greenhouse gases emissions
60	017005000	The internalization of external environmental costs
61	018000000	Maintain high rates of increase of labour supply, particularly by raising old-aged and female participation rates and reduce gender inequality
62	018001000	Increase the participation of women and older persons in the labour market, as well as build employment pathways for young people and the unemployed
63	018002000	Reduce gender inequality, particularly the pay gap
64	019000000	Increase the flexibility of the labour market
65	019001000	Enhancement and modernisation of the Public Employment Services
66	019002000	Promotion of flexible forms of employment
67	019003000	Ongoing assessment of the economy's labour market needs
68	020000000	Orderly management of economic migration issues to serve the economic and social needs of the country
69	020001000	Review of overall strategy towards the employment of foreign labour force with the aim of establishing a balanced approach to the issue by taking into consideration the inter-play of three main factors: o The strategic re-orientation of the economy towar
70	021000000	Further development of human capital
71	021001000	The continuous improvement of the quality of education at all levels

72	021002000	Increase opportunities for university education level studies in Cyprus
73	021003000	Continuous upgrading of skills to labour market needs, in particular through reforming and making more attractive vocational education and training systems, including the apprenticeship scheme and upgrading of training and retraining programmes, via also
74	021004000	Development of a comprehensive life-long learning strategy
75	022000000	Enhance further the conditions of social cohesion
76	022001000	Ensuring an adequate standard of living for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and encouraging their integration / reintegration into the labour market
77	022002000	Safeguarding affordable access to government services, including education and health to all

CZECH REPUBLIC

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Macroeconomic stability and sustainable growth.
2	001001000	Respect the principles of fiscal targeting and strengthen the binding character of medium term expenditure ceilings of the state budget and extrabudgetary funds.
3	001002000	Restructure the expenditure side of public budgets
4	001003000	Continue in restructuring of tax burden
5	001004000	Prevent indirect indebtedness in the form of extrabudgetary fiscal risks
6	001005000	Adopt strategic decisions necessary for financial stabilisation of pension and healthcare system
7	001006000	Increase the participation rate of population in productive age
8	002000000	Business Environment
9	002001000	Carry out a transparent procedure of new legislation impact assessment
10	002002000	Decrease the administrative burden on businesses by at least 20%
11	002003000	Simplify administration related to setting up and running a business
12	002004000	Facilitate business start up notably in case of activities with no further requirements on qualification
13	002005000	Strengthen the position of creditors in bankruptcy proceedings
14	002006000	Ensure effective functioning of financial market
15	002007000	Modernise and increase effectiveness of the tax administration
16	003000000	Research, development and innovations
17	003001000	Increase year-on-year public expenditures on research and development
18	003002000	Change the structure of public R&D expenditures
19	003003000	Promote private R&D expenditures by means of indirect support
20	003004000	Intensify the use of instruments securing the rights of scientific and research institutions and enterprises to intellectual property
21	003005000	Develop innovation infrastructure
22	003006000	Increase the availability of funds to innovative firms
23	004000000	Sustainable Utilisation of Resources
24	004001000	Maximise energetic and material effectiveness and rational use of resources
25	004002000	Promote environmental technologies
26	004003000	Implement a fiscally-neutral environmental tax reform
27	005000000	Modernisation and Development of Transport and ICT Networks
28	005001000	Modernise and develop transport networks
29	005002000	Introduce intelligent systems for transport and traffic control.
30	005003000	Increase the share of railway transport on the transport market and develop combined transport
31	005004000	Create consistent countrywide broadband ICT infrastructure.
32	005005000	Promote effective development and use of ICT.
33	005006000	Ensure convergence of networks and services on electronic communications market
34	005007000	Ensure security of networks and information and interoperability of ICT services.
35	006000000	Labour Market Flexibility
36	006001000	Extend contractual freedom in employment relationships
37	006002000	Reduce statutory non-wage labour costs
38	006003000	Improve the stimulation effect of direct taxes and benefits with the aim to cut down unemployment and increase the motivation of low-income groups to work
39	006004000	Increase geographical mobility
40	006005000	Modernise employment policy
41	007000000	Inclusion on labour market
42	007001000	Decrease unemployment of young people (under 25)
43	007002000	Promote equal opportunities for women and men on the labour market

44	007003000	Increase older workers' participation on labour market
45	007004000	Promote professional mobility via effective retraining system
46	007005000	Facilitate foreigners' access to the labour market
47	008000000	Education
48	008001000	Implement curricular reform
49	008002000	Improve the access to post-secondary technical and tertiary education
50	008003000	Promote cooperation between employers, employees and educational and professional institutions
51	008004000	Improve the interconnection between the systems of primary and continuing education
52	008005000	Promote transmigration between specific stages of tertiary education
53	008006000	Promote continuing education in firms
54	008007000	Increase information literacy

DENMARK

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Maintain sustainable public finances
2	001001000	Marked reduction of public debt
3	001001000	Fiscal sustainability: The target is to ensure a public surplus of between 1/2 and 1 1/2 per cent of GDP on average through 2010
4	001001000	Marked reduction of public debt
5	001002000	Monetary and exchange rate policies: Continued stable exchange rate and inflation developments by virtue of the stable krone exchange rate vis-à-vis the euro.
6	001003000	Tax policies: Tax freeze and lower taxes on labour income. Tax reductions on labour income have entered into force as of 2004.
7	001004000	Expenditure policies: Moderate growth in overall public expenditure. For 2005-2010, the scope set aside for real public consumption growth amounts to 0.5 per cent per year.
8	001005000	Structural and labour market policies: New initiatives are required to lastingly strengthen employment by 50-60,000 persons, thereby improving the public balance by about 1 per cent of GDP. Productivity growth should be underpinned by, notably, strengthen
9	002000000	To bring Denmark as a knowledge society into focus
10	002001000	Investment in research, development and innovation
11	002002000	Strategy for integration of ICT
12	002003000	Entrepreneurship [at improving access to capital (loan or borrowed capital) as well as to information and advice for entrepreneurs, while at the same time promoting a better entrepreneurial culture]
13	002004000	Education and training
14	003000000	Efficient competition and the internal market
15	003001000	To continue to strengthen competition, the objectives being to halve the number of sectors facing competition problems by 2010 and to bring Danish net retail prices more in line with the rest of Europe. [enhanced competition]
16	003002000	To continue to ensure that internal market directives are transposed into Danish legislation. [internal market]
17	003003000	To implement the objective of lowering administrative burdens on businesses year by year, reducing these burdens by up to 25 per cent from 2001 to 2010. [Better regulation]
18	003004000	Infrastructure
19	004000000	Sustainability, the environment and energy
20	004001000	Promoting environmentally efficient technology
21	004002000	Internalisation of environmental costs and decoupling the link between economic growth and environmental impacts
22	004003000	Efforts against climate change
23	004004000	Stopping the decrease in biodiversity
24	005000000	The Danish employment policy
25	005001000	to increase the employment permanently by approximately 50,000 to 60,000 people before 2010
26	005002000	Labour supply
27	005003000	Adaptability [of employees and companies]
28	005004000	Investment in human resources
29	006000000	Continuous improvements of the public sector
30	006001000	Freedom of choice as a means of securing better welfare services
31	006002000	Strategies for increased efficiency and productivity
32	006003000	Other initiatives to improve the public sector

ESTONIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Objective 1: Ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment
2	001001000	Measure 1.1: Keeping the general government fiscal position in accordance to medium-term budgetary objective
3	001002000	Measure 1.2: Becoming a full member of the European Economic and Monetary Union and introduction of the euro
4	001003000	Measure 1.3: Managing the risks affecting balanced economic development
5	002000000	Objective 2: Ensuring the long-term sustainability of fiscal policy
6	002001000	Measure 2.1: Ensuring long-term sustainability of pension system and guaranteeing sufficient living standard for pensioners
7	002002000	Measure 2.2: Ensuring long-term sustainability of health insurance system and guaranteeing people's financial security in case of health risks
8	003000000	Objective 3: Direction of the fiscal policy to improve the economic growth and employment
9	003001000	Measure 3.1: Reorganizing the tax system with more emphasis on taxing the consumption and exploitation of environment compared to labour
10	003002000	Measure 3.2: Greater and more efficient allocation of budgetary resources to activities supporting growth and employment
11	004000000	Objective 4: Increasing the quality of research and development, as well as the capacity for innovation, growth, and long-term international competitiveness
12	004001000	Measure 4.1: Ensuring the sustainability and improving the quality of research and development
13	004002000	Measure 4.2: Developing human capital necessary for R&D advancement and long-term international competitiveness of the enterprise sector
14	004003000	Measure 4.3: Ensuring access to capital for start-up companies and those with great growth potential
15	004004000	Measure 4.4: Promoting an increase in productivity, and supporting companies entering foreign markets and investments for the development of new technologies, products and services
16	005000000	Objective 5: The development of a business environment favourable to enterprise and entrepreneurship
17	005001000	Measure 5.1: Promoting entrepreneurial culture with the goal of increasing enterprise activity and company innovation
18	005002000	Measure 5.2: Developing legislative framework favourable to enterprise and entrepreneurship
19	005003000	Measure 5.3: Developing infrastructure supportive to business competitiveness
20	005004000	Measure 5.4: Ensuring the security of electricity supply of the state and the effective functioning of energy market
21	005005000	Measure 5.5: Making state monitoring more effective in order to ensure fair competition, quality and safety
22	006000000	Objective 6: Strengthen the synergy between environmental protection and growth
23	006001000	Measure 6.1: Increasing environmental awareness
24	006002000	Measure 6.2: Reducing the pollution load and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources
25	007000000	Objective 7: Improve the quality of labour force
26	007001000	Measure 7.1: Improving flexibility and effectiveness of formal education with special emphasis on vocational education
27	007002000	Measure 7.2: Improving quality of education
28	007003000	Measure 7.3: Increasing the employment readiness of young people by improving the effectiveness of youthwork
29	007004000	Measure 7.4: Developing a supplementary training and re-education system in line with the principles of lifelong learning

30	007005000	Measure 7.5: Developing vocational, career, and learning counselling
31	008000000	Objective 8: Increase in labour supply
32	008001000	Measure 8.1: Increasing employment through active labour market measures and supportive social services and benefits
33	008002000	Measure 8.2: Improving the health of the population and insuring better working environment
34	009000000	Objective 9: Increase in the flexibility of the labour market and modernisation of the labour relations
35	009001000	Measure 9.1: Increasing the flexibility of the labour market and ensuring modern and balanced labour relations

FINLAND

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Macro-economic priorities: economic stability and the sustainability of general government finances
2	001001000	reducing levels of public debt
3	001001000	1.Preparing for population ageing (particularly guideline 2)
4	001002000	2.Controlling public expenditure (particularly guidelines 1, 3 and 6)
5	001003000	3.Securing welfare services and the productivity of general government (guideline 3)
6	002000000	Micro-economic priorities: structural reforms to promote competitiveness and productivity
7	002001000	4.Knowledge and innovation (guidelines 7, 8 and 9)
8	002002000	5.Promoting entrepreneurship (guideline 15)
9	002003000	6.Creating better functioning and more competitive markets (guidelines 13 and 14)
10	002004000	7.Improving information, communication and transport networks (particularly guideline 9)
11	002005000	8.Energy and climate policy that supports structural change and sustainable development guideline 11)
12	003000000	Employment priorities: raising the employment rate and improving the functioning of the labour market
13	003001000	9.Extending labour market careers (guidelines 18, 21 and 23)
14	003002000	10.Improving the incentives of tax and benefit systems and wage formation (guidelines 4, 5 and 22)
15	003003000	11.Improving the balance between labour demand and supply (guidelines 19, 20 and 24)

FRANCE

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Track 1: Making employment the focus of our decisions
2	001001000	Creating the conditions for the return to work
3	001002000	Making work pay
4	002000000	Track 2: Improving business competitiveness
5	003000000	Track 3: Rolling out a proactive State policy in industry and research
6	004000000	Track 4: Keeping on the straight course of a strict budget policy
7	005000000	Creating the conditions for economic and social growth
8	005001000	Steering the French economy onto the road of sustained growth
9	005002000	Recovering budget leeway
10	005003000	Ensuring the long-term viability of our social model
11	005004000	Promoting growth benefiting everyone
12	005005000	Facilitating the life of business
13	005006000	Promoting environmental-friendly growth
14	006000000	The battle for employment serving economic and social growth
15	006001000	Developing employment
16	006002000	Promoting the return to work
17	006003000	Improving labour market operation
18	006004000	Ensuring young people's professional integration
19	006005000	Working longer for increased growth
20	007000000	Building the knowledge-based economy
21	007001000	Stimulating research and innovation
22	007002000	Renewing and giving new impetus to industrial policy
23	007003000	Promoting the creation and dissemination of information and communication technologies (ICT)
24	007004000	Ensuring healthier market operation for improved household buying power
25	007005000	Promoting regional cohesion and power of attraction

GERMANY

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Expanding the knowledge economy
2	001001000	Strengthening Research and Development
3	001002000	Promoting innovation and advanced technology
4	001003000	Strengthening educational systems - open opportunities
5	001004000	Strengthening competitiveness and participation through life-long learning
6	002000000	Opening-up markets and increasing competitiveness
7	002001000	Bringing forward the opening up of markets
8	002002000	Focussing on growth-oriented markets
9	002003000	Strengthening the competitiveness of "traditional" industries
10	003000000	Strengthening the framework for entrepreneurial activity
11	003001000	Clearing ground for private initiative
12	003002000	Building up Germany as a financial platform
13	003003000	Supporting young and small enterprises
14	003004000	Shaping taxes in growth-oriented manner
15	003005000	Improving corporate governance
16	003006000	Expanding the infrastructure
17	004000000	Making public finance sustainable - securing sustainable growth - protecting social security
18	004001000	Securing a tension free concurrence macroeconomic policy areas
19	004002000	Aligning public finances towards future-oriented expenditures
20	004003000	Completing German Unity
21	004004000	Shaping social security systems viable
22	004005000	Reform of Federalism
23	005000000	Using ecological innovations as competitive advantage
24	005001000	Environmentally-friendly technologies as strategic competitiveness factor
25	005002000	Energy efficiency as key for long-term competitiveness
26	005003000	Drive technologies and fuels for the transportation of tomorrow
27	006000000	Preparing the labour market for future challenges - meeting demographic change
28	006001000	Implementing structural labour market reforms efficiently
29	006002000	Aligning labour market policy with demographic change
30	006003000	Enhancing flexibility and employability on the labour market
31	006004000	Improving the work-life balance

GREECE

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	To restore fiscal balance and ensure the long-term sustainability of public finances, with the immediate priority to reduce the deficit below the reference value by the end of 2006 and restrain it further in the following years
2	002000000	To increase productivity, by addressing the structural problems in the operation of markets, investing in human capital and promoting a Knowledge-Based Society
3	003000000	To improve the business environment, enhance competition, liberalize the markets, increase external openness and capitalize on the country's geopolitical attributes to become an attractive destination for entrepreneurial and investment activities in the B
4	004000000	To increase employment, reduce unemployment and improve the effectiveness of the educational, training and re-training systems.
5	005000000	Sustainability of Public Finances
6	005001000	TO bring the general government deficit below the S.g.P. reference value (3%), reaching 2,8% of GDP
7	005002000	Pursuing structural reforms aiming at increasing the efficiency of resource allocation and at improving the quality of public finances
8	005003000	Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the social security system and of public finances
9	006000000	Structural Reforms in the Product Markets
10	006001000	Improve the business environment
11	006002000	to release the SME's vast potential in improving competitiveness, increasing employment, enhancing economic growth and improving social cohesion
12	006003000	Increasing the sector's (SME) involvement in the support programmes, encouraging investment, reducing taxation, securing competition, improving infrastructure (especially in industrial areas), introducing quality, innovation and new technologies in the pr
13	006004000	To upgrade and enrich the tourist product through structural interventions within a long-term (10 year) strategy [policy on tourism]
14	006005000	To increase private investment, raise employment, contain prices and improve the quality of goods and services available to consumers. "Closed" sectors are being opened to competition and existing barriers to entry are being lifted [opening markets and en
15	006006000	To speed up the liberalization of the network industries in order to improve the competitiveness of the Greek economy and to ensure that consumers enjoy a higher quality of services at lower prices
16	006007000	To push forward the new generation of privatizations, with the aim to enhance competition in markets, with transparency
17	006008000	To provide consumers with unhindered access to the necessary information on prices and quality of available goods, thus maximizing the benefits from competition, contributing to the smooth operation of the markets and supporting demand [Prptection of Cons
18	006009000	Promoting external openness
19	006010000	Deepening the Internal Market - improve the transposition rate and on the other, to create the necessary conditions for Greece to have an equal participation in the integration process of the common market
20	007000000	Knowledge-Based Society
21	007001000	To eliminate the deficit of Greece in research, innovation and technology compared with other EU member states and to link R&D with the production process
22	007002000	Increasing Investment in Human Capital
23	007003000	Education and Information & Communication Technologies (ICT)
24	008000000	Establishment of a dynamic capital market in Greece

25	008001000	Establishment of an integrated regulatory framework in the coming years is expected to substantially improve competition in the financial markets and reduce the administrative burden on financial intermediaries and listed companies
26	009000000	To promote sustainable growth, protect the environment and reduce pollution levels
27	009001000	Creating the necessary conditions for sustainable growth
28	009002000	More efficient energy consumption in the tertiary sector and by households
29	009003000	Climatic change
30	009004000	Reduce atmospheric pollution
31	009005000	Integrate bio-fuels in the Greek market for petroleum products
32	009006000	Make efforts towards more effective and sustainable waste management
33	009007000	Addressing the reduction in biodiversity
34	009008000	To promote the development and use of environmental technologies, as well as the standardisation of sustainable production processes
35	010000000	Regional and Social Cohesion [pursuing a more balanced economic growth through the development of the less privileged regions and by tackling social exclusion]
36	010001000	Regional cohesion
37	010002000	Social cohesion
38	011000000	Rebuilding Public Administration
39	012000000	Employment - Training - Education
40	012001000	Achieve full-employment conditions
41	012002000	Improve labour quality and, hence labour productivity
42	012003000	Improve the adaptability of businesses and the labour force to the changing conditions of international competition and to technological and productivity developments
43	012004000	Increase female participation in the labour market and promote equal opportunities at work
44	012005000	Decrease social exclusion and improve social cohesion
45	012006000	Initial Vocational Training;
46	012007000	Continuous Vocational Training

HUNGARY

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Cutting the state budget deficit
2	002000000	State reform
3	003000000	Research/development and innovation
4	004000000	Development of the business environment
5	005000000	Environment development
6	006000000	Energy policy
7	007000000	Infrastructure development and pro-competitive regulation
8	008000000	Strengthening the role of active labour market policies
9	009000000	Targeted support for the employment of disadvantaged people
10	010000000	Promoting life-long learning
11	011000000	Improvement of the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of education
12	000001000	Fiscal course supporting macro-economic stability (Guideline 1.)
13	000002000	Sustainable economic development and budget stability on the long term (Guideline 2.)
14	000003000	Distribution of resources promoting growth and employment (Guideline 3.)
15	000004000	Wage policy promoting macro-economic stability and growth (Guideline 4.)
16	000005000	More flexible goods and labour markets (Guideline 5.)
17	000006000	To increase and improve investment in R&D, in particular by private business (Guideline 7.)
18	000007000	To facilitate all forms of innovation (Guideline 8.)
19	000008000	To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society (Guideline 9.)
20	000009000	To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society (Guideline 9.)
21	000010000	To encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth (Guideline 11.)
22	000011000	To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society (Guideline 9.)
23	000012000	To extend and deepen the Internal Market (Guideline 12.)
24	000013000	To create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative through better regulation (Guideline 14.)
25	000014000	To promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs (Guideline 15.)
26	000015000	To ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe and to reap the benefits of globalisation (Guideline 13.)
27	000016000	To encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth (Guideline 11.)
28	000017000	To expand, improve and link up European infrastructure and complete priority cross-border projects (Guideline 16.)
29	000018000	To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society (Guideline 9.)
30	000019000	Making work a real option for all - regardless gender or age (Guideline 18.)
31	000020000	Making work pay (Guideline 19.)
32	000021000	More and better assistance for jobseekers and disadvantaged people (Guideline 19.)
33	000022000	Modernisation of the Public Employment Service (Guideline 20.)
34	000023000	Management of migration in a labour market context (Guideline 20.)
35	000024000	Flexibility and security of employment (Guideline 21.)
36	000025000	Transform undeclared work into regular employment (Guideline 21.)
37	000026000	Promoting geographical mobility (Guideline 21.)
38	000027000	Wage setting mechanisms and employment-friendly labour costs (Guideline 22.)
39	000028000	Increasing and improving investments in human capital (Guideline 23.)
40	000029000	Adjusting education and training to labour market needs (Guideline 24.)

IRELAND

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Maintain a stable macroeconomic environment, sustainable public finances, and moderate inflation levels.
2	002000000	Within this fiscal framework, continue to prioritise public investment in economic and social infrastructure and other growth-enhancing expenditures;
3	003000000	Ensure that the economy will be in a position to meet anticipated long-run fiscal pressures, including those arising from the ageing of the population.
4	004000000	Promote, protect and enhance competitiveness.
5	005000000	Increase R&D investment, capacity and output.
6	006000000	Encourage greater innovation and entrepreneurship across the enterprise sector.
7	007000000	Continue to address the physical infrastructure deficit, particularly in the transport sector.
8	008000000	Continue to roll out regulatory reform.
9	009000000	Support social inclusion and sustainable development.
10	010000000	Continue to achieve higher levels of employment, improved quality and productivity of work, and social cohesion.
11	011000000	Focus on education and training, including lifelong learning, to develop high skilled, innovative and adaptable workforce for the knowledge economy.
12	012000000	Ensure an adequate labour supply to meet economy's needs.
13	000001000	Guideline 1. To secure economic stability
14	000002000	Guideline 2. To safeguard economic sustainability
15	000003000	Guideline 3: To promote an efficient allocation of resources
16	000004000	Guideline 4: To promote greater coherence between macroeconomic and structural policies
17	000005000	Guideline 5: To ensure that wage developments contribute to macroeconomic stability and growth and to increase adaptability
18	000006000	Guideline 6: To contribute to a dynamic and well-functioning EMU,
19	000007000	Guideline 7: Increase and improve investments in research and development, in particular in the private sector, with a view to establishing a European area of knowledge. Guideline 8: Facilitate all forms of innovation.
20	000008000	Guideline 9: Facilitate the spread and effective use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society
21	000009000	Guideline 10: Strengthen the competitive advantages of its industrial base. Guideline 15: Promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs
22	000010000	Guideline 14: Create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative through better regulation
23	000011000	Guideline 11: Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth.
24	000012000	Guideline 12: Extend and deepen the Internal Market
25	000013000	Guideline 13: Ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe, reap the benefits of globalisation
26	000014000	Guideline 16: Expand, improve and link up European infrastructure and complete priority cross-border projects
27	000015000	Attract And Retain More People In Employment, Increase Labour Supply And Modernise Social Protection Systems. [Employment Guidelines 19, 20, 21: To ensure inclusive labour markets for job-seekers and disadvantaged people; to improve matching of labour mar
28	000016000	Prevention and Activation
29	000017000	Making Work Pay

30	000018000	Increasing Female Participation
31	000019000	Greater integration of specific groups into the labour market
32	000020000	Improve Adaptability Of Workers And Enterprises. Promoting Flexibility combined with Employment Security. [Employment Guidelines 21: To promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labour market segmentation, having due regard to the r
33	000021000	Wage and Labour Costs [Employment Guideline 22: To Ensure Employment Friendly Wage And Other Labour Cost Developments]
34	000022000	Increase Investment In Human Capital Through Better Education And Skills, Lifelong Learning [Employment Guidelines 23, 24: To expand and improve investment in human capital; To adapt education and training systems in response to new competence requirement
35	000023000	Education

ITALY

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Extending the area of free choice for citizens and companies
2	001001000	To promote extension of the area of the competitive market and improve legislation
3	001002000	To strengthen the production base
4	002000000	incentives for scientific research and technological innovation
5	002001000	Reorganizing the national research system
6	002002000	Granting research and development spending incentives
7	002003000	Encouraging innovation and technology transfer
8	003000000	strengthening education and training of human capital and extending its benefits to the rest of the population, with particular reference to young people
9	003001000	Reform of the education and vocational training system
10	003002000	Reform of the university system
11	003003000	A wide-ranging action plan has been devised to support reforms' objectives [education and professional training systems]
12	003004000	Reform action for the university system
13	004000000	Upgrading tangible and intangible infrastructure
14	004001000	tangible and intangible infrastructure with system impact
15	004002000	tangible and intangible infrastructure with micro-economic or sector impact
16	005000000	protecting the environment

LATVIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Securing macroeconomic stability
2	001001000	To fulfil the Maastricht fiscal criterion and ensure efficient budget spending
3	001002000	To ensure successful accession of Latvia to the Euro zone
4	001003000	To ensure the necessary financial resources for financing the government budget deficit and refinancing the central government debt liabilities at costs as low as possible and under conditions as favourable as possible, limiting financial risks and taking
5	001004000	Raise the retirement age
6	001005000	Improve the healthcare system
7	001006000	Create inclusive labour market
8	001007000	To promote concerted increase of the wages and labour productivity, so as not to create additional economic instabilities, at the same time taking into account the consequences of inflation
9	001008000	To improve motivation and promote financial attractiveness of jobs
10	002000000	Stimulating knowledge and innovation
11	002001000	To invest public resources in research and development more efficiently and effectively and encourage research and development in the private sector
12	002002000	To modernise scientific infrastructure in research institutes and higher education establishments
13	002003000	To ensure renewal of the intellectual potential in science
14	002004000	To promote participation of Latvian science in the international co-operation projects
15	002005000	To improve innovation support structures and public support programmes
16	002006000	To support transfer of knowledge and technologies, encourage development of new products and technologies
17	002007000	To encourage widespread use of ICT in public services, SMEs and households
18	002008000	To ensure the security of networks and information, as well as convergence and interoperability in order to establish an information area without frontiers (responsible institution: Secretariat of the Special Assignments Minister for Electronic Governme
19	002009000	To encourage the deployment of broadband networks, including the poorly served regions, in order to develop a knowledge economy (responsible institutions: Ministry of Transport and Communications and Secretariat of the Special Assignments Minister for
20	002010000	To identify competitiveness factors in industrial sectors
21	002011000	To promote development of clusters
22	002012000	To encourage the use of renewable energy resources
23	002013000	To preserve biological diversity at the current level
24	002014000	To improve and modernise environmental protection infrastructure
25	002015000	To continue fighting the climate change and lessening its harmful impact
26	003000000	Developing a favourable and attractive environment for investment and work
27	003001000	To ensure control over transposition and implementation of EU directives
28	003002000	To identify and eliminate administrative restrictions hindering the free movement of services
29	003003000	To apply EU public procurement rules effectively
30	003004000	To implement ex ante measures of competition ensuring policy
31	003005000	To continue liberalisation of network infrastructure
32	003006000	To assess the business environment on a regular basis, maintaining dialogue between government/entrepreneurs
33	003007000	To encourage development of local governments and ensure the rise of their capacity, implement mutually co-ordinated sectoral and regional policy
34	003008000	To implement mutually co-ordinated sectoral and regional policy

35	003009000	To improve access of SMEs to funding
36	003010000	To ensure informative and consultative support
37	003011000	To improve and develop the quality of international transport corridors
38	003012000	To ensure improvement of the state's road network condition and increase the load carrying capacity of the road surfaces and bridges in accordance with EU requirements, increased funding for road maintenance and improving the system of financing
39	003013000	To create an integrated passenger transportation system (also Guideline 21)
40	003014000	To continue development of the electricity market
41	003015000	To develop interconnections between electricity networks of the Baltic, Nordic and Central European countries
42	003016000	To promote public - private partnership
43	004000000	Fostering employment
44	004001000	To support integration of unemployed young people and job seekers in the labour market
45	004002000	To inform and educate society about gender equality in the labour market
46	004003000	To support the inclusion of persons child care leave for inclusion in the labour market
47	004004000	To include pre-pension age people in the labour market
48	004005000	To improve and diversify active employment measures and preventive measures of unemployment reduction
49	004006000	To develop the system of social services
50	004007000	To establish a system for long-term forecasting of the labour market
51	004008000	To conduct studies on labour market and movement of labour
52	004009000	To develop and strengthen labour market institutions, employment partnerships and social dialogue on the regional, sectoral and enterprise levels
53	004010000	To improve the system of the work safety and health protection at work
54	004011000	To reduce undeclared employment
55	004012000	To support starting business and promote geographic mobility in the least developed regions
56	005000000	Improving education and skills
57	005001000	To improve ability of education system and students to adapt to the changing requirements of the labour market
58	005002000	To improve availability of education at all levels, reduce the number of students expelled from educational establishments
59	005003000	To increase availability of higher education and its conformity with the labour market needs
60	005004000	To improve life-long learning system
61	005005000	To implement the projects of new Latvian National Library and digital library
62	005006000	To improve educational programmes in accordance with the labour market needs
63	005007000	To establish quality assurance system of professional education
64	005008000	To increase opportunities of student mobility for improvement of education and acquisition of particular professions
65	005009000	To ensure high-quality comprehensive services of professional orientation
66	005010000	To apply education services to socially excluded population groups

LITHUANIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Priority - to sustain fast growth of the economy, a stable macroeconomic environment and to seek full-fledged membership in the economic and monetary union
2	001001000	Objective 1: TO RETAIN STABLE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES, PROVIDING FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH AND JOB CREATION
3	001002000	Objective 2: TO ENSURE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF FISCAL POLICY AS THE BASES OF HIGHER EMPLOYMENT
4	001003000	Objective 3: TO STIMULATE COHESION OF ECONOMIC POLICY, STRUCTURAL REFORMS AND SOCIAL POLICY INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND THE GROWTH OF COMPETITIVENESS
5	001004000	Objective 4: TO SEEK FULL-FLEDGED PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION FROM JANUARY 1, 2007
6	002000000	PRIORITY - TO PROMOTE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LITHUANIAN COMPANIES
7	002001000	Objective 1 – TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESSES TO MAKE USE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR'S R&D RESULTS AND TO INVEST IN R&D BY DEVELOPING R&D CAPACITIES OF THE PUBIC SECTOR
8	002002000	Objective 2: TO SEEK TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BUSINESSES ABLE TO COMPETE INTERNATIONALLY AND ACHIEVE THAT THE SHARE OF THE GDP CREATED BY INDUSTRY AND RELATED BUSINESS STRUCTURES WOULD APPROACH EU MEMBER STATES' LEVEL
9	002003000	Objective 3: TO BUILD A SOCIETY WITH ITS ACTIVITIES BASED ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES
10	002004000	Objective 4: TO ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES AND STRENGTHEN SYNERGY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND GROWTH
11	002005000	Objective 5 - TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE EU INTERNAL MARKET IN LITHUANIA
12	002006000	Objective 6: TO CONNECT THE NATIONAL ENERGY NETWORKS WITH WEST EUROPEAN NETWORKS AND DEVELOP AND IMPROVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE OF BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE
13	003000000	PRIORITY - TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENTS INTO HUMAN CAPITAL
14	003001000	Objective 1: ATTRACTING AND RETAINING MORE PEOPLE ON THE LABOUR MARKET BY PROVIDING QUALITATIVE AND SECURE EMPLOYMENT, AS WELL AS MODERNISING THE LABOUR MARKET AND SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM
15	003002000	Objective 2 - To Improve the Adaptability of Employees and Enterprises
16	003003000	OBJECTIVE 3 – TO REDUCE STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT BY INCREASING INVESTMENTS INTO HUMAN RESOURCES

LUXEMBOURG

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Guarantee the economic stability for sustainable growth
2	001001000	to implement the consolidation measures required to rapidly achieve the medium term budgetary objectives
3	001002000	to seek a fundamental re-evaluation of government action priorities and a reallocation of budget resources in order to achieve its strategic goals, while bolstering budget constraints
4	002000000	jobs
5	002001000	to adapt the social security system to the social requirements of the population.
6	002002000	To proper co-ordinate between employment and social security policies and promote integrating people into the labor market and keeping them employed
7	002003000	a wide-reaching review of social transfers and the manner in which social services are financed
8	003000000	particular in the private sector, with a view to establishing a European area of knowledge
9	003001000	to bolster and expand R&D facilities
10	003002000	increasing the pool of human resources
11	003003000	to increase R%D actions
12	003004000	promoting strategic fits and synergies between public and private R & D capabilities
13	004000000	Facilitate all forms of innovation
14	004001000	To promote investment in R&D and innovation
15	004002000	To promote intellectual property rights
16	004003000	To strenghten national and cross-border cooperation between companies and research establishments
17	004004000	To promote the creation and development of new companies
18	005000000	facilitate the spread and effective use of ICTs and build a fully inclusive information society
19	005001000	to make ICT use widesperad by all players in the economy
20	005002000	to develop high performance and fully integrated infrastructures in international electronic communications networks
21	005003000	to vigorously promote Luxembourg's presence in ICT and electronic business
22	006000000	Strengthen the competitive advantages of Europe's industrial base
23	007000000	Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth
24	007001000	promote a balanced environmental policy
25	007002000	Promote a competitive energy policy
26	007003000	Promote eco-efficiency
27	007004000	Promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption
28	008000000	Extend and deepen the internal market
29	008001000	Promote accurate and timely transposition of directives and proper functioning of the internal market
30	008002000	Promote open, transparent and non-discriminatory public procurement markets
31	008003000	Take advantage of the growth potential in the services sector
32	009000000	Ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe, reap the rewards of globalization
33	010000000	Create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative by improving regulations
34	010001000	carry out impact studies
35	010002000	Analyze administrative procedures
36	010003000	Codify legislative texts
37	010004000	Optimize information exchanges between administrative bodies and companies

38	011000000	Promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs
39	011001000	Promote an effective entrepreneurial policy
40	011002000	Promote the creation of companies, especially innovative companies
41	011003000	Guarantee more favorable basic conditions for SMEs
42	012000000	Expand, improve and connect European infrastructures and complete priority cross-border projects
43	012001000	Improve Luxembourg's connectivity with respect to the European and international environment
44	012002000	Ensure maximum coordination and integration between sectors that weigh most heavily on spatial development and land use
45	012003000	A proactive policy in connectivity of electronic communications networks
46	013000000	Implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work and strengthening social and territorial cohesion
47	013001000	All participants must assume their responsibilities
48	013002000	Getting a measure of full employment by taking in wider employment rate criteria
49	014000000	Promote a lifecycle approach to work
50	014001000	Assuming more responsibility for young people
51	014002000	Proactive counseling, training and continuing education programs that fit the requirements of the labor market
52	014003000	Re-evaluation of assuming responsibility for school-age children outside of classroom hours
53	014004000	to decrease the wage gap between men and women
54	014005000	Flexible instruments for entering and exiting the labor market
55	014006000	Continued adaptation to the social security system
56	015000000	Ensure inclusive labor markets, enhance work attractiveness and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people and the inactive
57	015001000	Improve the effect of activating measures benefiting employment
58	015002000	Make work pay
59	015003000	Reinvigorate the solidarity economy concept
60	016000000	Improve matching of labor market needs
61	016001000	Analyze and optimize the functioning of the Labor Administration
62	016002000	Implement a national information, directional and guidance strategy
63	016003000	Increase professional mobility and combat segregation in the labor market
64	017000000	Promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labor market segmentation, having due regard to the role of social partners
65	017001000	Retain jobs
66	017002000	Set out new forms of labor organization
67	017003000	Continue to promote positive action on gender equality
68	018000000	Ensure employment-friendly labor costs developments and wagesetting mechanisms
69	019000000	Expand and improve investment in human capital
70	019001000	Promote the consistency and effectiveness of adopting lifelong learning strategies
71	019002000	Optimize access to initial professional training
72	019003000	Promote success in academics
73	020000000	Adapt education and training systems in response to new skill requirements
74	020001000	Increase the scope of options for non-formal apprenticeships
75	020002000	Review the program for training young people as part of certain measures for starting to work
76	020003000	Certify acquired skills in the area of non-formal education

77	020004000	Adapt the education and training systems to new requirements in the area of skills
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MALTA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Strategic Theme 01: Sustainability of Public Finances
2	001001000	stimulating economic growth: by using tax policy to incentivise economic growth within the framework of sustainable public finances;
3	001002000	Stimulating economic growth: continuing the privatisation programme and promoting further the use of PPPs and building on strategic partnerships;
4	001003000	Stimulating economic growth: undertaking liberalisation of certain sectors to enhance competition and stimulate growth.
5	001004000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: the efficient use of public resources;
6	001005000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: retraining and redeploying human resources;
7	001006000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: restructuring public sector entities, leading to further reductions in subventions, operating costs and increased efficiency;
8	001007000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: improving tax compliance and reducing benefit fraud.
9	001008000	Sustainable social protection systems by rendering social security pension schemes sustainable and adequate as well as by improving further the delivery of health services and ensuring sustainability of the health sector.
10	002000000	Strategic Theme 02: Competitiveness
11	002001000	Enterprise – mobilising investment, reinforcing an entrepreneurial culture, boosting innovation and removing unnecessary obstacles or costs to entrepreneurs;
12	002002000	Tourism – a sector which remains one of the major sources of employment in Malta and a key foreign currency earner;
13	002003000	Infrastructure – improving the country's infrastructure and maximising the island's potential within environmental safeguards.
14	003000000	Strategic Theme 03: Employment
15	003001000	Raise the employment rate of the Maltese workforce to achieve the following 2010 targets set in the National Action Plan for Employment presented by Malta in the 2004, and which are hereby being reconfirmed:
16	003002000	Increase the female and older workers employment rate in the labour market to achieve the overall employment targets
17	003003000	Ensure that employees are provided with the necessary support for transitions in occupational status between training, self-employment and business creation.
18	004000000	Strategic Theme 04: Education and Training
19	004001000	Implement inclusive education and training policies aimed at adult learners and at reducing the number of early school leavers.
20	004002000	Ensure that education and training pathways are attractive, accessible and flexible to provide maximum possible fulfilment of the potential of all persons throughout their working lives. It is Government's belief that access to education and training should
21	004003000	Respond to new occupational needs, key competences and future skills requirements.
22	005000000	Strategic Theme 05: Environment
23	005001000	Halting Biodiversity Loss
24	005002000	Internalisation of Environmental Externalities
25	005003000	Fight against Climate Change

THE NETHERLANDS

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Labour participation: to encourage people to work (more). [Policy is mainly aimed at women (particularly an increase in the number of hours they work), immigrants, and the elderly]
2	002000000	Labour productivity: to reverse the slowdown in productivity growth with a target-oriented policy of knowledge and innovation.
3	003000000	Guideline 1. To secure economic stability
4	004000000	Guideline 2. To safeguard economic stability Guideline and 6. To contribute to a dynamic and well-functioning EMU
5	005000000	Guideline 3. To promote an efficient allocation of resources and Guideline 4. To promote greater coherence between macroeconomic and structural
6	006000000	Guideline 5. To ensure that wage developments contribute to macroeconomic stability and growth
7	007000000	Guideline 7. Increase and improve investments in O&O, particularly in the private sector, with a view to the creation of a European knowledge space and Guideline 8. Facilitate all types of innovation.
8	007001000	Strengthen innovation climate
9	007002000	More innovating companies
10	007003000	Focus and mass in strategic areas of innovation
11	007004000	Social innovation
12	007005000	Area-oriented policy
13	008000000	Guideline 9. Facilitate the distribution and targeted use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society
14	008001000	Better utilisation of ICT
15	008002000	Strengthening the ICT basis
16	009000000	Guideline 10. Strengthen the competitive advantages of the industrial base
17	009001000	Development of specific technologies and markets
18	009002000	Taking advantage of Europe's strengths
19	010000000	Guideline 11. Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergy between environmental protection and growth
20	010001000	Ecologically efficient innovations
21	010002000	Sustainable energy management
22	010003000	Sustainable use of space
23	011000000	Guideline 12. Broadening and expanding the Internal Market
24	012000000	Guideline 13. Provide open, competitive markets inside and outside Europe and reap the benefits of globalisation
25	012001000	Level playing field
26	012002000	Supervision
27	012003000	Better positioning of the consumer
28	013000000	Guideline 14. Make the business climate more attractive and stimulate private initiative by means of better regulations
29	013001000	Reduction in administrative burden
30	013002000	Conflicting regulations
31	013003000	Proposed regulations
32	013004000	Permit policy
33	013005000	Reduce 'national captions' on EU regulations
34	014000000	Guideline 15. Promote free enterprise and improve the climate for small and medium-sized enterprises
35	014001000	More business
36	014002000	Funding (techno)starters and fast growers
37	014003000	Tax reductions
38	014004000	Access of businesses to knowledge
39	015000000	Guideline 16. Expand, improve and link European infrastructures and complete priority crossborder projects

40	015001000	Tackling bottlenecks [in the infrastructure]
41	015002000	Funding mobility [by road infrastructure users]
42	015003000	Mainport development (PPS) [Rotterdam]
43	015004000	Public-private cooperation
44	015005000	Interconnection capacity and prevention of congestion on electricity network
45	016000000	Guideline 17. Implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion
46	016001000	To promote labour participation
47	016002000	a moderate growth in wages
48	016003000	Reduce the possible obstacles that people experience when entering the labour market, such as the mastery of the language and educational level.
49	017000000	Increasing the supply of labour
50	017001000	Reform of the Occupational Disability Insurance Act (WAO / WIA)
51	017002000	Reform of the Unemployment Insurance Act (WW)
52	017003000	Early retirement / Pre-pension schemes / Life cycle
53	017004000	Health care
54	017005000	Better harmonisation of work and free time
55	017006000	Work and Social Assistance Act (WWB)
56	017007000	Youth pact
57	017008000	Differences in pay between men and women
58	017009000	The task of the Structure Implementation Work and Income (SUWI) chain partners
59	017010000	The inactivity trap and marginal pressure
60	017011000	Knowledge migrants
61	018000000	Increasing adaptability
62	018001000	Moderate development of wages
63	018002000	Social innovation
64	018003000	Right of dismissal
65	018004000	Review of the Working Hours Act
66	018005000	Working conditions
67	019000000	Human capital
68	019001000	Quality of the Dutch education system
69	019002000	Cutting back on premature school-leavers
70	019003000	Basic qualification / study-work obligation
71	019004000	Moving on to higher education
72	019005000	Better links between education and the labour market
73	019006000	Training of workers – lifelong learning
74	019007000	More transparency and recognition of qualifications

POLAND

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Priority 1: Consolidation of public finance and improvement of public finance management
2	001001000	Optimizing access to benefits leading to early employee deactivation
3	001002000	Improving farmers' social insurance system
4	001003000	Reform of the disability pension system
5	001004000	Continuation of the healthcare system reform
6	001005000	Rationalizing public expenditure and increasing control over public resources which are at the disposal of special-purpose funds and state agencies
7	001006000	Further decentralising in public expenditure
8	001007000	Implementing a system of long-term budgetary planning
9	001008000	Adopting EU standards (ESA'95) as regards statistics and forecasts in the public finance sector
10	001009000	IT development in public finance
11	001010000	Further introduction of compulsory internal audit of current expenses of public institutions
12	001011000	Directing state aid towards horizontal goals
13	002000000	Priority 2: Developing entrepreneurship
14	002001000	Improving the quality of regulations
15	002002000	Simplification of administrative procedures and reduction of costs of business operation
16	002003000	Improving economic jurisdiction
17	002004000	Completing main privatisation processes
18	002005000	Completing the process of ownership transformation in the state-owned companies operating under the Act of 25 September 1981 on state-owned enterprises
19	002006000	Financial strengthening of loan, guarantee and capital funds
20	002007000	Simplification of investment process in construction
21	002008000	Supporting the scheme for promotion of Polish economy and the system of services for exporters
22	003000000	Priority 3: Increased enterprise innovation
23	003001000	Development of the innovation market and of the institutional environment facilitating the cooperation between R&D area and the economy
24	003002000	Supporting the research and development area
25	003003000	Development of information and communication technologies in economy and administration
26	003004000	Facilitating the use of eco-technologies, supporting energy efficiency and cogeneration
27	004000000	Priority 4: Infrastructure development and upgrade and ensuring competitive environment in network sectors
28	004001000	Creating a modern transport network (roads, local public transport, railways, airports, seaports)
29	004002000	Restructuring and ownership transformation of the fuels and energy sector
30	004003000	Supporting the construction and upgrade of energy infrastructure
31	004004000	Support for the development of renewable energy sources
32	004005000	Improved affordability of housing to the members of communities; construction and upgrade of sanitation infrastructure
33	004006000	More widespread use and development of Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
34	004007000	Introduction of competitive energy and natural gas markets
35	004008000	Liberalisation of rail transport
36	004009000	Creating conditions for effective competition on the telecommunications market
37	004010000	Transition from analogue to digital radio and television broadcasting
38	004011000	Development of postal services market

39	005000000	Priority 5: Creation and retention of new jobs and reducing unemployment
40	005001000	Reducing the charges imposed on employees with the lowest income
41	005002000	Implementing new organisational and financial solutions in order to increase access to labour market services provided for the benefit of the unemployed, job seekers and employers
42	005003000	Increasing the range and quality of services provided by the county (powiat) and province labour offices
43	005004000	Better information about labour market
44	005005000	Activation of members of the groups particularly underprivileged on the labour market
45	005006000	Professional activation of the disabled
46	006000000	Priority 6: Improving adaptability of staff and enterprises by investing into human capital
47	006001000	Increasing the flexibility and diversification of employment forms and work organisation
48	006002000	Investing in human capital

PORTUGAL

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Economic Growth and Public Accounts Sustainability
2	001001000	supervision and control of budget execution
3	001002000	Public Administration Reform
4	001003000	Health Sector
5	001004000	Social Security Sector
6	002000000	Governance and Public Administration
7	002001000	Simplification and Disbureaucratization
8	002002000	Better reception
9	002003000	Dematerialization
10	002004000	Qualification
11	002005000	Rataionalization
12	002006000	Security
13	003000000	Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship
14	003001000	Dynamization of business investment
15	003002000	Better conditions for competitive development of SMEs and Entrepreneurship
16	003003000	Establishing partnerships and promoting clusters by reinforcing its international competitiveness
17	003004000	Improving external competitiveness
18	004000000	R&D and Innovation
19	004001000	Accelerating scientific and technological development
20	004002000	A new impulse to innovation
21	004003000	Promoting an effective use of ICTs and an inclusive information society
22	004004000	Minimise and prevent public risks and improve the country's security, reinforcing regulating and supervising institutions; systemize monitoring, supervising and evaluation routines, in order to be able to rectify policies and update actions.
23	005000000	Territorial Cohesion and Environmental Sustainability
24	005001000	to attain more consistency and efficiency in planning instruments and territorial management procedures
25	005002000	To propose a more polycentric urban system aiming to attain a more integrated and balanced connection between urban and rural areas, and a territorial promotion of competitiveness, innovation and social equity factors.
26	005003000	To promote a growing integration of the country and its regions and cities in supranational spaces, reinforcing the role of Portuguese cities and regions in cooperation networks for development, innovation and knowledge.
27	005004000	To attain a sustainable mobility, which responds to diversification and intensification of demand for a public transport which is qualified, environment friendly, with lower polluting emissions, and with higher integration in transeuropean and transnation
28	005005000	To reduce the country's energetic dependence and to obtain a sound use of natural resources, promoting diversification of energy sources, using new production technologies and more environment friendly methods, in particular by preferring renewable energy
29	006000000	Market Efficiency
30	006001000	To conclude the transposition of Internal Market directives and ensuring free access for new players facing historic incumbents.
31	006002000	To eliminate obstacles that fragment them [other non-regulated markets]and implement public policies that aim at introducing more competition in these markets.
32	007000000	Qualification, Employment and Social Cohesion
33	007001000	To reinforce education and qualification of the Portuguese population
34	007002000	To promote job creation
35	007003000	Preventive and early management of business restructuring and delocalization processes

36	007004000	To promote flexibility with job security
37	007005000	To modernize the social protection system
38	007006000	Equal opportunities policies for all and equal opportunities for women and men [transversal to all measures]

SLOVAKIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Education and Employment
2	001001000	Modern educational policy
3	001002000	Achievement of high employment rate
4	001003000	Responding to demographic changes
5	001004000	Inclusive labour market and inclusive society
6	002000000	Information society
7	002001000	Information literacy
8	002002000	Effective information of public administration
9	002003000	Broadband internet access
10	003000000	Research, development, and innovations
11	003001000	Raising and supporting quality scientists
12	003002000	High quality research with an adequate connections to the business
13	003003000	Effective public support of business activities focused on development and innovation
14	004000000	Business environment
15	004001000	High enforcement of laws, regulations, and contracts
16	004002000	Public institutions as a partner rather than as a burden
17	004003000	Efficient access to the capital market for all businesses
18	004004000	Good quality physical infrastructure and services in utility industries
19	004005000	Liberalization of markets
20	005000000	Fiscal policy
21	005001000	To achieve the long-term sustainability of public finance by 2010.
22	005002000	To increase the employment in the economy

SLOVENIA

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	The first development priority: a competitive economy and faster economic growth
2	001001000	To achieve sufficient nominal convergence to enable the adoption of the euro at the beginning of 2007.
3	001002000	the inflation criterion must be met by the middle of 2006
4	001003000	To ensure nominal convergence and to guarantee that the main macroeconomic equilibria are preserved after Slovenia's entry to the EMU.
5	001004000	To raise the economy's competitiveness and promote entrepreneurship
6	001005000	Extend and deepen the internal market
7	001006000	Increase inflows of development-promoting domestic and foreign investment
8	001007000	Ensure open and competitive markets
9	001008000	Improving the business environment and reducing the administrative burden
10	001009000	Promoting entrepreneurial development and innovation
11	001010000	Education for entrepreneurship
12	001011000	Small and medium-sized enterprises' access to financial resources
13	001012000	Promoting business internationalisation
14	002000000	The second development priority: effective generation, two-way flow and application of the knowledge needed for economic development and quality jobs
15	002001000	Promoting R&D activities and innovations
16	002002000	Promoting the use of information and communications technology and the transition to an information society
17	002003000	Promoting the development of human resources and lifelong learning
18	002004000	Flexible systems of education and training
19	003000000	The third development priority: An efficient and less costly state
20	003001000	Quality of regulation and simplification of legislation
21	003002000	Increasing the efficiency of the state and the management of the public administration
22	003003000	Public-private partnership
23	003004000	Better functioning of the judicial system
24	003005000	State aid
25	003006000	Developmental restructuring of public finances
26	004000000	employment
27	004001000	Horizontal goals and measures
28	004002000	Increase the employment of young people
29	004003000	Active ageing and measures to address the employment issues of older workers
30	004004000	Modernisation of social protection systems
31	004005000	Equal opportunities
32	004006000	Reconciliation of work and private life
33	004007000	Active and preventive measures for unemployed and inactive people and the creation of new jobs
34	004008000	Discrimination in the labour market
35	004009000	Disadvantaged people in the labour market
36	004010000	Position of the Roma in Slovenia
37	004011000	Labour market brokerage, functioning and modernisation of the ESS, agencies
38	004012000	Removing obstacles to workers' mobility across Europe
39	004013000	Promote flexibility, adaptability and mobility in the labour market
40	004014000	Health and safety at work
41	004015000	Increase the attractiveness of work
42	005000000	The fifth development priority: measures for sustainable development
43	005001000	BETTER SPATIAL MANAGEMENT AND HOUSING POLICY
44	005002000	Sustainable use of resources (environmental protection policy)

45	005003000	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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SPAIN

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	2010
2	002000000	to reach a 66% employment rate in 2010
3	003000000	Reduction of CO2 emissions
4	004000000	Pillar one: Enhanced Macroeconomic and Budgetary Stability
5	004001000	To reinforce the commitment to budgetary stability that will translate into a reduction of public debt
6	004002000	To promote efficiency and productivity, by changes in direct taxation and a redirection of public spending toward items more related to the driving forces of long-term growth (human capital, physical capital and R & D & i)
7	004003000	To provide stabilising fiscal rules which are more effective and credible, agreed on and respectful of the financial independence of the Autonomous Communities and Local Corporations.
8	004004000	To improve the long-term sustainability of public finances by means of an agreement with all the Autonomous Communities, as with healthcare expenditure, and guaranteeing the future equilibrium of the Social Security system
9	004005000	To enhance equity in the income tax, treating equals as equals (horizontal equity) and always with a tax burden that increases according to income (vertical equity), while strengthening the mechanisms for the redistribution of revenues from the Social Security System
10	004006000	Redirection of public expenditure toward productive spending
11	004007000	Reform of social benefits
12	004008000	Rationalism of healthcare expenditure
13	004009000	To improve competitiveness and the external deficit
14	005000000	Pillar Two: The Strategic Infrastructure and Transportation Plan (SITIP) and The Water Use and Management Program.
15	005001000	To promote economic development and competitiveness, making full use of the potential of infrastructure investment as a factor to enhance productivity.
16	005002000	To strengthen social and territorial cohesion, ensuring equitable access throughout the territory and paying particular attention to regions outside the mainland.
17	005003000	To contribute to the environmental sustainability of the transportation system, by promoting more sustainable modes and reducing the global impact of transportation.
18	005004000	To enhance the efficiency of the transportation system in terms of infrastructure capacity, service quality and safety.
19	005005000	To promote a rational use of water, contributing to the system's sustainability and to social and territorial cohesion, ensuring that economic development and competitiveness are promoted, along with a sustainable use of water resources.
20	005006000	To improve the environmental aspect and the quality of all waters (coastal, rivers and so forth), in turn ensuring their availability and guaranteeing access.
21	006000000	Pillar three: Enhanced and improved human capital
22	007000000	Pillar four: The research & development and innovation strategy (INGENIO 2010)
23	007001000	To increase the ratio of R & D investment as a percentage of GDP from 1.05% in 2003 to 1.6% in 2008, reaching 2% in 2010.
24	007002000	To raise the private sector's contribution to R & D investment from 48% in 2003 to 52.5% in 2008, reaching 55% in 2010.

25	007003000	To reach the EU-15 average in the percentage of GDP devoted to ITCs 19, from 4.8% in 2004 to 6.4% in 2008, reaching 7% in 2010.
26	008000000	Pillar five: More competition , better regulation, efficiency of the public administration and competitiveness
27	008001000	To guarantee effective competition in goods and services markets.
28	008002000	To improve sector regulation and render it more transparent.
29	008003000	To increase the efficiency and modernise the Public Administration.
30	008004000	To rationalise consumption and improve the efficiency of natural resources, particularly water.
31	008005000	To improve the trade balance by increasing the competitiveness of Spanish companies.
32	008006000	To comply with the Kyoto Protocol target and the CO2 National Allocation Plan 2005-2007 and transversal objectives
33	008007000	To achieve the 10% (in terms of generation capacity) electricity interconnection target between Spain and the European System through the increase of interconnection infrastructure by 2010.
34	008008000	To encourage and optimise development of new energy infrastructures.
35	008009000	To improve coordination among energy systems to ensure security of supply.
36	008011000	To provide and optimise the development of new telecommunication infrastructures.
37	008012000	To ensure the quality and independence of the public radio and television, which must be assured by well-balanced budgets and efficient management.
38	008013000	To guarantee the existence of competitive conditions in all transportation markets, paying particular attention to connecting corridors with the territories away from the mainland. • To increase the market share of transport modes which are more energy-e
39	008014000	To increase the market share of transport modes which are more energy-efficient, and to reduce the problems of congestion in the road network
40	008015000	To promote the efficiency of the allocation and use of water and other natural resources, and to develop the regulatory framework for an integrated water cycle.
41	008016000	To enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the Spanish financial markets, while increasing transparency and not forgetting adequate investor protection.
42	008017000	To guarantee the existence of competition in the liberalised services and an adequate provision of the universal post service.
43	008018000	To facilitate citizens' access to housing, and to achieve more efficient land-use.
44	008019000	To maintain or improve Spain's market position in tourist numbers and revenues.
45	008020000	To achieve a balanced equilibrium between retailers' types, meeting the needs of all social groups in terms of their buying habits and mobility.
46	009000000	Pillar Six: The Labour Market and Social Dialogue
47	009001000	To increase the employment rate for women from 48% to 57%, above the European average
48	009002000	To increase the employment for older workers (aged 55-64).
49	009003000	To reduce the youth unemployment rate from 22.1% to the current EU-25 mean (18.6%) by 2010.
50	009004000	To reduce the labour accident rate, measured by the incidence index, by 15% (the incidence index is defined as the ratio of work accidents with discharge in the working day for each 100,000 workers with Social Security affiliation).
51	009005000	To reduce temporary employment.
52	009006000	To reduce the unemployment rate.
53	009007000	To reduce long-term unemployment.
54	009008000	To enhance the labour intermediation of the Public Employment Services.

55	010000000	Pillar Seven: Entrepreneurship Program
56	010001000	The main objective is to foment entrepreneurship initiative throughout society. In particular, the National Reform Program sets a specific objective to accelerate the rate of company-creation by about 25% (from 10% to 12.5%).
57	010002000	To increase the establishment of innovative, technology-based companies, crucial to augmenting aggregate productivity and enhancing the Spanish economy's competitiveness
58	010003000	Simplify the legal and administrative environment in which companies do their activities. This will lead to a reduction in the costs of company creation, consolidation and exit, in terms of both money and time.
59	010004000	To enhance non-technological innovative capacity and the use of communication and information technologies in all companies, thereby reinforcing the Pillar 4 objectives.
60	010005000	To increase the international presence of Spanish companies. Diversification of business risks clearly involves enlarging their markets, specifically those overseas, the key to exploiting the dynamism of certain geographical areas.
61	010006000	To stimulate company growth and competitiveness, enabling businesses to take advantage of economies of scale in production, and giving them access to the organised financial markets, all leading to a reduction in their costs.

SWEDEN

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Guideline 1 - Securing economic stability for sustainable growth
2	001001000	Sound public finances
3	001002000	Stable prices
4	002000000	Guideline 2 - Safeguarding economic and fiscal sustainability
5	002001000	Surplus in general government net lending and reduced debt
6	002002000	Financially sustainable welfare systems
7	002003000	Vigorous measures to fight fraud and overuse
8	002004000	Work and growth
9	003000000	Guideline 3 - Promoting the efficient allocation of resources
10	003001000	A tax policy for employment and entrepreneurship
11	004000000	Guideline 4 - Ensuring that wage developments contribute to macroeconomic stability and growth
12	005000000	Guideline 5 - Promoting greater coherence between macroeconomic, structural and employment policies
13	005001000	A broad policy approach for sound public finances and stable prices
14	005002000	Worthwhile to work and to take on new employees
15	005003000	Good business climate
16	005004000	Good adaptability
17	006000000	Guidelines 7 and 8 - Increasing and improving investment in research and development and facilitating all forms of innovation
18	006001000	Research is an investment in a future welfare
19	006002000	Technology transfer and increased commercialisation
20	006003000	Measures supporting the protection of intellectual property
21	007000000	Guideline 9 - Facilitating the spread and effective use of information and communications technology
22	007001000	Quality
23	007002000	Sustainable growth
24	007003000	Availability
25	008000000	Guideline 10 - Strengthening the competitive advantages of the industrial
26	008001000	An innovative and competitive industry
27	008002000	Strategic development programs for Swedish industry
28	008003000	Regional competitiveness
29	009000000	Guideline 11 - Encouraging the sustainable use of resources and strengthening the synergies between environmental policy and growth
30	009001000	Sustainable energy
31	009002000	Renewable energy sources
32	009003000	Increased energy efficiency
33	009004000	Sustainable transport
34	009005000	Environmental technology
35	009006000	Effective policy instruments
36	009007000	Eco-management non-toxic and resource saving ecocycles
37	009008000	Environmental development assistance
38	009009000	Biodiversity, growth and employment
39	010000000	Guideline 12 - Extending and deepening the internal market
40	010001000	Focus on application, enforcement and implementation
41	011000000	Guideline 13 - Ensuring open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe
42	011001000	Open and well-functioning markets
43	011002000	Strengthening competition law and its implementation
44	011003000	Public procurement
45	011004000	Benchmarking in the public sector

46	012000000	Guideline 14 - Creating a more competitive business environment and encouraging private initiatives through simplified regulation
47	012001000	Easier to run a business
48	013000000	Guideline 15 - Promoting a more entrepreneurial culture and creating a supportive environment for SMEs
49	013001000	Increasing access to finance
50	013002000	A tax system promoting entrepreneurship
51	013003000	Promoting SME's
52	014000000	Guideline 16 - Expanding and linking up the European infrastructure
53	015000000	Guideline 17 - Achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work and strengthening social and territorial cohesion
54	015001000	Putting Sweden to work
55	015002000	A new labour market policy
56	015003000	Productivity and quality in work
57	015004000	Social cohesion
58	015005000	Territorial cohesion
59	016000000	Guideline 18 - Promoting a lifecycle approach to work
60	016001000	Measures for young people
61	016002000	Equal opportunities for men and women
62	016003000	A longer working life
63	016004000	Reducing sick leave
64	017000000	Guideline 19 - Ensuring inclusive labour markets, enhancing work attractiveness and making work pay for jobseekers, including disadvantaged people and the inactive
65	017001000	Active labour market measures
66	017002000	Improved integration of foreign-born women and men
67	017003000	Incentives to work
68	017004000	Better control of the insurance systems
69	018000000	Guideline 20 - Improving matching of labour market needs
70	018001000	Modernising and strengthening labour market institutions
71	018002000	Improving matching of jobseekers and job vacancies
72	018003000	Removing obstacles to labour mobility in the EU
73	018004000	Facilitating labour immigration
74	019000000	Guideline 21 - Promoting flexibility combined with employment security and reducing labour market segmentation, with due regard to the role of the social partners
75	019001000	Combining flexibility and security
76	019002000	Work environment and work organisation
77	019003000	Combating undeclared work and tax evasion
78	020000000	Guideline 22 - Ensuring employment-friendly labour cost developments and wage-setting mechanisms
79	020001000	The National Mediation Office
80	020002000	Combating gender-based wage discrimination
81	021000000	Guidelines 23 and 24 - Adapting education and training systems in response to new competence requirements through expanding and improving investment in human capital
82	021001000	Improving the quality of education
83	021002000	Measures for teachers
84	021003000	Meeting targets
85	021004000	Better cooperation between schools and the business community
86	000001000	A reinforced policy for competitiveness and innovation
87	000002000	Better conditions for running businesses
88	000003000	Environment and energy

UNITED KINGDOM

No.	Screen Sequence	Priority Text
1	001000000	Entrenching macroeconomic stability in the face of a more integrated global economy where shocks in one part of the world can be rapidly transmitted to other regions, and maintaining fiscal sustainability in the face of the long-term demographic challenges
2	002000000	Ensuring fairness through a modern and flexible welfare state that provides security for people when they need it and provides strong incentives to work and save, at a time when the pace of change in the global economy will be ever quicker and more intense.
3	003000000	Building an enterprising and flexible business sector that is the best in the world, where firms can succeed and exploit the opportunities presented by a more open and competitive global economy
4	004000000	Promoting innovation to ensure the UK is a world leader in turning scientific research into business innovation, at a time of increasing rewards to innovation and given the growing importance of knowledge driven industries in the world economy. This will require
5	005000000	Opening up the acquisition of skills for all, so that the UK has the right skills mix as it seeks to move into more innovative sectors and businesses, at a time of rising skill levels across the world economy. This will ensure that everyone in the workforce
6	006000000	Increasing innovation and adaptability in the use of energy and resources and promoting low-carbon sources of energy, at a time when pressure on global energy and other resources are rising. The challenge – for the UK and internationally – is radically to improve
7	007001000	To deliver world-class public services through sustained investment and ongoing reform, with a programme designed to improve outcomes, ensure value for money and strengthen accountability
8	007002000	Investing in public services
9	007003000	To ensure that fiscal policy is sustainable in the long term
10	008001000	Promoting competition
11	008002000	Enterprise
12	008003000	Innovation
13	008004000	Investment
14	008005000	Skills
15	008006000	Protecting the environment through sustainable and innovative resource use
16	009001000	Building on the UK's labour market success
17	009002000	Delivering employment opportunity for all
18	009003000	Opening up new opportunities to work
19	009004000	Addressing obstacles to labour market participation
20	009005000	Extending working lives
21	009006000	Equipping people to realise their potential
22	009007000	Targeting deprivation
23	009008000	Making work pay

Task 1 – National Reform Programmes

1.2. List of Indicators per country

AUSTRIA

di_dir	di_screen	indi_text
1	001000000	Public spending in % of GDP
1	002000000	Debt ratio in % of GDP
1	003000000	Maastricht balance in % of GDP
1	004000000	Research and Development expenditure/spending in % of GDP
1	005000000	Research expenditure in % of GDP by federal state and regions
1	006000000	Research expenditure in % of GDP by business sector
1	007000000	Research expenditure in % of GDP by foreign investments
1	008000000	Investment in rail and road infrastructure
1	010000000	Businesses implanted from 2000 to 2004, number of projects carried out through ABA
1	011000000	Number of pupils leaving school early without any subsequent further training (in %)
1	012000000	Share of gross domestic consumption accounted for by renewable forms of energy
1	013000000	Output gap in % of potential output
1	014000000	Change in expenditure ratio in % of GDP
1	015000000	Pension expenditure (thereof: pension expenditure of statutory social insurance) in % GDP
1	016000000	Healthcare expenditure in % of GDP
1	017000000	Old-age nursing care expenditure in % of GDP
1	018000000	Dependency ratio (65+/overall)
1	019000000	Labour productivity growth in %
1	020000000	Real GDP growth in %
1	021000000	Activity Rate of Men (15-64) in %
1	022000000	Activity rate of women (15-64)in %
1	023000000	Overall activity rate (15-64) in %
1	024000000	Unemployment rate in %
1	025000000	Investment spending in % of GDP
1	026000000	Real effective exchange rate deflated by manufacturing unit labour costs, 1999=100
1	027000000	Long-term interest rates
1	036000000	Product market regulation index

1	037000000	Share of renewable energies [by countries]
1	038000000	Transposition deficit in %
1	039000000	Average annual growth of real exports of goods in %
1	043000000	Number of business start-ups
1	056000000	Development of the average age of retirement - Men
1	057000000	Development of the average age of retirement - Women
1	058000000	Labour market policy spending in € Million
1	059000000	Expenses on active and activating labour market policy as % of GDP (referenced to 1% unemployment rate)
1	060000000	Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - Women
1	061000000	Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year -Men
1	062000000	Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - difference between women and men in %
1	065000000	LMP spending on young adults under 25 years in total and by type of measure
1	066000000	Number of subsidised 15- to 24-year olds in 2004 in total (including share of women)
1	067000000	Gender-specific subsidy spending - Women in total and %
1	068000000	Gender-specific subsidy spending - Men in total and in %
1	069000000	Childcare ratios in % (age groups 0-2 years; 3-5 years and 6-9 years)
1	070000000	Number of childcare places in total and by type of childcare facility
1	071000000	LMP spending on older workers aged 45+ (active and activating labour market policies)
1	072000000	Number of subsidised workers aged 45+ and 50+ years (AMSapproved cases) by type of support
1	075000000	LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 7 (B*/A)“preventative services”: (A: number of adults who became unemployed in month X (inflows; B*: number of adults who became unemployed in month X, are still unemployed in month X + 12 and have not received a
1	076000000	LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 8 (B1/A)“new start (a)” in total, for women and men
1	077000000	LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 9 (B2/A) „new start (b)” in total, for women and men
1	078000000	LTU prevention among adults: Context indicator 8 (D/A) “inflow into long-term unemployment” in total, by women and men
1	079000000	LTU prevention among adults (EU key indicators 7, 8 and 9 plus context indicator 8) in total and by gender
1	083000000	Marginal effective tax rates (MERT) (computed for four different income brackets and % of average income (AI))
1	084000000	Share of EURES in all vacancies (in %)

1 085000000	Non standard employment relationships by type of employment relationship (part-timers; marginal part-timers, quasi freelance contracts; temporary workers) in total number and % of workers
1 087000000	Real per capita income in gross and net (change in % to previous year)
1 088000000	Unit labour costs of overall economy and in industry (change in % to previous year)
1 089000000	Relative unit labour costs in comparison to trading partners and to Germany (change of)
1 090000000	Effective exchange rate index for industrial goods, nominal and real (change in % to previous year)
1 091000000	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education
1 095000000	Real gross fixed capital formation
1 096000000	Rate of participation of the labour force in continuing education for all levels of education
1 096000000	GDP per capita in PPS
1 097000000	Highest level of education reached by young people (20-24)
1 098000000	Comparative price levels
1 100000000	Spread of the regional employment rate
1 101000000	Emissions of greenhouse gases
1 102000000	Energy intensiveness of the economy
1 103000000	Volume of goods transport
1 104000000	Inflation (HCPI)
1 105000000	Total wages / salaries
1 106000000	Budget deficit
1 107000000	Current account balance
029000000	Number of patent registrations (number of patent registrations with the European Patent Office - EPO) per million inhabitants
030000000	Number of researchers per 1.000 employed persons
031000000	Number of people working in research and development in the business sector, measured in full-time equivalent
032000000	% of Austrian businesses using the Internet
033000000	% of Austrian Businesses using broadband for Internet access
034000000	Households having the option of hooking up to broadband in %
036000000	Self-employed persons in%
037000000	Survival rate of small and medium-sized enterprises after three years and in %

039000000	Number of infringement procedures
052000000	Total employment rate in %
053000000	Employment rate of women in %
054000000	Employment rate of older workers (55 to 64 age group)in %
063000000	Unemployment rate - women
064000000	Youth unemployment rate
073000000	Sustainability of pension systems: longer-term savings in % of GDP
074000000	Long-term unemployment rate
080000000	Number and Percentage of foreign nationals enrolled in AMS-based programmes
081000000	Percentage of people with disabilities in total unemployment
082000000	Number and percentage of AMS supported/subsidised people with disabilities of total unemployment
092000000	Youth education attainment level: the percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 years having completed at least upper secondary education
093000000	Adult working age population participating in life-long learning in %
094000000	Percentage of 18- to 24-year olds without any education or training credentials beyond compulsory schooling

BELGIUM

indi_dir ect	indi_screens eq	indi_text
	001000000	National debt ratio in % of GDP
	002000000	Budget deficit/surplus in % of GDP
	003000000	Fiscal and parafiscal burden on labour in % of labour costs (and in % of GDP)
	004000000	Basic corporate tax rate in %
	005000000	Employment rate of older workers (workers 55-64 years)
	006000000	Employment rate of the total population (15-64 years old) in %
	007000000	R&D investment in % of GDP
	008000000	Welfare adjustments in pensions and other benefits in % of GDP
	009000000	Emission of greenhouse gases - percentage change, 2008-2012 compared to 1990
	010000000	Energy efficiency - percentage change compared to previous year
	011000000	Fiscal wedge in % of gross wage
	012000000	Variation of all social expenditures by public authorities between 2004 and 2030 (differentiated by variation of pension payments and healthcare expenditure)
	013000000	Real annual increase in the government's healthcare expenditure in %
	015000000	Growth rate of number of businesses, including the self-employed
	016000000	Number of signatures needed to import
	017000000	Number of formalities to export
	018000000	Ease of procedures for starting up a business (OECD ranking)
	019000000	Duration of bankruptcy procedure
	020000000	Percentage change of administrative burdens (for businesses and self-employed individuals)
	021000000	Percentage change of reduction of notifications
	022000000	Employment rate of the female population (15-64 years old)
	023000000	Average retirement age, i.e. the age when workers leave the labour market
	024000000	Percentage of the long-term unemployed taking part in an active labour market measure per year
	025000000	Percentage of children under three for which childcare is guaranteed
	026000000	Percentage of early school leavers
	027000000	Percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 who complete their upper secondary education
	028000000	Percentage of adults (25-64 years old) take part in lifelong learning on a monthly basis
	029000000	Unemployment rate of people of non-Belgian nationality or origin
	030000000	Growth rate of the economy (in %)
	031000000	Percentage change of the real disposable income [purchasing power, of families]
	032000000	Investment as percentage of GDP
	033000000	Rate of unemployed young people who are offered an occupational integration contract before they have been out of work for six months
	034000000	Rate of unemployed adults who are offered an occupational integration contract before they have been out of work for 12 months
	035000000	Rate of unemployment for those over 55 (in %)
	036000000	Total rate of employment
	037000000	Unemployment rate (in %)
	038000000	GDP growth in fixed prices (%)
	039000000	Net capacity or net financing needs of the government (% of GDP)
	040000000	Gross government debt - public authorities (Maastricht definition in % of GDP)
	041000000	Number of doctorates
	042000000	Number of highly qualified researchers (in universities and businesses)

CYPRUS

indi_direct	indi_screense q	indi_text
1	001000000	GDP growth (% annual change)
1	002000000	National Consumer Price Index (CPI)
1	003000000	Unemployment rate a) based on the labour force survey b) registered unemployment
1	004000000	Percentage change of employment rate to previous year
1	005000000	Percentage change of nominal earnings to previous year
1	006000000	Productivity growth in %
1	007000000	Current account in % of GDP
1	008000000	Government revenue in % of GDP
1	009000000	Government current expenditure in % of GDP
1	010000000	Interest payments in % of GDP
1	011000000	Government capital expenditure in % of GDP
1	012000000	Overall budget balance in % of GDP
1	013000000	Primary balance in % of GDP
1	014000000	Government debt in % of GDP
1	032000000	Usage of the Internet for interaction with public authorities by enterprises; by type of interaction (obtaining information, downloading forms, returning filled in forms)
1	033000000	Usage of the Internet for interaction with public authorities by individuals, by type of interaction (obtaining information, downloading forms, returning filled in forms)
1	034000000	Percentage of enterprises with a website/homepage
1	035000000	Percentage of enterprises using the web for banking and financial services
1	036000000	Percentage of enterprises having purchased online at a significant level (more than 10% of purchases)
1	037000000	Percentage of enterprises having received orders online at a significant level (more than 10% of sales)
1	038000000	Percentage of individuals using the Internet for banking and financial services
1	039000000	Percentage of individuals having bought goods or services for private use over the internet
1	041000000	Computers per 100 pupils in primary education and secondary education
1	043000000	Individuals with internet access having encountered security problems, by type of problem (computer viruses, payment card fraud, abuse of personal data)
1	044000000	Enterprises with internet access having encountered security problems, by type of problem (computer viruses, abuse of data and/or systems of the enterprise)
1	076000000	General Government Net Borrowing
	015000000	Government outlays and spending on education in % of GDP
	017000000	Government expenditure on information technology in % of GDP
	018000000	Government expenditure on growth-enhancing categories such as infrastructure, R&D, computerization, e-government, education and health, annual percentage change
	019000000	Percentage change of real wages (per year)
	020000000	Hotels and restaurants sector's share to GDP in % (per year)
	021000000	Agricultural sector's share to GDP in % (per year)
	022000000	Manufacturing sector's share to GDP in % (per year)
	023000000	R&D expenditure as % of GDP
	024000000	Percentage of R&D expenditure financed by public sector
	025000000	Summary Innovation Index (SII)
	026000000	Mobile telephone usage by % of inhabitants
	027000000	Internet penetration for enterprises (in %)

028000000	Percentage of households with PCs
029000000	Percentage of households with Internet access
030000000	Coverage by ADSL network in % of population
031000000	Costs of ADSL, for households and for businesses
040000000	Percentage of PC's in primary education and secondary education having internet access
045000000	State aid granted to all sectors of economic activity, with the exception of agriculture, stock farming and fisheries in total and in % of GDP
046000000	Percentage of total state aid allocated to horizontal objectives
047000000	Percentage of total state aid allocated to culture
048000000	Share of urban public transport system in %
049000000	Road safety: Number of deaths and serious injuries
050000000	Percentage of energy supply by energy source (oil imports, coal imports, solar energy)
051000000	Percentage of the total energy consumption absorbed by electricity production
052000000	Growth of electricity demand in % (per year)
053000000	Share of renewable energy sources for electricity production (in %)
054000000	Employment rate for women in %
055000000	Employment rate of older workers
056000000	Share of foreign workers in total gainful employment; including EU-25 nationals, excluding EU-25 nationals and Turkish Cypriots
057000000	Gender pay gap (in % and per year)
058000000	Part-time employment in % of total employment, in total, for women and for men (per year)
059000000	Percentage of employees employed on fixed term contracts
060000000	Employment of foreign workers by sector (household help, hotels and restaurants, agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and construction)
061000000	Percentage of people aged 20-24 that have completed the Lyceum (upper secondary education)
062000000	Net participation rate in education for young persons of 12-17 years (in %)
063000000	Percentage of the graduates of compulsory education who continue their studies to upper secondary education (for secondary general and for technical/vocational education)
064000000	Participation rate in technical/vocational education (total, women)
065000000	Participation in the apprenticeship scheme in % of the total upper secondary education population
067000000	Percentage of the labour force having higher education
068000000	Overall participation rate in training in % for persons aged 25-64
069000000	Percentage of people at risk of poverty (having an income lower than 60% of the equivalent median income) in the total population
070000000	Percentage of older persons (over 65) at risk of poverty
071000000	Percentage of persons living in one-person households (65+ years old) at risk of poverty
072000000	Rate of childhood poverty
073000000	Inequality of income distribution: a) according to the S80/S20 indicator, b) according to the Gini coefficient
074000000	Government deficit in % of GDP
075000000	Overall participation rate (in %)

CZECH REPUBLIC

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	001000000	real GDP: year on year growth in %
1	003000000	average national inflation rate: year-on-year growth in %
1	004000000	employment rate (year-on-year growth in %)
1	006000000	unemployment rate: share of unemployed on workforce
1	007000000	current account deficit in % of GDP
1	009000000	general government balance (in % GDP)
1	010000000	relative economic level in purchasing power parity (in %)
1	011000000	economic output per capita in purchasing power parity
1	012000000	hourly labour productivity: relative level in purchasing power parity compared to eurozone in %
1	013000000	labour utilisation: relative level of hours worked per capita compared with eurozone in %
1	014000000	demographic factor: the share of population aged 15-64 years on total population in %
1	017000000	average working time: total average weekly hours worked per worker
1	018000000	participation rate: share of labour force on population aged 15-64 years
1	019000000	employment rate: share of employed on population aged 15-64
1	022000000	share of SMEs on GDP and investments
1	037000000	gross energy consumption (GWh)
1	038000000	total energy production from RES (GWh)
1	039000000	share of energy production from RES on gross energy consumption
1	041000000	share of households equipped with PC
1	042000000	share of households with internet access
1	043000000	share of households with broadband internet access
1	044000000	development of the share of economy sectors on employment (primary, secondary, tertiary sector)
1	058000000	number of unemployed persons by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over)
1	059000000	unemployment rate by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and more)
1	063000000	age structure of retraining participants (per half year)
1	068000000	educational structure of citizens (in % and per year)
1	080000000	employment rate (male, female) aged 55-64
	002000000	potential product growth rate
	005000000	growth of labour productivity
	008000000	trade balance
	015000000	share of people in productive age (increase in % per year)
	016000000	total fertility rate in % per year
	020000000	deficit in % of GDP
	021000000	government sector gross debt in % of GDP
	023000000	number of SME in % of all enterprises
	024000000	% of employees that work in SME
	025000000	% of GDP produced by SMEs
	026000000	investment of SMEs in % of total investment
	027000000	SMEs share of total exports of goods and services in %
	028000000	average length of bankruptcy proceedings per year and in % of total claims recovered by creditors
	029000000	amount of private and public funds invested in R & D
	030000000	number and quality of R&D institutions and their employees
	031000000	czech participation in the 6th Framework Programme for R&D (2002-2006)
	032000000	percentage of successful projects of the 6th Framework Programme (that passed the evaluation and were entitled to apply for EU grants) on all participants whose projects entered the evaluation procedure
	033000000	share of R&D expenditure on GDP (in % of private and public funds)
	034000000	institutional support in % of total public R&D expenditures

035000000	material intensity (in tonnes on 1000 USD GDP)
036000000	total energy intensity: the consumption of primary energy sources related to a unit of GDP
040000000	funding in % of GDP for maintenance, modernisation and development of infrastructure
045000000	share of foreign labour force on domestic labour market
046000000	employment rate: female
047000000	employment growth: male
048000000	employment growth: older workers
051000000	marginal tax rate
052000000	% of active citizens that commute
053000000	cost of transportation to job in % of family budget
054000000	number of inhabited apartments where housing rent is regulated
055000000	number of apartments by ownership (public, private)
056000000	unemployment young people and schoolleavers in % of total unemployment
060000000	gender pay gap
061000000	job seekers older than 50 years in % of all job seekers
062000000	employment rate: older workers
066000000	rate of early withdrawals from educational system (compared to EU)
067000000	% of persons with completed higher secondary education (compared to EU average)
069000000	participation on lifelong learning (in %)
070000000	share of people with upper secondary education in % of adults between 25-64 years
071000000	share of people with tertiary education
072000000	number of students admitted to universities
073000000	share of tertiary education graduates (compared to EU countries)
074000000	number of educational instituts connected to the internet (including libraries)
075000000	number of citizens that master the basic computer literacy
076000000	number of public administration employees that will be obligated to acquire a certificate of computer literacy
077000000	public expenditure on education in % of GDP
079000000	Share of electricity from renewable resources on gross domestic electricity consumption

DENMARK

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	007000000	Consumer price inflation (HICP)
1	008000000	Long-term yield (10-year gov't) in %
1	009000000	Public balance (EDP-definition)
1	010000000	Public gross debt (EU definition)
1	012000000	Actual budget balance (national account basis)in % of GDP
1	013000000	Cyclically adjusted balance in % of GDP
1	015000000	Investment in R&D by private sector in % of GDP(in comparison to EU countries)
1	016000000	Investment in R&D by public sector in % of GDP (in comparison to EU countries)
1	019000000	Growth in labour productivity, in %
1	020000000	Share of documents received electronically by the public sector (from citizens, from enterprises, from public authorities)
1	021000000	Share of cases that are handled electronically in the public sector (for electronic filing system, electronic document management system, electronic case management) in %
1	022000000	ICT use in selected industries, by enterprise size (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees) and by type of use (simple ICT use, integrated ICT use, extended ICT use) in %
1	023000000	Percentage of enterprises with ICT systems for order handling in total and by size class (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees)
1	024000000	Investments in ICT R&D by public sector in % of total investment
1	025000000	Investments in ICT R&D by private sector in % of total investment
1	026000000	Investments in ICT R&D by other sources in % of total investment
1	027000000	Percentage of innovative enterprises in the ICT sector and the business sector by sub-sector (business sector, total; telecommunication, ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, ICT consulting services)
1	028000000	Virus attacks on citizens, enterprises and public authorities in % of Internet users
1	029000000	Number of digital signature certificates issued (accumulated number)
1	030000000	ADSL, monthly subscription prices (per Mbit/s and kbit/s)
1	031000000	Broadband access for individuals and for enterprises in %
1	032000000	Number of persons with newly completed ICT educaiton by type of education Long-cycle higher education (Bachelor's degree, Medium-cycle higher education, Short-cycle higher education, Vocational training)
1	033000000	Use of the Internet for educational purposes in % , by enterprises and population
1	035000000	Proportion of the population involved in business start-ups in total population
1	037000000	Proportion of business start-ups achieving growth in excess of 60 per cent
1	038000000	Total expenditure on education and training as % of GDP
1	039000000	Percentage of young people completing an upper secondary education
1	040000000	Percentage of students completing higher education
1	042000000	Net retail prices (as compared to other EU Member States)in %
1	044000000	OECD index of product market regulation
1	045000000	Level of regulation for professional services by type of service (pharmacies, architects, lawyers, engineers, auditors), index
1	049000000	Share of electricity consumption stemming from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption, %
1	050000000	Environmental taxes in % of GDP
1	051000000	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]
1	052000000	Development in water consumption and waste generation relative to GDP
1	053000000	Emmissions of CO2 relative to GDP

1 054000000	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]
1 056000000	Employment rate (people aged 15-64) in %, fulfilment fo EU employment objective
1 057000000	Average income tax (married couples)
1 058000000	Employment rate for women (15-64 years) in %, fulfilment of EU employment objective
1 059000000	Marginal income tax for married couples in %
1 060000000	Youth unemployment rate (15-24 year olds)
1 061000000	Share of a youth cohort that receives only basic school education in %
1 063000000	Employment rate for elderly people (55-64 years) in %
1 064000000	Expenses for active and passive labour market policy in % of GDP
1 065000000	Difference in employment rate between EU citizens and immigrants from non-EU countries
1 066000000	Employment rate for immigrants from non-EU countries
1 069000000	The mobility in the labour market [Number of employees that have had their present position for less than a year and who were employed the year before compared with people who were employed both years]
1 071000000	Structural unemployment and job protection in the EU (in %)
1 072000000	Participation share in education and training (25-64 year olds)
1 073000000	Adult education and adult vocational training, number of students per year, by type of training (AMU with user charges, EUD – single subject, Part-time educations)
1 074000000	Public service expenditure share of GDP in selected OECD countries, percent of GDP and per year
1 075000000	Change in public service expenditure relative to GDP
1 076000000	Indicator of opportunity for and actual use of free choice (free choice score)
1 077000000	Employment rate (15-64 year olds) - men
1 078000000	Employment rate, 55-64 year olds - men, in %
1 079000000	Employment rate, 55 to 64-year-olds, women
1 080000000	Unemployment rate - men
1 081000000	Unemployment rate - women
1 082000000	Youth unemployment, 15 to 24-year-olds, men
1 083000000	Youth unemployment, 15 to 24-year-olds, women
1 084000000	Gender differences, unemployment rate (women-men)
1 085000000	Gender differences, employment rate (men-women)
1 086000000	Change in labour supply, total
1 087000000	Change in labour supply, men
1 088000000	Change in labour supply, women
1 089000000	Average retirement age, total
1 090000000	Average retirement age - men
1 091000000	Average retirement age, women
1 092000000	Unemployment trap
1 093000000	Long-term unemployed, total
1 094000000	Long-term unemployed men
1 095000000	Long-term unemployed women
1 096000000	Taxation of low incomes in %
1 097000000	Gender differences, wage
1 098000000	Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school, total
1 099000000	Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school - men

1	100000000	Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school, women
1	101000000	Educational level for 22-year-olds, total
1	102000000	Educational level for 22-year-olds, men
1	103000000	Educational level for 22-year-olds, women
1	104000000	Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, total and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years
1	105000000	Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, men and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years
1	106000000	Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, women and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years
1	107000000	Average number of participants in activation arrangement (splitted in employment with wage subsidy and guidance and qualification activation) who started from unemployment, (total, men, women)
1	108000000	share of average number of participants in activation arrangement who started from unemployment out of total number of unemployed persons + persons in activation arrangements (total, men, women)
1	109000000	Number of completed activation programmes - unemployed persons (total, women, men)
1	110000000	The share of the population over 75 years in specialised institutions
1	111000000	Share of home care recipients over 80 years in the population, %
1	112000000	Employment rate for persons of Danish origin, descendants and immigrants from Western countries and immigrants from non-Western countries, divided into low, medium and high qualification levels, age group 16 to 66 years
1	113000000	Unemployment rates for persons of Danish origin, descendants and immigrants from Western countries and immigrants from non-Western countries, divided into low, medium and high qualification levels, age group 16 to 66 years
1	114000000	The relative size of disadvantaged groups (people with a disability or long-term illness) in the population (16-64 years old)
1	115000000	Number of newly unemployed young persons (total, men, women)
1	116000000	Number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months (total, men, women)
1	117000000	Share of newly unemployed young people who were still unemployed after six months out of total newly unemployed young persons. (total, men, women)
1	118000000	Number of newly unemployed young persons who have been offered an action plan within six months (total, men, women)
1	119000000	Share of newly unemployed young persons who have been offered an action plan within six months out of total newly unemployed young persons (total, men, women)
1	120000000	Number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months and who have not been offered an action plan (total, men, women)
1	121000000	Share of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months and who have not been offered an action plan out of total number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months. (total, men, women)
1	122000000	Number of newly unemployed young persons taking part in up-grading of skills and qualifications within 6 months (total, men, women)
1	123000000	Number of young unemployed who took a public subsidised job within 6 months (total, men, women)
1	124000000	Number of newly unemployed young people who took a private subsidised job within 6 months (total, men, women)
1	125000000	Number of adult recently unemployed persons (total, men, women)

1	126000000	Number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months (total, men, women)
1	127000000	Share of recently unemployed adults who were still unemployed after 12 months out of total number of recently unemployed adults (total, men, women)
1	128000000	Number of recently unemployed persons who have been offered an action plan within 12 months (total, men, women)
1	129000000	Share of recently unemployed adults who have been offered an action plan within 12 months out of total number of recently unemployed adults (total, men, women)
1	130000000	Number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months and who have not been offered an action plan (total, men, women)
1	131000000	Share of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months and who have not been offered an action plan out of number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months (total, men, women)
1	132000000	Number of recently unemployed adults participating in up-grading of skills and qualification within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
1	133000000	Number of recently unemployed adults who took a public subsidised job within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
1	134000000	Number of recently unemployed adults who took a private subsidised job within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
1	135000000	Number of completed activation programmes for unemployed persons, where the persons are still unemployed 3 and 6 months respectively after the completion of the activation programme (total, men, women)
1	136000000	Share of persons who completed an activation programme and were still unemployed 3 and 6 months respectively after the completion of the programme, out of total number of completed activation programmes (total, men, women)
1	137000000	Unemployment rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) compared to not disabled persons
1	138000000	Employment rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) compared to not disabled persons
1	139000000	Rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) being outside of the labour force compared to not disabled persons
1	140000000	Rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) being in education compared to not disabled persons
1	141000000	Number of growth entrepreneurs measured as proportion of business start-ups achieving high growth
	001000000	Employment growth, in numbers and %
	002000000	Real growth in public consumption in %
	003000000	Economic growth in %
	004000000	Unemployment rate in %
	005000000	Public surplus in % of GDP
	006000000	Average structural surplus in % of GDP
	011000000	Exchange rate of the Danish krone against the EURO
	014000000	Total investment in research and development in % of GDP
	017000000	Percentage of high technology and intermediate to high technology start-ups in all new enterprises
	018000000	Share of ICT investments in overall capital investments, %
	034000000	Number of new businesses per year
	036000000	Number of business start-ups per 100 existing businesses

041000000	Number of sectors facing competition problems
043000000	Administrative burdens: Number of areas that face competition-impeding government regulation
046000000	Transposition deficit for EU internal market directives in %
047000000	Administrative costs on enterprises in connection with statutory, administrative work, in % of GDP
048000000	Number of enterprises that administrative burdens had a negative impact on their performance
055000000	Nitrogen run-off and leaching (in %)
062000000	Percentage of children making use of an offer of child care by age group (1-2 years, 3-6 years)
067000000	Number of people with disabilities having a job out of total number of people with disabilities
068000000	Number of companies that have an employee with a disability

ESTONIA

ndi_dir	ndi_screened	ndi_text
1	001000000	Economic growth in %
1	002000000	GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity
1	003000000	Price stability: Inflation rate Harmonized consumer price index
1	004000000	Labour productivity - GDP per employee - convergence with EU (EU25=100)
1	005000000	Real growth of export in %
1	006000000	Real growth of domestic demand in %
1	007000000	Current account structure (% of GDP)(for goods, services, revenues, transfers)
1	008000000	Real growth of gross monthly wages in %
1	009000000	Real growth of labour productivity (GDP per employee)
1	014000000	Average life expectancy of men (in years)
1	015000000	Average life expectancy of women (in years)
1	017000000	Population (in thousands of people)
1	018000000	The budgetary position of government as % of GDP
1	019000000	General government fiscal position in % of GDP
1	020000000	General government debt in % of GDP
1	021000000	Long-term interest rates in %
1	022000000	Exchange rate stability
1	023000000	Current account deficit as % of GDP
1	026000000	Financial position of the state pension insurance as % of GDP
1	027000000	Replacement rate for pensions (ratio of pension to wages)
1	028000000	Financial position of the Health Insurance Fund as % of GDP
1	029000000	Coverage of the population by health insurance in % of total population
1	030000000	Patient satisfaction with the quality of health care (Percentage of insured who consider medical care to be good or rather good)
1	031000000	Income tax rate and minimum level of tax exemption (in % and EEK)
1	032000000	Direct and indirect taxes as a % of GDP
1	033000000	Tax burden of low-wage earners (people who receive 67% of the average worker's wages) in % of labour costs
1	034000000	Public sector stock investments as % of GDP
1	035000000	State aid as % of GDP
1	036000000	Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP
1	037000000	Public sector expenditures for education as % of GDP
1	043000000	S&E graduates (% of population aged 20-29) (compared to EU average)
1	044000000	Population with tertiary education (% of population aged 25-64) (compared to EU average)
1	045000000	Broadband penetration rate (number of broadband lines per 100 population) (compared to EU average)
1	046000000	Public R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)
1	047000000	Business R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)
1	048000000	SMEs innovating in-house (% of SMEs) (compared to EU average)
1	049000000	Innovation expenditures of entrepreneurs as % of turnover (and compared to EU average)
1	050000000	Early-stage venture capital (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)
1	051000000	Employment in high-tech services (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)
1	052000000	High-tech exports - Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports (and compared to EU average)
1	053000000	Employment in medium-high and high-tech manufacturing (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)
1	054000000	Direct investments in Estonia in € (differentiated in direct investments and inclusive reinvested income)
1	055000000	Operating companies per 1.000 residents

1	056000000	Usage of means of transport by employed population, differentiated in public transport, cars, light vehicles
1	057000000	Production of electricity (GWh) (differentiated in industry and other business customers, domestic customers, export, resellers, losses)
1	061000000	R&D personnel as a percentage of persons employed
1	062000000	Number of students admitted to doctoral courses (per year)
1	063000000	Research and development staff in the enterprise sector (full-time equivalent)
1	064000000	Percentage of foreign doctoral students
1	065000000	Percentage of baccalaureate and master students who have studied as exchange students in foreign universities
1	066000000	Number of graduates of doctoral courses (per year)
1	067000000	The share of enterprises reporting access to finance as the most important barrier for growth
1	068000000	The percentage of companies introducing new products and services or employing new technologies
1	069000000	Productivity per worker as a % of the EU 25 average
1	070000000	Employment in high-technology industry and services (% of total employment)
1	073000000	The percentage of people who are planning to establish or are starting up a company
1	074000000	Number of companies per 1.000 residents
1	075000000	Maximum number of days for creating and licensing of a new enterprise
1	076000000	Percentage of public transport users
1	077000000	Company satisfaction with public e-services
1	078000000	The number of companies having received environmental management system (ISO 14,000, EMAS) certificates
1	079000000	The state of endangered species and habitat types ²⁴ (abundance of I and II category protected species, Annex I of Habitat Directive on the protection of habitat types)
1	080000000	The status of the evaluated water bodies of is good. in%
1	081000000	The collection and proper treatment of sewage in settlements with over 2,000 population equivalents (% of settlements)
1	082000000	The supply of the population with quality drinking water (% of the population)
1	083000000	Waste treatment according to internationally recognized environmental and health standards (% of waste)
1	084000000	The closing and remediation of landfills not meeting environmental standards, incl. industrial waste dumps (% of dumps)
1	085000000	The relative importance of renewable energy sources in electrical energy being produced as a % of gross consumption
1	086000000	Number of discouraged workers (people who would like to work but have given up looking for a job)
1	087000000	Activity level (15-64 year olds)
1	088000000	Employment rate (15-64 year olds)
1	089000000	Unemployment rate (15-64-year-olds)
1	090000000	Long-term unemployment rate (15-64 year-olds)and number
1	091000000	Employment rate of women (15-64)
1	092000000	Employment rate of older workers (55-64)
1	093000000	Unemployment rate of young people (15-24)
1	094000000	Share of youth unemployment in the age group 15-24
1	095000000	Average monthly income in €
1	096000000	Share of primary school graduates acquiring vocational education
1	097000000	Number of secondary schools with vocational training availability
1	098000000	The number of graduates in the fields of natural and exact sciences and technology per 1000 residents aged 20 to 29

1 099000000	Share of young people (20-24) with third level ISCED educations
1 100000000	Share of people (30-34) with fifth and sixth level ISCED educations
1 101000000	School drop-outs: third level of primary school
1 102000000	School drop-outs: secondary education level/10th grade
1 103000000	School drop-outs: post-primary vocational education level
1 104000000	School drop-outs: upper secondary vocational education
1 105000000	Cost of a student place in vocational and general education
1 106000000	Involvement of youth (7-26) in youthwork
1 107000000	Participation of youth in youth institutions
1 108000000	The number of youthwork institutions
1 109000000	Youth bodies in all counties and larger towns
1 110000000	Share of the adult population (aged 25-64) participating in lifelong learning
1 111000000	Share of registered unemployed participating in active labour market measures
1 112000000	Share of participants of training courses moving to employment
1 113000000	Employment rate of people with disabilities
1 114000000	Average living expectancy by gender
1 115000000	Lost working days due to work accidents
1 116000000	Number of accidents at work resulting in death per 100,000 workers
1 117000000	Risk capital
1 118000000	ICT expenditure
010000000	Fiscal surplus in % of GDP
011000000	Percentage of older people (over 65 years) in the population
012000000	Percentage change of the population (within 50 years)
013000000	Gross birth rate coefficient
016000000	Dependency ratio of the pension system - ratio of working people and pensioners
024000000	Average age for leaving the labour market
025000000	Percentage of pensioners retiring before the general retirement age
038000000	Number of companies operating in external markets
039000000	Company investmens into R&D as % of total R&D expenditures
040000000	Percentage of strategic innovators in total businesses
041000000	Share of employees in SMEs in the total number of employees in enterprise sector
042000000	Contribution of SMEs to value creation as % of GDP
058000000	Percentage change of R&D investments compared to previous year
059000000	Percentage change of private sector's R&D investment compared to previous year
060000000	Proportion of foreign investments in R&D as % of R&D expenditures of the public sector
071000000	Annual growth of new viable companies in %
072000000	Percentage of population being potential entrepreneurs

FINLAND

indi_direct	ndi_screensed	indi_text
1	037000000	Unemployed who have not been offered a new start in the form of active measures (LMP 2-7) before 6/12 months unemployment i.e. inflow into longterm unemployment (total, men, women)
1	038000000	Average number of long-term unemployed taking part in active measures and by measure (in total and %)
1	040000000	Average exit age from the labour force (per year)
1	041000000	Expected time in employment and expected time in the labour force (years) of 50-year old (per year)
1	042000000	Childcare for 0-6 year olds before and after (pre)schoolday (children cared for by formal arrangements other than by the family) (per year)
1	043000000	18-24 year olds with lower secondary education (ISCED 2) or less not attending further education or training
1	044000000	Percentage of 22-year-olds having attained at least upper secondary education* (ISCED level 3) (the 20-24 age group is used as the basis for assessment)and per year
1	045000000	Participation in education and traineeship (the 25-64 age group) by gender and per year
1	046000000	Unemployed who are unemployed after 6/12 months and for whom no personal job-search plan has been made (in total, men, women) and per year
1	047000000	Long-term unemployed for whom no job-search plan has been made (in total, men, women) and per year
1	049000000	Unemployed who have not been offered a new start(LMP 1-7) before 6/12 months unemployment (total, men, women) and per year
1	050000000	Long-term unemployed who have not taken part in measures (LMP 2-7) (in total, men, women) and per year
1	051000000	Follow-up of participants of active measures: rate of return to unemployment and new placement three months after participation in a measure and per year
1	052000000	Disabled and foreign unemployed jobseekers, labour market policy measures aimed at them and activation rate and per year
1	053000000	Clients of services, % of those over 75 years of age (in total, men and women) and per year
1	054000000	Vacancies per unemployed person and per year
1	055000000	Undeclared work: Volume of undeclared work in national economy (as share of GDP or persons employed)
1	056000000	Ratio of pupils to teaching staff, primary and secondary education combined
1	057000000	Percentage of population (20-24) having completed at least upper-secondary education
1	058000000	Percentage of pupils with reading literacy proficiency level 1 or lower in the PISA reading literacy scale
1	059000000	Percentage of school computers connected to the Internet
1	060000000	Growth of tertiary graduates from mathematics, science and technology fields in %
1	061000000	Students enrolled in mathematics, science and technology as a proportion of all students in tertiary education
1	062000000	Female graduates as a proportion of all MST graduates
1	063000000	Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
1	064000000	Expenditure on education institutions from private sources as a percentage of GDP
1	065000000	Enterprise expenditure on continuing vocational training courses as a percentage of total labour costs
1	066000000	Percentage of population aged 25-64 participating in education and training in four weeks prior to the survey

1 067000000	Share of the population aged 18-24 with only lower-secondary education and not in education or training
1 068000000	Participation rates in education, students aged 15-24 years
1 069000000	Hours in continuing vocational training courses per 1 000 working hours (all enterprises)
1 070000000	Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in general lower/upper-secondary education
1 071000000	Foreign tertiary students of all tertiary students enrolled in the country
1 072000000	Percentage of tertiary students enrolled outside their country of origin
1 073000000	Erasmus exchange in 2003/2004
1 074000000	GDP per capita in PPS
1 075000000	Labour productivity per person employed
1 076000000	Public balance as percentage of GDP
1 079000000	Comparative price levels
1 080000000	Employment rate of older workers (females)
1 081000000	Employment rate males
1 082000000	Employment rate of older workers (males)
1 083000000	Youth education attainment level (Total)
1 084000000	Youth education attainment level (females)
1 085000000	Youth education attainment level (males)
1 086000000	Total greenhouse gas emissions (indexed on actual base year = 100)
1 087000000	Energy intensity of the economy (Kgoe per 1000 Euro)
1 088000000	Employment rate of older workers (total)
1 089000000	Long-term unemployment rate (total)
1 090000000	Long-term unemployment rate (females)
1 091000000	Long-term unemployment rate (males)
001000000	Old-age dependency ratio (ratio of the population aged 65 or over to the population of working age)
002000000	General government gross debt in per cent of GDP
003000000	Surplus-to-GDP-ratio for pension funds in percent
004000000	Government deficit measured in national accounting terms in percent of GDP
005000000	Average annual productivity increase
006000000	Investment in R&D in % of GDP
007000000	R&D investment in % of GDP from private sector
008000000	R&D investment in % of GDP from public sector
009000000	Number of people working in R&D as % of total workforce
010000000	Levels of international mobility among researchers both at universities and at government research institutions
011000000	% of arts, design, mass media, leisure and various forms of entertainment of national economy
012000000	Number of jobs provided from arts, design, mass media, leisure and various forms of entertainment
013000000	Number of broadband connections
014000000	Percent of households in Finland with broadband by spring 2003
015000000	Number of people that has access to broadband at home
016000000	Geographical coverage of fixed line broadband in per cent
017000000	Decrease of broadband subscription prices in percent per region and connection speed
018000000	Coverage of terrestrial digital television networks per household, within a network, coverage area, in percent
019000000	Households in Finland that have equipment needed for the reception of digital television broadcast in percent
020000000	Price for the the cheapest digital television receiver
021000000	Employment rate (aged 15-64) in percent per year
022000000	Employment rate for women (in %)

023000000	Employment rate for women aged 55-64 (in %)
024000000	Employment rate for young people aged 15-24
026000000	Persons aged 18-24 that completed at least basic-level education or were studying in percent
027000000	Persons directly moving from primary education to upper secondary school, vocational training or voluntary additional basic education (in percent)
028000000	Average age of new university students
029000000	Drop-out of students in vocational training, polytechnics, universities (in %)
030000000	Average age of graduates from polytechnics and from universities
031000000	Expected retirement age for a 50-year old
031000000	Employment rate among older people (aged 55-64)
032000000	Expected retirement age for a person aged 25
033000000	Average number of sickness absence days among employed persons per year
034000000	Overall tax wedge for workers in the middle income bracket (in percent and per year)
035000000	% of young unemployed people that have a tailored job-seeking plan before they have been three months out of work
036000000	% of the population of working age that takes part in education
039000000	Share of vacancies advertised through internet websites of all vacancies by the Finnish Public Employment Service (in %)
092000000	Market value of pension assets per year and in % of GDP

FRANCE

indi_direct	indi_screensed	indi_text
	001000000	GDP growth in %
	002000000	GDP per capita
	003000000	Debt interests as % of total State spending
	004000000	General government deficit in % of GDP
	005000000	Public debt as % of GDP
	006000000	Share of public spending in national wealth in %
	007000000	Percentage change of healthcare expenditures in private practices
	008000000	Deficit of health insurance in billion €
	009000000	Structural adjustment of healthcare spending in % of GDP
	010000000	Wage share in value added
	011000000	Top marginal income tax rate in %
	012000000	Direct taxes (income tax, tax on wealth and local taxes) as % of taxpayers' income
	013000000	Number of business creations per year
	014000000	Share of biofuels in total fuels
	015000000	Number of students being schooled in ZEPs (zone d'éducaiton prioritaire, priority education area)
	016000000	Number of young people reached by the 'second chance defence' system
	017000000	Number of apprentices (including number of apprentices attending public schools)
	018000000	Number of unemployed youth with appointments with the ANPE
	019000000	Percentage of children attending early childcare (for two years ol and three years old)
	020000000	Employment rate of older workers (over 55 years)in %
	021000000	Total R&D spending as % of GDP
	022000000	Average share of European scientists in visiting committees assessing national organisations and laboratories
	023000000	Share of SMEs in Agency-funded programmes (Agence de l'Innovation Industrielle, agency for industrial innovation)
	024000000	% of population in each community with broadband access
	025000000	Equipment of the incumbent operator's network with ADSL, in %

GERMANY

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	001000000	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in % of GDP
1	048000000	GDP per capita (PPS, EU 25=100)
1	049000000	Labour productivity per person employed (PPS, EU 25 = 100)
1	050000000	Employment rate - total
1	051000000	Youth education attainment level - total (%)
1	052000000	Business investment
1	053000000	Comparative price levels (EU 25=100)
1	054000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total (%)
1	055000000	Long-term unemployment rate - total (%)
1	056000000	Dispersion of regional employment rates - total
1	057000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	058000000	Volume of freight transport
	002000000	Share of R&D expenditure financed by industry
	003000000	Percentage of broadband internet connections
	004000000	Percentage of businesses with broadband access
	005000000	Public expenditure for education and research in €
	006000000	Percentage of children under three having possibility for childcare (Krippenplatz)
	007000000	Percentage of young people of an age-group who start studying
	008000000	Percentage of foreign students in total students
	009000000	Percentage of bachelor and master studies in total study programmes
	010000000	Percentage of small enterprises (1 to 9 employees) that offer training possibilities for their employees
	011000000	Percentage change of tariffs for national and international long-distant calls in the fixed network
	012000000	Market share of competitors of the Deutschen Telekom (incumbent) regarding DSL access
	013000000	Public support for life sciences sector in €
	014000000	Number of public services online (Internet)
	015000000	Percentage change of administrative costs
	016000000	Percentage change of unit labour costs
	017000000	Growth of disposable income of private households in %
	018000000	Average growth of consumer prices, %
	019000000	Public expenditure in % of GDP
	020000000	Public deficit in % of GDP
	021000000	Expenditure of public administration in €
	022000000	State aid of federal State in €
	023000000	Aid money to Eastern Germany in € and as % of GDP
	024000000	Sum of social security contributions in %
	025000000	Share of under 20 years old in total population
	026000000	Share of over 65 years old in total population, %
	027000000	Share of over 80 years old in total population, %
	028000000	Ratio of 65+ years old to 20-64 years old persons in the population
	029000000	Growth of expenditures for old age insurance [Alterssicherung]
	030000000	Average age of retirement
	031000000	Employment rate of older workers in %
	032000000	Number of employees possessing a state-aided old age insurance
	033000000	Percentage of population in compulsory health insurance
	034000000	Total greenhouse gas emissions (1990/1995 = 100)
	035000000	Percentage of buildings build before 1978 that are energetically redeveloped (yearly basis)
	036000000	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy consumption; %
	037000000	Share of renewable energy in total electricity consumption
	038000000	Share of biofuels in total fuels, %

039000000	Support ratio of young unemployed people: Number of young people per 1 placement officer in public employment agency
040000000	Percentage change of apprenticeship contracts (annual basis)
041000000	Number of EQJ-places (Einstiegsqualifizierung Jugendlicher)
042000000	Employment rate of women, %
043000000	Percentage of immigrants without concluded apprenticeship
044000000	Number of temporary workers
045000000	Number of enterprises with a rental concession
046000000	Number of Minijobs
047000000	Percentage of unemployed with low qualification or no concluded apprenticeship

GREECE

ndi_direct	ndi_screened	ndi_text
1	018000000	Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - total
1	019000000	Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - males
1	020000000	Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - females
1	021000000	Unemployment rates (15+), per year - total
1	022000000	Unemployment rates (15+), per year - males
1	023000000	Labour force participation (15-64 years old)
1	026000000	Employed above 15 years of age, by sector of economic activity
1	027000000	Female participation in the labour force (15-64 years)
1	029000000	Percentage of change of numbers of employed population per year
1	030000000	Percentage of change of the employment rate (15-64 years old) per year
1	032000000	Percentage of change in numbers of employment of females
1	033000000	Percentage of change of employment rate - females
	001000000	General government deficit (in % of GDP)
	002000000	General government debt (in % of GDP)
	003000000	Economic growth rate
	004000000	General government total outlays
	005000000	General government primary expenditure (in % of GDP per year)
	006000000	Penetration rate of mobile telephony market (in % and per year)
	007000000	Share of alternative operators in the fixed telephony market
	008000000	Number of ADSL connections (Broadband)
	009000000	Local loop unbundling (electronic communication) - number of lines
	010000000	Privatization revenues, amount per year in euros and % of GDP)
	011000000	Transposition of EU directives (in %)
	012000000	Number of infringement (or other proceedings) initiated by the Commission for delay or incorrect transposition of directives
	013000000	R&D spending in % of GDP
	014000000	Public spending on education (in %of GDP by year)
	015000000	% of primary schools and schools in secondary education equipped with pc labs and pc corners
	016000000	% of internet access of schools
	017000000	Energy consumption in the tertiary sector and households
	024000000	Employment rates (55-64 years old) per year
	034000000	Number of all-day schools and all-day kindergartens, per year
	035000000	Number of have-been-trained-individuals, unemployed and employed through continuous vocational training

HUNGARY

di_dir	di_screense	indi_text
1	001000000	Growth of GDP in percent, compared to previous year
1	002000000	Growth of household consumption in percent, compared to respective previous year
1	004000000	Growth of exports of goods and services in percent per year, change compared to the respective previous year
1	005000000	Growth of imports of goods and services in percent per year, change compared to the respective previous year
1	006000000	Growth of consumer price index in percent per year
1	010000000	Change in unemployment rate in percent and in comparison to the respective previous year
1	011000000	Activity rate in percent (population aged 15-64) per year
1	012000000	Increase of real wage per income earner in percent per year
1	019000000	Change in domestic consumption in percent, compared to respective previous year
1	020000000	Change of total demand in percent, compared to respective previous year
1	022000000	Capital account balance in percent of GDP per year
1	028000000	GDP per capita
1	028000000	GDP per capita
1	030000000	R&D expenditures in proportion of the GDP (%)
1	032000000	Share of business expenditures in total R&D expenditures in percent
1	037000000	Number of patent requests to the European Patent Office per one million citizens
1	045000000	Percentage of households with internet access
1	050000000	Percentage of businesses of different sizes with Internet access
1	052000000	Share of people (individuals and businesses) using e-government applications in percent
1	057000000	Rate of utilisation of renewable energy sources
1	062000000	Amount of days it takes to start a company
1	068000000	Density of road network (km of roads per km ²) compared to EU average
1	069000000	proportion of highways of total road network in comparison to average of Western Europe
1	072000000	Total length of railroads
1	080000000	Employment rate of men (compared to EU average)
1	081000000	Employment rate of women (compared to EU average)
1	082000000	Employment rate of people aged 55-64 (compared to EU average)
1	091000000	Percentage of persons between 25-64 who participate in any form of training
1	102000000	Proportion of people with technical and natural science degrees
1	102000000	General government revenues from taxes and contributions in % of GDP
1	103000000	General government revenues in % of GDP
1	104000000	General government expenditures in % of GDP
1	105000000	EU transfers to government revenues in % of GDP
1	106000000	General government revenues without EU transfers in % of GDP
1	107000000	General government expenditures without EU transfers in % of GDP
1	108000000	General government deficit in % of GDP
1	109000000	General government primary balance in % of GDP
1	110000000	Gross state debt in % of GDP
1	111000000	Taxes and social security contributions revenues total in % of GDP
1	112000000	Tax revenues in % of GDP by type of taxes (production and import taxes, income and property taxes, capital gains tax)
1	113000000	Revenues from social security contributions in % of GDP
1	114000000	Greenhouse gas emissions in % (base years 1990/1995)
1	115000000	Proportion of biofuels per energy content of fuels used in transport
1	116000000	Proportion of renewable energy-based electricity production within gross domestic electricity utilisation (%)
1	117000000	Employment rate (%)

1	118000000	Activity rate of woman (15-64) in %
1	119000000	Activity rate of men (15-64)in %
1	120000000	Proportion of the population between 20-24 with at least an advanced secondary degree (%)
1	121000000	Proportion of 18-24 year-old dropouts (%)
1	122000000	Change of community consumption compared to the previous year in %
1	123000000	Change of gross fixed assets accumulation compared to previous year in %
1	124000000	Number of ministries and employees
1	125000000	Level of deficit
1	126000000	Expenditures of the public sector
1	127000000	Number of public organisations and employees
1	128000000	Number of micro-regional customer service centres
1	129000000	Expenditures on the performance of settlement and county level of tasks
1	130000000	Number of normative contribution for municipalities
1	131000000	Rate of the tax on real estates
1	132000000	Number of people with insurance (healthcare)
1	133000000	Number of patient visits, volume of the revenues from the fees paid by the patients
1	134000000	Number of active in-patient beds per thousand people, number of nursing beds per thousand people
1	135000000	Number of pharmacies
1	136000000	Number of locations selling non-prescription pharmaceuticals
1	137000000	Amount of the support for pharmaceuticals
1	138000000	Rate of the support of 'fixed' products compared to the amount of support
1	139000000	Number of pharmaceuticals in the range of supported pharmaceutical products
1	140000000	The subsidisation rate of generic medicines compared to total subsidy
1	141000000	Number of early retirements
1	142000000	Number of the mandatory number of classes
1	143000000	The rate of burdens borne by the operators of institutions (education)
1	144000000	Amount of tuition fee, the amount of subsidies (education)
1	145000000	Number of institutions (higher education)
1	146000000	Number of training forms
1	147000000	Number of students financed by the state
1	148000000	Rate of students at various majors
1	149000000	Size of the excise tax and revenues collected from that
1	150000000	Amount of revenues from contributions in kind
1	151000000	Volume of tax on profit from interest and exchange rates and revenues collected
1	152000000	The volume of simplified corporate tax and revenues collected
1	153000000	The volume of special tax and revenues collected
1	154000000	The volume of healthcare insurance and revenues collected
1	155000000	The distribution and rate of healthcare insurance contributions
1	156000000	Size of the minimum basis of contributions
1	157000000	Volume of the individual employees' contribution
1	158000000	Volume of tax revenues
1	159000000	Rate of tax allowances
1	160000000	Size of calculated tax
1	161000000	Size of the tax basis and tax rate
1	162000000	Size of fees (for vehicles and trailers)
1	163000000	Volume of the tax on petty cash and revenues collected
1	164000000	Size of the individual healthcare contribution
1	165000000	Volume of the healthcare insurance contribution in kind
1	166000000	Volume of the healthcare insurance and the pension insurance contribution
1	167000000	Number of companies using the result (of the Jedlik Anyos Programme)
1	168000000	Number of new products, services or technologies developed (by programme)
1	169000000	Number of resulting international projects (of the Jedlik Anyos Programme)
1	170000000	Number of research facilities and enterprises taking part in the activities of the centre (Pázmány Péter Programme)

1	171000000	Number of new and spin-off enterprises created in the region (Pázmány Péter Programme)
1	172000000	Further direct R&D and innovation expenditures related to supported projects
1	173000000	Number of regulations created (concerning intellectual property in publicly financed research centres)
1	174000000	Number of created institutional strategies (for stimulating R&D and innovation activities in higher education centres)
1	175000000	Number of capital investment projects, amount placed out
1	176000000	Number of companies introduced on the stock exchange with the help of the programme
1	177000000	Number of international industrial or academic cooperation schemes implemented through the support and number of projects (Teller Ede Programme)
1	178000000	Number of supported researchers (by programme)
1	179000000	Number of new research places created
1	181000000	Number of projects implemented in international cooperation
1	182000000	Incubator: Number of incubated enterprises
1	184000000	Number of enterprises created and increase of their sales (by Irinyi Janos programme)
1	185000000	Number of new and retained workplaces (by linyi Janos programmes)
1	186000000	Incomes and expensed of the incubation centre (by linyi Janos programmes)
1	187000000	Number of new products marketed (by Baros Gabor programme)
1	188000000	Number of SME advices (VIVACE programme on protection of industrial rights)
1	189000000	Number of participants on events on protection of industrial rights
1	190000000	Number of filed USA (USPTO) patents
1	191000000	Number of domestic and foreign university and PhD students and young researchers involved in R&D
1	192000000	Number of innovative enterprises and spin-off companies created and their related sales
1	193000000	Sales of on-line stores with respect to total commerce sales
1	194000000	Degree of market concentration per sub-markets (telecommunications market)
1	195000000	Number and proportion of systems using the prepared standards and recommendations (ICT)
1	196000000	Number of standards prepared (ICT)
1	197000000	Number of databases, community contents and services developed; number of users (by ICT contents programme)
1	198000000	Number of prepared databases and services (by programme - spreading use of ICT)
1	199000000	Number of electronic processes and monitoring systems implemented (by programme - spreading use of ICT)
1	200000000	Number of users of services and databases (by programme - spreading use of ICT)
1	201000000	Number and level of electronic public administration services and public services (by programme)
1	202000000	Number of electronic procedures and systems (by programme - ICT in public administration and services)
1	203000000	Number of citizens with access at least to 2nd level services (ICT in public administration)
1	204000000	Number of electronic health services and on-line contents created
1	205000000	Number of electronic processes, applications and systems (electronic health programme)
1	206000000	Number of users (electronic health programme)
1	207000000	Number of on-line services created (electronic health programme and digital contents industry)
1	208000000	Number of electronized spatial information technology databases and services
1	209000000	Number of users of the electronized spatial information technology databases and services

1	210000000	Proportion of companies and institutions having in place an IT security regulation (Source: regular surveys about consciousness about user's security)
1	211000000	Composite indicator for E-business readiness
1	212000000	Annual share of domestic electronic commerce from the annual sales of domestic companies.
1	213000000	Network Readiness Index
1	214000000	Number of new integrated information systems in the companies
1	215000000	Number of electronic sales systems implemented
1	216000000	Export revenues of supported companies generated through HTEC
1	217000000	Share of purchase orders obtained of supported companies generated through HTEC in foreign markets
1	218000000	Share of the creative industry from the GDP
1	219000000	Number of supported integrating companies and clusters
1	220000000	Number of investment projects implemented from the support, as well as the extent of the resulting sales increase (military industry)
1	221000000	Number of products provided with the (national) Environment-friendly Product label
1	222000000	Total energy saving (PJ/year)
1	225000000	Percentage share of bio-components added to fuels and diesel calculated on the base of the energy content
1	226000000	Share of companies registered through the Internet (electronic corporate procedures and access to corporate information using IT)
1	227000000	Changes in the number of applicants for corporate information (electronic corporate procedures and access to corporate information using IT)
1	228000000	Proportion of companies and institutions with an IN security regulation in place
1	229000000	Number of (EU) standards introduced (in national language)
1	230000000	Number of entities dealing with public responsibilities and meeting their obligations (Implementation of freedom on electronic information)
1	231000000	EU SIBIS indicators
1	232000000	Increase of the number of companies established in the supported industrial parks
1	233000000	Increase of the number of companies established in the supported incubating houses and technology transfer centres
1	234000000	Number of SMEs having received advice (incubation, innovation ad business services for SMEs)
1	235000000	Proportion of SMEs satisfied with services (incubation, innovation ad business services for SMEs)
1	236000000	Number and degree of satisfaction of concerned entrepreneurs (training programme for entrepreneurs)
1	237000000	Number of publications (Supporting EU compliance with specific training, developing and spreading information tools)
1	238000000	Number of entrepreneurs participating in training (Supporting EU compliance with specific training, developing and spreading information tools)
1	239000000	Satisfaction of entrepreneurs (Supporting EU compliance with specific training, developing and spreading information tools)
1	240000000	Number and degree of satisfaction of entrepreneurs participating in the programme (Creation of a Network of Compliance and Knowledge Centres)
1	241000000	Number of entrepreneurs participating in training (Multiplicator Training Programme)
1	242000000	Number of successful applications (Multiplicator Training Programme)
1	243000000	Number and degree of satisfaction of entrepreneurs participating in the programme (Plato)
1	244000000	Increase of sales (Plato)
1	245000000	Number of networks created (Plato)
1	246000000	Number and degree of satisfaction of entrepreneurs participating in the programme (Programme for preparing enterprises beyond the borders for the EU under the Motherland Programme)

1	247000000	Number of cooperation schemes created (Enhancing cooperation in the entrepreneurial sector to diminish competition disadvantages)
1	248000000	Number of enterprises involved (Enhancing cooperation in the entrepreneurial sector to diminish competition disadvantages)
1	249000000	Amount of common investments (Enhancing cooperation in the entrepreneurial sector to diminish competition disadvantages)
1	250000000	Amount of common investments (Promoting cross-border entrepreneurial cooperation - Interreg IIIA programmes)
1	251000000	Number of cooperation schemes created; (Promoting cross-border entrepreneurial cooperation - Interreg IIIA programmes)
1	252000000	GDP increase of participating regions (Promoting cross-border entrepreneurial cooperation - Interreg IIIA programmes)
1	253000000	Number of members in the new chambers (Supporting the creation of joint chambers with the chambers of neighbouring countries)
1	254000000	Satisfaction of member companies (Supporting the creation of joint chambers with the chambers of neighbouring countries)
1	255000000	Average railroad journey times
1	256000000	Highways within a 15-minute and 30-minute reach
1	257000000	Degree of construction of the TEN highway network
1	258000000	Performance of the intermodal goods transport and its share
1	259000000	Volume of goods handled in intermodal logistics centres
1	260000000	Output and share of communal transports
1	261000000	Tolls collected / Operating and maintenance costs (toll roads)
1	262000000	Broad-band connection availability (as a percentage of the area or population in underdeveloped regions)
1	263000000	Number of e-Hungary points created
1	264000000	Number of institutions provided with broad-band connection (public institutions such as all the primary and secondary schools, libraries, museums, municipalities, etc.)
1	265000000	Digital broad-band connection (as a % of the area or population)
1	266000000	Market share indicators (Market opening in the energy sector)
1	267000000	START cards taken out, and number of young people employed with a card
1	268000000	Number of those participating in child care allowance (GYES)
1	269000000	New places in crèches, number and increase in capacity (%)
1	270000000	Number of rehabilitation centres, and rehabilitation beds (Improving the health condition and working abilities of the active aged population)
1	271000000	Number of participants in the programme and number of participants employed through the programme (Promote the employment of older workers)
1	272000000	Number of set top boxes for citizens (digital television broadcasting)
1	273000000	Roma participants/clients (improve the labour market situation of Roma people)
1	274000000	Number of employment places for disabled workers examined/certified
1	275000000	Number of workplaces for disabled persons and how many of them are new workplaces (new scheme)
1	276000000	Number of public work tenders (Public work programmes for longterm unemployed, to fulfil local authority, state community tasks)
1	277000000	Number of people employed (by public work programmes for longterm unemployed, to fulfil local authority, state community tasks)
1	278000000	Number of regional employment agreements
1	279000000	Number of local offices operating in line with a new service model (Modernisation of the Public Employment Service)
1	280000000	Number and lifecycle of registered vacancies (Modernisation of the Public Employment Service)
1	281000000	Number and lifecycle of registered new workplaces (Modernisation of the Public Employment Service)

1	282000000	number of EURES clients and number of mediations (counselling, and recruitment)
1	283000000	Payments (in billion HUF) for employment with temporary employment (TE) book
1	284000000	Turnover in pc. through employment with temporary employment (TE) book
1	285000000	Users of employment with temporary employment (TE) book
1	286000000	Data stored (employees) through Standardised Employment Register (EMMA)
1	287000000	Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – total
1	288000000	Number of supported schools (operation of schools carrying out extra- curricular model activities)
1	289000000	Number of supported pupils, and mentors through the ‘Viaticum’ Scholarship Programme for disadvantaged pupils
1	290000000	Number of kindergartens and basic educational institutions (infrastructural developments of educational and /training institutions)
1	291000000	Revised, developed training programmes (improvement of the quality of adult training)
1	292000000	Number of TISZKs and number of participating institutions (in: development of regional integrated vocational training centres, TISZK)
1	293000000	Production per employee (purchase power parity, EU-25=100)
1	294000000	Production per working hour
1	296000000	Increase of specific wage costs (change of the ration of employee wages at current prices and GDP per employee at current prices)
1	297000000	Employment rate of older employees – females
1	298000000	Employment rate of older employees – males
1	299000000	Average exit age from the labour force - total
1	300000000	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
1	301000000	Tax wedge on labour cost
1	302000000	Unemployment trap
1	303000000	Overall unemployment rate
1	304000000	Human Resources expenses (public expenses affecting education; as a % of the GDP)
1	305000000	GERD – Gross expenses of R/D (as a % of the GDP)
1	306000000	Individuals with technical degree per 1000 women between 20-29 years
1	307000000	Individuals with technical degree per 1000 men between 20-29 years
1	308000000	Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – females
1	309000000	Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – males
1	310000000	Venture capital investments – in an early stage of the company’s life-cycle (as a % of the GDP)
1	311000000	Average exit age from the labour force – females
1	312000000	Average exit age from the labour force – males
1	313000000	Unemployment rate – females
1	314000000	Unemployment rate – males
1	315000000	GERD (Gross expenses of R/D) split of funds – industry (as a % of the GERD)
1	316000000	GERD (Gross expenses of R/D) split of funds – government sector (as a % of the GERD)
1	317000000	GERD (Gross expenses of R/D) split of funds – foreign (as a % of the GERD)
1	318000000	Venture capital investments – in the growth stage of the company’s life-cycle (as a % of the GDP)
1	319000000	ICT expenses – IT expenses (as a % of the GDP)
1	320000000	ICT expenses – telecommunication expenses (as a % of the GDP)
1	321000000	Share of e-commerce in the overall sales of the company (%)
1	322000000	Relative price index – comparative price index of the final household consumption (EU-25=100)
1	323000000	Price convergence among EU member states
1	324000000	Telecommunication prices – local call (€/10 minutes)
1	325000000	Telecommunication prices – domestic long distance calls (€/10 minutes)
1	326000000	Telecommunication prices – calls to the United States (€/10 minutes)

1	327000000	Price of electric power – industrial consumers (€/kWh)
1	328000000	Price of electric power – population (€/kWh)
1	329000000	Price of natural gas – industrial consumers (€/gigajoule)
1	330000000	Price of natural gas – population (€/gigajoule)
1	331000000	Market share of the service provider formerly having monopoly in wired telephone services – local calls (including Internet calls) (%)
1	332000000	Market share of the service provider formerly having monopoly in wired telephone services – domestic long distance calls (%)
1	333000000	Market share of the service provider formerly having monopoly in wired telephone services – international calls (%)
1	334000000	Market share of the leading mobile telephony service provider (%)
1	335000000	Amount of open public procurements as a % of the GDP
1	336000000	Sectoral and individual government support (as a % of the GDP)
1	337000000	Interest convergence – housing mortgage loan
1	338000000	Interest convergence – short term loan granted to other than financial institutions (<1 year)
1	339000000	Interest convergence – medium and long term loan granted to other than financial institutions (1 year<)
1	340000000	Product trade integration
1	341000000	Service trade integration
1	342000000	Intensity of foreign working capital investments
1	343000000	Gross accumulation of fixed assets in the private sector as a % of the GDP
1	344000000	Birth rate of enterprises
1	345000000	Survival rate of enterprises
1	346000000	Termination rate of enterprises
1	347000000	Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)
1	348000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total
1	349000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total
1	350000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – females
1	351000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – females
1	352000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – males
1	353000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – males
1	354000000	Dispersion of regional employment rates – total
1	355000000	Dispersion of regional employment rates – females
1	356000000	Dispersion of regional employment rates – males
1	357000000	Early school-leavers – total
1	358000000	Early school-leavers – females
1	359000000	Early school-leavers – males
1	360000000	Long-term unemployment – total
1	361000000	Long-term unemployment – females
1	362000000	Long-term unemployment – males
1	363000000	Children living in jobless households – children aged 0-17
1	364000000	People of working age living in jobless households – persons aged 18-59
1	365000000	Energy intensity of the economy – ratio of gross domestic energy consumption to the GDP (kgoe/1000 euro, at 1995 prices)
1	366000000	Transportation – Volume of commodity transport to the GDP (commodity tons - kilometres/GDP, 1995=100)
1	367000000	Transportation – Volume of passenger transport to the GDP (passenger - kilometres /GDP, 1995=100)
1	368000000	Transports – Split of commodity transport by means of transport – share of road transport (commodity tons - kilometres) in %
1	369000000	Transports – Split of passenger transport by means of transport – share of cars (passenger - kilometres) in %
1	370000000	Urban air quality – exposure of urban population to ozone

1	371000000	Urban air quality – exposure of urban population to dust (PM10)
1	372000000	Collected communal wastes
1	373000000	Disposed communal wastes (in landfills)
1	374000000	Destroyed communal wastes (in incinerators)
1	375000000	Fish livestock on European open waters
1	376000000	Areas protected for preserving biodiversity – Habitat directive (as a % of the total area)
1	377000000	Areas protected for preserving biodiversity – Birds directive (index of birds living on agricultural areas)
1	378000000	Trend of earnings in the public and the private sectors by genders 2003-2005, %
1	379000000	Preventative indicator for the unemployed registered for the first time 6/12 months earlier or repeatedly
1	380000000	New start indicator for the unemployed registered for the first time 6/12 months earlier or repeatedly
1	381000000	Combined indicator for the unemployed registered for the first time 6/12 months earlier or repeatedly
1	382000000	Follow up of participants in active measures
1	383000000	Vacancies and the annual average number of registered unemployed, 1998-2005
1	384000000	Index of the number of serious and fatal accidents at work per 100 000 persons in employment (1998=100) - total
1	385000000	Employment by working hours and the type of employment
1	386000000	Percentage of 22 years old having achieved at least upper secondary education
	387000000	share of the improvement of the budget balance that arises from expenditure cuts
		share of staff cut in public administration through termination of unnecessary duplications between central public administration and its regional (decentralised) bodies
	388000000	
	389000000	Monthly fee payable for internet access
	390000000	percentage of speed limits on railway lines due to their technical condition

IRELAND

indi_direct	hdi_screense	indi_text
1	003000000	Exports (euro million)
1	004000000	Government debt % GDP
1	005000000	Irish GNP per Capita (Euro, current prices)
1	006000000	Irish GNP per Capita % EU Average
1	009000000	Total employment growth (per year)
1	038000000	Labour force (number of persons)
1	041000000	Total employment rate (in %)
1	042000000	Employment rate older workers aged 55-64 (in %)
1	061000000	Share of young/adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+6/12, and not having benefited from intensive counselling and job search assistance
1	062000000	Share of young/adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+6/12, and not having been offered a new start in the form of training, retraining, work experience, a job or other employability measure
1	063000000	Share of young/adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+6/12 without any break of more than one month
1	064000000	Number of long-term registered unemployed participants in an active measure (training, retraining, work experience or other employability measure) in relation to the sum of the long-term unemployed participants plus registered long-term unemployed (yearly)
1	065000000	Persons in employment
1	066000000	Unemployed persons
1	067000000	Long-term unemployment rate
1	068000000	Total days lost due to industrial disputes
1	069000000	Work permits issues by date
1	070000000	Average weekly earnings all industries
1	071000000	Unemployment rate - female
1	075000000	Annual workplace fatalities HSA
	001000000	GNP growth annual rate (in %)
	007000000	GDP growth in %
	008000000	Public investment as % of GNP
	010000000	Inflation (in %)
	011000000	General government deficit in % of GDP
	013000000	% of reserves accumulated in the National Pension Reserve Fund in % of GDP
	014000000	Public investment in % of GDP
	016000000	% of the value of the minimum wage outside the tax net
	017000000	Gross expenditure on R&D in EU average and in % of GNP per year
	018000000	% of R&D performance of enterprises, third level education sector, and government research centres
	019000000	Public investment in R&D
	020000000	% of public funding that goes to research in the public sector (third level plus government agencies)
	021000000	Public funding of R&D in industry as % of total business expenditure
	022000000	Number of researchers in % per 1000 total employment
	023000000	Business investment in R&D in % of GNP per year
	024000000	Number of enterprises performing significant R&D
	025000000	R&D performance in the high education and public sectors in % of GNP per year
	026000000	Electricity consumption generated from renewable sources
	027000000	Economic growth (in %)
	028000000	Energy consumption (growth in %)
	029000000	Energy related emissions (in %)

030000000	Annual emissions of greenhouse gases in % above 1990 levels
031000000	% of the Irish market openend to competition
032000000	% of total energy supply from independent suppliers
033000000	Import of manufacturing goods from Northern Ireland
034000000	Export (Euro bn) to Northern Ireland
035000000	% of Northern Ireland's firms that have export training relationship with firms form the the Rep. of Ireland
036000000	Relation between market size of Ireland and Northern Ireland total exports
037000000	% of Southern companies that export to Northern Ireland
039000000	Percentage change of labour force per year
043000000	Number of worker in employment (male, female) in % change
044000000	Number and % of part-time employment
045000000	Employment growth per sector
046000000	Unemployment rate - male
048000000	Hourly productivity based on GNP
049000000	Employed lone parents
050000000	Number of places supported under various active Labour market programmes
051000000	Number of female aged 15 and over in employment (in % change)
052000000	Pension rate (in % change)
053000000	Gross average industrial earnings
054000000	Net migration
055000000	Female employmentrate
056000000	Workplace fatality rate
057000000	% of persons aged 20-24 that complete upper secondary education
058000000	% of early school leavers
059000000	Number of participant of adult literacy programmes
060000000	Higher education participation rates for school leaver age cohort
072000000	Share of young/adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+6/12, and not having been offered a new start in the form of training, retraining, work experience, a job or other employability measure
073000000	Unemployment rate overall and percentage change
074000000	Long-term unemployment (000'S)
076000000	Persons employed by economic sector (000'S)

LATVIA

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	004000000	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) % of GDP
1	020000000	Employment rate - total; number of employed % of population aged 15 to 64 years
1	021000000	Employment rate - women
1	022000000	Employment rate - men
1	024000000	Employment rate of older people (aged 55-64)- total; number of employed older people (55-64 years) % of persons aged 55-64 years
1	038000000	GDP per capita; % of the EU-25 level by purchasing parity standards (PPS)
1	039000000	Labour productivity; GDP by PPS per employee (% of the EU-25 level)
1	040000000	Employment rate of older people – women
1	041000000	Employment rate of older people – men
1	042000000	Education level reached by youth – total number of young people (20-24 years) with at least secondary education, per cent of youth aged 20-24 years
1	043000000	Education level reached by youth – women
1	044000000	Education level reached by youth – men
1	045000000	Relative price level of private consumption; % of EU-25 average
1	046000000	Private investment - Expenditure for gross fixed capital formation in the private sector % of GDP
1	047000000	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total
1	048000000	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – women
1	049000000	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – men
1	050000000	Long-term unemployment – total
1	051000000	Long-term unemployment – women
1	052000000	Long-term unemployment – men
1	053000000	Greenhouse gas emission
1	054000000	Energy intensity in economy
1	055000000	Cargo transportation volume in terms of GDP
	001000000	General government budget deficit
	002000000	Central government debt (excluding the borrowings of the local governments outside the State Treasury) in % of GDP
	003000000	Public financing for professional education establishments as % of GDP
	003000000	Minimum monthly wage as % of the average gross monthly wage for the previous year
	005000000	Public expenditure for R&D as % of GDP
	006000000	Expenditure for R&D by enterprises as % of GDP
	007000000	Number of scientists per 1000 employees
	008000000	Percentage of scientists working in the private sector
	009000000	Number of people acquiring a Doctor of Science degree per 1000 persons aged 20 to 29 years
	010000000	Percentage of enterprises being innovative
	011000000	Number of national patents per year, in total and per 1.000 people
	012000000	Percentage of inhabitants using the Internet at least once a week
	013000000	Percentage of land area being specially protected nature reserves
	014000000	Transposition deficit for EU directives
	015000000	Opening of the electricity market in %
	016000000	Market share of LLC "Lattelekom" (the biggest competitor)in providing fixed voice telephony services
	017000000	Market share of the incumbent market operator LLC "Lattelekom" in providing leased line services
	018000000	Percentage change of the number of traffic accident deaths
	019000000	Number of concession agreements being registered in the Register of Concessions (Public Private Partnerships)
	023000000	Unemployment rate of young people

025000000	Percentage of registered unemployed people being involved in employment measures during a year
027000000	Number of enterprises and companies per 1.000 inhabitants
028000000	Share of self-employed and entrepreneurs as % of all employed people
029000000	Share of employed working part-time
030000000	Average gross monthly wage (for men and women)
031000000	Financing for education in total and as % of GDP
033000000	Percentage of students having chosen study programmes in social sciences, in engineering, and in natural sciences and mathematics per academic year
034000000	Percentage of full-time students receiving grants
036000000	Number of new teachers and academic persons with a scientific degree
037000000	Percentage of the total number of students participating in Socrates/Erasmus programmes
037000000	Number of employees having received services of the Professional Career Counselling State Agency (PCCSA)

LITHUANIA

indi_direct	indi_screensed	indi_text
1	001000000	Real GDP growth, %
1	002000000	Budget deficit of public sector as % of the GDP
1	003000000	Current account deficit of payment balance; % of the GDP
1	017000000	Public sector debt, nominal and as % of GDP
1	021000000	Employment rate in %, age group 15-64
1	022000000	Employment rate of older people (55-64)
1	024000000	Unemployment rate in %
1	025000000	Average monthly gross wage in %
1	026000000	Growth of average monthly gross wage, in %
1	027000000	Growth of unit labour costs
1	030000000	Interest to be paid (by public sector)
1	031000000	Approximated innovation index -SII (scores)
1	032000000	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of GDP, %
1	033000000	Investment into R&D by public sector, in % of GDP
1	034000000	Investment into R&D by business sector, in % of GDP
1	035000000	Number of investigators per thousand of workforce
1	036000000	Number of investigators in business sector per thousand of workforce
1	037000000	Number of employees engaged in the industry of high and medium-high tech (percent out of total number of employees)
1	038000000	Number of employees engaged in the service sector of high tech (percent out of total number of employees)
1	039000000	Number of requests submitted to the European Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)
1	040000000	Number of the requests submitted to the USA Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)
1	041000000	Permanent internet users: Percentage of citizens of the country using internet at least once per week
1	042000000	Percentage of households having internet access
1	043000000	Percentage of households using broadband communication technology
1	044000000	Percentage of basic public services, reached by the Internet
1	045000000	Number of public mobile telephone subscribers per 100 citizens
1	050000000	Goods production per employee, 1,000 EUR per year
1	051000000	Value added per employee, 1,000 EUR per year
1	052000000	Productivity per employee (EU-25=100)
1	053000000	Business investments in % of GDP
1	054000000	Portion of treated wastewater of the set requirements, %
1	055000000	Final energy consumption for the GDP unit, (oil equivalent), USD
1	056000000	Final energy per capita, (oil equivalent)
1	064000000	Transportation of passengers (passengers kilometers per one inhabitant per year)
1	065000000	Electrified railway lines, % out of the length of all lines
1	066000000	Penetration of railway lines (km per 1000 km2)
1	068000000	Share of recovering energy resources in total balance of initial energy, %
1	069000000	Share of electric energy produced by using recovering energy resources of total consumption of electric energy, %
1	071000000	Employment rate - women, in %
1	072000000	Share of the long-term unemployed in total unemployed
1	073000000	Employment by sectors, agriculture and services, in %
1	092000000	Lifelong learning rate (share of residents aged 25-64 who have taken part in educational/vocational activities during last 4 weeks)
1	093000000	Share of young people having finished basic school and studying at vocational schools (male and female)

1	094000000	Unemployment rate by educational attainment in 25-59 age group ISCED* 0-2, ISCED 3-4, ISCED 5-6
1	095000000	Share of annual expenditure per student of public and private educational establishments of the GDP per capita
1	097000000	Granting new opportunities to the unemployed (training, work practice, employment): during 6 unemployment months to the young unemployed (under 25); during 12 unemployment months to the adult unemployed (25-64)
1	098000000	Share of the long-term unemployed that have participated in active measures (training, work practice, employment):
1	099000000	Share of the young people aged 18-24 without secondary education (ISCED 3 level) and not enrolled in studying
1	100000000	Age of leaving the labour market (years)
1	101000000	Provision of child care (children under 3 years of age; from 3 years of age till school age)
1	105000000	Balance of goods and services in the balance of payments, % of GDP
1	106000000	Real growth rate of consumption, % of GDP
1	107000000	Real growth rate of gross capital formation, %
1	108000000	Nominal GDP growth, %
1	109000000	Death rate per 1,000 population
1	110000000	Average lifespan total
1	110000000	Average lifespan -women
1	112000000	Average lifespan-men
1	113000000	Standardised death rate, heart and blood vessel diseases (0–64 year group) per 100,000 population
1	114000000	Hospital beds per 100,000 population
1	115000000	Hospitalisation number per 100 population
1	116000000	GDP per capita in PPS, EU 25=100
1	117000000	Labour productivity per person employed EU-25 = 100, 2004
1	118000000	Youth education attainment level (20-24 years), %
1	119000000	Comparative price levels, EU-25 = 100
1	120000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, total
1	121000000	Total long-term unemployment rate
1	122000000	Total greenhouse gas emissions
1	123000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	124000000	Volume of freight transport relative to GDP
1	125000000	Average yearly inflation
	004000000	Foreign trade deficit in % of GDP
	005000000	Balance of services in % of GDP
	006000000	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as % of GDP
	007000000	Flow of direct investments and capital transfers into the State, i.e. captial flows not considering the increase of foreign debts as % of GDP
	008000000	Net income of the investment portfolio as % of GDP
	008000000	Employment growth
	009000000	Lithuanian investment abroad as % of GDP
	010000000	Foreign credit line provided for legal or naturalized persons of the national economy as % of GDP
	011000000	Percentage change of turnover of foreign trade (with and without mineral products)
	012000000	Nominal rate of the annual import growth in %
	013000000	Nominal rate of the annual exportation growth in %
	014000000	Domestic credit and GDP ratio, in %
	015000000	Credit portion for the population in the joint credit portfolio in %

016000000	Percentage of individuals having State social insurance, who have signed pension accumulation contracts
018000000	Public sector expenditure as % of GDP
019000000	Subsidies of the public sector as % of GDP
020000000	Public expenditures for the accumulation of the total fixed capital as % of GDP
023000000	Productivity growth in %
028000000	Annual average inflation rate, calculated on the basis of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) in %
029000000	Growth rate of the capital transfers to private pension accumulation funds
046000000	Percentage of households possessing computers, in the city and in the country
047000000	Usage of computers by age group (16-24 years old and 65-74 years old)
048000000	Usage of electronic services provided by public administrations, in % of population
049000000	Level of transferring of basic public services into electronic mediums in % (for services dedicated to businesses and services dedicated to inhabitants)
057000000	Deficit of EU directive transfers in %
058000000	Deficit of adoption of EU standards, in %
059000000	Number of infringements of the Union Law
060000000	Public tenders, number, amount in LTL and % of GDP
061000000	Share of operating small and medium enterprises in the total number of operating companies, %
062000000	Share of GDP created by small and medium sized enterprises, %
063000000	Entrepreneurial activity level: Number of enterprises per 1000 inhabitants
067000000	Share of bio-fuel (bio-diesel oil, bio-ethanol) in total fuel used for highway transport, %
070000000	Secondary educational attainment in %
074000000	Share of unemployed participating in active labour market programmes, %
075000000	Share of persons in the education system as % of the total population
076000000	Percentage of persons having finished secondary education who continued studies in the same year, in universities, in colleges
077000000	Percentage of students which achieved basic education and had not continued studies
078000000	Drop-out rate, by type of institution (full-time schools of general education, colleges, universities, vocational schools)
079000000	Share of young people (under 25 years) in the labour force, %
080000000	Share of elderly people (over 50 years) in labour force
081000000	Percentage change of the population
082000000	Level of labour activity, %
083000000	Level of labour activity of young people (15-24 years)
086000000	Share of women working in the education sector in total employees in the education sector
087000000	Number of women employed in the government sector compared to the number of men working in the government sector
088000000	Share of men in employers and self-employed persons
089000000	Gender pay gap: Average monthly gross pay received by women compared to that of men
090000000	Number of persons that can obtain social services per 10.000 persons
091000000	Share of non-qualified persons in all unemployed
096000000	Share of entities organizing continuous training courses for employees compared to the old EU Member States
102000000	Youth unemployment, %
103000000	Current account balance factors in % of GDP, total and by factor (goods, services, income, current transfers)

104000000	Funding of current account deficit by source (capital account, foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, official foreign reserves, errors and omissions)
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LUXEMBOURG

ndi_direct	ndi_screenseq	ndi_text
1	003000000	Financing balances by sub-sector (central government, local administration, social security) as % of GDP
1	042000000	Total working population (active and unemployed)
1	043000000	Inactive working population
1	047000000	Rate of increase in public financed day nursery places
1	053000000	Difference in internal inflation rates with relation to the weighted average of Luxembourg's four principal trading partners (Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands)
1	054000000	The effective rate of exchange of the franc weighted by import and export market
1	055000000	Changes in imports and exports of goods
1	056000000	Rates of exchange, calculated by reference to unit import and export values
1	057000000	The competitive position of Luxembourg's industry expressed by the unit labor cost
1	058000000	The industrial producer's price
1	059000000	Business indicators of the main economic sectors
1	060000000	Changes in unemployment and in short-time working
1	061000000	Changes in purchasing power of salaried workers
1	062000000	GDP per capita in PPS (EU-25 = 100)
1	063000000	Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995)
1	064000000	Productivity per wage earner
1	065000000	Overall employment rate
1	066000000	Employment rate for women
1	067000000	Employment rate for men
1	068000000	Employment rate of older workers
1	069000000	Employment rate of older workers – women
1	070000000	Employment rate of older workers – men
1	071000000	DIRD (Internal expenditure for R & D) as a % of GDP
1	072000000	Youth educational attainment (20-24) - total
1	073000000	Education level of young people - women
1	074000000	Education level of young people - men
1	075000000	Comparative price levels
1	076000000	Business investment
1	077000000	At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total
1	078000000	Poverty risk rate after social transfers women
1	079000000	Poverty risk rate after social transfers men
1	080000000	Long-term unemployment rate
1	081000000	Long-term unemployment rate - women
1	082000000	Long-term unemployment rate - men
1	083000000	Total greenhouse gas emissions
1	084000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	085000000	Volume of freight transport relative to GDP
	001000000	Budget deficit in % of GDP
	002000000	Rate of public indebtedness
	004000000	Unemployment rate
	005000000	Birth rate
	006000000	Pension coffers in % of GDP
	007000000	Economic growth in % per year
	008000000	Innovation expenditure
	010000000	Employment in high and medium-level technology
	011000000	R&D expenditures
	012000000	Productivity
	013000000	Patent applications
	014000000	Internal expenditure of research and development in % of GDP

015000000	Number of researchers per 1000 jobs
016000000	% of households connected to the internet
017000000	% of corporate use rate (internet)
018000000	High speed access in % of households
019000000	Use of internet by companies (broadband)
020000000	Percentage of households that have broad band internet access
021000000	% of population making purchase by conducting transactions (e-commerce)
022000000	% of companies using internet to secure a part of their sales (per year)
023000000	Energy intensity
024000000	Waste disposal
025000000	Number of environmental certified sites
027000000	Amount of fuel purchased
028000000	Electricity costs
029000000	Transposition of EU directives
031000000	Sector's weight in total GNP
032000000	Sector's weight in employment
033000000	Number of cross-border workers coming into the country
034000000	General employment rate of persons aged 15-64
036000000	Growth in the population of workers arriving at working age
038000000	Employment rate of persons between the ages 15 and 24
039000000	Employment rate of older workers
040000000	Employment rate of older women
044000000	Supply and demand of work
046000000	Absolute number of new places at school children reception centres
048000000	Booked chairs (children day nurseries)
050000000	Gross hourly wages paid to women
051000000	Gross hourly wages paid to men
052000000	Absolute number of young people participating in volunteer programmes

MALTA

indi_direct	ndi_screensed	indi_text
1	001000000	Nominal GDP per year
1	002000000	Nominal GDP growth
1	011000000	Share of the total R&D expenditure by the General Government Sector (GBAORD) as a percentage of GDP
1	012000000	Employed persons - male and female
1	013000000	Unemployed persons - males and females
1	015000000	Overall employment rate
1	016000000	Employment rate female
1	017000000	Employment rate older workers
	003000000	Exports (in real terms)
	004000000	Imports (in real terms)
	005000000	General government final consumption expenditure (in Euro)
	006000000	Government consumption (in real terms) (in %)
	007000000	Deficit to GDP ratio
	008000000	Debt to GDP ratio
	009000000	Degree of real convergence with the euro area
	010000000	Social tranfers, health care and public sector wage bill in % of total expenditure
	014000000	Employment rate by age group (15-24, 25-34, 45-54, 55-64, 65+)
	018000000	Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
	019000000	Rate of persons with a higher level of secondary education (in %)
	020000000	Percentage of persons in the 20-24 age group with at least an upper secondary level of education
	021000000	Percentage of early school leavers (female and male)
	022000000	Number of persons aged 15 and over attending education and training (in %) per year (total, female, male)
	023000000	Number of persons participating in lifelong learning, particularly low-skilled workers
	024000000	% of 22 years olds that have completed upper secondary education
	025000000	% of adult working-age population enjoiing training

THE NETHERLANDS

indi_direct	ndi_screensed	indi_text
1	001000000	GDP per capita
1	002000000	Labour productivity
1	003000000	Total employment rate
1	004000000	Total employment rate for older worker
1	005000000	Gross domestic exenditure on R&D
1	006000000	Youth education attainment level - total
1	007000000	Comparative price levels
1	008000000	Business investment
1	009000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfer
1	010000000	Total long-term unemployment rate
1	011000000	Dispersion of regional employment rates
1	012000000	Total greenhouse gas emissions
1	013000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	014000000	Volume of freight transport
1	015000000	Unemployment overall
1	016000000	Unemployment young people (15-24)
1	017000000	Unemployment of women
1	018000000	Unemployment of ethnic minorities
1	019000000	Unemployment of low skilled
1	020000000	Unemployment of disabled persons
1	021000000	Vacancies per unemployed
1	022000000	Transparency of job vacancies
1	023000000	% of adult unemployed without offer "new start" after 12 months unemployment
1	023000000	% young unemployed without offer "new start" after 6 months unemployment
1	024000000	%youth unemployed for over 6 months
1	025000000	% adults unemployed for over 12 months
1	027000000	Lack of care for children and other dependents
1	028000000	Use of childcare provisions in % of children per age
1	031000000	Economic growth (=GDP growth)
1	036000000	Structural deficit
1	039000000	EMU deficit
1	041000000	Windfalls and setbacks (in%)
1	042000000	Supplementary policy package budget memorandum (per year)
1	043000000	Total public spending in % of GDP (per year)
1	044000000	Spending on safety in % of GDP (per year)
1	045000000	Spending on social security in % of GDP (per year)
1	046000000	Spending on education in % of GDP (per year)
1	047000000	Spending on health care in % of GDP (per year)
1	048000000	Spending on economic affairs (e.g. infrastructure) in % of GDP (per year)
1	053000000	Number of premature school-leavers
1	056000000	R&D spending by companies as % of GDP
1	057000000	Turnover share of new and improved products and services as % of total turnover
1	058000000	European patents applied for per million members of the workforce
1	059000000	Share of core HRST (Human Resources in Science & Technology) in total employment
1	060000000	Share of innovative companies with joint ventures
1	061000000	% of government services available through internet
1	062000000	Share of sustainable electricity production (in %)
1	063000000	Share of sustainable energy consumption (in %)
1	064000000	Energy saving - percentage change per year
1	065000000	Government purchases that are sustainable (per year)

1 067000000	Net reduction of administrative expenses (per year)
1 068000000	Share of entrepreneurs in the workforce (in %)
1 069000000	Share of adults that set up their own companies
1 070000000	Number of starters above relative workforce growth (in %)
1 071000000	Realised turnover by technostartes in euro and per year
1 073000000	Road arrears in maintenance (in %)
1 074000000	Maximum travelling time during peak hours (compared to outside peak hours) [on road]
1 075000000	Level of punctuality of rail
1 076000000	Maximum waiting times at locks and bridges [on water]
1 077000000	Resources for micro-economic policy in departmental budgets (in € million)
1 078000000	Resources for investment in physical infrastructure (€ million)
1 080000000	Employment rate - women
1 081000000	Employment rates for minorities
1 082000000	Unemployment trap
1 083000000	Marginal pressure (marginal tax burden in the specified income categories)
1 084000000	Number of people with a diploma in higher secondary education as a percentage of the 20-24 age group and by year
1 085000000	Percentage of adults participating in lifelong learning
1 089000000	Occupational disability (in Euro Billion)
1 090000000	Unemployment Insurance Act (WW)(€billion)
1 091000000	Work and Social Assistance Act (WWB) (in Euro)
1 092000000	Sheltered Employment Act (in Euro)
1 094000000	Early retirement / PP (in Euro)
1 095000000	Childcare (in Euro Billion)
1 096000000	Employment rate - young people (15-24 years), per year
1 097000000	Employment rate - Low skilled, per year
1 098000000	Employment rate - Disabled persons, per year
1 167000000	Budget used for Centres for Work and Income, total € billion, per year
029000000	Per capita income
030000000	Labour participation (% of workforce in paid employment)
032000000	Hours worked per person per year
033000000	Productivity growth
035000000	Labour costs per unit product
037000000	Growth in investments
038000000	Growth in % in private consumption
040000000	Reference value for the EMU balance in %
049000000	Corporate income tax (in %)
050000000	Relative unit labour costs compared to relative unit labour costs of competitors
051000000	Average contract wage, per year
052000000	Investment in innovation and research as % of GDP
054000000	Number of graduates in science and technology
055000000	Number of patents
066000000	Implementation deficit with respect to converting European directives into national law
072000000	Corporate income tax rate in % and per year
079000000	Additional resources for micro-economic policy from FES funds
086000000	Number of 15 to 19 year-olds who are no longer studying
087000000	Level of labour participation of young people (15-19) who are no longer studying
088000000	% of the 25-64 age group that take part in learning activities
093000000	Average negotiated wage increase by year

POLAND

indi_dir	indi_screenseq	indi_text
	001000000	Government expenditure for financing disability pension system
	002000000	Total amount of liabilities of autonomous public healthcare providing units
	003000000	Total number and share of micro-enterprises (up to 9 persons)small companies (10-49 employees), medium sized companies (50-249 employees) and large business entitites (250 and more employees) in percent
	004000000	Export per capita
	005000000	Number of state-owned companies
	006000000	Number of loan funds and loan guarantee funds in operation and by amount of capital
	007000000	Share of innovative enterprises in industry per year (in %)
	008000000	Costs of developing and implementing innovation for entrepreneurs
	009000000	Size and structure of outlay targeting innovation operations of companies
	010000000	Share of investment outlay (buildings, constructions, plant and equipment) of outlay for innovative operations of companies"
	011000000	Share of R&D outlay of outlay for innovative operations of companies
	012000000	Share of gross R&D operation outlay in GDP
	013000000	Balance of payments in the technological area
	014000000	Foreign trade in high-technology goods of the economy of the country
	015000000	Mobility in the labour market
	016000000	Number of patent applications per 10 000 inhabitants
	017000000	R&D investment and funding (private)
	019000000	Current level of using information technologies in administration (e-government), business (e-business), education (e-learning) and the health sector (e-health), in percent
	020000000	Total of km of roads where the allowable axle load is 11.5t/axle and in % of national roads
	021000000	Total of km of motorways, express roads and ring roads under construction
	022000000	% of national roads that require immediate repair and that qualify for repair in the coming years.
	023000000	% of railway lines in Poland that qualify for replacement
	024000000	Number of operators other than the Polish Post providing mail services
	025000000	Effectiveness of primary energy use
	026000000	Energy production and use
	027000000	Energy resources consumed
	029000000	Share of renewable energy resources in primary energy and electricity
	031000000	Unemployment rates among individual provinces
	034000000	Ratio of waste water treatment plant services per capita
	036000000	Number of rail transport licenses (for passenger transport, for transport of goods, for rendering traction vehicles accessible)
	037000000	Unemployment rate (in%)
	038000000	Professional activity and employment in 15-64 age group
	039000000	Unemployment rate in age group 50-64
	040000000	Non-wage labour costs
	041000000	Ratio between minimum wage and average wage
	042000000	Number of unemployed persons per employment agent
	043000000	Education level of public employment services employees
	044000000	Share of people with low professional qualifications
	045000000	Share of long term unemployed (seek work more than 12 months) out of total unemployed
	046000000	% of people aged 15 and over that hold just a vocational education
	047000000	Number of people aged 15 and over that had a higher education
	048000000	Number of university students per year

049000000	Number of university students that choose technical and information science faculties per year and in percent of all students
050000000	Share of people aged 25-64 that participate in lifelong learning
051000000	Number of people in production age (15-64)
052000000	Ratio of post-production population (65 plus) depending on the production-age population (15-64) in percent and per year
053000000	Number of people that have completed a secondary and higher education
054000000	Participation of adults in lifelong learning
055000000	% of employers particularly from small enterprises that do not invest in employee training

PORTUGAL

indi_direct	indi_screensed	indi_text
	001000000	Budget deficit in %
	002000000	Hospitalisations over 7 days of average stay with more than 65 years (in %)
	003000000	% of reduction in the maximum contribution threshold of generic medicaments
	004000000	Sales price of all medicaments
	005000000	Annual expenses in contributions to medicament payments
	006000000	Number of companies covered by information system until 2008
	007000000	Number of innovative and/ or technological based companies
	008000000	Number of "business angels" and supported companies by these "business angels"
	009000000	Number of companies using the Portugese Benchmarking Index
	010000000	Number of proposed traineeships and jobs of the InovJovem Programme
	011000000	Number of jobs maintained until 2006 under the AGIIRE Programme
	012000000	Number of dissemination actions and partnership projects implemented until 2008 under the Budiensse Partnership Programme
	013000000	Annual growth in % of the number of tourists
	014000000	Annual growth in % in the tourism revenue
	015000000	Annual growth in % in the number of guest-nights
	016000000	Total number of support actions within the Programme of Internalization for the Portugese economy
	017000000	Number of traineeships foreseen for the 2005-2007 period in the InovConacto Programme
	018000000	Total financing for R&D per head
	019000000	GDP per head per year
	020000000	Number of companies with R&D activities
	021000000	Human resources in R&D
	022000000	Number of annual docterates in Portugal and abroad
	023000000	Number of additional R&D jobs in State departments
	024000000	Public investment as % of GDP
	025000000	Number of registered patents
	026000000	Number of regular internet users
	027000000	Number of families with internet access in broadband
	028000000	Number of computers in schools
	031000000	Percentage of regular users of electronic trade
	032000000	Number of schools with broadband until 2005
	033000000	Number of networks of internet spaces with free public access to broadband
	034000000	Number of regional networks structuring programmes and number of thematic networks for common heritage and resources valuation
	035000000	Time spent and costs of territory management instruments
	036000000	Mode of transfer change to railways between main urban centres in %
	037000000	% of Maritime area under national jurisdiction or sovereignty
	038000000	Credit and risk capital supply for small-sized companies and companies operating in critical phases of their development process
	039000000	Employment rate
	040000000	Employment rate (women)
	041000000	Employment rate (elderly workers)
	042000000	Costs of unemployment
	043000000	Number of school failure in basic and secondary education
	045000000	Number of students in secondary education (technical and vocational areas)
	046000000	Number of graduates and advanced training in higher education
	047000000	Alcohol and tobacco consumption of the Portugese population
	048000000	Physical activity rate
	052000000	Teaching English in the first stage of basic education

053000000	Experimental teaching of science in basic and secondary education from 2006
054000000	Number of teachers of the first stage of basic education that have a continuous training in mathematics
055000000	% of young people with 22 years that finished upper secondary education per year
056000000	Number of youngsters in technical and professional course of secondary level per year
057000000	Participation rate of population between 25 and 64 years in actions of education / training per year
058000000	Number of people qualified through education / training courses or recognition, validation and certification of competences
059000000	Number of centres of recognition , validation and certification of competences per year
060000000	Number of new graduates in scientific and technological areas
061000000	Number of doctorates in scientific and technological areas
062000000	% of LTU participating in active measures (training, reconversion, professional experience)
063000000	Number of unemployed benefiting from a new job opportunity before six months (young people) or twelve months (adults) of unemployment
064000000	Number of young people in professional traineeships
065000000	Number of jobs in the ICT as % of total employment per year
066000000	% of workers that use Internet connected computers in their work per year
067000000	% of 5-year old children participating in pre-school education
068000000	% of children between ages of 3 and 5 participating in pre-school education
069000000	% of children between ages 0 and 3 covered by child care services per year
070000000	Number of teachers of mathematics covered by continuous training
071000000	Number of young people in secondary education in technological and professional courses
072000000	Number of vocational vacancies at 9th year's level
073000000	Number of persons qualified through continuous education
074000000	Number of technical and vocational courses for adult education and training
075000000	Number of young unemployed (<23 years) that haven't concluded the 12th year and get a job proposal within 3 months of registration as unemployed
077000000	Number of people with special difficulties and risking and/or in a situation of exclusion taking part of the Intervention Programme "Inclusive Market"
078000000	Number of immigrants fighting social and labour discrimination taking part in the Intervention Programme for unemployed immigrants
079000000	Number of visits of the Employment Public Services per year to companies
080000000	On-line availability of all basic public services
081000000	Price of permanent broadband access to internet
082000000	Capacity of wind energy conversion (in MW)

SLOVAKIA

indi_direct	indi_screensed	indi_text
1	001000000	Productivity of labour per employee
1	002000000	Productivity of labour per hour of work
1	003000000	Summary Innovation Index
1	004000000	Percentage share of the number of connections to broadband internet in the overall population
1	005000000	Accessibility of 20 public services through internet
1	006000000	Information literacy
1	007000000	Research and development expenditure from business resources expressed in % of GDP
1	008000000	Relative Citation Index
1	009000000	Patent application in the European Patent Office per million citizens
1	010000000	Investments in risk capital – in total (in % of GDP)
1	012000000	The population percentage in the age of 20-24 years who completed at least secondary education
1	013000000	The secondary school-leavers success in a foreign language weighted average of all languages and levels
1	014000000	Graduate population
1	015000000	Lifelong Learning: Participation of adult population from 25 to 64 years of age in learning
1	016000000	PISA Index: includes reading, science and mathematics knowledge in 14 and 15-year olds
1	017000000	Undergraduate expenditure: Total expenditure of university education institutions (GDP per capita)
1	018000000	Science and technology university graduates: ratio of science and technology university graduates to 1000 citizens at the age of 20-29 years
1	019000000	Low reading ability in pupils: ratio of 15-year olds with a low reading ability
1	020000000	Total employment rate: employed at the age of 15-64 years as a share in the population of the same age group
1	021000000	Unemployment rate of graduates (population at the age of 25-59 years)
1	022000000	The tax and the levy burden on low income groups: Tax wedge of the labour cost
1	023000000	The average age of retirement from the labour force – total: Weighted by the probability of retirement from the employment market
1	024000000	Number of pupils falling to one computer
1	025000000	Pupils, that left the school system prematurely: percentage of the population at the age of 18-24 years with the lowest education who do not continue in further studies
1	026000000	Number of children from the authorized population attending nursery schools
1	027000000	Long-term unemployment rate: Unemployment longer than 12 months according to VZPS
1	028000000	Employment rate of mothers of children up to 12 years of age
1	029000000	Children living in households without employment: percentage of children at the age of 0-17 years living in households where nobody works
1	030000000	Absolute poverty rate
1	031000000	Doing Business Index: OECD=100, a lower indicator value is better
1	032000000	Net increase in enterprises: difference in shares between newly founded and closed enterprises
1	033000000	Survival rate of enterprises: ratio of enterprises continuing their activity
1	034000000	Legislative and regulatory environment Index: Subindex of the business environment Index - PAS
1	035000000	Prices for telecommunication services: Prices in Euro; PPP, excluding VAT
1	036000000	Index of prices - Energy (Gas and electric power; PPP, excluding VAT)
1	044000000	Growth of GDP
1	045000000	Contribution of domestic demand and net export

1 047000000	Employment growth per quarter of the year (without seasonal fluctuations, annualised in %)
1 048000000	Growth of work productivity in %
1 051000000	GDP in current prices
1 052000000	Real growth
1 053000000	Final consumption of households, real growth
1 054000000	Average monthly wage for NH, nominal growth
1 055000000	Average monthly wage for NH, real growth
1 056000000	Average growth of employment, pursuant to VZPS
1 057000000	Average rate of unemployment, pursuant to VZPS
1 058000000	Index of consumer prices (average growth)
1 059000000	Index of production prices (average growth home)
1 061000000	Balance of current account (share in GDP)
037000000	Deficit of public finance in % of GDP
038000000	Share of public expenditure on GDP
039000000	Balance of public finance
041000000	Costs of public finance
042000000	Unemployment rate
046000000	Marginal effective tax rate
049000000	Direct foreign investment
062000000	Birth rate
063000000	Employment rate of elderly people
064000000	Volume of financial means for support of science, research and innovation
065000000	Inclusion of disadvantaged groups of citizen to society
067000000	Employment rate of women

SLOVENIA

ndi_dir	ndi_screend	indi_text
1	030000000	Investment in R&D as % of GDP
1	047000000	Employment rate
1	050000000	Employment rate for older workers
1	078000000	Greenhouse gas emissions
1	080000000	GDP per capita at purchasing power parity
1	083000000	Poverty risk rate after social transfers (in %)
1	084000000	Business investment
1	085000000	Labour productivity in PPS
1	086000000	Comparative price levels
1	087000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	088000000	Youth education attainment level
1	089000000	Volume of freight transport relative to GDP
1	091000000	Long-term unemployment rate
	001000000	Exchange rate
	002000000	Budget deficit in % of GDP
	003000000	Public debt in % of GDP
	004000000	Interest rate
	005000000	Average inflation rate (in %)
	006000000	Economic growth
	007000000	Growth of total export demand
	008000000	Contribution of international trade to economic growth
	008000000	Contribution of domestic consumption to economic growth
	009000000	Private consumption growth (in %)
	010000000	Relative contribution of domestic consumption to growth
	011000000	Growth of total investment consumption (including changes in inventories)
	012000000	Tax burden on labour (in %)
	013000000	Payroll tax (per year)
	014000000	Expenditure on wages in the public sector
	015000000	Transposition deficit (of European directives into national law)
	016000000	Mobile communications as % of turnover and in number of connections per 100 habitant
	017000000	Market share of the largest operator in the mobile telecommunication services (in %)
	018000000	Share of broadband access and cable access (in %)
	019000000	Number of ADSL connections per year
	020000000	Share of competitive providers in % relative to the number of users (of ADSL)
	021000000	Share of imported energy (in %)
	022000000	% of electricity produced in the Republic of Slovenia by form of power plant
	023000000	% of electricity produced sold on the Slovenian power exchange
	024000000	Number of independent suppliers in the electricity market per year
	025000000	Air transport
	026000000	Average daily traffic on all national roads (in %) and per year
	027000000	Roads that are inadequate in % of total state road network
	028000000	Number of procedures, number of days and costs in % of GDP required to set up an undertaking
	029000000	Survival of newly established businesses
	029000000	% and number of total population that is considering setting up a business
	031000000	Rate of growth of investment in R&D as % of GDP per year
	032000000	Number of scientific publications
	034000000	Application of knowledge to new products and services
	035000000	number of the formation of high-tech companies co-financed
	035000000	Number of young researchers per year
	037000000	Number of top foreign researchers working in Slovenia
	039000000	Internet use across the whole populations and among households

040000000	Use of various forms of e-business
041000000	Share of cooperation of Slovenian partners in European Community programmes
042000000	Share of GDP devoted to the education system
043000000	Access to higher education
044000000	State aid in % of GDP
045000000	State aid for sectors (agriculture, fisheries and transport)
046000000	Public expenditure in comparison to GDP
048000000	Employment rate for men
049000000	Employment rate for women
051000000	Overall unemployment rate
052000000	Unemployment rate for young workers (men and women)
053000000	Unemployment rate for non-skilled workers
054000000	Share of long-term unemployed in % of total unemployed
055000000	Number of young first-time job-seekers
056000000	Number of quality jobs
057000000	Average age of young people entering the job market
058000000	Share of first-time job-seekers with a university education among unemployed and long-term unemployed
060000000	Average time spent at college or university
061000000	Birth rate
062000000	Gap between men and women in terms of employment and unemployment
063000000	Gender gap (male/female) in unemployment of young people
064000000	gender gap (male/female) of highly qualified first-time job-seekers
065000000	Share of women employed in fix-term contracts
066000000	Gender differences (male/female) in absences from work
067000000	Share of women among young unemployed aged 15-24
068000000	Share of women between first-time job-seekers with a university education
069000000	Number of disabled people in the Slovenian labour market
070000000	Unemployment rate of disabled people
071000000	Duration of unemployment of disabled people in relation to overall unemployment rate
072000000	Number of occupational accidents and work-related accidents
073000000	Wage compensation rates
074000000	Share of renewable energy sources
076000000	Growth levels of emission-intensive industries
079000000	Efficiency of energy use
081000000	Amount of local financing in overall public finances
082000000	Share of revenues generated by local communities' own taxes

SPAIN

indi_direct	indi_screensed	indi_text
1	001000000	Public sector financing capacity/necessity (% GDP)
1	002000000	Savings rate (% GDP)
1	003000000	Home savings rate (% of available income)
1	004000000	Non-resident investment rate (% GDP)
1	005000000	Productive/employment capital stock (1000s euros, PPC)
1	006000000	Current account deficit (% GDP)
1	007000000	Home indebtedness (liabilities/gross income)
1	008000000	Personal Income Tax: Number of brackets
1	009000000	Personal Income Tax: maximum marginal rate
1	010000000	Business Tax: rate
1	011000000	Regional financing: income in the hands of the Autonomous Communities as part of total expenditure
1	012000000	Social Security Reserve Fund endowment(mn. euros)
1	013000000	Capital/population public stock (%)
1	014000000	Road share of domestic goods transport (%)
1	015000000	Private car share of land passenger transport (%)
1	016000000	Intensity of goods transport in the economy (ton-km/GPD)
1	017000000	Road resources (km/1000 km2)
1	018000000	Provincial capitals with direct high-capacity highway access
1	019000000	Population residing less than 30 km from a high-capacity highway (%)
1	020000000	Provincial capitals with direct access to the high-speed rail system
1	021000000	Population residing less than 50 km from a high-speed train station (%)
1	022000000	Airport system service capacity (mn. tons/annum)
1	023000000	Port system capacity (mn.passengers/annum)
1	024000000	Results of the OECD's PISA report (2003) [reading comprehension, mathematics, science]
1	025000000	Level of foreign language comprehension (%)
1	026000000	Schooling aged 2 (%)
1	027000000	Schooling aged 3
1	028000000	Primary education suitability rate (% of pupils studying the course appropriate to their age group)
1	029000000	Qualification in Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) (% aged 20 – 24)
1	030000000	Qualification in Senior Secondary Education (population aged 20 – 24)
1	031000000	Entry to tertiary education (university and higher-level professional)
1	032000000	Senior qualification in science, mathematics and technology (%)
1	034000000	Number of programs of collaboration with the education authorities
1	035000000	Budget allocation for programs of collaboration with the education authorities (mn. euros)
1	036000000	Private participation in R & D financing (2003)
1	037000000	Broad-band penetration (number of lines per 100 inhabitants)
1	038000000	Broad-band penetration (population with access available, %)
1	039000000	Home Internet access (%)
1	040000000	Company Internet access (% of total)
1	041000000	Internet access by companies with less than 10 employees
1	042000000	Population regularly using the Internet
1	043000000	Number of pupils per computer with Internet connection
1	044000000	PHD weighting in science and technology: total (per 1000 inhabitants aged 20-29 and gender)
1	045000000	Patents registered in the European Patents Office (EPO) (per million inhabitants)
1	046000000	Patents registered in the American Patents Office USPTO (per million inhabitants)
1	047000000	Companies with more than 10 employees with their own website (%)
1	048000000	Companies with less than 10 employees with their own website (%)

1 049000000	Companies with more than 10 employees which have purchased on the Internet (%)
1 050000000	Companies with less than 10 employees which have purchased on the Internet (%)
1 051000000	Companies with Internet access which have security problems (%)
1 052000000	Pre-tax price differentials of oil products (Oil, Petrol)
1 053000000	Energy intensity (primary energy consumption: kg/1000 euros)
1 054000000	Renewable energy share of total primary energies
1 055000000	Electrical interconnections (% of energy production capacity, 2005)
1 056000000	Internet availability of basic public procedures (index of 20 procedures selected = 100)
1 057000000	Availability and use of e-Administration, Public, % (secure information)
1 058000000	Availability and use of e-Administration, Public, % (delivery of completed forms)
1 059000000	Availability and use of e-Administration, Companies, % (secure information)
1 060000000	Availability and use of e-Administration, Companies, % (delivery of completed forms)
1 061000000	Productivity per employee (thousand euros)
1 062000000	Number of employees per establishment (2000)
1 063000000	Commercial density (no. of establishments per million inhabitants) (2000)
1 064000000	Size of the rental market (% of homes rented/total homes occupied)
1 065000000	Inflation differential
1 066000000	Growth differential in unit labour costs
1 067000000	Exports with high technological content (% total exports) (2003)
1 068000000	United States market share
1 069000000	Chinese market share
1 070000000	Mean spending per tourist (euros)
1 071000000	Activity rate
1 072000000	Unemployment rate
1 073000000	Long-term unemployment rate (total, male, female)
1 074000000	Female activity rate
1 075000000	Female unemployment rate
1 076000000	Unemployment rate among those over 55 (% total population aged between 55 and 64)
1 077000000	Temporary employment rate
1 078000000	Private sector temporary employment rate
1 079000000	Average retirement age
1 080000000	Part-time rate (part-time contracts as a share of total contracts)
1 081000000	Number of formalities required to begin business activity
1 082000000	Number of days required to begin business activity
1 083000000	Initial cost to initiate business activity (% of per capita income)
1 084000000	Creation of technology-based companies (%)
1 085000000	Real convergence with Europe
1 086000000	Employment rate - total, male, female
1 087000000	Unemployment rate - male
1 088000000	GDP growth
1 090000000	Population growth rate
1 091000000	Relative per capita income
1 092000000	Labour productivity
1 093000000	Demographic factor
1 094000000	Foreigners (registered and normalized) resident in Spain (per year)
1 095000000	Age structure of immigrants groups (men, women)
1 096000000	Birth rate (births per 1000 women)
1 102000000	Indebtedness ratio
1 103000000	Account balance
1 104000000	Competitiveness of Spanish exports

1	105000000	Ratio of unit labour costs in manufacturing products
1	106000000	Nominal wage differential
1	108000000	Geographical structure of Spanish exports and of world trade
1	109000000	Capital labour ratio
1	110000000	Total Factor Productivity
1	111000000	Growth in public investment
1	112000000	Growth in infrastructures
1	113000000	Growth in per capita infrastructures
1	114000000	Per capita infrastructures
1	115000000	Illiterates
1	116000000	Workforce with primary studies
1	117000000	Workforce with secondary studies
1	118000000	Workforce with university studies
1	119000000	R&D investment as % of GDP
1	121000000	R&D investment as % of GDP per Autonomous Community
1	123000000	Technology gap with Europe
1	124000000	% of Spanish companies buying and selling on the Internet
1	126000000	CO ² emissions
1	127000000	GDP per capita at PPP
1	128000000	Public expenditure as % of GDP
1	130000000	Public debt as % of GDP
1	138000000	Increase in high-speed rail network
1	142000000	Rate of participation in continuing education and training
1	143000000	Nursery education
1	144000000	Upper secondary education
1	152000000	Productive sectors with the largest number of decisions on prohibited practices from the National Competition Court
1	153000000	Index of degree of market regulation
1	154000000	Trends in demand for oil, gas and electricity
1	155000000	Trends in the number of telecommunication services customers
1	158000000	Number of homes by type (rental, ownership)
1	159000000	Trends in market share, by type of establishment (food and drink)
1	179000000	Tertiary education
1	180000000	Compulsory education
	089000000	Income level in % of real terms
	097000000	Weight of construction in GDP in real terms
	098000000	Annual home construction in % of GDP
	099000000	Nominal interest rate
	100000000	Foreign investment in residential property
	101000000	Home prices in nominal and real terms
	122000000	Private investment in R&D
	125000000	Company creation rate
	129000000	Balance of payments in % of GDP
	131000000	EU-co-financed investment as % of total State outlays
	132000000	Modal split for passenger transport and for freight transport
	133000000	Road accident rate
	134000000	Number of persons killed in inter-city road accidents
	135000000	Emissions of pollutant gases from transport in per cent per year
	136000000	Investment in infrastructure and transportation in Euro as % of GDP
	137000000	Private financing in % of total planned investments in infrastructure and transportation
	139000000	Secondary level dropout rate
	140000000	Number of graduates in secondary school and medium-grade vocational training
	141000000	% of young people that finishes vocational training
	145000000	Number of public places in nursery schools (1-3)

146000000	Number of free places (in nursery schools - aged 3-6)
147000000	Number of centres for resolving problems detected in compulsory education
148000000	Expenditure on scholarships (in Euro)
149000000	Private sector contribution to R&D investment as % of GDP
150000000	Participation in European Research Space
151000000	Budget for Civilian R&D and Innovation per year
156000000	Homes per inhabitant
157000000	% of empty and second homes
161000000	Public sector temporary employment rate
162000000	Employment rate of those aged between 55 and 64
162000000	Temporary employment rate per sector
164000000	Employment rate for female
165000000	Youth unemployment rate
166000000	Number of administrative formalities required to start entrepreneurial activity
167000000	Number of days starting a business
168000000	Costs for starting up a business in terms of the per capita GDP in PPP
169000000	Rate of turnover
170000000	Size of companies
171000000	Number of technology-based companies
172000000	% of new companies of high- and medium-high technology
173000000	Companies expenditure on non-technological innovation
174000000	% of new businesses which reach 20 or more employees and 50% of growth in sales in the first five years
175000000	Average age and gender of business partners
176000000	Inflation differential Spain-EU
177000000	Structure of exports by technological industry
181000000	Percentage of GDP devoted to ICT

SWEDEN

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	001000000	Household consumption expenditure
1	002000000	General government consumption expenditure
1	003000000	Gross fixed capital formation
1	004000000	Changes in stocks
1	006000000	Imports
1	007000000	Exports
1	016000000	GDP per capita
1	017000000	Growth in labour productivity
1	018000000	Employment rate
1	019000000	Employment rate for males (in %)
1	020000000	Employment rate for females (in %)
1	021000000	Employment rate for older workers (in %)
1	022000000	Employment rate for older males (in %)
1	023000000	Employment rate for older females (%)
1	024000000	Long-term unemployment rate
1	025000000	Dispersion of regional employment
1	026000000	Dispersion of regional employment for males
1	027000000	Dispersion of regional employment for females
1	028000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (in %)
1	029000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for males (in %)
1	030000000	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for females (in %)
1	031000000	Comparative price level (in %)
1	032000000	Education attainment level (in %)
1	033000000	Education attainment level for males (in %)
1	034000000	Education attainment level for females (in %)
1	035000000	Business investment
1	036000000	R&D expenditure (in %)
1	037000000	Greenhouse gas emissions
1	038000000	Energy intensity of the economy
1	039000000	Volume of freight transport
1	040000000	Government net lending and expenditure ceiling in percent of GDP
1	041000000	Inflation [CPI, Dec-Dec in percent]
1	042000000	Underlying inflation (in %)
1	043000000	Key interest rate
1	044000000	Long-term interest rate
1	057000000	Government expenditure in per cent of GDP
1	059000000	Industrial unit labour costs
1	072000000	% of adult men and % of adult women that have not received a new start
1	073000000	% of young men and women who have not received a new start
1	074000000	Total number of men and women that participate in an active (employment) measure (in %)
1	080000000	Unemployment rate (male and female)
1	090000000	Percentage of employees that perform undeclared work as share of GDP
1	098000000	Transition by pay level
1	100000000	Transition by employment status (transition between employment, unemployment and inactivity between the four quarters of the year, in per cent)
1	101000000	Preventative services
1	102000000	Activation of long-term unemployed
1	103000000	Follow-up of participants in active measures
1	105000000	Employment growth
1	107000000	Diversity of contractual and working arrangements
1	108000000	Trends in accidents at work
1	109000000	Trends in occupational diseases

1	110000000	Education attainment of 22 year olds
1	111000000	Participation in education and training
1	112000000	Investment in human resources
1	113000000	Participation in CVT (Share of employees participating in continuous vocational training (CVT), per cent)
1	114000000	Activity rate (Share of employed and unemployed in total population of working age 15-64, per cent)
1	115000000	Average exit age from the labour force
1	116000000	Employment gender gap
1	117000000	Unemployment gender gap
1	118000000	Gender pay gap
1	119000000	Employment impact of parenthood
1	121000000	Early school leavers
1	122000000	Unemployment rate gaps for people at a disadvantage
1	123000000	Unemployment rate gap between non-EU15 and EU15 nationals
1	125000000	Poverty (low wage) trap
1	126000000	Unemployment trap
1	127000000	Taxation on low-wage earners
1	128000000	Regional disparities – coefficients of variation
1	130000000	GDP Growth
1	132000000	Employment rate in full-time equivalent
1	133000000	Real unit labour costs
1	134000000	Inflow into long-term unemployment
1	135000000	LMP expenditure
1	136000000	Employment in newly established enterprises
1	137000000	Employment rate in services
1	138000000	Working time
1	139000000	Overtime work
1	141000000	Investments by enterprises in training of adults
1	142000000	Labour reserve
1	143000000	Labour supply growth
1	144000000	Employment gender gap in full-time equivalent
1	145000000	Employment gender gap by age group and educational attainment
1	146000000	Gender segregation
1	148000000	Labour market gaps for disadvantaged groups
1	149000000	Implicit tax rate on employed labour
1	150000000	Employment rate by age group
1	153000000	Open unemployment rate as a per cent of the labour force, per year
1	154000000	UND1X, annual average
1	156000000	Consolidated gross debt in per cent of GDP
1	191000000	Share of job vacancies that are advertised through the EURES system
1	203000000	Pre school and early childhood education, and care for school age children, (public, private)
1	204000000	LMP expenditure per person wanting to work
1	205000000	Vacancies per unemployed
1	206000000	Youth unemployment ratio
1	207000000	Unit labour cost growth
1	208000000	Care of dependent elderly
	008000000	Growth of real wages
	015000000	Total number of hours worked
	051000000	Absence from working life due to sick leave
	053000000	Consumption expenditures as a percentage of GDP
	054000000	Transfer payments in proportion to GDP
	055000000	Interest expenditure in proportion to GDP
	060000000	Growth in labour supply - number of people
	062000000	Investment in R&D

064000000	Expenditure of government for research and postgraduate education (per year)
069000000	Total energy supply from renewable sources of energy
070000000	Share of environmentally friendly cars purchased by government authorities
076000000	Number of children aged 1-5 that were enrolled in a preschool or family day-care home (in %)
077000000	Young women and men aged 18-24 that had completed compulsory education (ISCED level 2) or less and were no longer in education (in %)
081000000	Labour force participation (male and female) in % and per year
083000000	Unemployment among young people (male and female)
084000000	Unemployment duration (male and female)
086000000	Number of additional sickness and activity compensation cases
089000000	Average marginal effects (of incentives to work)
094000000	Number of pupils that do not complete higher secondary education
152000000	Export growth
157000000	Number of government agencies
158000000	Unemployment rate, men
159000000	Unemployment rate, women
160000000	Percentage of underemployed out of employed persons (total, men, women)
161000000	Proportion of the working age population supported by social insurance system and financial assistance
162000000	Per cent of working age population that receives benefits relating to ill health (sickness benefit and rehabilitation cash benefit or activity and sickness compensation)
163000000	Total proportion of the population receiving benefits relating to ill health (sickness benefit and rehabilitation cash benefit or activity and sickness compensation)
164000000	VAT on external research grants in per cent
165000000	Tax on donations to research, per cent
166000000	Contribution by the central government to business co-financed strategic development programmes, in SEK
167000000	Basic financing of Industrial Research Institutes by the Government in SEK
168000000	Fee for patent applications
169000000	Allocation to activities connected to the Government Bill 2005/06:127 "Research and New Technology for Future Energy Systems"
170000000	Investment stimulus for energy and environmental investments in public premises, in SEK
171000000	Share of biofuel or other renewable fuels on total fuel consumption for transport purposes
172000000	Grants for investment in filling stations for biogas or other renewable fuels, in SEK
173000000	Government allocations to export of environmental technology and other programmes related to environmental technology
174000000	State aid in climate investment, in SEK
175000000	Government allocation to strengthen the drive for environmental compatibility in public procurement in line with the next three-year action plan, in SEK
176000000	Tax on landfill dumping, SEK per ton
177000000	Tax on fossil coal in household waste used for heating
178000000	Government allocation for national program for rural areas (2007-2013), in SEK per year
179000000	Implementation deficit of directives
180000000	Number of decisions taken by the Competition Board under the Competition Act and under articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty
181000000	Government fund for financing the benchmarking project covering municipalities and county councils (2007-2009), in SEK

182000000	Reduction of administrative costs of the totality of central government rules (in per cent)
183000000	Reduction of businesses' administrative burden (taxation), in per cent
184000000	Proportion of the population earning a living as entrepreneurs
185000000	Number of start-up businesses
186000000	Tax rate on entrepreneurial capital
187000000	Government allocation to efforts to encourage entrepreneurship among women, SEK per year
188000000	Number of projects that got grants from the national program for encouraging entrepreneurship
189000000	Number of young people who would consider becoming an entrepreneur
190000000	Number of companies that have been granted a fund from the support programme for research and development in SMEs
192000000	Number of deaths from accidents at work
193000000	Number of young people who are latent jobseekers
194000000	Labour participation rate of older women and men
195000000	Long-term unemployment rate, older women and men
196000000	Number of unemployed older workers who have participated in a three year project aimed at older workers who are unemployed
197000000	Number and rate of people who were born in other countries
198000000	Employment rate among people not born in Sweden (men, women)
199000000	Resources for state development company ALMI and for the International Association of Entrepreneurs in Sweden (IFS), in SEK
200000000	Maximum amount an individual can receive from unemployment insurance or from compensation from participating in labour market policy programmes
201000000	Rate of students who do not achieve the objectives in one or more subjects in compulsory education
202000000	Unemployment rate by age group

UNITED KINGDOM

indi_direct	indi_screened	indi_text
1	001000000	Annual efficiency targets(per department) in million Euro
1	025000000	Output per worker
1	060000000	Number of customers leaving incapacity benefit (IB) within 6 months
	002000000	Government expenditure on health
	003000000	Number of doctors and nurses working in National Health Service (per year)
	004000000	Number of patients waiting for treatment
	005000000	Maximum waiting time for an operation (in months)
	006000000	Premature deaths from heart disease and cancer (in %)
	011000000	Expenditure on UK education in per cent of GDP
	012000000	Number of teachers and teaching assistants
	013000000	Investment in primary schools and further education
	014000000	Investment in ICT in education
	015000000	Total investment in transport infrastructure (public and private)
	016000000	Old-dependency ratio (the number of people aged 65 years and over relative to the number of people aged 16-64)
	017000000	Government expenditure on pensions in % of GDP
	018000000	Absolute low income for number of pensioner households per year
	019000000	Relative low income in % and per year
	021000000	Employment growth of those between 50 and the state pension age (in %)
	022000000	number of people (over state pension age) in employment
	023000000	Emploment rate (in %)
	024000000	Labour productivity (output per worker and per hour worked)
	026000000	Trend rate of underlying productivity growth in % and per year
	027000000	Number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME)
	028000000	SME employed people in % of total private sector turnover
	029000000	Employment in SME
	030000000	Number of VAT registered businesses (per year)
	031000000	Percent of female business ownership
	032000000	Rate of female entrepreneurship
	033000000	R&D investment in real terms and as percentage of GDP
	034000000	Public / private R&D investment
	035000000	Research excellence as measured by citations
	036000000	Research output relative to the level of investment
	037000000	University income from contract research
	038000000	Number of patent applications (increase in %)
	039000000	University income from licensing (in %)
	041000000	Extra-mural R%D contracts placed with small- and medium-sized enterprises (in %)
	042000000	Vacancy levels of science teachers (in %) per year
	043000000	Capital investment
	044000000	Capital investment per worker
	045000000	number of UK institutional investors managing UK equities
	046000000	Share of workforce with intermediate skills
	047000000	Share of workforce with low or no skills (including poor basic literacy and numeracy literacy)
	048000000	Proportion of 19 year-old who achieve at least upper secondary education
	049000000	Proportion of young people who achieve level 3 qualifications (technician, craft or associate professional education)
	050000000	Participation in higher education of age cohort 18-30
	051000000	Number of adults with the skills required for employability and progression to higher levels of training
	052000000	Number of adults in the workforce that lack level 2 qualifications (in %)
	053000000	Learning participation rate of young people (growth)
	054000000	Greenhouse gas emissions

055000000	Emissions of carbon dioxide (in %)
056000000	Supply in % of UK electricity by renewables
057000000	Annual turnover of environmental goods and service sector
058000000	Employment rate (in %)
059000000	Number of people claiming incapacity benefit (IB)
061000000	Employment rate of lone parents (in %)
062000000	Number of newly established Children's Centres offering early education childcare and a range of health and family support
063000000	Number of children from 3 to 14 having access to childcare and other support activities from 8am to 6pm monday to friday, throughout the year
064000000	Population growth (number of people aged between 50 and 69)
065000000	Minimum income from work for adults per hour
066000000	Youth income rate (aged 18-21)
067000000	Number of working families and low-income working households without children benefiting from Working Tax Credit
068000000	Number of households that are benefiting from the disabled worker element of the Working Tax Credit
069000000	Employment rate - females
070000000	Gender pay gap
071000000	Economic growth
072000000	Number of incapacity benefit claimants helped into work in the pilot districts

Task 1 – National Reform Programmes

1.3. Coverage of Priorities by Indicators per country

Austria

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
000001000	Guideline 1: To secure economic stability with a view to sustainable growth	6	Output gap in % of potential output
			Maastricht balance in % of GDP
			Change in expenditure ratio in % of GDP
			Output gap in % of potential output
			Maastricht balance in % of GDP
Change in expenditure ratio in % of GDP			
000002000	Guideline 4: To ensure that wage developments contribute to macroeconomic stability and growth	1	Real effective exchange rate deflated by manufacturing unit labour costs, 1999=100
000003000	Guideline 6: To contribute to a dynamic and well-functioning EMU	1	Long-term interest rates
000004000	Guideline 22: Ensure employment-friendly labour cost developments and wage-setting mechanisms	4	Effective exchange rate index for industrial goods, nominal and real (change in % to previous year)
			Relative unit labour costs in comparison to trading partners and to Germany (change of)
			Unit labour costs of overall economy and in industry (change in % to previous year)
			Real per capita income in gross and net (change in % to previous year)
001000000	Core Area 1: Sustainability of public finances	17	Debt ratio in % of GDP
			Public spending in % of GDP
			Maastricht balance in % of GDP
001001000	Guideline 2: To safeguard economic and fiscal sustainability as a basis for more jobs	11	Debt ratio in % of GDP
			Pension expenditure (thereof: pension expenditure of statutory social insurance) in % of GDP
			Healthcare expenditure in % of GDP
			Old-age nursing care expenditure in % of GDP
			Dependency ratio (65+/overall)
			Labour productivity growth in %
			Real GDP growth in %
			Activity Rate of Men (15-64) in %
			Activity rate of women (15-64) in %
			Overall activity rate (15-64) in %
			Unemployment rate in %
001002000	Guideline 3: To promote a growth and employment-oriented and efficient allocation of resources	3	Maastricht balance in % of GDP
			Investment spending in % of GDP
			Public spending in % of GDP
002000000	Core area 2: Labour market and employment	26	

002001000	Guideline 17: Implement Employment Policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion	7	Development of the average age of retirement - Women
			Development of the average age of retirement - Men
			Labour market policy spending in € Million
			Expenses on active and activating labour market policy as % of GDP (referenced to 1% unemployment rate)
			Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - difference between women and men in %
			Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year -Men
			Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - Women
			002002000
		Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year -Men	
		Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - Women	
		Gender-specific subsidy spending - Men in total and in %	
		Gender-specific subsidy spending - Women in total and %	
		LMP spending on young adults under 25 years in total and by type of measure	
		LMP spending on older workers aged 45+ (active and activating labour market policies)	
		Number of subsidised workers aged 45+ and 50+ years (AMSapproved cases) by type of support	
		Number of subsidised 15- to 24-year olds in 2004 in total (including share of women)	
		Number of childcare places in total and by type of childcare facility	
002003000	Guideline 19: Ensure inclusive labour markets, enhance work attractiveness, and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people, and the inactive	6	Marginal effective tax rates (MERT) (computed for four different income brackets and % of average income (AI))
			LTU prevention among adults (EU key indicators 7, 8 and 9 plus context indicator 8) in total and by gender
			LTU prevention among adults: Context indicator 8 (D/A) "inflow into long-term unemployment" in total, by women and men
			LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 9 (B2/A) „new start (b)” in total, for women and men

			LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 8 (B1/A)“new start (a)” in total, for women and men
			LTU prevention among adults: Key indicator 7 (B*/A)“preventative services”: (A: number of adults who became unemployed in month X (inflows; B*: number of adults who became unemployed in month X, are still unemployed in month X + 12 and have not received a
002004000	Guideline 20: Improve matching of labour markets	1	Share of EURES in all vacancies (in %)
002005000	Guideline 21: Promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labour-market segmentation, having due regard to the role of the social partners	1	Non standard employment relationships by type of employment relationship (part-timers; marginal part-timers, quasi freelance contracts; temporary workers) in total number and % of workers
003000000	Core Area 3: Research and development, Innovation	4	Research and Development expenditure/spending in % of GDP
			Research expenditure in % of GDP by federal state and regions
			Research expenditure in % of GDP by business sector
			Research expenditure in % of GDP by foreign investments
004000000	Core area 4: Infrastructure (including broadband)	1	Investment in rail and road infrastructure
005000000	Core Area 5: Competition and SME Action Plan	6	Businesses implanted from 2000 to 2004, number of projects carried out through ABA
005001000	Guideline 10: To strengthen the competitive advantages of Europe's industrial base	1	Product market regulation index
005002000	Guideline 12: To extend and deepen the internal market	1	Transposition deficit in %
005003000	Guideline 13: To ensure open and competitive markets insides and outside Europe and to reap the benefits of globalisation	1	Average annual growth of real exports of goods in %
005004000	Guideline 14: To create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative through better regulation and Guideline 15: To promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs	2	Number of business start-ups
			Product market regulation index
006000000	Core area 6: Education and further training	2	Number of pupils leaving school early without any subsequent further training (in %)
006001000	Guideline 23: Expand and improve investment in human capital	1	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education

007000000	Environmental technologies and efficient management of resources	2	Share of gross domestic consumption accounted for by renewable forms of energy
007001000	Guideline 11: To encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth	1	Share of renewable energies [by countries]

Belgium

Cyprus

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
010000000	Securing Stability for Sustained Growth through Fiscal Consolidation (Guidelines 1 and 3)	16 Current account in % of GDP
		Overall budget balance in % of GDP
		Primary balance in % of GDP
		GDP growth (% annual change)
		Government debt in % of GDP
		Government current expenditure in % of GDP
		Government capital expenditure in % of GDP
		Government revenue in % of GDP
		Interest payments in % of GDP
		Productivity growth in %
		Unemployment rate a) based on the labour force survey b) registered unemployment
		Percentage change of nominal earnings to previous year
		Percentage change of employment rate to previous year
		National Consumer Price Index (CPI)
010001000	Implementation of the measures incorporated fiscal consolidation programme to achieve the fiscal targets set	2 General Government Net Borrowing
		Overall budget balance in % of GDP
011000000	Safeguarding Economic and Fiscal Sustainability as a Basis for Increased Employment and Promoting Greater Coherence Between Macroeconomic, Structural and Employment Policies (Guidelines 2 and 5)	14 GDP growth (% annual change)
		Interest payments in % of GDP
		National Consumer Price Index (CPI)
		Current account in % of GDP
		Unemployment rate a) based on the labour force survey b) registered unemployment
		Percentage change of nominal earnings to previous year
		Government revenue in % of GDP
		Percentage change of employment rate to previous year
		Productivity growth in %
		Government current expenditure in % of GDP
		Overall budget balance in % of GDP

			Primary balance in % of GDP
			Government capital expenditure in % of GDP
			Government debt in % of GDP
012000000	Ensuring that Wage Developments Contribute to Macroeconomic Stability and Growth (Guideline 4)	14	Government debt in % of GDP
			Percentage change of employment rate to previous year
			Interest payments in % of GDP
			GDP growth (% annual change)
			Productivity growth in %
			Unemployment rate a) based on the labour force survey b) registered unemployment
			National Consumer Price Index (CPI)
			Percentage change of nominal earnings to previous year
			Current account in % of GDP
			Government revenue in % of GDP
			Primary balance in % of GDP
			Government current expenditure in % of GDP
			Overall budget balance in % of GDP
			Government capital expenditure in % of GDP
014000000	Promotion of R&D, Innovation and Facilitation of ICT diffusion	13	Enterprises with internet access having encountered security problems, yb type of problem (computer viruses, abuse of data and/or systems of the enterprise)
			Individuals with internet access having encountered security problems, by type of problem (computer viruses, payment card fraud, abuse of personal data)
			Average annual rate of growth of public R&D expenditure
			Number of Full-time Researchers
014008000	Further promotion of eGovernment	2	Usage of the Internet for interaction with public authorities by enterprises; by type of interaction (obtaining information, downloading forms, returning filled in forms)
			Usage of the Internet for interaction with public authorities by individuals, by type of interaction (obtaining information, downloading forms, returning filled in forms)
014009000	Promotion of eBusiness	6	Percentage of individuals having bought goods or services for private use over the internet

			Percentage of enterprises having received orders online at a significant level (more than 10% of sales)
			Percentage of individuals using the Internet for banking and financial services
			Percentage of enterprises using the web for banking and financial services
			Percentage of enterprises with a website/homepage
			Percentage of enterprises having purchased online at a significant level (more than 10% of purchases)
014010000	Upgrading of Education / Lifelong Learning / Electronic Literacy – eLearning	1	Computers per 100 pupils in primary education and secondary education
018000000	Maintain high rates of increase of labour supply, particularly by raising old-aged and female participation rates and reduce gender inequality	1	Unemployment rate a) based on the labour force survey b) registered unemployment

Czech Republic

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
002000000	Business Environment	1 share of SMEs on GDP and investments
004000000	Sustainable Utilisation of Resources	3 share of energy production from RES on gross energy consumption
		total energy production from RES (GWh)
		gross energy consumption (GWh)
005000000	Modernisation and Development of Transport and ICT Networks	3
005004000	Create consistent countrywide broadband ICT infrastructure.	3 share of households with broadband internet access
		share of households with internet access
		share of households equipped with PC
006000000	Labour Market Flexibility	2 employment rate (male, female) aged 55-64
		development of the share of economy sectors on employment (primary, secondary, tertiary sector)
007000000	Inclusion on labour market	3
007001000	Decrease unemployment of young people (under 25)	2 unemployment rate by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and more)
		number of unemployed persons by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over)
007004000	Promote professional mobility via effective retraining system	1 age structure of retraining participants (per half year)
008000000	Education	1 educational structure of citizens (in % and per year)

Denmark

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
001000000	Maintain sustainable public finances	6	
001001000	Fiscal sustainability: The target is to ensure a public surplus of between 1/2 and 1 1/2 per cent of GDP on average through 2010	6	Consumer price inflation (HICP)
			Public balance (EDP-definition)
			Cyclically adjusted balance in % of GDP
			Actual budget balance (national account basis)in % of GDP
			Public gross debt (EU definition)
			Long-term yield (10-year gov't) in %
002000000	To bring Denmark as a knowledge society into focus	36	
002001000	Investment in research, development and innovation	2	Investment in R&D by private sector in % of GDP(in comparison to EU countries)
			Investment in R&D by public sector in % of GDP (in comparison to EU countries)
002002000	Strategy for integration of ICT	29	Number of persons with newly completed ICT education by type of education Long-cycle higher education (Bachelor's degree, Medium-cycle higher education, Short-cycle higher education, Vocational training)
			Investments in ICT R&D by public sector in % of total investment
			Use of the Internet for educational purposes in % , by enterprises and population
			ADSL, monthly subscription prices (per Mbit/s and kbit/s)
			Number of digital signature certificates issued (accumulated number)
			Virus attacks on citizens, enterprises and public authorities in % of Internet users
			Percentage of innovative enterprises in the ICT sector and the business sector by sub-sector (business sector, total; telecommunication, ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, ICT consulting services)
			Investments in ICT R&D by other sources in % of total investment
			ICT use in selected industries, by enterprise size (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees) and by type of use (simple ICT use, integrated ICT use, extended ICT use) in %
			Broadband access for individuals and for enterprises in %
			Growth in labour productivity, in %
			Share of documents received electronically by the public sector (from citizens, from enterprises, from public authorities)

		Percentage of enterprises with ICT systems for order handling in total and by size class (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees)
		Share of cases that are handled electronically in the public sector (for electronic filing system, electronic document management system, electronic case management) in %
		Investments in ICT R&D by private sector in % of total investment
		Share of documents received electronically by the public sector (from citizens, from enterprises, from public authorities)
		Share of cases that are handled electronically in the public sector (for electronic filing system, electronic document management system, electronic case management) in %
		Number of digital signature certificates issued (accumulated number)
		Investments in ICT R&D by public sector in % of total investment
		ICT use in selected industries, by enterprise size (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees) and by type of use (simple ICT use, integrated ICT use, extended ICT use) in %
		Percentage of innovative enterprises in the ICT sector and the business sector by sub-sector (business sector, total; telecommunication, ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, ICT consulting services)
		Investments in ICT R&D by other sources in % of total investment
		Percentage of enterprises with ICT systems for order handling in total and by size class (10-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100+ employees)
		Investments in ICT R&D by private sector in % of total investment
		Virus attacks on citizens, enterprises and public authorities in % of Internet users
		ADSL, monthly subscription prices (per Mbit/s and kbit/s)
		Broadband access for individuals and for enterprises in %
		Use of the Internet for educational purposes in % , by enterprises and population
		Number of persons with newly completed ICT education by type of education Long-cycle higher education (Bachelor's degree, Medium-cycle higher education, Short-cycle higher education, Vocational training)

002003000	Entrepreneurship [at improving access to capital (loan or borrowed capital) as well as to information and advice for entrepreneurs, while at the same time promoting a better entrepreneurial culture]	2	Proportion of the population involved in business start-ups in total population
			Proportion of business start-ups achieving growth in excess of 60 per cent
002004000	Education and training	3	Total expenditure on education and training as % of GDP
			Percentage of young people completing an upper secondary education
			Percentage of students completing higher education
003000000	Efficient competition and the internal market	3	
003001000	To continue to strengthen competition, the objectives being to halve the number of sectors facing competition problems by 2010 and to bring Danish net retail prices more in line with the rest of Europe. [enhanced competition]	3	OECD index of product market regulation
			Net retail prices (as compared to other EU Member States)in %
			Level of regulation for professional services by type of service (pharmacies, architects, lawyers, engineers, auditors), index
004000000	Sustainability, the environment and energy		
004001000	Promoting environmentally efficient technology	1	Share of electricity consumption stemming from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption, %
004002000	Internalisation of environmental costs and decoupling the link between economic growth and environmental impacts	3	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]
			Development in water consumption and waste generation relative to GDP
			Environmental taxes in % of GDP
004003000	Efforts against climate change	2	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]
			Emmissions of CO2 relative to GDP
005000000	The Danish employment policy	79	Employment rate (people aged 15-64) in %, fulfilment fo EU employment objective
			Employment rate for women (15-64 years) in %, fulfilment of EU employment objective
			Youth unemployment, 15 to 24-year-olds, men
			Employment rate (15-64 year olds) - men
			Employment rate, 55-64 year olds - men, in %
			Employment rate, 55 to 64-year-olds, women
			Unemployment rate - men
Unemployment rate - women			

Number of newly unemployed young persons (total, men, women)
Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, women and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years
Number of newly unemployed young persons taking part in up-grading of skills and qualifications within 6 months (total, men, women)
Share of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months and who have not been offered an action plan out of total number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months. (total, men, women)
Number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months and who have not been offered an action plan (total, men, women)
Share of newly unemployed young persons who have been offered an action plan within six months out of total newly unemployed young persons (total, men, women)
Number of newly unemployed young persons who have been offered an action plan within six months (total, men, women)
Number of newly unemployed young people who took a private subsidised job within 6 months (total, men, women)
Number of newly unemployed young persons who were still unemployed after six months (total, men, women)
Number of adult recently unemployed persons (total, men, women)
The relative size of disadvantaged groups (people with a disability or long-term illness) in the population (16-64 years old)
Unemployment rates for persons of Danish origin, descendants and immigrants from Western countries and immigrants from non-Western countries, divided into low, medium and high qualification levels, age group 16 to 66 years
Employment rate for persons of Danish origin, descendants and immigrants from Western countries and immigrants from non-Western countries, divided into low, medium and high qualification levels, age group 16 to 66 years
Share of home care recipients over 80 years in the population, %
The share of the population over 75 years in specialised institutions

Average number of participants in activation arrangement (splitted in employment with wage subsidy and guidance and qualification activation) who started from unemployment, (total, men, women)
Rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) being in education compared to not disabled persons
Share of newly unemployed young people who were still unemployed after six months out of total newly unemployed young persons. (total, men, women)
Number of recently unemployed adults who took a public subsidised job within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
Rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) being outside of the labour force compared to not disabled persons
Employment rate of people with a disability or long term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) compared to not disabled persons
Unemployment rate of people with a disability or long-term illness (splitted according to whether or not they have a self-evaluated reduced working capacity) compared to not disabled persons
Share of persons who completed an activation programme and were still unemployed 3 and 6 months repectively after the completion of the programme, out of total number of completed activation programmes (total, men, women)
Number of completed activation programmes for unemployed persons, where the persons are still unemployed 3 and 6 months respectively after the completion of the activation programme (total, men, women)
Number of completed activation programmes - unemployed persons (total, women, men)
Number of young unemployed who took a public subsidised job within 6 months (total, men, women)
Number of recently unemployed adults who took a private subsidised job within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, men and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years

Number of recently unemployed adults participating in up-grading of skills and qualification within 12 months of unemployment (total, men, women)
Share of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months and who have not been offered an action plan out of number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months (total, men, women)
Number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months and who have not been offered an action plan (total, men, women)
Share of recently unemployed adults who have been offered an action plan within 12 months out of total number of recently unemployed adults (total, men, women)
Number of recently unemployed persons who have been offered an action plan within 12 months (total, men, women)
Share of recently unemployed adults who were still unemployed after 12 months out of total number of recently unemployed adults (total, men, women)
Number of recently unemployed persons who were still unemployed after 12 months (total, men, women)
share of average number of participants in activation arrangement who started from unemployment out of total number of unemployed persons + persons in activation arrangements (total, men, women)
Long-term unemployed men
Average retirement age, total
Change in labour supply, women
Change in labour supply, men
Total expenditure on education and training as % of GDP
Change in labour supply, total
Youth unemployment, 15 to 24-year-olds, women
Gender differences, employment rate (men-women)
Gender differences, unemployment rate (women-men)
Average retirement age, women
Average retirement age - men
Long-term unemployed, total
Long-term unemployed women
Taxation of low incomes in %
Gender differences, wage
Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school, total
Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school - men

			Share of 18 to 24-year-olds who have only attended lower secondary school, women
			Educational level for 22-year-olds, total
			Educational level for 22-year-olds, men
			Educational level for 22-year-olds, women
			Supplementary training, 25 to 64-year olds, total and by age groups 25 to 34 years and 55-64 years
			Unemployment trap
005002000	Labour supply	8	Youth unemployment rate (15-24 year olds)
			Employment rate for immigrants from non-EU countries
			Difference in employment rate between EU citizens and immigrants from non-EU countries
			Expenses for active and passive labour market policy in % of GDP
			Share of a youth cohort that receives only basic school education in %
			Marginal income tax for married couples in %
			Average income tax (married couples)
			Employment rate for elderly people (55-64 years) in %
005003000	Adaptability [of employees and companies]	2	Structural unemployment and job protection in the EU (in %)
			The mobility in the labour market [Number of employees that have had their present position for less than a year and who were employed the year before compared with people who were employed both years]
005004000	Investment in human resources	2	Participation share in education and training (25-64 year olds)
			Adult education and adult vocational training, number of students per year, by type of training (AMU with user charges, EUD – single subject, Part-time educations)
006000000	Continuous improvements of the public sector	3	Change in public service expenditure relative to GDP
			Public service expenditure share of GDP in selected OECD countries, percent of GDP and per year
006001000	Freedom of choice as a means of securing better welfare services	1	Indicator of opportunity for and actual use of free choice (free choice score)

Estonia

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
001000000	Objective 1: Ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment	19	Economic growth in %
			Real growth of domestic demand in %
			Real growth of export in %
			Current account structure (% of GDP)(for goods, services, revenues, transfers)
			Price stability: Inflation rate
			Harmonized consumer price index
			Real growth of gross monthly wages in %
			GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity
			Real growth of labour productivity (GDP per employee)
			Labour productivity - GDP per employee - convergence with EU (EU25=100)
			Average life expectancy of men (in years)
			Average life expectancy of women (in years)
			Population (in thousands of people)
001001000	Measure 1.1: Keeping the general government fiscal position in accordance to medium-term budgetary objective	1	The budgetary position of government as % of GDP
001002000	Measure 1.2: Becoming a full member of the European Economic and Monetary Union and introduction of the euro	5	General government fiscal position in % of GDP
			General government debt in % of GDP
			Price stability: Inflation rate
			Harmonized consumer price index
			Long-term interest rates in %
Exchange rate stability			
001003000	Measure 1.3: Managing the risks affecting balanced economic development	1	Current account deficit as % of GDP
002000000	Objective 2: Ensuring the long-term sustainability of fiscal policy	17	Real growth of export in %
			GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity
			Price stability: Inflation rate
			Harmonized consumer price index
			Labour productivity - GDP per employee - convergence with EU (EU25=100)
			Economic growth in %
			Average life expectancy of men (in years)
			Population (in thousands of people)
			Average life expectancy of women (in years)
			Real growth of labour productivity (GDP per employee)
			Real growth of gross monthly wages in %
			Current account structure (% of GDP)(for goods, services, revenues, transfers)
			Real growth of domestic demand in %

002001000	Measure 2.1: Ensuring long-term sustainability of pension system and guaranteeing sufficient living standard for pensioners	2	Replacement rate for pensions (ratio of pension to wages)
			Financial position of the state pension insurance as % of GDP
002002000	Measure 2.2: Ensuring long-term sustainability of health insurance system and guaranteeing people's financial security in case of health risks	3	Financial position of the Health Insurance Fund as % of GDP
			Coverage of the population by health insurance in % of total population
			Patient satisfaction with the quality of health care (Percentage of insured who consider medical care to be good or rather good)
003000000	Objective 3: Direction of the fiscal policy to improve the economic growth and employment	19	Average life expectancy of men (in years)
			Average life expectancy of women (in years)
			Price stability: Inflation rate
			Harmonized consumer price index
			Labour productivity - GDP per employee - convergence with EU (EU25=100)
			Real growth of export in %
			Real growth of labour productivity (GDP per employee)
			Real growth of domestic demand in %
			Economic growth in %
			Real growth of gross monthly wages in %
			GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity
			Current account structure (% of GDP)(for goods, services, revenues, transfers)
Population (in thousands of people)			
003001000	Measure 3.1: Reorganizing the tax system with more emphasis on taxing the consumption and exploitatin of environment compared to labour	3	Tax burden of low-wage earners (people who receive 67% of the average worker's wages) in % of labour costs
			Direct and indirect taxes as a % of GDP
			Income tax rate and minimum level of tax exemption (in % and EEK)
003002000	Measure 3.2: Greater and more efficient allocation of budgetary resources to activities supporting growth and employment	4	Public sector expenditures for education as % of GDP
			Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP
			State aid as % of GDP
			Public sector stock investments as % of GDP

004000000	Objective 4: Increasing the quality of research and development, as well as the capacity for innovation, growth, and long-term international competitiveness	29	<p>Usage of means of transport by employed population, differentiated in public transport, cars, light vehicles</p> <p>Production of electricity (GWh) (differentiated in industry and other business customers, domestic customers, export, resellers, losses)</p> <p>Broadband penetration rate (number of broadband lines per 100 population) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Population with tertiary education (% of population aged 25-64) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>S&E graduates (‰ of population aged 20-29) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP</p> <p>Operating companies per 1.000 residents</p> <p>Direct investments in Estonia in € (differentiated in direct investments and inclusive reinvested income)</p> <p>Employment in medium-high and high-tech manufacturing (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>High-tech exports - Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports (and compared to EU average)</p> <p>Employment in high-tech services (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>SMEs innovating in-house (% of SMEs) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Public R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Early-stage venture capital (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Innovation expenditures of entrepreneurs as % of turnover (and compared to EU average)</p> <p>Business R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)</p>
004001000	Measure 4.1: Ensuring the sustainability and improving the quality of research and development	2	<p>Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP</p> <p>R&D personnel as a percentage of persons employed</p>
004002000	Measure 4.2: Developing human capital necessary for R&D advancement and long-term international competitiveness of the enterprise sector	6	<p>Number of students admitted to doctoral courses (per year)</p> <p>Number of graduates of doctoral courses (per year)</p>

			<p>Percentage of baccalaureate and master students who have studied as exchange students in foreign universities</p> <p>Research and development staff in the enterprise sector (full-time equivalent)</p> <p>Percentage of foreign doctoral students</p> <p>The share of enterprises reporting access to finance as the most important barrier for growth</p>
004004000	Measure 4.4: Promoting an increase in productivity, and supporting companies entering foreign markets and investments for the development of new technologies, products and services	5	<p>High-tech exports - Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports (and compared to EU average)</p> <p>Employment in high-technology industry and services (% of total employment)</p> <p>Productivity per worker as a % of the EU 25 average</p> <p>The percentage of companies introducing new products and services or employing new technologies</p> <p>Innovation expenditures of entrepreneurs as % of turnover (and compared to EU average)</p>
005000000	Objective 5: The development of a business environment favourable to enterprise and entrepreneurship	22	<p>Average number of days for creating and licensing of a new enterprise</p> <p>Production of electricity (GWh) (differentiated in industry and other business customers, domestic customers, export, resellers, losses)</p> <p>Public R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>SMEs innovating in-house (% of SMEs) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Employment in high-tech services (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>High-tech exports - Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports (and compared to EU average)</p> <p>Innovation expenditures of entrepreneurs as % of turnover (and compared to EU average)</p> <p>Broadband penetration rate (number of broadband lines per 100 population) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Population with tertiary education (% of population aged 25-64) (compared to EU average)</p> <p>Direct investments in Estonia in € (differentiated in direct investments and inclusive reinvested income)</p> <p>Usage of means of transport by employed population, differentiated in public transport, cars, light vehicles</p> <p>Operating companies per 1.000 residents</p>

			Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP
			Business R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)
			S&E graduates (‰ of population aged 20-29) (compared to EU average)
			Early-stage venture capital (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)
			Employment in medium-high and high-tech manufacturing (% of total workforce) (compared to EU average)
005001000	Measure 5.1: Promoting entrepreneurial culture with the goal of increasing enterprise activity and company innovation	2	Number of companies per 1.000 residents
			The percentage of people who are planning to establish or are starting up a company
005002000	Measure 5.2: Developing legislative framework favourable to enterprise and entrepreneurship	1	Maximum number of days for creating and licensing of a new enterprise
005003000	Measure 5.3: Developing infrastructure supportive to business competitiveness	2	Company satisfaction with public e-services
			Percentage of public transport users
006000000	Objective 6: Strengthen the synergy between environmental protection and growth	9	Total expenditures on research and development as % of GDP
006001000	Measure 6.1: Increasing environmental awareness	2	The state of endangered species and habitat types ²⁴ (abundance of I and II category protected species, Annex I of Habitat Directive on the protection of habitat types)
			The number of companies having received environmental management system (ISO 14,000, EMAS) certificates
006002000	Measure 6.2: Reducing the pollution load and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources	6	The status of the evaluated water bodies of is good. in%
			The collection and proper treatment of sewage in settlements with over 2,000 population equivalents (% of settlements)
			The supply of the population with quality drinking water (% of the population)
			Waste treatment according to internationally recognized environmental and health standards (% of waste)
			The closing and remediation of landfills not meeting environmental standards, incl. industrial waste dumps (% of dumps)
			The relative importance of renewable energy sources in electrical energy being produced as a % of gross consumption
007000000	Objective 7: Improve the quality of labour force	25	Employment rate of women (15-64)
			Average monthly income in €

			Share of youth unemployment in the age group 15-24
			Unemployment rate of young people (15-24)
			Employment rate (15-64 year olds)
			Employment rate of older workers (55-64)
			Long-term unemployment rate (15-64 year-olds)and number
			Unemployment rate (15-64-year-olds)
			Activity level (15-64 year olds)
			Number of discouraged workers (people who would like to work but have given up looking for a job)
007001000	Measure 7.1: Improving flexibility and effectiveness of formal education with special emphasis on vocational education	3	The number of graduates in the fields of natural and exact sciences and technology per 1000 residents aged 20 to 29
			Number of secondary schools with vocational training availability
			Share of primary school graduates acquiring vocational education
007002000	Measure 7.2: Improving quality of education	7	School drop-outs: third level of primary school
			Cost of a student place in vocational and general education
			School drop-outs: upper secondary vocational education
			School drop-outs: post-primary vocational education level
			Share of people (30-34) with fifth and sixth level ISCED educations
			School drop-outs: secondary education level/10th grade
			Share of young people (20-24) with third level ISCED educations
007003000	Measure 7.3: Increasing the employment readiness of young people by improving the effectiveness of youthwork	4	Youth bodies in all counties and larger towns
			Involvement of youth (7-26) in youthwork
			The number of youthwork institutions
			Participation of youth in youth institutions
007004000	Measure 7.4: Developing a supplementary training and re-education system in line with the principles of lifelong learning	1	Share of the adult population (aged 25-64) participating in lifelong learning
008000000	Objective 8: Increase in labour supply	17	Share of youth unemployment in the age group 15-24
			Activity level (15-64 year olds)
			Employment rate (15-64 year olds)
			Unemployment rate (15-64-year-olds)
			Long-term unemployment rate (15-64 year-olds)and number
			Unemployment rate of young people (15-24)

			Number of discouraged workers (people who would like to work but have given up looking for a job)
			Average monthly income in €
			Employment rate of older workers (55-64)
008001000	Measure 8.1: Increasing employment through active labour market measures and supportive social services and benefits	5	Employment rate of people with disabilities
			Share of registered unemployed participating in active labour market measures
			Long-term unemployment rate (15-64 year-olds)and number
			Employment rate of women (15-64)
			Share of participants of training courses moving to employment
008002000	Measure 8.2: Improving the health of the population and insuring better working environment	3	Average living expectancy by gender
			Lost working days due to work accidents
			Number of accidents at work resulting in death per 100,000 workers
009000000	Objective 9: Increase in the flexibility of the labour market and modernisation of the labour relations	10	Average monthly income in €
			Share of youth unemployment in the age group 15-24
			Activity level (15-64 year olds)
			Employment rate of older workers (55-64)
			Employment rate of women (15-64)
			Long-term unemployment rate (15-64 year-olds)and number
			Unemployment rate (15-64-year-olds)
			Employment rate (15-64 year olds)
			Number of discouraged workers (people who would like to work but have given up looking for a job)
			Unemployment rate of young people (15-24)

Finland

France

Germany

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
001000000	Expanding the knowledge economy	1	
001001000	Strengthening Research and Development	1	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in % of GDP
006000000	Preparing the labour market for future challenges - meeting demographic change	5	Activation rate for long-term unemployed young people in %
			Activation rate for long-term unemployed adults in %
			Non-compliance rate of participation in an active labour policy measure in a stricter sense (no profiling, no reintegration agreement) in %; among young people and among adults
			Non-compliance rate (no measure as part of a concrete reintegration plan) in %; among young people and among adults
			Number of beneficiaries of labour policy measures by the Federal government, the Federal Employment Agency and the Arbeitsgemeinschaften per year

Greece

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
004000000	To increase employment, reduce unemployment and improve the effectiveness of the educational, training and re-training systems.	12 Percentage of change of employment rate - females
		Percentage of change in numbers of employment of females
		Percentage of change of the employment rate (15-64 years old) per year
		Percentage of change of numbers of employed population per year
		Female participation in the labour force (15-64 years)
		Employed above 15 years of age, by sector of economic activity
		Labour force participation (15-64 years old)
		Unemployment rates (15+), per year - total
		Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - females
		Unemployment rates (15+), per year - males
		Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - males
		Employment rates (15-64 years old), per year - total

Hungary

Ireland

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
000015000	Attract And Retain More People In Employment, Increase Labour Supply And Modernise Social Protection Systems. [Employment Guidelines 19, 20, 21: To ensure inclusive labour markets for job-seekers and disadvantaged people; to improve matching of labour mar	8 Long-term unemployment rate Unemployed persons Persons in employment Unemployment rate - female Total employment growth (per year) Employment rate older workers aged 55-64 (in %) Total employment rate (in %) Labour force (number of persons)
000019000	Greater integration of specific groups into the labour market	2 Labour force (number of persons) Employment rate older workers aged 55-64 (in %)
000020000	Improve Adaptability Of Workers And Enterprises. Promoting Flexibility combined with Employment Security. [Employment Guidelines 21: To promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labour market segmentation, having due regard to the r	1 Unemployed persons

Italy

Latvia

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
002000000	Stimulating knowledge and innovation	1 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) % of GDP
004000000	Fostering employment	4 Employment rate of older people (aged 55-64)-total; number of employed older people (55-64 years) % of persons aged 55-64 years
		Employment rate - men
		Employment rate - women
		Employment rate - total; number of employed % of population aged 15 to 64 years

Lithuania

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
001000000	Priority - to sustain fast growth of the economy, a stable macroeconomic environment and to seek full-fledged membership in the economic and monetary union	16 Real growth rate of gross capital formation, %
		Real growth rate of consumption, % of GDP
		Balance of goods and services in the balance of payments, % of GDP
		Nominal GDP growth, %
		Budget deficit of public sector as % of the GDP
		Current account deficit of payment balance; % of the GDP
		Real GDP growth, %
001002000	Objective 2: TO ENSURE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF FISCAL POLICY AS THE BASES OF HIGHER EMPLOYMENT	2 Public sector debt, nominal and as % of GDP
		Interest to be paid (by public sector)
001003000	Objective 3: TO STIMULATE COHESION OF ECONOMIC POLICY, STRUCTURAL REFORMS AND SOCIAL POLICY INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND THE GROWTH OF COMPETITIVENESS	6 Growth of average monthly gross wage, in %
		Average monthly gross wage in %
		Unemployment rate in %
		Employment rate of older people (55-64)
		Employment rate in %, age group 15-64
001004000	Objective 4: TO SEEK FULL-FLEDGED PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION FROM JANUARY 1, 2007	1 Current account deficit of payment balance; % of the GDP
002000000	PRIORITY - TO PROMOTE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LITHUANIAN COMPANIES	37
002001000	Objective 1 – TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESSES TO MAKE USE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR'S R&D RESULTS AND TO INVEST IN R&D BY DEVELOPING R&D CAPACITIES OF THE PUBIC SECTOR	24 Investment into R&D by public sector, in % of GDP
		Number of investigators per thousand of workforce
		Number of the requests submitted to the USA Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)

			<p>Number of employees engaged in the service sector of high tech (percent out of total number of employees)</p> <p>Number of employees engaged in the industry of high and medium-high tech (percent out of total number of employees)</p> <p>Number of investigators in business sector per thousand of workforce</p> <p>Number of requests submitted to the European Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)</p> <p>Investment into R&D by business sector, in % of GDP</p> <p>Approximated innovation index -SII (scores)</p> <p>Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of GDP, %</p> <p>Value added per employee, 1,000 EUR per year</p> <p>Number of requests submitted to the European Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)</p> <p>Number of the requests submitted to the USA Patent Office per 1 million of citizens (units)</p> <p>Number of employees engaged in the service sector of high tech (percent out of total number of employees)</p> <p>Approximated innovation index -SII (scores)</p> <p>Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of GDP, %</p> <p>Investment into R&D by public sector, in % of GDP</p> <p>Goods production per employee, 1,000 EUR per year</p> <p>Investment into R&D by business sector, in % of GDP</p> <p>Productivity per employee (EU-25=100)</p> <p>Business investments in % of GDP</p> <p>Number of investigators in business sector per thousand of workforce</p> <p>Number of investigators per thousand of workforce</p> <p>Number of employees engaged in the industry of high and medium-high tech (percent out of total number of employees)</p>
002003000	Objective 3: TO BUILD A SOCIETY WITH ITS ACTIVITIES BASED ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	5	<p>Percentage of basic public services, reached by the Internet</p> <p>Percentage of households using broadband communication technology</p> <p>Number of public mobile telephone subscribers per 100 citizens</p> <p>Percentage of households having internet access</p> <p>Permanent internet users: Percentage of citizens of the country using internet at least once per week</p>

002004000	Objective 4: TO ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES AND STRENGTHEN SYNERGY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND GROWTH	5	Share of recovering energy resources in total balance of initial energy, %
			Share of electric energy produced by using recovering energy resources of total consumption of electric energy, %
			Final energy per capita, (oil equivalent)
			Final energy consumption for the GDP unit, (oil equivalent), USD
			Portion of treated wastewater of the set requirements, %
002006000	Objective 6: TO CONNECT THE NATIONAL ENERGY NETWORKS WITH WEST EUROPEAN NETWORKS AND DEVELOP AND IMPROVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE OF BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE	3	Transportation of passengers (passengers kilometers per one inhabitant per year)
			Electrified railway lines, % out of the length of all lines
			Penetration of railway lines (km per 1000 km2)
003000000	PRIORITY - TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENTS INTO HUMAN CAPITAL	16	Employment rate - women, in %
			Unemployment rate by educational attainment in 25-59 age group ISCED* 0-2, ISCED 3-4, ISCED 5-6
			Age of leaving the labour market (years)
			Share of the young people aged 18-24 without secondary education (ISCED 3 level) and not enrolled in studying
			Share of the long-term unemployed that have participated in active measures (training, work practice, employment):
			Granting new opportunities to the unemployed (training, work practice, employment): during 6 unemployment months to the young unemployed (under 25); during 12 unemployment months to the adult unemployed (25-64)
			Share of annual expenditure per student of public and private educational establishments of the GDP per capita
			Provision of child care (children under 3 years of age; from 3 years of age till school age)

		Share of young people having finished basic school and studying at vocational schools (male and female)
		Lifelong learning rate (share of residents aged 25-64 who have taken part in educational/vocational activities during last 4 weeks)
		Productivity per employee (EU-25=100)
		Employment by sectors, agriculture and services, in %
		Unemployment rate in %
		Employment rate in %, age group 15-64
		Employment rate of older people (55-64)
		Share of the long-term unemployed in total unemployed

Luxemburg

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
001000000	Guarantee the economic stability for sustainable growth	1
001002000	to seek a fundamental re-evaluation of government action priorities and a reallocation of budget resources in order to achieve its strategic goals, while bolstering budget constraints	1
003000000	Increase and improve investments in research and development, in particular in the private sector, with a view to establishing a European area of knowledge	2
		Public allocation for R&D (in Mn €)
005000000	facilitate the spread and effective use of ICTs and build a fully inclusive information society	3
		Proliferation of high-speed internet capabilities in households
		Number of certificates used % of services released for secure transactions
007000000	Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth	1
007001000	promote a balanced environmental policy	1
010000000	Create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative by improving regulations	5
		Time needed to process one service
		% of processes evaluated
		Time taken to process one matter by the administration
		Number of services available online Workload corresponding to the processing of one matter
013000000	Implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work and strengthening social and territorial cohesion	5
		Employment rate by category (luxembourg citizens, foreign citizens)
		Male employed persons (both citizens and foreign nationalities) Female employed persons (both citizens and foreign nationalities)
013002000	Getting a measure of full employment by taking in wider employment rate criteria	2
		Total working population (active and unemployed) Inactive working population
014000000	Promote a lifecycle approach to work	3
		Actual age of persons entering retirement Wage gap between men and women

014003000	Re-evaluation of assuming responsibility for school-age children outside of classroom hours	1	Rate of increase in public financed day nursery places
015000000	Ensure inclusive labor markets, enhance work attractiveness and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people and the inactive	5	Length of time benefits (unemployment) received
			Portion of SE measures / total of active RMG measures
			Number of 13 (3) contracts included
			Number of projects receiving financial support / amount of funds allocated
			Number of decisions concerning ceilings taken by SNAS
017000000	Promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labor market segmentation, having due regard to the role of social partners	4	Number of persons affected per year
			Number of positive actions per year
			Number of job retention plans
			Number of measures carried out in targeted areas
019000000	Expand and improve investment in human capital	2	Number of applications submitted
			Participation in the lifelong guidance mechanisms
020000000	Adapt education and training systems in response to new skill requirements	2	Access to ICT and use of online services
020004000	Adapt the education and training systems to new requirements in the area of skills	1	Qualification levels, Certification rates and performance of students

Malta

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
001000000	Strategic Theme 01: Sustainability of Public Finances	20	Inflation (%)
			Nominal GDP growth
			Nominal GDP per year
			GDP market prices (Lm millions)
			GDP at constant (2000) prices (Lm millions)
			GDP growth at constant (2000) prices
			Private final consumption expenditure
			General government final consumption expenditure
			Gross fixed capital formation
			Current Account Balance (% of GDP)
001003000	Stimulating economic growth: undertaking liberalisation of certain sectors to enhance competition and stimulate growth	2	Local vs. International prices
			Development in the communications division of the HICP relative to the EU average
001004000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: the efficient use of public resources	3	Public Sector workforce Size
			Financial savings to government
			Public sector share of total workforce
001005000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: retraining and redeploying human resources;	4	General Government Deficit as a % of GDP
			Financial savings to government
			Public Sector workforce Size
			Public sector share of total workforce
001006000	Reducing public sector expenditure through: restructuring public sector entities, leading to further reductions in subventions, operating costs and increased efficiency	1	No of back office functions established in Gozo
002000000	Strategic Theme 02: Competitiveness	36	Share of the total R&D expenditure by the General Government Sector (GBAORD) as a percentage of GDP
002001000	Enterprise – mobilising investment, reinforcing an entrepreneurial culture, boosting innovation and removing unnecessary obstacles or costs to entrepreneurs	15	No of take ups of loan guarantee scheme
			Foreign direct investment intensity
			Survival rate of enterprises
			Birth rate of enterprises
			Business investment
			No. of simplification measures implemented
			Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by Government
			No of take ups of loan guarantee scheme

			Science and technology graduates High tech exports Broadband penetration rates ICT expenditure Level of internet access E-government availability and usage Broadband penetration rates
002002000	Tourism – a sector which remains one of the major sources of employment in Malta and a key foreign currency earner	20	No. of cruise passengers Departing tourists Share of bed nights by hotel classification Collective accommodation establishment Tourist expenditure No. of cruise passengers Departing tourists Share of bed nights by hotel classification Tourist expenditure Collective accommodation establishment Collective accommodation establishment No. of cruise passengers Departing tourists Tourist expenditure Share of bed nights by hotel classification No. of cruise passengers Share of bed nights by hotel classification Tourist expenditure Collective accommodation establishment Departing tourists
003000000	Strategic Theme 03: Employment	27	Unemployment rate of youths Employment rate - male Employment rate older workers Employment rate female Unemployed persons - males and females Overall employment rate Employed persons - male and female Total Number of registered and non registered unemployed receiving ETC training (male and female)
003003000	Revise the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) youth strategy to address the needs of the youth group that would include generating personalised employment paths for unemployed youths	19	Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males) Employment growth (total, females, males) Labour cost index Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males) Employment growth (total, females, males) Labour cost index Employment growth (total, females, males)

			Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males)
			Labour cost index
			Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males)
			Employment growth (total, females, males)
			Labour cost index
			Comparison of Visas issues when compared to previous years
			Youth education attainment level (total, females, males)
			Youth education attainment level (total, females, males)
			Comparison of Visas issues when compared to previous years
			Youth education attainment level (total, females, males)
			Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males)
			Labour cost index
004000000	Strategic Theme 04: Education and Training	12	Number of persons (registrants and non-registrants) attending ETC-organised IT courses
004001000	Implement inclusive education and training policies aimed at adult learners and at reducing the number of early school leavers	9	Employment growth (total, females, males)
			Labour cost index
			Youth education attainment level (total, females, males)
			Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males)
			Employment growth (total, females, males)
			Youth education attainment level (total, females, males)
			Average exit age from the labour force (total, females, males)
			Labour cost index
			Number of persons attending the course
004002000	Intensify guidance services in order to enable the establishment of a comprehensive career pathway.	1	% of graduates unemployed
004003000	Establish a forum between ETC, UOM, MCAST, ME, FOI, NSO and other stakeholders with the aim to monitor the matching of the demand and supply side of skills.	1	% of graduates unemployed
005000000	Strategic Theme 05: Environment	17	
005001000	Halting Biodiversity Loss	10	% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation

			No of MS proposals for protected sites under the habitats directive
			% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation
			No of MS proposals for protected sites under the habitats directive
			% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation
			% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation
			No of MS proposals for protected sites under the habitats directive
			% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation
			No of MS proposals for protected sites under the habitats directive
			Cubic metres of sewage treated
005002000	Internalisation of Environmental Externalities	3	Enterprises with an environmental management system
			Eco label awards
			Green procurement as a % of total public procurement
005003000	Fight against Climate Change	4	Cubic metres of methan captured
			Share of municipal waste land filled
			Metric tonnes of bio-fuels used
			Cubic metres of water produced from other non conventional sources

Netherlands

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
003000000	Guideline 1. To secure economic stability	5 Structural deficit
		EMU deficit
		Windfalls and setbacks (in%)
		Supplementary policy package budget memorandum (per year)
		Economic growth (=GDP growth)
005000000	Guideline 3. To promote an efficient allocation of resources and Guideline 4. To promote greater coherence between macroeconomic and structural policies	6 Total public spending in % of GDP (per year)
		Spending on safety in % of GDP (per year)
		Spending on social security in % of GDP (per year)
		Spending on education in % of GDP (per year)
		Spending on health care in % of GDP (per year)
		Spending on economic affairs (e.g. infrastructure) in % of GDP (per year)
007000000	Guideline 7. Increase and improve investments in O&O, particularly in the private sector, with a view to the creation of a European knowledge space and Guideline 8. Facilitate all types of innovation.	5 Share of core HRST (Human Resources in Science & Technology) in total employment
		Share of innovative companies with joint ventures
		R&D spending by companies as % of GDP
		Turnover share of new and improved products and services as % of total turnover
		European patents applied for per million members of the workforce
008000000	Guideline 9. Facilitate the distribution and targeted use of ICT and build a fully inclusive information society	1 % of government services available through internet
010000000	Guideline 11. Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergy between environmental protection and growth	5 Total greenhouse gas emissions
		Energy saving - percentage change per year
		Government purchases that are sustainable (per year)
		Share of sustainable energy consumption (in %)
		Share of sustainable electricity production (in %)

012000000	Guideline 13. Provide open, competitive markets inside and outside Europe and reap the benefits of globalisation	6	
012001000	Level playing field	6	Resources for micro-economic policy in departmental budgets (in € million) Maximum travelling time during peak hours (compared to outside peak hours) [on road] Level of punctuality of rail Maximum waiting times at locks and bridges [on water] Resources for investment in physical infrastructure (€ million) Road arrears in maintenance (in %)
013000000	Guideline 14. Make the business climate more attractive and stimulate private initiative by means of better regulations	1	Net reduction of administrative expenses (per year)
014000000	Guideline 15. Promote free enterprise and improve the climate for small and medium-sized enterprises	4	Number of starters above relative workforce growth (in %) Realised turnover by technostartes in euro and per year Share of adults that set up their own companies Share of entrepreneurs in the workforce (in %)
016000000	Guideline 17. Implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion	4	Total employment rate Total employment rate for older worker Employment rate - women Employment rates for minorities
017000000	Increasing the supply of labour	2	Marginal pressure (marginal tax burden in the specified income categories) Unemployment trap
019000000	Human capital	10	Early retirement / PP (in Euro) Sheltered Employment Act (in Euro) Work and Social Assistance Act (WWB) (in Euro) Unemployment Insurance Act (WW)(€ billion) Occupational disability (in Euro Billion) Unemployment young people (15-24) Percentage of adults participating in lifelong learning Number of premature school-leavers Childcare (in Euro Billion) Number of people with a diploma in higher secondary education as a percentage of the 20-24 age group and by year

Poland

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
001000000	Priority 1: Consolidation of public finance and improvement of public finance management	6 GDP per capita
		Deficit in the sector of government and self-government institutions against GDP
		debt of sector of government and self-government institutions against GDP
		Annual average inflation
		Profitability of long-term (10yrs) State Treasury bonds (annual average)
		GDP growth rate
002000000	Priority 2: Developing entrepreneurship	5 Average time between issuing proceedings and executing court-awarded dues
		Duration of business operation registration process for natural persons
		Duration of the business operation registration process for legal persons
		Structure of funding investment outlay in enterprises (company own resources, state budget funds, domestic loans and borrowings, funds directly from abroad)
		Average time between bringing a court case and issuing a final ruling
003000000	Priority 3: Increased enterprise innovation	1 Labour productivity indicator: GDP against purchasing power standard (PPS) per employee
005000000	Priority 5: Creation and retention of new jobs and reducing unemployment	6 Total unemployment rate
		Long-term unemployment rate
		Unemployment rate - women
		Employment rate (15-64)
		Employment rate for women (15-64)
006000000	Priority 6: Improving adaptability of staff and enterprises by investing into human capital	1 Index of educational achievements of young people (percentage of persons with secondary and basic vocational education in population aged 20-24)

Portugal

Slovakia

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
001000000	Education and Employment	22 The average age of retirement from the labour force – total: Weighted by the probability of retirement from the employment market
		The population percentage in the age of 20-24 years who completed at least secondary education
		The secondary school-leavers success in a foreign language weighted average of all languages and levels
		Graduate population
		Lifelong Learning: Participation of adult population from 25 to 64 years of age in learning
		PISA Index: includes reading, science and mathematics knowledge in 14 and 15-year olds
		Undergraduate expenditure: Total expenditure of university education institutions (GDP per capita)
		Science and technology university graduates: ratio of science and technology university graduates to 1000 citizens at the age of 20-29 years
		Low reading ability in pupils: ratio of 15-year olds with a low reading ability
		Total employment rate: employed at the age of 15-64 years as a share in the population of the same age group
		The tax and the levy burden on low income groups: Tax wedge of the labour cost
		Number of pupils falling to one computer
		Pupils, that left the school system prematurely: percentage of the population at the age of 18-24 years with the lowest education who do not continue in further studies
		Number of children from the authorized population attending nursery schools
		Employment rate of mothers of children up to 12 years of age
		Children living in households without employment: percentage of children at the age of 0-17 years living in households where nobody works
		Absolute poverty rate
Long-term unemployment rate: Unemployment longer than 12 months according to VZPS		
Unemployment rate of graduates (population at the age of 25-59 years)		
001002000	Achievement of high employment rate	1 Total employment rate: employed at the age of 15-64 years as a share in the population of the same age group
001003000	Responding to demographic changes	1 Employment rate of mothers of children up to 12 years of age

001004000	Inclusive labour market and inclusive society	1	Percentage share of the number of connections to broadband internet in the overall population
002000000	Information society	4	Information literacy
			Total employment rate: employed at the age of 15-64 years as a share in the population of the same age group
			Accessibility of 20 public services through internet
			Productivity of labour per employee
003000000	Research, development, and innovations	4	Patent application in the European Patent Office per million citizens
			Investments in risk capital – in total (in % of GDP)
			Research and development expenditure from business resources expressed in % of GDP
			Relative Citation Index
004000000	Business environment	6	Prices for telecommunication services: Prices in Euro; PPP, excluding VAT
			Legislative and regulatory environment Index: Subindex of the business environment Index - PAS
			Net increase in enterprises: difference in shares between newly founded and closed enterprises
			Doing Business Index: OECD=100, a lower indicator value is better
			Survival rate of enterprises: ratio of enterprises continuing their activity
			Index of prices - Energy (Gas and electric power; PPP, excluding VAT)

Slovenia

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
002000000	The second development priority: effective generation, two-way flow and application of the knowledge needed for economic development and quality jobs	1	
002001000	Promoting R&D activities and innovations	1	Investment in R&D as % of GDP
004000000	The fourth development priority: a modern social state and higher employment	2	
004001000	Horizontal goals and measures	2	Employment rate for older workers Employment rate
004003000	Active ageing and measures to address the employment issues of older workers	1	Employment rate for older workers
005000000	The fifth development priority: measures for sustainable development	2	
005002000	Sustainable use of resources (environmental protection policy)	1	Greenhouse gas emissions
005003000	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	GDP per capita at purchasing power parity

Spain

prio_screenseq	prio_text		indi_text
001000000	Full convergence in per capita income with the European Union(EU 25) in 2010	1	GDP per capita at PPP
004000000	Pillar one: Enhanced Macroeconomic and Budgetary Stability	14	Personal Income Tax: maximum marginal rate
			Social Security Reserve Fund endowment(mn. euros)
			Business Tax: rate
			Personal Income Tax: Number of brackets
			Home indebtedness (liabilities/gross income)
			Productive/employment capital stock (1000s euros, PPC)
			Non-resident investment rate (% GDP)
			Home savings rate (% of available income)
			Savings rate (% GDP)
			Public sector financing capacity/necessity (% GDP)
			Public expenditure as % of GDP
			Regional financing: income in the hands of the Autonomous Communities as part of total expenditure
			Public debt as % of GDP
			Current account deficit (% GDP)
005000000	Pillar Two: The Strategic Infrastructure and Transportation Plan (SITIP) and The Water Use and Management Program.	12	Road share of domestic goods transport (%)
			Population residing less than 50 km from a high-speed train station (%)
			Provincial capitals with direct access to the high-speed rail system
			Population residing less than 30 km from a high-capacity highway (%)
			Provincial capitals with direct high-capacity highway access
			Private car share of land passenger transport (%)
			Capital/population public stock (%)
			Increase in high-speed rail network
			Road resources (km/1000 km2)
			Airport system service capacity (mn. tons/annum)
			Port system capacity (mn.passengers/annum)
			Intensity of goods transport in the economy (ton-km/GPD)
006000000	Pillar three: Enhanced and improved human capital	14	Nursery education
			Number of programs of collaboration with the education authorities
			Senior qualification in science, mathematics and technology (%)
			Qualification in Senior Secondary Education (population aged 20 – 24)

			Qualification in Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) (% aged 20 – 24) Primary education suitability rate (% of pupils studying the course appropriate to their age group) Schooling aged 3 Upper secondary education Budget allocation for programs of collaboration with the education authorities (mn. euros) Rate of participation in continuing education and training Entry to tertiary education (university and higher-level professional) Schooling aged 2 (%) Level of foreign language comprehension (%) Results of the OECD's PISA report (2003) [reading comprehension, mathematics, science]
007000000	Pillar four: The research & development and innovation strategy (INGENIO 2010)	16	Companies with less than 10 employees with their own website (%) Private participation in R & D financing (2003) % of Spanish companies buying and selling on the Internet Patents registered in the European Patents Office (EPO) (per million inhabitants) Broad-band penetration (number of lines per 100 inhabitants) Companies with Internet access which have security problems (%) Companies with more than 10 employees which have purchased on the Internet (%) Companies with more than 10 employees with their own website (%) Home Internet access (%) PHD weighting in science and technology: total (per 1000 inhabitants aged 20-29 and gender) Broad-band penetration (population with access available, %) Number of pupils per computer with Internet connection Population regularly using the Internet Internet access by companies with less than 10 employees Company Internet access (% of total) Patents registered in the American Patents Office USPTO (per million inhabitants)
008000000	Pillar five: More competition , better regulation, efficiency of the public administration and competitiveness	25	United States market share Trends in market share, by type of establishment (food and drink) Number of homes by type (rental, ownership) Trends in the number of telecommunication services customers

			Trends in demand for oil, gas and electricity Chinese market share Productive sectors with the largest number of decisions on prohibited practices from the National Competition Court Senior qualification in science, mathematics and technology (%) Mean spending per tourist (euros) Index of degree of market regulation Availability and use of e-Administration, Public, % (secure information) Inflation differential Pre-tax price differentials of oil products (Oil, Petrol) Energy intensity (primary energy consumption: kg/1000 euros) Renewable energy share of total primary energies Internet availability of basic public procedures (index of 20 procedures selected = 100) Growth differential in unit labour costs Availability and use of e-Administration, Public, % (delivery of completed forms) Availability and use of e-Administration, Companies, % (secure information) Availability and use of e-Administration, Companies, % (delivery of completed forms) Commercial density (no. of establishments per million inhabitants) (2000) Electrical interconnections (% of energy production capacity, 2005) Size of the rental market (% of homes rented/total homes occupied) Productivity per employee (thousand euros) Number of employees per establishment (2000)
009000000	Pillar Six: The Labour Market and Social Dialogue	11	Female unemployment rate Part-time rate (part-time contracts as a share of total contracts) Activity rate Unemployment rate among those over 55 (% total population aged between 55 and 64) Unemployment rate Female activity rate Temporary employment rate Private sector temporary employment rate Employment rate - total, male, female Long-term unemployment rate (total, male, female) Average retirement age
010000000	Pillar Seven: Entrepreneurship Program	5	Competitiveness of Spanish exports Number of formalities required to begin business activity Number of days required to begin business activity

		Initial cost to initiate business activity (% of per capita income)
		Creation of technology-based companies (%)

Sweden

United Kingdom

prio_screenseq	prio_text	indi_text
007001000	To deliver world-class public services through sustained investment and ongoing reform, with a programme designed to improve outcomes, ensure value for money and strengthen accountability	1 Annual efficiency targets(per department) in million Euro
009003000	Opening up new opportunities to work	1 Number of customers leaving incapacity benefit (IB) within 6 months

Task 2 – National Sustainable Development Strategies

2.1 List of Priorities (L1 + L2) per country

Priorities specified in National Sustainable Development Strategies

Austria

1. Sound Public Finances as a Basis for Sustainable Development. Sound national budgets, no new debt, lower tax burden for the population. (p. 15)

1.1. Healthy National Budget: Securing balanced budgets throughout the economic cycle (p. 16)

- 1.1.1. In the long run, public expenditures must not be higher than the revenues. (p. 16)
 - 1.1.2. There must be no more new debt in times of a good economy with low unemployment. (p. 16)
 - 1.1.3. The budget should be kept balanced by taking measures on the spending side. (p. 16)
 - 1.1.4. The economic management of the federal administration must be improved. In addition to an extensive administrative reform, there are also financial and economic aspects. One instrument is performance-oriented management of the administration. At the same time, synergies can be exploited and redundancy can be eliminated. (p. 16)
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1.2. No New Debt (p. 17)

- 1.2.1. The financial policy is heading in the right direction in the long run, if the increase in debt is not higher than the growth rate of the national economy (gross domestic product GDP). (p. 17)
 - 1.2.2. The policy of making debts must in no case result in future generations no longer being able to finance important state functions. (p. 17)
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1.3. Reduction of Tax Burdens: Creating more tax equity (p. 18)

- 1.3.1. A sustainable reduction of the tax burden is necessary, which would open up scope for growth and corporate profits, thus allowing investments to be made and jobs to be created and preserved. (p. 18)
 - 1.3.2. The federal government has set itself the aim of reducing the tax ratio to below 40% of the gross domestic product by the year 2010. (p. 18)
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2. Quality of life in Austria. A task for today and tomorrow (p. 22)

2.1. A Sustainable Life-style: Orientation of lifestyles towards the model of sustainable development through education and awareness, and initiation of a shift in values (p. 24)

- 2.1.1. The aim is not only to react to social trends, but also to actively change the lifestyles and consumption habits in the direction of a sustainable society, and to promote a shift in values towards a less resource- and energy-intensive lifestyle. (p. 24)
- 2.1.2. Criteria must be developed for a viable future lifestyle, along the lines of which every person can orient him- or herself. (p. 24)
- 2.1.3. To integrate the concept of sustainable development as interdisciplinary material in all school curricula and in further training for teachers, to define the contents and methodological requirements for an education for sustainability, to develop teaching materials quickly, and to establish sustainable development as a basic subject in the curricula of universities, technical colleges and teachers' training colleges. (p. 24)
- 2.1.4. The propagation of a less resource-, material- and energy-intensive lifestyle and a shift from quantity-oriented to service-oriented consumer behaviour should be promoted. However, it must also be noted that these opportunities are not available to the different social groups to the same degree. This must be taken into consideration in concrete measures. (p. 25)
- 2.1.5. With the labelling of products and other suitable information mechanisms, the consumption of resources and energy (both in the production of goods and in their use) should become the central criterion for purchase decisions. (p. 25)

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- 2.2. Opportunities for the Empowerment of All Generations: Designing the financing of family and social benefits, health services and pensions in accordance with the demographic development, and promotion of health (p. 27)
- 2.2.1. To prepare an overall concept by the year 2010 for a reform in the funding of social benefits, the health system and the pension system based on the long-term population forecast, and to have initiated the necessary reform steps with the first projects. (p. 27)
 - 2.2.2. Important objectives in this context are family- and childfriendly framework conditions, a socially just reform of the pension systems, the development of new approaches in the pension system that go beyond funding, the guarantee that young people will be able to enter into gainful employment directly, better job integration of older employees, high-quality health and nursing services, and the expansion of care services (nursing) and social services (support for nursing relatives, strengthening of the hospice movements). (p. 27)
 - 2.2.3. Guaranteeing the standard-of-living principle and intergenerational and gender-specific distribution fairness, as well as improving the overall condition with comprehensive measures tuned to each phase of life must have priority. (p. 27)
 - 2.2.4. A range of nationwide social services in the field of nursing and care both for children and for the elderly to relieve the parents, families or relatives, and an expansion of both the family-friendly infrastructure and of housing suitable for the handicapped and the elderly are necessary. (p. 28)
 - 2.2.5. In order to guarantee financing of the social systems and to reduce the financial burdens for younger generations to an acceptable level, a sound, anticipating migration policy is required (p. 28)
 - 2.2.6. Physical and mental health for all classes of society is imperative for a life that is worthy of human beings. An important aspect thereby is maintenance of the high quality health systems available to everyone and financed by everyone. (p. 28)
 - 2.2.7. An enhanced nutritional awareness should result not only in changed consumer behaviour, but also improve the health of the population and the regional nature of diet. (p. 28)
 - 2.2.8. The aim of the employment policy must be to raise the employment rate of older employees at least to the EU average (e.g. by promoting the further education of older employees and increasing the ratio of part-time pensions). Moreover, a work world suitable for the elderly and for aging must be developed that takes the needs and skills of older employees into account. (p. 29)
 - 2.2.9. There must be both the necessary vertical redistribution within the scope of an efficient social policy and a horizontal redistribution to people who are currently bringing up children. In addition to a just transfer of benefits to families, we must also continue to pursue the development of a child- and family-friendly environment and work world. (p. 30)
 - 2.2.10. Participation of the young generation in decision-making processes is an important focus at all political and social levels and should secure the intergeneration exchange. (p. 30)
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- 2.3. Gender Equality: Implementation of gender mainstreaming and true equality of men and women at work and in the family (p. 32)
- 2.3.1. To secure equal access to employment opportunities for women and men with a simultaneous re-orientation (double burdens, pay) and harmonisation of participation as partners in the work of upbringing and care through a shift in the role- and self-image of women and men. (p. 32)
 - 2.3.2. Another objective is to enhance the socio-political and financial value of unpaid or low-paid work (e.g. in the field of social occupations and care obligations) compared with gainful employment in the narrower sense. (p. 32)
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- 2.4. Solutions Through Education and Research: Exploiting the opportunities of the knowledge society through research, education and life-long learning (p. 35)
- 2.4.1. Broad implementation of the principle of “life-long learning” is a central prerequisite for enabling social innovation, consolidating Austria’s international competitiveness, and preserving social solidarity. (p. 35)
 - 2.4.2. Access to education must be easy and affordable. (p. 35)
 - 2.4.3. To halve the number of people without a completed education by the year 2015. (p. 35)
 - 2.4.4. National research programmes for a sustainable development and their international networking must be expanded further. (p. 35)

- 2.4.5. Specific education programmes and communication strategies must be developed for each of the fields of action in the Austrian Sustainability Strategy. The activities and programmes already under way must be supplemented and intensified, and they require coordination and efficient tuning in terms of educational policy. (p. 36)
- 2.4.6. The new media and distance learning should be developed and used even more specifically towards sustainability. (p. 36)
- 2.4.7. Cooperation between research and education for a sustainable development must be promoted at the concept, programme and project level. (p. 36)
- 2.4.8. In compliance with the demands of sustainable development, inter- and transdisciplinarity, participation and networking must be promoted. (p. 37)
- 2.4.9. Efforts will be made to achieve greater international collaboration, competitiveness and problem-solving skills (promotion of human resources) of the scientific community at the service of sustainable development. (p. 37)
- 2.4.10. Sustainability-relevant joint international research, international networking and joint financing (e.g. within the scope of the European research area, the EU framework programmes for research and technological development, the UN science initiatives) should therefore be expanded. (p. 37)

2.5. A Decent Life for Present and Future Generations: Fighting poverty, creating social solidarity, and securing equal opportunities for everyone (p. 38)

- 2.5.1. To fight poverty by providing access to full social participation and to support for integration in the work process. Therefore, the number of people living below the poverty limit or threatened by poverty in Austria must be reduced markedly. (p. 38)
- 2.5.2. The main focus is on a further reduction of the youth unemployment rate through integrative measures, a higher employment rate for older people, and a further reduction of long-term unemployment. (p. 39)
- 2.5.3. In concrete, poverty can also be avoided by accepting certain situations in life socially and offering financial assistance (e.g. nursing need, care and upbringing of children, etc.), and by insuring socially valuable periods of non-employment (e.g. further education, nursing and upbringing times, social work, etc.). (p. 39)
- 2.5.4. The integration or re-integration of disabled persons in gainful employment and their social participation must be pursued, and the funds appropriated for the integration of disabled persons in gainful employment must be regarded as a significant impulse in this direction. (p. 39)
- 2.5.5. Efforts are being made to expand the integration opportunities (e.g. in the legal sense) for foreigners in order to allow them to improve their economic and social participation. (p. 39)

3. Austria as a dynamic business location: Success through innovation and networking (p. 42)

3.1. Innovative Structures Promote Competitiveness: Need-oriented research, technology and development provide system solutions for innovations, structural and social change (p. 44)

- 3.1.1. An increase in the overall innovation dynamics and an orientation towards the model of sustainable development, eco-efficiency and need orientation in research and technology policies must therefore be strived for, so that Austria can become an innovation provider instead of a taker. (p. 44)
- 3.1.2. To promote structures favourable to innovation, the share of thematically focussed programmes oriented towards the model of sustainable development must be increased continuously up to the year 2015 within the scope of R&D funding. (p. 44)
- 3.1.3. To catch up with the leaders in Europe with regard to the research quota, which is to be increased to 2.5% of GDP by 2005, and to establish the core issues of sustainable development (such as resource efficiency, space relevance, participative approaches, as well as inter- and transdisciplinarity) as guiding principles of national research policy. (p. 44)
- 3.1.4. The overall Austrian innovation system must guarantee that companies are supported in their sustainability-oriented innovation capacity - both by consolidating the innovation capability of existing companies and by supported new enterprises in placing the innovative products on the market. (p. 45)

- 3.1.5. Cooperation between consumers and producers allows an optimisation of product use and integrated solutions without entailing lower revenues for the manufacturer. Such projects can be oriented towards social needs and problems, such as e.g. housing structure, work, mobility or energy supply. (p. 45)
 - 3.1.6. With joint ventures between enterprises in the value added chain and between retailers and producers, the recycling aspects of products can be taken into account as early as in the design phase, research cooperation can be initiated, and the overall production benefit can be regarded in an integrated way. (p. 45)
 - 3.1.7. In research policy, further consolidation of the cooperation between research institutions and business is necessary in order to improve the implementation orientation of research activities and to accelerate the diffusion of research results. (p. 46)
 - 3.1.8. In order to promote the breakthrough of eco-efficient technologies, the advantages of a high degree of flexibility, a regional base, a broadly diversified range, and a strong market position can be combined through joint ventures between small and medium-sized enterprises in the form of clusters. (p. 46)
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- 3.2. **A New Understanding of Business and Administration: Strengthening corporate responsibility and creating efficient administrative structures and processes (p. 47)**
 - 3.2.1. With more use of modern technologies, the exchange of information between authorities and enterprises should be improved, thus accelerating procedures and making them less bureaucratic. (p. 47)
 - 3.2.2. To have a modern administration with simplified official channels and administrative procedures that are closer to the citizens (“one-stop-shop principle”). (p. 47)
 - 3.2.3. This also includes the qualified further development of voluntary agreements between the public sector and enterprises or business sectors, as well as self-obligations in business and certifiable management systems, whereby compliance with the agreement and the achievement of environmental quality targets must be ensured, and the transparency, protection of public interests and existing rights of third parties must remain guaranteed. (p. 47)
 - 3.2.4. Tried and tested existing management systems (EMAS, Ökoprofit (eco-profit programme), Responsible Care, ISO 14001) should be developed further in accordance with the principle of sustainability. Moreover, the establishment of a nationwide voluntary “sustainability reporting” system for enterprises by the year 2010 with concurrent simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures for these enterprises is planned. (p. 48)
 - 3.2.5. Greater entrepreneurial responsibility must, however, go hand in hand with a simultaneous change in the incentive and control systems (as regulated e.g. in the Environmental Management Act) in order to enhance the motivation and commitment of business. In addition to steering instruments, this also requires a cooperative approach on the part of the administration. [...] The principle of “motivation instead of punishment” must become the guiding principle for the relationship between enterprises and the administration. (p. 48)
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- 3.3. **Correct Prices for Resources and Energy: Creating incentives for sustainable behaviour through price signals (p. 50)**
 - 3.3.1. Sustainability requires an internalisation of ecological and social costs. The key objective of the strategy is therefore to initiate the gradual implementation of a socially balanced, ecological tax reform and tax benefits by the year 2005. Thereby, the European context, the distribution aspects and the balance between ecological, economic and social targets must be taken into account. (p. 50)
 - 3.3.2. Another significant aspect in making the tax system more ecological is a reduction of the high tax burden on the factor “labour” in exchange for higher taxation of resources. (p. 51)
 - 3.3.3. Within the scope of the state and the provinces there are a multitude of promotion measures that must be investigated with regard to a sustainability strategy. Some of the most extreme examples of subsidies that are counterproductive for sustainability can only be resolved at the global or EU level, and must be tackled immediately. (p. 51)
 - 3.3.4. In the evaluation of subsidies and grants, the effects of indirect subsidies through tax exemption, tax allowances, cross-subsidising, etc. should be taken into account. (p. 51)
 - 3.3.5. Due to the dramatic increases in traffic and the resulting environmental pollution, the transport sector is a field of action with top priority in the Austrian Sustainability Strategy. In the use of economic instruments, the objective is to variabilise the costs and internalise external costs (e.g. road tolls, parking fees, eco-points system). (p. 51)

- 3.3.6. The use of alternative fuel technologies (using renewable raw materials, etc.) and alternative drive technologies (such as the fuel cell) must be promoted with a view to ecobalances. (p. 51)
- 3.3.7. The capital markets are a factor of central influence on business decisions. Therefore, they can also be used to achieve a structural shift towards sustainability. The about 20 eco and ethic funds available in the German-speaking world have so far made exceptionally high profits. The trend for private investors to look not only at the profits but also at the ethical and ecological quality of their securities must be reinforced with appropriate information and public relations work. (p. 52)
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- 3.4. **Successful Management Through Eco-efficiency: Decoupling the consumption of resources and energy from economic growth even further - promoting the use of renewable raw materials and sources of energy more strongly (p. 53)**
- 3.4.1. To increase the productivity of resources together with higher economic growth in such a way as to achieve a further decoupling. (p. 53)
- 3.4.2. In the short term, absolute resource turnover should at least be stabilised, and in the long term the objective must be to increase the productivity of resources by a factor of 4. (p. 53)
- 3.4.3. The prevention of raw material and energy consumption has absolute priority wherever this is technically feasible and economically reasonable, with the ultimate goal of achieving an absolute reduction in total resource consumption. (p. 53)
- 3.4.4. In the energy sector, the objective - in accordance with the resolution by the Council on December 7, 1998, on energy efficiency in the European Community, which sees this as an "ambitious goal" - will be to achieve an improvement in energy intensity by an average of one percentage point per year over and beyond the anticipated level (reference base: average 1990 - 1997 for the EU in total of minus 0.6% per year, taking climatic and economic developments into account). (p. 53)
- 3.4.5. The share of renewable energy sources in Austria is to be increased from the current level of 23% by about one percentage point per year by the target period 2008 to 2012. (p. 53)
- 3.4.6. It is urgently necessary to decouple economic growth from traffic growth to counteract the massive increase in CO₂ emissions in recent years. (p. 55)
- 3.4.7. With an energy efficiency programme, production growth and energy consumption must be decoupled in all areas. (p. 55)
- 3.4.8. A sustainable waste management must aim to promote sparing use of resources by avoiding and recycling waste within the ecological context, by guaranteeing ecologically compatible waste processing, by registering material flows, by using recycling materials, and by closing the material cycles. (p. 55)
- 3.4.9. In the building sector, continuous efficiency gains through stricter specifications in the construction code and housing promotion must be aimed for, and innovative forms of financing (e.g. contracting) and the renovation of old buildings must continue to be promoted. (p. 55)
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- 3.5. **Strengthening Sustainable Products and Services: Setting impulses for a higher market share for sustainable products and services and promoting sustainable tourism (p. 57)**
- 3.5.1. To achieve a continuous increase in the market share of products and services with less resource and energy consumption. The further propagation of sustainable products and services will be promoted and facilitated with incentives, particularly in the areas "food", "housing", "consumer goods", and "tourism and leisure", by expanding existing model projects and support programmes and by reinforced use of the Austrian eco-label for tourism (including the eco-label for tourism businesses), thus securing jobs into the bargain. (p. 57)
- 3.5.2. Within the scope of public procurement, the criterion of "environmentally friendly services" is an integral condition for award of contract. (p. 57)
- 3.5.3. In order to achieve a sustainable development in the tourism and leisure industry, it is necessary to secure the cultural and natural bases in the long term, and an integrative design of ecologically, economically and socially compatible as well as culturally attractive recreation and adventure offers is required. (p. 57)
- 3.5.4. In agricultural policy, the preservation and expansion of positive environmental impacts (preservation and creation of new landscape elements, cultivation of ecologically valuable surfaces, etc.) and a further reduction of the negative environmental impacts of agricultural activities (use of pesticides, mineral fertilisers, leaching of nutrients, soil erosion), promotion of organic agriculture and other environmentally friendly management methods,

the further development of ecological evaluation of agricultural subsidies, and preservation of the agricultural use of areas with marginal revenues must be to the fore. (p. 58)

- 3.5.5. Moreover, the framework conditions for preserving cultivated plant species through more promotion of cooperation between the public and private sector and through monitoring of the Austrian cultivated species must be improved, national minimum standards for animal husbandry must be defined that should also be implemented at the European level, and the cultivation of ecological Austrian feed plants must be promoted. (p. 58)
- 3.5.6. A marked increase in the market share of products from organic agriculture should be achieved. (p. 58)
- 3.5.7. The demand for resources and energy in the construction and use of buildings should be reduced and covered increasingly by renewable sources or with increased use of recycled building materials. In urban development, space-saving housing construction should be preferred due to its systemimmanent advantages with regard to specific energy consumption and mobility needs. (p. 59)
- 3.5.8. Further sealing of surfaces is to be prevented (e.g. through spacesaving construction and conurbation), the resource and energy demand of buildings is to be reduced (e.g. thermal insulation, restoration of old buildings), and the mobility need is to be reduced by a mix of different uses (housing, work, leisure) and fulfilled by public transport. (p. 59)
- 3.5.9. With public relations measures, consumers and citizens should be made aware of local offers from their region and sustainable products should be positioned with the feature "quality of life". (p. 59)
- 3.5.10. Within the scope of the ecological dimension, environmentally friendly production and consumption processes must be mentioned throughout the entire tourism value added chain, as well as the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources or of the cultural heritage. (p. 60)

4. Living spaces in Austria: Protection of diversity and quality (p. 63)

- 4.1. Protection of Environmental Media and Climate: Quality targets and a responsible material policy (p. 65)
 - 4.1.1. The key objective for sustainable development is quantitative and qualitative protection of soil, water and air, as well as achievement of the national reduction goal of 13% lower climaterelvant gas emissions in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. (p. 65)
 - 4.1.2. The threat to sensitive animal and plant species and their habitats must receive special attention. (p. 65)
 - 4.1.3. A reduced input of substances and compounds with a high risk potential must be promoted on the basis of risk assessments. Substances with a higher risk must be replaced by those with a lower risk. A major test criterion for the use of hazardous substances is their degradability. (p. 65)
 - 4.1.4. For Austria, protecting the water resources and making them permanently available to future generations means achieving the goal of preserving the drinking water quality of the groundwater. This requires that the natural quality of streams and rivers be ensured, and that the efficient deployment of funds in residential water management while preserving the nationwide supply and disposal system and high environmental standards be guaranteed. (p. 66)
 - 4.1.5. To protect the air, national maximum emission levels for SO₂, NO_x, VOC and NH₃ in accordance with the EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive must be complied with by the year 2010. A reduction of the current ozone burden is imperative with a view to both possible interaction effects with other pollutants (especially for risk groups such as children, asthma patients) and chronic health impairments that cannot be excluded, and especially with a view to long-term damage to the vegetation. Compliance with the relevant air quality targets with regard to ozone can only be guaranteed with a marked reduction in the emission of ozone precursors, and in accordance with the target set down in ozone legislation this means a reduction of NO_x and VOX by 70% compared with the values for 1985 and 1988. (p. 66)
 - 4.1.6. In order to guarantee an effective soil protection, further sealing of the valuable resource soil must be avoided, soil fertility must be secured by erosion-inhibiting measures and an ecologically oriented agriculture, penetration of hazardous substances into ecosystems and

the food chain must be prevented, and hazards emanating from landfills must be minimised by compulsory pre-treatment of the waste. (p. 67)

- 4.1.7. In chemicals policy, risk analyses based on scientific findings as the background for purchase decisions, transparent documentation of the hazards for human health and the environment associated with chemical products, and public access to information are necessary. (p. 67)

4.2. Preserving the Diversity of Species and Landscapes: Preserving animal and plant species, living spaces, natural and cultivated landscapes (p. 68)

- 4.2.1. The key objective for a sustainable development is the nationwide protection of species and living spaces, of natural and cultural landscapes. (p. 68)
- 4.2.2. By the year 2004, all the Natura 2000 nominations technically required in accordance with the Fauna-Flora-Habitat Directive and the Bird Protection Directive must be implemented, appropriate management plans must be drawn up and implemented by 2006. Apart from the Natura 2000 regions, regionally differentiated biodiversity guidelines and regional management concepts must be developed and implemented nationwide by the year 2010. (p. 68)
- 4.2.3. The biodiversity of autochthon species must not decrease any further. The diversity, as well as the functionality and development capacity of natural living spaces must be secured. (p. 68)
- 4.2.4. The genetic resources of cultivated plants, domestic animals, and wild animals and plants must be preserved and natural habitats and species also need to be protected outside the protection zones. In the course of a qualitative and quantitative expansion of protection zones (e.g. national and nature parks, Ramsar protection zones), innovative concepts for contractual nature conservation and eco-sponsoring should be developed and implemented. The import and dissemination of non-indigenous species that endanger the ecosystems, habitats or species must be controlled or prevented wherever possible. This requires the implementation, evaluation and further development of the National Strategy for Biodiversity. (p. 68)
- 4.2.5. The further expansion of forestry policy instruments based on broad interdisciplinary, intersector collaboration and the development of a national forestry programme for Austria serve to achieve sustainable forestry. Thereby, long-term improvement in the socio-cultural capacity of the forests is to be achieved by optimising the forests' functions as a protection from natural hazards, improving the instruments for balancing the various interests in the forests, and the expansion of job opportunities in rural areas. (p. 69)

4.3. Responsible Use of Land and Regional Development: Orienting and tuning the space-relevant policies towards more quality of life (p. 70)

- 4.3.1. Therefore, application of the precautionary principle is imperative. Responsible use of space with a democratic balance of interests must stop the trend towards uncontrolled urban sprawl and permanent sealing of surfaces. (p. 70)
- 4.3.2. The key objective is the preservation of diversity and of the natural foundations of the landscape and its ecosystems, as well as the cultural and economic diversity of land use based thereon. (p. 70)
- 4.3.3. Therefore, Local and Regional Agenda 21 processes must be reinforced and promoted as futureoriented, participative strategies by all the relevant actors within the scope of their possibilities. (p. 70)
- 4.3.4. By the year 2010, binding landscape models with networking of all the relevant planning disciplines must be developed for the entire nation, and if necessary they must be coordinated across the borders of the provinces. (p. 70)
- 4.3.5. Financial transfers and regional subsidisation policies must be reviewed critically with a view to sustainable regional development. (p. 70)
- 4.3.6. A reduction in the increase of permanently sealed surfaces to a maximum of one tenth of the current growth rate should be achieved by the year 2010. (p. 70)
- 4.3.7. With greenbelt, landscape and urban planning, an uncontrolled urban spread into the surrounding countryside must be prevented. (p. 71)
- 4.3.8. The aim of regional and economic policy is to establish a regionally balanced town-country ratio consisting of functionally independent and economically stable rural areas and vital towns without uncontrolled growth. In accordance with the development model of "decentralised concentration", small-scale agglomerations in housing, business and infrastructure are to be created and arranged in such a way as to provide a system of

regional conurbations. (p. 71)

- 4.3.9. In the planning and design of local and regional infrastructure, the resulting consumption habits must be taken into consideration. Small-scale networking, joint use of consumer goods (sharing models), multiple use (housing, work, leisure), consideration for the special needs of children, the disabled and the elderly, local transport and local supply should be to the fore in future urban and landscape planning. (p. 72)
- 4.3.10. Participation in decision-making on the use of the resource space is a condition for social acceptance of the decisions made, and thus is also important in terms of democracy. Therefore, measures must be taken to enhance citizen awareness, to promote Agenda processes and propagate them from the bottom, and to develop and expand moderation and mediation processes to be employed in conflicts. (p. 73)

4.4. Shaping Sustainable Mobility: Reducing mobility pressures and shaping a sustainable fulfilment of mobility needs (p. 74)

- 4.4.1. By implementing cost fairness in the transport sector and by spatial integration of housing, work and leisure, mobility pressures should be eliminated wherever possible and small-scale structures both in rural areas as well as mixed structures in conurbations should be promoted. (p. 74)
- 4.4.2. The aim is to decouple economic growth and traffic growth, and to achieve a shift from road transport to rail and ship transport, and to public passenger transport. (p. 74)
- 4.4.3. In addition to the settlement of external costs in accordance with the polluter pays principle, important starting points thereby are to reduce the motorised transport needs by changing surface utilisation, mobility patterns, and production and consumer structures. Integrated transport, urban and regional planning (e.g. in zoning, in the location policy for businesses and in transport policy, etc.) is necessary. (p. 75)
- 4.4.4. Mobility and transport management programmes with an impact on transport demand and the choice of means of transport must be promoted. (p. 75)
- 4.4.5. Measures to enhance the awareness of a broad population are also necessary in order to increase the acceptance of environmentally friendly transport and to influence the choice of transport in favour of sustainable mobility. Thereby, information for consumers, for example mandatory labelling of new cars with regard to mileage-specific CO₂ emissions to support fleet consumption agreements, plays an important role. (p. 76)

4.5. Optimising the Transport Systems: Promoting the most environmentally friendly, most resource-sparing, most energy efficient and safest forms of transport (p. 77)

- 4.5.1. In a sustainable transport system, the safety of all transport users is also to the fore. All other measures must be based on the criterion of safety for health and life. (p. 78)
- 4.5.2. Austria should in a pro-active policy be committed to the technological improvement of conventional drive and exhaust treatment systems, as well as supporting the further development of threshold levels with regard to vehicle emissions and fuel specifications. (p. 78)
- 4.5.3. Noise pollution should be reduced both on the emission side and on the imission side. (p. 78)
- 4.5.4. The Austrian General Transport Plan also defines measures for improving intermodal transport and intermodal transport logistics with the aim of shifting goods transports from road to rail. (p. 78)
- 4.5.5. In conjunction with the Austrian General Transport Plan, the Transport Telematics Offensive 2002+ by the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology aims at increasing the capacity of all means of transport, reducing congestion and travel times, optimising the interfaces between means of transport and thus shaping the transport flows more efficiently as a whole with the widespread use of transport telematics and integrated transport management. This will make a significant contribution towards improving road safety and reducing the traffic-related CO₂ emissions and other environmental burdens. (p. 78)
- 4.5.6. To achieve sustainable passenger transport, there is to be a marked shift to public transport by rail, bus, taxi and flexible systems, and to walking and cycling. (p. 79)

5. Austria's Responsibility: An active role in Europe and in the world (p. 81)

5.1. Fighting Poverty, Creating a Social and Economic Equilibrium Within and Between the

Countries: Making a contribution towards the consolidation of security, peace and human rights (p. 83)

- 5.1.1. The key objective for sustainable development is to fight poverty and create a social, economic and political balance within and between countries. Austria will participate in the implementation of international development goals (United Nations Millennium Declaration 2000) at the bilateral and multilateral level (regional and global), show commitment for the promotion of human rights, and strengthen the basis for human security and peace with supportive measures in the partner countries. By the year 2015, the number of people living in extreme poverty is to be reduced by half. (p. 83)
- 5.1.2. Austria is committed to a policy of peace. The peaceful resolution of social and political problems is Austria's prime objective at the international level. For peace is the fundamental condition for economic and social development. The motto "prevention is better and less expensive than treatment" also applies to the handling of (potential) conflicts and crises. Therefore, Austria's efforts are aimed at preventing violent conflicts from arising in the first place. (p. 84)

5.2. A Globally Sustainable Economy: Developing a world economy that guarantees an intact environment and social equity (p. 86)

- 5.2.1. In the developing countries, the key objective of developing socially and ecologically compatible economic processes means promoting independent production chains using local raw materials and labour, based on technology transfer, financial support and fair access to the world market. Within the scope of international division of labour, this will lead to more value added in the developing countries. These sustainable forms of production are to be achieved with a strategy of positive incentives, with the promotion of efficiency in production, with specific support for the partner countries, and with further approaches within the scope of the WTO negotiations. (p. 86)
- 5.2.2. The aim of Austrian development policy is to promote agricultural, manual and industrial production. Economic diversification in the form of a stronger informal sector, small industry, the development and promotion of new export-oriented activities, and promotion of the private sector are to contribute towards this. (p. 87)
- 5.2.3. The reduction of subsidies for agricultural exports of industrialised countries and other support measures could assure a more just international competition, and promote the economic consolidation of the developing countries significantly. (p. 87)

5.3. Our World as a Living Space: Securing natural and social living spaces for everyone in the long term (p. 88)

- 5.3.1. The key objective of international cooperation is to promote a balanced equilibrium between the economic, social and ecological dimension of development processes in the countries of the south and the east. The global environmental goods soil, water and atmosphere must be protected in the long term, and the empirically established knowledge necessary for the protection and sustainable development of these global environmental goods must be established. (p. 88)
- 5.3.2. Austria will support the development and implementation of national sustainability strategies in the developing countries. (p. 88)
- 5.3.3. The programmes of Austrian development cooperation and assistance programmes for Central and Eastern European States and the Newly Independent States will take the environmental and socio-ecological aspects into account as effectively as possible. (p. 88)
- 5.3.4. At the private sector level, Austria must also show a stronger commitment. Austria has internationally recognised expertise in the field of "environmental technology and environmental management". In the interest of an efficient north-south cooperation, Austria must show more commitment for technology and know-how transfer in the environmental field. (p. 89)
- 5.3.5. The use of project-related Kyoto mechanisms (joint implementation and clean development mechanism) as planned in the Austrian climate strategy offers additional support for Austria's contribution towards sustainable development in the world. (p. 90)

5.4. International Cooperation and Financing: Making sustainable development affordable for partner countries (p. 91)

- 5.4.1. With support for developing countries in the development of political and social stability, the appropriate conditions for foreign investments can be created. Measures of debt relief as well as investment in the economic power of the partner countries are necessary (e.g. with the development of innovative national and international funding methods, deficit

guarantees, promotion of public private partnerships). (p. 91)

- 5.4.2. Only by increasing the official development assistance can the international goals defined in the Strategy and the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the heads of state and government on September 18, 2000, be achieved on schedule (2015). Austria is committed to an efficient deployment of official development assistance, and has declared to the European Commission that it will increase its ODA to 0.35% of GDP in 2003. [...] In the medium term, Austria aims to achieve the internationally agreed level of 0.7% of GDP. (p. 91)

5.5. Sustainability Union Europe: Turning the new Europe into a Sustainability Union (p. 93)

- 5.5.1. Austria also supports the consistent implementation of Art. 6 EC, which provides for the integration of environmental protection needs in other policy areas in order to promote sustainable development. (p. 93)
- 5.5.2. A major Austrian issue is the development of common European safety standards for nuclear power plants as the first step in the right direction. The long-term goal remains the pan-European renunciation of nuclear power. Austria considers the promoted use of renewable energy sources to be a core issue of a sustainable energy policy, and supports this at the European level and in the future member states. (p. 94)
- 5.5.3. Coordination between the individual member states - especially with regard to the individual national sustainability strategies - is an important issue for Austria. In the medium term, the further development of this Strategy should pay attention in particular to comparability and coherence with the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development. (p. 94)
- 5.5.4. In the shaping of a sustainable EU transport policy, Austria will support the development and implementation of concrete sustainability targets and action programmes for the mobility and transport sector. Thereby, the focus of attention should be on sustainable transport in sensitive regions and on EU enlargement. A central demand is that economic growth and further growth of traffic be decoupled. (p. 94)
- 5.5.5. At the international level, the implementation of treaties, guidelines and pilot projects for sustainable transport (e.g. UNECE Vienna Declaration on Transport and Environment, WHO Charter on Transport, Environment and Health, OECD EST Guidelines, CEI Declaration on Sustainable Transport, UNEP Project EST goes EAST) must be supported and promoted actively. (p. 95)
- 5.5.6. In the field of agriculture, too, the public needs articulated more and more strongly in recent years, such as health, food safety and quality, animal protection, and the protection of nature and landscape, must also be taken into account more strongly. First steps in this direction were already taken with the reforms of AGENDA 2000. (p. 95)
- 5.5.7. Another important starting point is Austria's role in the negotiation of conventions and protocols in the European context. The treaty on protection of the Alps, the Alpine Convention, as a model for a regional sustainability instrument should be mentioned here as one example of Austria's active commitment and role in negotiations. The implementation and pursuit of the issues of this Convention - in collaboration with the actors at the EU level - are a central issue for Austria. The aim is to achieve recognition of the Alpine Convention as a permanent instrument with the long-term perspective of preserving the living, economic and recreational area "Alps". (p. 96)

Belgium

1. Combating poverty and social exclusion (*p. 13*)
2. Dealing with the implications of an ageing society (*p. 14*)
3. Addressing threats to public health (*p. 17*)
4. Managing natural resources more responsibly (*p. 18*)
5. Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy (*p. 21*)
6. Improving the transport system (*p. 23*)
7. {Actions for Sustainable Development} (*p. 25*)

 - 7.1. Integrating the objectives of social inclusion as a part of sustainable development (*p. 28*)
 - 7.1.1. As far as participation is concerned, the public Service for combating poverty, precariousness and social exclusion will be reinforced. Ten years following the General Report on Poverty (1994) a comprehensive debate will be held on poverty and social exclusion. The annual European meetings of people living in poverty will be supported. (*p. 28*)
 - 7.1.2. As far as social services are concerned, the status of homeless persons will be improved through a more liberal granting of installation bonuses. Care services will be improved in conjunction with the Communities and the Regions. (*p. 28*)
 - 7.1.3. In accordance with the Coalition Agreement, the Minister of Social Integration has issued guidelines to improve the quality of the reception of asylum seekers, especially in the open centres. A legal framework for the reception of refugees outlining the right to social services and the governments' obligations is being developed (*p. 28*)
 - 7.1.4. As far as family policy is concerned, the Government has organised a General Conference, which will be followed up; the results will be translated into concrete actions. At the federal level, both tax and social measures foster the care for elderly dependent family members within the family environment (see action 9). (*p. 29*)
 - 7.1.5. Regarding justice and other than the initiatives concerning legal aid that the Government has already taken, associations will be encouraged to provide primary legal aid. A solidarity system for legal risks can also be established. Also, the legal costs for persons subject to legal proceedings should continue to decrease. (*p. 29*)
 - 7.1.6. The Youth Protection Law of 1964 will be brought up to date in order to improve youth protection and give young people every opportunity and the necessary support to integrate in our demanding society. (*p. 29*)
 - 7.1.7. The treatment of victims in legal proceedings will be subject to improvement. To this end, the framework decision of the European Union of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings will be transposed into Belgian law. In addition, the Government intends to take a number of initiatives, including improving information to

victims, simplifying legal proceedings and improving understanding among persons subject to legal proceedings of legal proceedings, legal instruments and the used terminology. Furthermore, the coordination between the police and the judiciary should be improved in order to ensure that victims receive more efficient information. Attention will also be devoted to better outlining the tasks assigned to victim support services, to improving victim reception in justice houses and to mediation and legal aid. (p. 29)

- 7.1.8. As far as culture is concerned, the subsidies to the public social welfare centres (OCMW/CPAS) to promote social and cultural participation as well as physical activity and to bridge the digital gap remain in place through 2004. (p. 29)
 - 7.1.9. As far as decent income is concerned, the real income of low-income employees will be further upgraded. The Government will develop a specific long-range programme, by which some existing caps and income thresholds, as well as some social allowances and minimum wages - both in the system of the self-employed and in that of employed and salaried persons (pensions, disability, industrial accidents and occupational diseases in particular) - will be linked with the evolution of prosperity. Efforts will be made to raise pensions and reinforce the 'Fund for the elderly'. The Kafka Plan, offering more accessible and customer-friendly social protection, will be further implemented. The Government will gradually increase minimum income support (minimex) and the lowest social allowances within the proposed amount. (p. 29)
 - 7.1.10. In 2004 a service for maintenance claims was established within the framework of the Federal Public Service Finance. The service is in charge of collecting outstanding maintenance claims. The public social welfare centres (OCMW/CPAS) remain in charge of awarding advances on maintenance claims. (p. 29)
 - 7.1.11. As far as education is concerned, the Federal Government will fight against functional illiteracy by taking initiatives aimed at bridging the digital gap. (p. 29)
 - 7.1.12. Employment, housing and health are policy areas important to the fight against poverty. They are dealt with in actions 2, 3, 10 and 11. (p. 29)
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- 7.2. Consumer protection (p. 29)
- 7.2.1. As far as prevention is concerned, information and awareness campaigns on the issue of overindebtedness will be conducted in the course of 2005. They will be financed by the Fund for the fight against excessive indebtedness. A committee is to launch and supervise these campaigns. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.2. Since 1 January 2004 the Federal Public Service Economy targets controls on the new regulations governing the advertising of credit to consumers as certain forms of advertising are illegal since that date, including advertising that encourages consumers to draw credit by pointing out how easily credit can be obtained for instance. In addition, efforts were made in the field of transparency and bank rates. Also, the Government will further assess the possibilities of selling on credit and the giving of credit by department stores, and it will develop relevant proposals. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.3. In the curative field, the Law of 5 July 1998 concerning collective debt settlement will be adjusted in order to offer people in a hopeless financial situation a way out, including the possibility of total debt remission. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.4. The Federal Government will forbid the use of segmentation criteria that are not based on neutral, objective and verifiable conditions when taking out an insurance policy. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.5. The Law of 24 March 2003 concerning basic bank services will be enforced in its entirety and assessed regularly. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.6. The Federal Government will take measures to ensure that the protection provided by the Judicial Code (art. 1409, 1409bis and 1410) also applies to the protected amounts on a bank account. (p. 30)
 - 7.2.7. As far as the readability of package inserts, instructions for use and labels are concerned, in 2005 the Directorate General Regulation and Organisation of Markets of the FPS Economy, SMEs, Selfemployed and Energy will conduct a study on the need for readable information for products and services, which will devote special attention to senior citizens. On the basis of its conclusions, existing legislation will be assessed and adjusted if necessary. (p. 31)
 - 7.2.8. The aforementioned study will also look into the access of senior citizens to products and services. On the basis of its conclusions, existing legislation will be assessed and adjusted if necessary; measures to combat abuse of consumers' weakness might be included. (p. 31)

- 7.2.9. The Federal Public Service Justice and the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will propose measures aimed at facilitating consumer access to justice. They will encourage alternative settlement of disputes and complaints. A joint and independent arbitration board for financial services will be established in 2004. The Federal Public Service Justice and the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will also examine whether the existing systems for alternative dispute settlement can be incorporated into a comprehensive structure. *(p. 31)*
- 7.2.10. In conjunction with the Communities and all parties involved, the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will launch initiatives, including 'les écoles de la consommation', in 2005. These are facilities that provide training to consumers, especially the most vulnerable ones. Among other things, they allow consumers to acquire autonomy and control their consumer choices. *(p. 31)*
- 7.2.11. Special initiatives aimed at young people will also be provided. From 2005 onwards the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will organise an annual advertising week in conjunction with all parties concerned (media, advertising world, governments, consumer organisations and young people). One of the goals is to make young consumers aware of the impact of advertising. *(p. 31)*
- 7.2.12. In 2005, the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will look into the possibility and opportunity of creating an Advertising Observatory. *(p. 31)*
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- 7.3. Decent and affordable housing *(p. 32)*
- 7.3.1. imposing health standards; *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.2. balancing the legal relations between tenants and landlords, for instance by providing better information about the content of the Law on Leases of 21 February 1991 and of an amendment to this law to clarify the rules concerning the responsibility for certain improvements, and through the compulsory and free registration of lease agreements; *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.3. improving claim proceedings initiated by landlords and/or tenants by offering the possibility of guidance given by recognised associations; *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.4. opposing rack-renting: it is planned to broaden the scope of the Law of 2 January 2001 to include all vulnerable tenants and enhance their protection, but also to impose stricter sanctions on landlords who have little regard for human dignity; *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.5. allowing capped tax compensations to landlords who claim to have suffered damage caused by dishonest tenants. *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.6. the creation of joint housing committees, which would be charged with boosting pretrial reconciliation on the one hand, and would concentrate on creating an objective rent grid for guidance on the other; *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.7. the assessment of real estate taxation. The aim is to make it simpler and fairer, while at the same time not punishing landlords/tenants who conscientiously maintain and renovate their leased real estate (for instance by levying taxes on the amount of rent actually collected taking into account the quality of rental houses; this quality would be assessed on the basis of submitted certificates of the costs of improvements to the leased property in question). *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.8. Considering the conversion of certain suitable disused public properties into residences in the larger towns. *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.9. Using tax measures to encourage renovation of existing buildings and residential property acquisition in the larger towns. *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.10. The budget allotted to urban policy was revised upwards. Subsidies will be distributed differently based on 3 'urbanity' criteria, 5 housing criteria and the number of city dwellers, weighed on the basis of the evolution of the rental market (90%) and the evolution of real estate prices (10%) at the regional level. *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.11. The 'Interministerial Conference on Social Integration' will develop a harmonious strategy in order to improve the quality and quantity of homelessness relief. *(p. 33)*
- 7.3.12. Encouraging property acquisition. The Housing Task Force is in charge of: *(p. 34)*
- 7.3.13. looking for measures to lower part of the costs of the acquisition of a first modest residence; *(p. 34)*
- 7.3.14. reforming the personal income tax system with respect to real estate and private residences, among other things by transforming existing (additional) interest deduction

and tax reduction for loans into a "housing bonus" or a ten-yearly bonus; (p. 34)

7.3.15. examining to what extent collective acquisitions can be facilitated (former factories). (p. 34)

7.3.16. Within the European Union, the Federal Government will continue to advocate the reduction from 12% to 6% of the VAT rate for social housing (federal Coalition Agreement 2003). Social housing societies will be able to use the resulting funds to build additional public lodgings. (p. 34)

7.4. Quality of employment (p. 34)

7.4.1. In 2006 the Federal Policy Office Social Integration, Poverty and Social Economy will evaluate all current professional insertion paths in conjunction with the Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue. A scientific study will analyse their efficiency and verify to what extent they reach their targets. Also, special attention will be devoted to the evolution of the inserted employees' careers in conjunction with the Regions. (p. 35)

7.4.2. The conclusions of the national employment conference give priority to encouraging diversity and fighting against discrimination at work. The issues concerned are wage conditions, flexibility, the participation of various groups and the quality of jobs. On the basis of the conclusions of the aforementioned study, the Government will formulate recommendations to do away with possible inequalities. These recommendations can be incorporated into the regulation as of the end of 2006. (p. 35)

7.4.3. Professional insertion paths should continue to make sure that employees flow into the regular labour market, even though it is clear that this is not feasible for all employees. Special attention will have to be devoted to really guiding these 'job-seeking employees'; this was also included in the conclusions of the National Employment Conference of October 2003. Therefore, employers, public social welfare centres (OCMW/CPAS) and various mediation agencies should optimise 'job coaching'. (p. 35)

7.4.4. At the end of 2004 the Interministerial Conference on Foreign Policy will organise a consultation forum, where the possibilities and modalities of earmarking more financial means for the development of environment-friendly technologies by 2006 will be examined. The social partners, the Belgian Investments Oversea (BIO) and the civil society (more specifically, the research centres) will be invited to participate in this forum. (p. 35)

7.5. Entrepreneurs and the agricultural world (p. 35)

7.5.1. The Government will continue to encourage research and development (especially in the field of taxation), focusing especially on sectors offering growth prospects (for instance environmentfriendly production methods and organic agriculture) and on sustainable development (healthy food, natural resources, waste management, mobility, etc.). (p. 36)

7.5.2. The Belgian Crossroads Bank for Enterprises and the so-called Enterprise Offices should become efficient tools making life easier for the self-employed, the liberal professions and for businesses. In this respect, special attention will be devoted to young business starters in order to eventually limit the administrative steps to set up a business to 3 days. Finally, the Government will see to it that information and communication is improved for the different target groups involved. (p. 37)

7.5.3. The FPO Social Integration will support initiatives in the context of the social economy and neighbourhood and community services. (p. 37)

7.5.4. The FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy will examine contractual relations within the food processing industry, especially exclusivity clauses. Also, a legal framework will be adopted to ensure fairer contracts and provide safeguard mechanisms in case of force majeure. (p. 37)

7.5.5. Within the EU and the international institutions, Belgium will argue in favour of adjusting the policy on the fight against animal disease. In this way, the slaughter and destruction of animals can be avoided as much as possible. In the context of the fight against animal disease, optimal use of vaccination will be strived for, as is for instance the case in the proposal of the European Commission regarding foot-and-mouth disease. The FPS Foreign Affairs will consult with the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain and the FPS Public Health. The development of efficient vaccines and diagnosis methods is given priority. (p. 37)

7.6. Working beyond the age of 55 (p. 37)

- 7.6.1. The Coalition Agreement of July 2003 announces a few measures to lengthen average careers. A number of steps have already been taken, including the review of authorised work and the law regarding supplementary pensions. The Employment Conference of October 2003 aimed at opening a general debate. In this context, the Council of Ministers held in Gembloux in January 2004 agreed on strategy and timing to fuel the debate on the end-of-career issue after the studies of the Study Committee on Ageing, the High Council of Finance, the High Council of Employment and the FPS Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue have been completed. On the basis of these studies, the social partners and the civil society can be consulted with in the autumn of 2004. (p. 38)
- 7.6.2. Employment of the elderly should be encouraged. At the National Employment Conference of October 2003 it was decided to set up an experimental system aimed at encouraging employees who have lost their jobs due to company restructuring, as well as their former and future employers, to actively look for new job opportunities. The social partners undertook to put significantly more efforts into training and give special consideration to the elderly when fixing target groups on the sectoral level. Accordingly, professional skills acquired through work experience should be fully recognised and certified. As a matter of fact, the Communities and the Regions are in the process of developing skills validation systems. (p. 38)
- 7.6.3. The Federal Government in its turn will reinforce these proposals and initiatives when modernising the personnel policy of the federal administration. However, in order to achieve these employment targets many other actors also need to contribute. Therefore, it is essential that clear agreements on schooling and training, working conditions and labour regulations should be established with and among the social partners and the governments of the Communities and the Regions. (p. 38)
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- 7.7. Developing community services (p. 38)
- 7.7.1. The FPO Social Integration, Poverty and Social Economy will formulate a proposal on the further development of community and neighbourhood services that meet the needs of the elderly. All government services concerned and the representatives of the sector will be involved. Subsequently, the proposal will be presented to the different governments involved in the cooperation agreement. (p. 39)
- 7.7.2. At the same time, the possibility will be examined of establishing a clear framework for pensioners who wish to be actively involved in community and neighbourhood services. The FPO Social Integration, Poverty and Social Economy will again take the initiative to bring all parties together. In consultation with all actors involved a specific statute will be developed for pensioners who wish to volunteer as active service providers within the social economy. (p. 39)
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- 7.8. Ethically sound investments (p. 40)
- 7.8.1. In January 2005 the ICSD will establish a study group that will examine to what extent the conclusions and proposals emerging from the study 'Research report on possible proposals aimed at encouraging ethical and solidary investing or saving in Belgium' (conducted by Ethibel, 2002) are suitable implementations. (p. 40)
- 7.8.2. The study group will invite companies, trade unions, the academic world and other non-governmental organisations to participate in its activities. (p. 40)
- 7.8.3. Within the framework of its activities regarding 'ethical investments', the study group will monitor the legally provided transparency obligation of pension funds. On the basis of this follow-up, it will draw up an inventory of 'good practices'. (p. 41)
- 7.8.4. Special attention will also be paid to monitoring social, ethical and environmental information provided by companies. Similarly to traditional financial reporting, this information should be checked by an independent body, without entailing additional costs for companies involved. (p. 41)
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- 7.9. Making family care possible (p. 41)
- 7.9.1. The special Council of Ministers held in Oostende established the budgets of and set out signposts for the extension of parental leave (increasing premium, duration, age and flexibility). They are being discussed by the social partners. It was also decided to extend adoption leave, speed up the coming into force of care leave and extend maternal leave in case of hospitalisation of the newborn child or multiple birth. The law provides that the social partners should assess the system of time credits. During this term, introducing the system of time-saving (i.e. saving holidays) will also be considered in consultation with the social partners. (p. 41)
- 7.9.2. Within the framework of teleworking from home, the legal vacuum resulting from the

combination of working and private life will have to be filled by clearly defining the responsibilities and competences of both employers and employees. In this context, there is a clear need for a study on the possibilities of refining existing legislation on teleworking and working from home so that it becomes applicable to teleworking from home. Mid-February 2004 the Minister of Labour and Pensions, the Minister of Social Security and the State Secretary for Work Organisation and Well-being at Work asked the Belgian National Labour Council (NARICNT) to assess the application of labour law and social security law on homework and examine which legal, regulatory or administrative changes are required to bring the status of home teleworkers (persons working in their own homes) up to date. The General Regulations on Labour Protection (ARAB/RGTP and the Codex on Well-Being at Work) will be adjusted and the insurance scheme for accidents at work will be improved by the end of 2004. The aim is to present a global package of proposals by the beginning of 2005. At the General Conference on Family, other adjustments to labour organisation aimed at balancing work and family life were discussed. In this context, explicit attention was devoted to older families. (p. 41)

- 7.9.3. On 15 April 2004 the so-called Experience Fund was launched in order to encourage companies to develop projects that raise the quality of working conditions for people aged 55 and over. Within this framework, companies can submit project applications. The selection procedure for the team (6 individuals) at the FPS Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue that is to manage the Experience Fund has already started. Meanwhile sectors and various intermediary organisations are being informed of the possibilities of the Experience Fund, whether or not combined with the European EQUAL programme. A debate has started with the different sectors with a view to constructive cooperation. The development of godfather formulas will also be encouraged. In this way, companies do not lose know-how and the specific needs of working people aged 55 and over are taken into account. (p. 42)

7.10. Improving overall relief (p. 43)

- 7.10.1. In conjunction with the other bodies involved in the development of the NEHAP and with the High Council of Health, the FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will add environmental determinants in the broad sense to the variables of the electronic medical file (EMF). In 2004 a study group will be established in charge of identifying useful and relevant variables; these variables can be gathered routinely in the context of primary health care and can then be incorporated into the EMF in accordance with the regulations relating to the protection of privacy. (p. 44)
- 7.10.2. Within the framework of patient protection, the Federal Public Planning Service Consumer Protection will have to develop the tools that give patients easier access to their medical files. (p. 44)
- 7.10.3. The Minister of Public Health will ask the accreditation steering committee of general practitioners to introduce community health training that includes all health determinants by 2005. (p. 44)
- 7.10.4. The FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will improve coordination of existing loco-regional primary health care structures in accordance with the protocol of 25 July 2001 between the Federal Government, the Communities and the Regions on primary health care. This cooperation aims at boosting data exchange in order to improve scientific knowledge and ensure better-founded decisions. (p. 44)
- 7.10.5. The FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will develop the necessary tools (information campaigns, leaflets, etc.) in order to improve risk prevention. The information is intended for the population and will be given to patients by primary health care providers (general practitioners, pharmacists, national health services, etc.) among others. (p. 44)

7.11. Providing better information and making health care more accessible (p. 45)

- 7.11.1. By 2004 the FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will identify all health workers, including citizens (representatives, associations, etc.) in order to improve their mutual cooperation. (p. 45)
- 7.11.2. By 2005 all Federal Public Services and Federal Policy Offices will draw up a list of the data banks containing health determinants at their disposal. The FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will bring the data together, gaining an accurate and concrete idea of the situation and of the real priorities. (p. 45)
- 7.11.3. The FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will draw up an inventory of existing cooperation agreements. It will check which agreements could benefit from a wider range of application and assess which areas need new agreements in order to

achieve new public health targets. (p. 46)

- 7.11.4. The use of the so-called 'Maximum Invoice' (Maximumfactuur/Maximum à Facturer or MAF) should be extended, both for individuals and reimbursed health care, while factoring in evolutions in the health sector and the most advanced medical techniques. (p. 46)
- 7.11.5. Rates should be better secured, especially in hospitals, mainly by better managing fee supplements and clarifying the legal relations between doctors and hospital managers. (p. 46)
- 7.11.6. Care services for target groups should be extended, for instance with regard to dentistry and contraceptives for young people; care provision for chronically sick patients (such as comatose patients and patients who suffer from serious neurological disorders) and care-dependent patients (domestic care services, flexible care and institutions) should be improved. (p. 46)
- 7.11.7. The organisation of health care in highly urbanised areas requires special attention (cooperation between primary health care providers and hospital care). (p. 46)
- 7.11.8. The recognition of unconventional practices is an important measure for citizens' health. Several surveys have shown that patients often appeal to these kinds of practices. The FPS Social Security will soon establish qualification conditions for homoeopathy, osteopathy, acupuncture and manual therapies. (p. 46)
- 7.11.9. The FPS Social Security will inform the population on existing structures that boost integrated and multidisciplinary health activities. It will also provide information about the different payment methods and the contributions of such an integrated and polyvalent approach to public health, without harming the interests of independent physicians. (p. 46)

7.12. Quality of food (p. 47)

- 7.12.1. The Federal Government will actively support the EU proposal for registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals (REACH). Within the framework of the NEHAP and the products policy, measures will be proposed to reduce the risks related to harmful substances. (p. 48)
- 7.12.2. In order to limit chemical pollution of foodstuffs as much as possible, by 2005 the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) will set up cooperation with the administrations of the Regions and the Communities in charge of environment and health, aiming at developing complementary environmental and nutrition policies that focus on rapid tracing and prevention. (p. 48)
- 7.12.3. A first programme aimed at reducing the use and risks of pesticides and biocides by 2010 will be set up at the federal level by the end of 2004. By 2006 a second national programme will be developed in conjunction with the Regions and the Communities. A national survey on eating habits, the results of which will be available in 2005, will, among other things, shed light on the levels of pesticides and other pollutants in consumed foodstuffs. (p. 48)
- 7.12.4. In 2004 no GMOs were cultivated in Belgium, neither for commercial ends, nor for research purposes. If Belgium allowed GMO cultivation, it would have to be governed by European measures aimed at protecting the environment and other crops. Within its sphere of competence, the Federal Government will contribute to the introduction of coexistence measures, which require the Regions' approval. The Federal State will continue to promote the introduction of an ecological regime at the European level. Belgium will continue to encourage and apply the precautionary principle for GMO crops and their use in animal and human foodstuffs. (p. 48)
- 7.12.5. The FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will ensure that, in addition to the information already available to professionals, better information on pesticides and biocides is also provided to the public at large. With regard to GMOs, the FPS will better inform the general public of the rules and of the GMO subject to an authorisation procedure. (p. 48)
- 7.12.6. As far as product standards are concerned, the Government will take the initiative to put forward the WHO recommendations on the reduction of sugar and salt in processed food at the European and international level. (p. 48)
- 7.12.7. The National Nutrition and Health Plan will contain broad considerations and concrete measures in order to prevent and reduce the occurrence of non-transmittable diseases caused by inappropriate nutrition and lack of physical exercise, i.e. obesity, cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes. This is in line with the 'Global Strategy on

Diet, Physical Activity and Health', launched by the WHO in 2004. The Plan's measures will cover different areas: food labels, health care, advertising and marketing, health prevention and promotion, etc. The considerations will lead to recommendations aimed at making simple and practical information on better nutrition and healthy eating habits available to everyone. In conjunction with the FPSs and FPOs concerned, and the Regions and the Communities, the FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will inform the population on the composition of healthy and balanced nutrition as of 2005. (p. 48)

- 7.12.8. A round table conference will be held aimed at making everyone aware of the impact of marketing and advertising on life style and eating habits in particular. The participants will include producers, processors, distributors, marketing and communication companies, consumer organisations, trade unions, ministerial representatives, officials and other parties involved. On the basis of this conference, a report listing the necessary measures will be drawn up by September 2005. (p. 48)
- 7.12.9. By 2005 the FPS Economy will conduct a study on the impact of different kinds of packaging, as a marketing tool, on consumers' purchasing behaviour (e.g. the playful look of cans and bottles containing alcohol beverages, etc.). It will take measures in order to protect consumers and bring about a positive change in consumption. (p. 48)

7.13. Preventing violence (p. 49)

- 7.13.1. As of 2005 the FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment will conduct information and awareness campaigns on the theme of violence in conjunction with other departments. (p. 50)
- 7.13.2. In application of the May 2003 resolution (WHO-Europe), the Government will establish a platform in 2005 that brings together the different FPSs, FPOs and federal entities in order to thoroughly study the fundamental social causes of violence. (p. 50)
- 7.13.3. This platform will bring together all institutional actors and all actors working in the field so as to draw up a list of concrete recommendations by 2006. (p. 50)
- 7.13.4. On the basis of this study, the platform will develop a national plan with concrete actions aimed at preventing primary violence. (p. 50)
- 7.13.5. In 2007 the Government will approve a national plan on the basis of this draft. (p. 50)

7.14. Striving for better health worldwide (p. 51)

- 7.14.1. Belgium will fit its health interventions into the framework of the national policy on sustainable development of its partner countries, or of the national strategy for combating poverty. (p. 52)
- 7.14.2. The Federal Government will take the initiative to organise consultation with the many Belgian actors (i.e. federal, regional and community governments, provinces, municipalities, civil society, trade unions, etc.) with a view to better harmonising their actions, while taking into account the actions of foreign actors and international organisations. Boosting coherence and coordination of the health policy, including vis-à-vis the environmental policy, can be an important point of interest when developing the national strategy for sustainable development. (p. 52)
- 7.14.3. At the international level, coherence and coordination are essential. This is definitely true of the fight against AIDS, which involves a large number of donor, international and civil organisations, as well as considerable budgets. In this context, the platform 'AIDS and development cooperation' together with the AIDS-ambassador will develop a joint policy on the fight against AIDS and coordinate its implementation. (p. 52)
- 7.14.4. Belgian companies that are active abroad will be encouraged to incorporate the major (social and ecological) health aspects into their policies. (p. 52)
- 7.14.5. Research and development of new medical technologies and products requires a lot of capital and time since the development of a new medicine can take up to 10 years. Wherever market mechanisms fail and the demand for products is insufficient, Belgium will boost partnerships between the private and the public sectors at the European and international level. (p. 52)
- 7.14.6. Special attention will be devoted to eliminating legal insecurity in slums by participating in existing international programmes. (p. 52)

7.15. Restricting use of natural resources (p. 53)

- 7.15.1. As of 2004 the Interministerial Committee for the Economy will be enlarged with

environmental representatives, who will take part in all activities. This committee will develop the dematerialisation strategy, which will include the definition of indicators, the intended figures and the propositions for concrete measures. It is also responsible for the immediate implementation of these concrete measures. The committee will involve the actors concerned in its activities at the appropriate time. (p. 54)

- 7.15.2. The Federal Government will also pull its weight. In 2004 the three Regions entered into a voluntary agreement with the distribution sector in view of boosting alternatives to disposable plastic bags. A number of store chains in Belgium have already set a good example and no longer offer disposable bags. If the results of the voluntary agreement with the distribution sector are deemed too poor after 2006, the Federal Government and the Regions will consider introducing measures aimed at boosting alternatives to disposable plastic bags. (p. 54)
 - 7.15.3. As of 2005 the Federal Government intends to ensure that homework and local teleworking centres account for 10% of the overall working hours achieved by the end of 2007. The necessary measures will be provided for in consultation with the different parties involved and in view of their specific characteristics. Measures will also be taken to reduce occupied office space and used office equipment by a similar percentage. If new smaller office space is to be built, it will be done in accordance with the most environment-friendly construction standards. But first the Federal Government, in consultation with the other policy levels and within the appropriate consultation structures, will examine how to encourage working from home and teleworking (see also action 9). (p. 54)
 - 7.15.4. In order to develop the dematerialisation strategy, the main federal public services involved (environment, economy, social security, foreign affairs) should entrust the representatives of the cells for sustainable development with tasks as of 2004. (p. 54)
 - 7.15.5. In 2005 a project coordinator will be appointed in charge of steering the preparation and implementation of homework in the right direction. The existing support services can take on the further implementation within the FPSs and FPOs. (p. 54)
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- 7.16. A strategy for sustainable products (p. 54)
- 7.16.1. A strategy that encourages the production and consumption of sustainable products will be developed in conjunction with the Regions and the actors involved (sectors, NGOs, consumer organisations, etc.). The different study groups will start their activities as of the beginning of 2005. The implementation of each measure of this strategy will start by 2007 at the latest. (p. 55)
 - 7.16.2. At the European level, aiming for the integration of existing labels and the development of one single label with regard to the entire life cycle (social, ecological and economic). (p. 55)
 - 7.16.3. Promoting existing legal labels in anticipation: ecological labels, the label for socially sound production, fair trade labels, the FSC label (Forest Stewardship Council; see also action 19), etc. (p. 56)
 - 7.16.4. Taking measures aimed at defining a clear, understandable and transparent framework for the use of labels, logos and pictograms in advertising or on products and services. (p. 56)
 - 7.16.5. Products that take into account a number of sustainable development criteria throughout their entire cycles are usually more expensive than other products since they observe stricter ecological, economic and/or social criteria. The Federal Government will make every effort to improve their competitiveness, for instance by arguing in favour of lower VAT rates for these products at the European level (see also action 22, § 32213). (p. 56)
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- 7.17. The Government's exemplary role (p. 57)
- 7.17.1. In 2004 a study group, presided over by the FPO Sustainable Development, will propose a method for implementing and assessing the environmental care system on the basis of the federal environmental charter. This environmental charter was introduced within the framework of the first Federal Plan for Sustainable Development and constituted the basis for the commitments made by the participant federal administrations to reduce the impact of their activities on the environment. The system should meet a number of obligations with regard to management and results. In 2005 an independent federal audit cell will be established to assess these obligations. (p. 58)
 - 7.17.2. In accordance with the first Federal Plan for Sustainable Development, in 2004 the FPO Sustainable Development and the ICSD will issue a guideline to help the administrations formulate their results. To that end, all administrations should give their consumption data of 2003 to the Belgian Building Authority, which will bring together, publish and

distribute the results. (p. 58)

- 7.17.3. If the study provided for by action 23 shows that the third party financing system really contributes to making buildings more energy efficient, the federal public services will do pioneering work to promote the system. (p. 58)
- 7.17.4. In 2004 the ICSD will establish a study group Sustainable Public Commissions in charge of speeding up the incorporation of ecological, social and ethical criteria as well as social clauses into public commissions while obviously observing European and Belgian legislation (see also action 30). This study group will monitor the coordination between the federal actions encouraging sustainable public acquisition and the initiatives of the Regions, Communities and municipalities. Information will be transferred through websites and training initiatives. This study group will develop special projects linking recycling and the valorisation of the waste of administrations to the social economy. (p. 58)

7.18. Protecting biodiversity (p. 59)

- 7.18.1. The four action plans are drawn up in cooperation with the FPSs Economy, SMEs, Selfemployed and Energy, Mobility and Transport, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the Federal Science Policy Office, the Ministry of Defence, the ICSD, and the Regions wherever necessary. The implementation of the Treaty on Biological Diversity requires that an overview be made for each sector of what is already provided for and what still needs adjusting. Different tools are used to this end, including national coordination with regard to non-indigenous species, establishing an intersectoral task force for illegal logging (see action 19) and consultation with target groups. In 2004 a coordinator will be appointed within the ICSD who will be in charge of coordinating both the preparation and the implementation of the action plans, for instance, through coordination groups with the actors involved. As of 2005 the action plans will be drawn up and implemented. (p. 60)
- 7.18.2. Integrating the care for biodiversity into all works developing the infrastructure in existing or new installations; (transport sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.3. Entirely managing all railway verges in all ecologically valuable areas or in their vicinity serving as a connection between fragmented nature reserves, by 2007; (transport sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.4. Establishing a national coordination and warning system in 2005 to monitor the transport of non-indigenous species into the country. (transport sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.5. Prohibiting the use and importation of illegally logged timber by 2007 (action 19 deals with this issue in further detail); (economic sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.6. Integrating the concern for biodiversity into trade agreements and export credits; (economic sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.7. As of 2004 the so-called National Junction ABS ('Access and Benefit Sharing') ensures a coherent national position on accessibility and fair distribution of benefits resulting from the exploitation of genetic resources. (economic sector) (p. 60)
- 7.18.8. The Cartagena Protocol recognises the right of all countries to information, freedom of choice and the application of the precautionary principle. Within the framework of development cooperation, due attention should be paid when drawing up national strategies for the protection of biodiversity to capacity-building for biodiversity, notably with regard to the precautionary principle as applied to the use of GMOs. (development cooperation area) (p. 60)
- 7.18.9. Improving information exchange and strengthening partnerships through the Clearing House Mechanism; (development cooperation area) (p. 60)
- 7.18.10. Boosting capacity-building for biodiversity when drawing up and implementing national strategies for biodiversity, sustainable management of land, water and living resources; (development cooperation area) (p. 60)
- 7.18.11. By 2007, integrating biodiversity into all new and other relevant (agricultural and aquacultural for instance) DGDC projects on natural resources, in conjunction with the partner; (development cooperation area) (p. 60)
- 7.18.12. Granting more resources to development cooperation aimed at sustainable management of tropical and primeval forests, in accordance with the government policy statement of 2003 (federal Coalition Agreement, 2003, p 37). In this context, the active role of the indigenous population and the knowledge of small local farmers should be recognised. (development cooperation area) (p. 60)

- 7.18.13. By 2007, developing and using tools for the preservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the different sectors (for instance, a structural exchange mechanism for scientific knowledge on biodiversity, at the national and international levels); (science policy area) (p. 61)
- 7.18.14. By 2007, developing and using tools for the objective evaluation of measures that have already been taken. (science policy area) (p. 61)

7.19. Sustainable forest management: the fight against illegal logging (p. 61)

- 7.19.1. In order to reduce the increasing pressure on forests caused by local populations, the Belgian cooperation will devote special attention to other sectors that can increase the population's income and decrease the demand for charcoal. (p. 62)
- 7.19.2. Belgium will enter into partnerships for sustainable timber management with developing countries and the other main exporting countries of timber to Belgium. Within the framework of these partnerships, agreements will be signed on capacity-building, certification and tracing of timber, monitoring the compliance with forestry legislation and barring illegally logged timber. Support can also be provided to other projects that aim at fostering sustainable forestry and exporting certified timber. (p. 62)
- 7.19.3. An intersectoral task force will be established to follow the activities within the framework of the European Action Plan for FLEGT and implement several national and regional actions. It will examine how the relevant legislation can be optimised (including sanctions). (p. 62)
- 7.19.4. The Government takes the necessary measures to promote the importation of timber from responsibly managed forests. Public procurements will stipulate the use of sustainably certified timber from responsibly managed forests as a condition. (p. 62)
- 7.19.5. As of 2005 the Federal Government in cooperation with the timber and distribution sector and the NGOs will take the initiative to boost the use of certified timber in Belgium by distributing consumer information and drawing up a guide on sustainably certified timber. (p. 62)
- 7.19.6. Within the framework of its multilateral policy, Belgium will take initiatives aimed at sustainable forest management, especially within the context of the Treaty on Biodiversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the FAO and other institutions. In this context, priority is given to protecting areas that have a high biological diversity, developing a policy against illegal logging, funding and building capacity for sustainable forest management and uniformising the certification and monitoring of sustainably harvested wood. At the institutional level, efforts will be focused on boosting cooperation, coordination and coherence between several international processes and institutions dealing with forestry (p. 62)
- 7.19.7. In the developing countries, the actions aimed at peace, stability, good governance and poverty eradication are absolutely essential and contribute to efficiently combating illegal logging. These actions figure among the priorities of the Belgian foreign and development cooperation policies. (p. 63)

7.20. Integrated management of the North Sea (p. 63)

- 7.20.1. The present action requires that all possible tools be brought into action: in addition to consultation and communication (inventory and analysis of activities, criteria for the zones' purposes, conflict resolution, etc.) and regulations (legal basis, cooperation agreement between the Federal Government and the Flemish Region on integrated coastal zone management, bilateral agreements with the province and the municipalities, impact of European regulation on fishing restrictions in protected coastal areas, etc.), the budget also requires due attention (compensation for the repercussions of modification, restriction or even total prohibition of certain activities as well as closer supervision). (p. 64)
- 7.20.2. The many parties involved in the exploitation and protection of the marine environment should supply these tools, both at the international and federal (competent for wind turbines, sand and gravel extraction, pipelines and telecommunication, maritime transport, military operations, protected marine areas and scientific support) and the regional levels (competent for sea fishing, coast protection, dredging operations, integrated coastal zone management and tourism). (p. 64)
- 7.20.3. As far as rationalisation is concerned, it is also necessary that criteria be set independently for one or more activities at a given location. These criteria should be based on the three pillars of sustainable development. Obviously, the 'stakeholders' (the parties involved) should have a say in the formulation of these criteria. The confrontation

between criteria and activities should give a rough idea of the sectoral plan. This outline should be accompanied by a mechanism for conflict resolution if two activities are incompatible, and by alternatives should an activity be deemed unacceptable. In this context, the strategic environmental impact statement is a possible tool. Its initial memorandum will be subject to public research. (p. 64)

- 7.20.4. Finally, it is also necessary to better protect sea areas against human pressure since these areas can contribute to restoring and increasing marine biodiversity. These areas require appropriate management plans that indicate what can and cannot be done. Plans that do not include fishing activities would not be credible in this respect. Therefore, consideration should be given to fishing restrictions that are in agreement with European rules and to possible economic compensations for the parties involved. In order to protect sea areas in general and to make sure that the plans aimed at managing protected seas areas in particular are observed, strict rules will be formulated and supplemented by frequent monitoring and a rigorous follow-up policy. (p. 64)
- 7.20.5. For the purpose of the coordination of this action, the Government has set up a North Sea Task Force at the ministerial level under chairmanship of the Minister for the North Sea. The Government will see to it that the policymaking body of the Coast Guard supports the activities of this Task Force. (p. 64)

7.21. A sustainable energy policy (p. 65)

- 7.21.1. In conjunction with the Regions, research and development of renewable energy sources, cogeneration, fuel cell technology and energy efficient technologies will receive maximum support. Special attention should be devoted to the possibility of application in developing countries (see also action 25). (p. 66)
- 7.21.2. Moreover, in conjunction with the Regions, there will be an examination of the tools that could be efficiently used to boost and speed up investments in energy efficient technologies, of how the different tools can be better coordinated and of how publicity for the different initiatives can be raised. In this context, the energy policy agreements that the Regions concluded with the different sectors should be taken into account. (p. 66)
- 7.21.3. Before the end of 2005, this consultation should result in an action plan comprising the measures of the different policy levels involved. The CONCERE/ENOVER group for State-Region energy consultation and the National Climate Committee will discuss these measures. Specific actions for renewable energy and rational energy use will be included in the national climate plan. (p. 66)
- 7.21.4. In order to create a favourable investment climate for renewable energy, it is essential that medium and long-term goals be set with regard to the share of renewable energy sources in overall Belgian energy production. When determining the long-term goals, a guaranteed energy supply and the diversity of energy sources and ways of meeting energy needs should be taken into account. The proposal of the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, which includes Belgium, to achieve a European target of 20% by 2020, should serve as a guideline. (p. 66)
- 7.21.5. In order to encourage and promote the use and production of biofuels, the EU Directive on the promotion of renewable fuels for road transportation (2003/30/EC) will be transposed into Belgian legislation as soon as possible. This directive states that biofuels should account for 2% of the overall energy content by 2005, rising to 5,75% by 2010. Exempting biofuels from taxes is one way of guaranteeing the success of the directive on biofuels for transportation (see also action 28). (p. 66)

7.22. The right price (p. 67)

- 7.22.1. In the spring of 2005, the Government will establish a study group that will be put in charge of developing the strategy and a scientifically accepted measuring method for the internalisation of external environmental and social costs (cf the advice of the FCSD of 19 October 1999 concerning taxability within the framework of the environmental policy). This study group will consist of the different responsible bodies and will be presided over by a representative of the Minister of Finance. This study group has an urgent task and will issue its final report to the prime minister on 1 December 2005. (p. 67)
- 7.22.2. When developing this strategy, special attention will be devoted to keeping the balance between the three pillars of sustainable development. (p. 68)
- 7.22.3. The FPS Finance will crystallise this new strategy in the course of 2006 (p. 68)
- 7.22.4. At the international level, Belgium will continue to argue in favour of fairer trade. It will, among other things, urge the WTO to link ecological and social criteria to trade rules. (p.

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- 7.22.5. Furthermore, on an international level, Belgium will advocate a reform of VAT rates in favour of sustainable goods and services (see also action 17, § 31614). (p. 68)
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7.23. Energy-conserving buildings (p. 68)

- 7.23.1. In Belgium, several projects have already been funded on the basis of the third party financing principle, usually aimed at hospitals and schools, involving chiefly the Government and the industry. It should be examined how these initiatives can be reinforced and extended to private individuals (see also action 3). (p. 69)
- 7.23.2. Given the significant financial means required for investing in energy efficient buildings, the Council of Ministers of 13 February 2004 decided that the Belgian Federal Investment Company will establish a public limited company so as to further develop and encourage the third party financing system. This plc will aim at boosting and achieving eco-efficiency within the Belgian economy, among other things, by offering an integrated package of services for the implementation of efficient and rational energy and raw material use in the public and private sectors. (p. 69)
- 7.23.3. This future plc will take the buildings of the Federal Government in hand as of 2005 (see action 17). On the basis of the experience thus gained, the action can be extended to other buildings, including houses, as of 2007. (p. 69)
- 7.23.4. In addition, it was decided to set up an interministerial task force. This task force will have to formulate proposals aimed at eliminating existing legal and economic obstacles, with regard to the relationship between landlord and tenant for instance. (p. 69)
- 7.23.5. In conjunction with the Regions, the Government will examine how the problem explained in §32305 can be solved. (p. 69)
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7.24. More solidarity: the use of flexibility mechanisms (p. 68)

- 7.24.1. Without delay, Belgium will establish a regulatory framework for the implementation of the flexibility mechanisms coherent with the international and European frameworks (EU Directive 2003/87/EC). (p. 71)
- 7.24.2. The advisory opinion of the Federal Council on Sustainable Development concerning the flexibility mechanisms will be taken into consideration when implementing the present action. (p. 71)
- 7.24.3. Existing policy tools aimed at boosting foreign trade, international cooperation as well as scientific and technological research will be reoriented in order to better take into consideration the targets of the international climate policy; they will focus on promoting the transfer of climate-friendly and ecological technologies and the capacity-building necessary thereto. The application of the project-specific flexible mechanisms, i.e. the Clean Development Mechanism and the Joint Implementation Mechanism, should also contribute to effectively achieving this technology transfer (see also §32504). (p. 71)
- 7.24.4. The Law of 25 May 1999 concerning Belgian international cooperation includes 6 criteria to measure the development relevance of the proposed programmes and projects. When applying the criterion 'respect for environment protection or safeguarding', the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation of the FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation will attach more importance to proposals that are relevant to this theme. Belgian investment support, within the framework of the activities of FINEXPO for instance, and other tools aimed at promoting energy projects in the Third World can also be reoriented toward renewable energy projects. (p. 71)
- 7.24.5. The National Climate Committee will continue a broad dialogue on the use of flexibility mechanisms, cutting across the boundaries of competences. (p. 71)
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7.25. A global approach to the energy issue (p. 71)

- 7.25.1. Supporting the partner countries, especially those in Africa, in their efforts to draw up an energy policy directed at sustainable local production. (p. 72)
- 7.25.2. Supporting initiatives of local organisations in developing countries that provide the daily energy supply to the local population, i.e. for lighting, cooking, water pumps, etc. Energy conversion loss should be avoided as much as possible. Heat, electricity and biomass should be used as directly as possible in order to minimise energy loss. This support can, for instance, be translated into granting microcredits to local communities or families. NGOs play an important role in this context. (p. 72)
- 7.25.3. In the international standardisation institutions, Belgium will argue in favour of energy

efficiency standards aimed at keeping energy use as low as possible. (p. 72)

- 7.25.4. After consultation between the different ministers involved, a proposal will be presented to the federal Council of Ministers in 2005 on the participation of Belgium in the initiatives following the Energy Conference held in Bonn on 1 June 2004. (p. 72)
- 7.25.5. Support of investments in energy infrastructure offered by national public financial institutions should meet strict social and ecological criteria and will include incentives for renewable energy. (p. 72)
- 7.25.6. Belgium will use its mandates in international credit and investment institutions to advocate investments in renewable energy sources. (p. 72)
- 7.25.7. The federal members of the National Climate Committee will take the initiative to establish coordination between the members of the competent governments on the aforementioned actions. (p. 72)

7.26. Steering the demand for mobility (p. 73)

- 7.26.1. In each case, an interdepartmental study group presided over by the FPS Finance will examine the measures involved. The Regions, the professional organisations concerned and organisations representing consumers and families will be consulted with. The study group will develop proposals, as far as possible, in line with the ongoing initiatives in the Regions. It will present these to the Government by the end of 2005. (p. 74)
- 7.26.2. It should be observed that adjusting the road fund tax implies that better data are available on the environmental performance of vehicles (see action 29). (p. 74)
- 7.26.3. Belgium will argue in favour of Europe-wide harmonisation of these measures. (p. 74)

7.27. Alternative ways of travelling (p. 74)

- 7.27.1. In 2005 the Royal Decree regarding reference to CO₂ emissions in car advertising will be modified to include mention of the energy label. The sectors involved will be consulted with in advance. The Government will extend the tasks of the Belgian Consumer Council in order to boost advertising aimed at more responsible behaviour with regard to mobility. (p. 75)
- 7.27.2. Companies will be requested to examine their vehicle fleet and encourage the acquisition of the least polluting vehicles as well as the use of soft modes of transport and public transport. The Government will support coordination initiatives in each economic activity zone through consultative committees consisting of the actors involved. As far as the gathering of data on commuter traffic is concerned, the Programme Law of R April 2003 (Belgian State Gazette, 17 April 2003) provides that efforts will be made with regard to communication with companies. The efficiency of these measures will be evaluated and adjustments will be proposed if necessary. The federal administrations will set a good example (see action 17) for others. (p. 75)
- 7.27.3. Encouraging teleworking and homework (see action 15). (p. 75)
- 7.27.4. Encouraging carpooling: companies ensuring employee transportation, encouraging carsharing (see action 28). (p. 75)
- 7.27.5. Encouraging an intelligent speed adaptation and limitation device accessible to all (p. 75)

7.28. Improving the supply of public transport (p. 76)

- 7.28.1. Comprehensive and accessible information on (preferential) rates, schedules and routes combining all public transport means will be made available. In addition, awareness campaigns should be organised on car alternatives (especially for the Regional Express Network); these should be based on a broad collective debate on the values of our society, which sees cars as an important status symbol. (p. 77)
- 7.28.2. In the medium term, it is important that public transport fares be further reduced in view of the poorest users and persons with reduced mobility. Furthermore, transport will be made cheaper for those who use soft or collective modes of transport (car-sharing, carpooling, public transport, company and school transport). (p. 77)
- 7.28.3. Goods transport: making road transportation more energy efficient, enhancing the appeal of rail transport supply, encouraging intermodal transport through terminals and boosting inland navigation, short-distance maritime transport and pipelines. (p. 77)
- 7.28.4. Developing incentives for employers so that they encourage employees to travel to and from work by public transport; on the one hand, through corporate commuter schemes (see action 27), on the other, through agreements enabling employers who reimburse 80%

of transport costs to offer their employees free season tickets for train/tram/bus. (p. 77)

- 7.28.5. The Consultative Committee of 4 April 2003 adopted the convention between the Federal State and the Regions in view of developing the Regional Express Network (GENIRER) from, to, in and around Brussels. This convention regulates the organisation of public transport supply and the accompanying measures. It is planned that 600.9 million Euros will be invested in the Regional Express Network between 2004 and 2007 (for studies and infrastructure investments). The Federal State will make every effort to reserve available funds in the Budgetary Fund in view of the activities' progress. Prefinancing will be used for 'locatable' projects. In order to effectively realise the Regional Express Network, it should be determined whether there is sufficient quantitative and qualitative rolling stock to ensure that the operational needs of the Network are met; it should also be decided how the operating deficit will be made up. The provision of road signs indicating the GENIRER stations and encouraging drivers to leave their cars in designated car parks should contribute to a change in commuter behaviour. (p. 77)
 - 7.28.6. Overall, the accessibility of public transport should be improved. In this context, the NMBS/SNCB should ensure that platforms are accessible to the eldest citizens and to other persons with reduced mobility. In 1999 the NMBS/SNCB developed a plan aimed at thoroughly improving the accessibility of 90 stations by 2014. The Government proposes to reduce this timing. In concrete terms, the platforms of the 50 main Belgian stations should be accessible by elevators by 2008. In addition, platforms will be made accessible by elevators or ramps in all Belgian stations that are rebuilt as of 1 January 2005. When negotiating the new management agreement with the NMBS/SNCB, the Federal Government will see to it that these objectives are included. The regional public transport companies are also invited to ensure that their infrastructure is accessible to the eldest citizens. (p. 77)
 - 7.28.7. The management agreement with the NMBS/SNCB will have to be very clear on increasing frequency and improving the quality of services and the accessibility of infrastructure to low-income earners, persons with reduced mobility as well as cyclists (federal Coalition Agreement, 2003, p 35). It must be easy to consult. For railway traffic to act as a lever toward more sustainable transport, the entire network should be preserved; hence, short local connections and local trains should not be disinvested in. Other aspects of sustainable development should also be taken into account, including noise pollution. (p. 78)
 - 7.28.8. In 2005 the FPS Mobility and Transport will start a dialogue on public transport supply, car parks at the edge of stations and related rates (free for users) with the Regions, the municipalities, public transport companies (including NMBS/SNCB), the social partners and organisations representative of the car and bicycle industries. The possibility of parking and renting bicycles in stations will be optimised. (p. 78)
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- 7.29. Improving expertise and information regarding mobility (p. 78)
- 7.29.1. The Mobility Directorate will start implementing these new tasks in the course of the first six months of 2005. For tasks that exceed the strict framework of the competence of the FPS Mobility and Transport, the interdepartmental working group will not only consist of the FPSs involved in the mobility issue, but will also include observers from the three Regions and representatives of local authorities. The Regions and the Federal Government should collaborate in a structural manner. A committee consisting of representatives of the federal and regional governments, the academic world, the different transport sectors as well as the civil society will monitor and direct the working group's activities. This monitoring committee will hold at least three annual meetings. (p. 79)
 - 7.29.2. The Mobility Directorate should ensure that all available data of the FPSs are brought together, gathered, processed, expanded and made accessible. (p. 79)
 - 7.29.3. The Mobility Directorate will draw up an annual activity report. This report should mainly deal with the results achieved with regard to the development of indicators and relevant criteria (measuring tools). It will be part of the activity report of the FPS. (p. 79)
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- 7.30. Less polluting vehicles (p. 80)
- 7.30.1. An interdepartmental working group consisting of representatives of the competent federal (environment, finance, energy, mobility, science policy and public acquisition) and regional governments was established in June 2004. This working group is charged with looking into the most promising developments with regard to the use and promotion of less polluting vehicles (electric or hybrid engines running on green energy, hydrogen, fuel batteries, LPG, natural gas, etc.). Each usage will be thoroughly examined. In this context, the example set by the Government is of overriding importance. (p. 81)

- 7.30.2. As far as the subsidy for the installation of particle filters is concerned, by 2005 the FPS Environment will formulate a subsidy decision that will prescribe the subsidy for heavy vehicles (lorries, buses) and passenger cars. *(p. 81)*
 - 7.30.3. In order to inspect vehicles destined for exportation, a law will have to be adopted in 2005. Motor vehicle inspection bodies should be put in charge of carrying out these inspections. The system should be operational in 2007. *(p. 81)*
 - 7.30.4. In order to support bicycle use on an international level, cooperation will be encouraged between Belgian bicycle producers and companies from some developing countries. *(p. 81)*
 - 7.30.5. Finally, the Plan for Sustainable Mobility, developed by the FPS Mobility and Transport, will look into the issue of company cars since the existing regulation does not take into account resulting adverse effects on mobility and the environment. *(p. 81)*
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7.31. The need for corporate social responsibility *(p. 81)*

- 7.31.1. The ICSD will establish a CSR study group, which will draft a frame of reference by October 2005. This study group will also implement a number of other decisions of the Council of Ministers of Oostende *(p. 82)*
- 7.31.2. Developing a voluntary sustainable reporting framework for companies. *(p. 83)*
- 7.31.3. Examining how the federal initiative with regard to the development of a specific "menu" for well-being at work in the different sectors can constructively link up with the actions taken by the Regions. The menu for well-being at work will challenge the different sectors to tackle the most pressing issues inherent to their core activities and to the labour market segments they are active in; it will also push sectors to go beyond mere observance of the law. *(p. 83)*
- 7.31.4. Looking into the feasibility and advisability of extending the transparency obligation to collective investment institutions. *(p. 83)*
- 7.31.5. Looking into the feasibility and advisability of linking up a number of internationally accepted CSR standards with the Belgian instruments for foreign trade (Delcredere, export credits, etc.). *(p. 83)*
- 7.31.6. The aforementioned initiatives can constitute the basis for an action plan aimed at supporting, facilitating and improving corporate social responsibility. *(p. 83)*
- 7.31.7. At the beginning of 2006, the Government will organise a broad social debate with the various stakeholders involved on the basis of the frame of reference and the action plan. *(p. 83)*

Czech Republic

1. strengthening the competitiveness of the economy (p. 35)

- 1.1. maintain the stability of the Czech economy and safeguard its resistance to external and internal negative effects (p. 35)
 - 1.1.1. create conditions for macroeconomic stability and, in co-operation with the Czech National Bank ("CNB"), for monetary stability, (p. 35)
 - 1.1.2. create conditions for the adaptability of the economy to shocks (such as flood, drought, a shock growth in prices or critical lack of strategic raw materials in the global market, serious accidents), (p. 35)
 - 1.1.3. promote the development and further cultivation of the capital market. (p. 35)
 - 1.1.4. stabilise the composite tax quota stemming from the bills being drafted for public finance reform, whereby the composite tax quota in 2006 will not be higher than in 2003 (p. 35)
 - 1.1.5. reform public finance so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of basic social services (in particular the pension and health systems), a reduction in "internal debt", and improvements in the growth potential of the national economy, (p. 35)
 - 1.1.6. in accordance with EU principles, reform the tax system in the sense of revenue-neutral environmental tax reform, which should be considered in the context of the entire fiscal policy and other measures designed to support a competitive environment and job creation (p. 35)
 - 1.1.7. provide positive motivation aimed at the promotion of non-productive functions of ecosystems (ecological, landscaping, aesthetic) and the protection of nature and the landscape (p. 35)
 - 1.1.8. Government will promote improvements in the enforceability of the law in the economic sector and the transparency of the environment for business activities; it will support alternative forms of corporate financing. (p. 36)
 - 1.1.9. the maximum possible reliability of the supply of all types of energy, the safety of energy sources and distribution systems, including nuclear safety and radiation protection, (p. 36)
 - 1.1.10. the minimum realistically possible dependence on imported energy (especially in high-risk areas) (p. 36)
 - 1.1.11. support for the maximum technically and economically realistically achievable exploitation of the potential of energy savings and the share of renewable sources in the generation of energy, (p. 36)
 - 1.1.12. the maximum possible capability of the energy sector to cope with emergencies (including the deactivation of large sources or backbone distribution lines), (p. 36)
 - 1.1.13. the decoupling of environmental pressures from the development of the energy sector. (p. 36)
 - 1.1.14. adequate use of domestic sources of raw materials, with the highest technically possible and economically realistically viable level of recycling, and the minimization of waste produced from the extraction of primary raw materials. (p. 36)
 - 1.1.15. a high-quality transport infrastructure (the interconnection of trans-European transport networks, with a preference subsequently focusing on the rehabilitation and renovation of existing transport routes over the construction of new routes, and with measures preferring rail over road freight transport; improvements in the unsatisfactory parameters of the transport infrastructure at regional and local level; good maintenance), (p. 36)
 - 1.1.16. a high-quality transport service throughout the Czech Republic, (p. 36)
 - 1.1.17. conditions for the sustainable mobility of people and freight (user-oriented transport), (p. 37)
 - 1.1.18. the development of environmentally sound forms of transport (public transport, support of the use of alternative fuels, bicycle tourism). (p. 37)
 - 1.1.19. the preservation of the sufficient production of safe foodstuffs while developing the multifunctional character of agriculture, (p. 37)

- 1.1.20. the support of organic farming, (p. 37)
 - 1.1.21. the reinforcement of the non-productive functions of agriculture in the landscape, (p. 37)
 - 1.1.22. the preservation of an adequate rate of employment corresponding to the future demands of the sustainable care of the cultivated landscape, (p. 37)
 - 1.1.23. improvements in the living standards of the farming, and generally rural, population, (p. 37)
 - 1.1.24. the promotion of multi-purpose forestry and a reinforcement of the relevant non-productive (ecological and social) functions of woodlands in areas of high public interest, (p. 37)
 - 1.1.25. support for the prompt completion of the system of land adjustments. (p. 37)
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- 1.2. create conditions for economic growth which is capable, with minimum environmental impact, of ensuring an optimum rate of employment, public service financing (especially in the social sphere) and a progressive reduction in the public and "internal" debt (p. 35)
 - 1.2.1. the stabilisation of the composite tax quota stemming from the bills being drafted for public finance reform, whereby the composite tax quota in 2006 will not be higher than in 2003; the Government will draft an income tax bill that will accelerate the writing-off of corporate investments and initiate a general debate on the simplification of income tax with a view to clarifying the terms and conditions for payment of the tax while preserving motivation that will encourage growth and innovation, (p. 38)
 - 1.2.2. a reduction in the indirect labour cost (p. 38)
 - 1.2.3. alternative forms of corporate financing (p. 38)
 - 1.2.4. the allocation of public budget expenditures to areas with positive multiplication effects (infrastructure, housing construction, environmental protection). (p. 38)
 - 1.2.5. the maximisation of the efficiency of energy consumption, (p. 38)
 - 1.2.6. @ the availability, in terms of price and technology, of high-quality energy for all customers (p. 38)
 - 1.2.7. the progressive elimination of monopolies, mainly as regards the generation and distribution of electricity (p. 38)
 - 1.2.8. the conditions necessary for the development of multi-modal and logistic systems of transport, with an emphasis on the development of environmentally sound forms of transport (p. 38)
 - 1.2.9. equal access and an equal competitive environment for shippers in the transport market (p. 38)
 - 1.2.10. conditions for sustainable development in the inter-sectoral distribution of transportation work (p. 38)
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- 1.3. create conditions for a flexible economy based on knowledge and skills, and increase the competitiveness of industry, agriculture and services (p. 39)
 - 1.3.1. reinforce the competitiveness of industry and agriculture (p. 39)
 - 1.3.2. support the use of opportunities offered by the "New Economy", (p. 39)
 - 1.3.3. support the transfer of knowledge and technologies, especially by means of investment incentives (p. 39)
 - 1.3.4. support the maximum possible exploitation of human capital and innovative activities in economic sectors (p. 39)
 - 1.3.5. @ support the development of the "innovation infrastructure" (science and technology parks, business incubators, centres for technology transfer) (p. 39)
 - 1.3.6. support activities which have a high value added and which return a high level of energy and material input enhancement, (p. 39)
 - 1.3.7. support the use of the best available environmentally friendly technologies and techniques in industry, agriculture and services, (p. 39)
 - 1.3.8. support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in industry and services. (p. 39)
 - 1.3.9. support the efficient exploitation of sources of energy throughout their "life cycle" - from acquisition, transportation, storage, transformation, to final consumption of energy, (p. 39)

- 1.3.10. support improvements in energy efficiency, the use of all efficient forms of energy saving, and increases in the share of renewable sources in the energy balance (*p. 39*)
- 1.3.11. @ support the development of the information industry and services, promote the research, development and application of biotechnologies and nanotechnologies, and the development of environmentally sound tourism, in terms of both infrastructure and the care of cultural and natural heritage (*p. 40*)

2. protecting nature, the environment, natural resources and the landscape, environmental limits (*p. 41*)

- 2.1. ensure that the territory of the Czech Republic benefits from the best possible quality of all components of the environment (including the sound functioning of their basic mutual relations), and subsequently increase their quality, thus creating conditions for the progressive regeneration of the landscape, for the minimisation - or even elimination - of risks to human health, and for the regeneration of wildlife, at the same time preserving the Czech Republic's natural resources (non-renewable sources, biological diversity and diversity of the landscape) to the highest extent economically and socially acceptable (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.1. As regards air protection, to achieve by the set deadlines (2005, 2010) and thereafter not to exceed the pollution limits defined for all categories of air pollutants, and to achieve by the set deadline (2010) and thereafter not to exceed the national pollution cap limits defined for air pollutants. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.2. As regards water protection, to achieve by the set deadlines (2005, 2010) and to maintain the good chemical and ecological condition of surface water and aquatic ecosystems and the good chemical condition and adequate quantities of groundwater. In addition, it is necessary to support the development of infrastructure for the supply of high-quality drinking water and the treatment of municipal waste water. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.3. As regards soil protection, to discontinue the excessive supply of nutrients and other pollutants into the soil and, by the set deadlines, to comply with the limit requirements concerning the content of undesirable substances and thereafter not to exceed such limits, to carry out measures to prevent contamination of soil by old environmental burdens, to ensure the protection of soil against water erosion, wind erosion and unnecessary occupation of land for purposes other than farming and forestry. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.4. As regards the protection of forests, to make continuous improvements to the species composition and age and spatial structure of forests with a view to approaching, gradually, a condition close to natural conditions, or a condition allowing forest ecosystems to perform all their ecological functions, and to support the non-productive functions of forests. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.5. As regards agriculture, to continuously reduce the area of arable land and enlarge the area of permanent grasslands. At the same time, to promote the extensive principles of organic farming. To safeguard the existence of the cultivated landscape by maintaining an equilibrium between the productive and non-productive functions of agriculture. To restore the ecological functions of those parts of farmlands that are disused and thus without prospect in this respect. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.6. As regards waste disposal, to comply with quantified requirements, in particular to reduce the amount of waste produced and the hazardous properties of waste, and to ensure that waste is used to the maximum extent possible in terms of energy and material. The index of material re-use of municipal waste should reach the approved target of 50% by 2010 (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.7. As regards landscape cultivation, to continuously implement landscaping measures in support of the desirable environmental and aesthetic functions of the landscape and ecosystems; an emphasis should also be placed on improving the retention ability of the landscape. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.8. As regards risk factors, to continue increasing the efficiency of the management of chemicals (in particular accident prevention), to progressively eliminate highly hazardous types of substances (persistent and bioaccumulative substances, endocrine disrupters), to insist on their substitution with available safer alternatives and to ensure the safe management of genetically modified organisms and products (GMOs). (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.9. As regards care for urbanised areas, to reduce air pollution and noise pollution as far as possible, with an emphasis on the quality of the interior of buildings; this should be facilitated by the regulation of traffic. With regard to spatial planning, to regulate inappropriate urban sprawl and, when drafting local plans, to ensure that a larger share is

- earmarked for greenery and rest zones. (p. 42)
- 2.1.10. As regards natural resources management, to minimise, within realistic technical and economic limits, the material and energy intensity of products and services, to minimise inputs of non-renewable sources, and to maximise the use of renewable sources. (p. 42)
 - 2.1.11. As regards the protection of biological and landscape diversity, and in the framework of spatial planning procedures, to support the development of natural and landscape infrastructure along with a reinforcement of the retention capacity of the landscape, and to protect valuable areas by appropriate measures. (p. 42)
 - 2.1.12. To gradually lift “environmental burdens from the past” so as to minimise or even eliminate any risks ensuing from them, and to use the development potential of brownfields. (p. 42)
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- 2.2. minimise conflicts of interests between economic activities and environmental protection, and gradually decouple environmental pressures from economic growth; (p. 42)
 - 2.2.1. In the field of the generation and consumption of energy, to continuously increase the efficiency and use of efficient forms of energy savings and to maintain an appropriate ratio of the consumption of primary energy sources with an emphasis on renewable sources. (p. 43)
 - 2.2.2. In industrial production, to continuously reduce, wherever economically viable, the consumption of primary raw materials and to substitute them with secondary materials and separated waste products. To support closed production and consumption cycles, the development and application of low-emission, low-waste and low energy-demanding technologies (best available technology) and all economic activities with low material input and high added value with a view to continuously increasing their share in economic production. To support the production of environmentally friendly products and products made of renewable raw materials and waste usable as material. (p. 43)
 - 2.2.3. In the field of the construction of transport infrastructure, to minimise the required appropriation of land and, by technical measures, to reduce the impacts of line construction on various components of the environment (at preparatory stages). (p. 43)
 - 2.2.4. In strategic planning, to reduce demands in terms of space and transportation capacity at the level of the state, regions and municipalities. (p. 43)
 - 2.2.5. As regards spatial planning procedure, in the context of drafting local plans and the Policy of Territorial Development of the Czech Republic, to ensure that the preference focuses on the use of brownfields and to define the Territorial System of Ecological Stability (p. 43)
 - 2.2.6. It is generally necessary to support the gradual transition from the “supplies of commodities” approach to the “supplies of services” approach (in the energy sector, for example, transition from the supply of amounts of energy to the supply of energy services). (p. 43)
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- 2.3. make a contribution, commensurate to the possibilities and significance of the Czech Republic, towards the solution of European and global environmental issues (specifically the threat of climatic changes and depletion of the Earth’s ozone layer, as well as the loss of biodiversity). (p. 43)
 - 2.3.1. With regard to climate protection, to continuously reduce (especially by savings of energy, including the consumption of fuel by vehicles, and by the utilisation of renewable sources) emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels and methane from waste dump sites. Emissions of carbon dioxide should be reduced at such a rate that by 2020 they are at the approved limit of approximately 8.7 tonnes per person per year. Special attention will be paid to reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases). (p. 44)
 - 2.3.2. With regard to the protection of the Earth’s ozone layer, to discontinue the production and to reduce the use of substances damaging the ozone layer, and to ensure effective measures to reduce their release from existing devices and facilities that still contain them. Special attention should be paid to the removal of substances depleting the ozone layer from discarded used products and devices, mainly in order to neutralise these substances. (p. 44)
 - 2.3.3. With regard to the protection of air, water and soil, to reduce the consumption and discharges of persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals, bioaccumulative substances and endocrine disruptors into the environment. (p. 44)
 - 2.3.4. With regard to the protection of ecosystems and habitats of wild-growing plants and wildlife, to stop their territorial and spatial reduction and preserve all their natural functions. (p. 44)

3. strengthening social cohesion and stability (p. 45)

3.1. support human resource development with a view to maximising social cohesion (p. 45)

- 3.1.1. continue to guarantee the minimum income necessary to maintain a worthy living standard and to prevent social exclusion; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.2. support families threatened by poverty; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.3. assist families in reconciling their professional and parental duties better by promoting flexible forms of employment; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.4. improve the protection of the family (including children and elderly people) from socially pathologic phenomena; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.5. promote the prevention of crime among children and young persons; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.6. as part of aid provided to handicapped persons, the Government will continue their integration into society; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.7. continue supporting the regeneration of rural areas; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.8. remove economic and legal barriers preventing the functioning of a housing market and will introduce/create a special sector of social housing in co-operation with municipalities; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.9. introduce measures to increase the responsibility of people for their own health; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.10. maintain an adequate extent of financial participation by patients in health care (p. 45)
 - 3.1.11. safeguard the interconnection of health and social care at municipal level by establishing a system of integrated community care (p. 45)
 - 3.1.12. create a new system of financial aid (social benefits) for the needy with a view to limiting long-term dependence on social benefits and providing a closer tie between social benefit payments and measures assisting in finding employment; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.13. ensure the transition of the pension system to a financially more sustainable system while preserving the pay-as-you-earn system, in order to ensure a sufficient level of pensions, merit-based payments, and solidarity; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.14. continue to support culture (p. 45)
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3.2. continuously reduce unemployment to a rate where people are economically and socially motivated to engage in gainful activities (p. 45)

- 3.2.1. ensure the creation and development of an “integrating” labour market in accordance with the national economic policy, and support employment and employability (p. 46)
 - 3.2.2. react to ongoing structural changes (p. 46)
 - 3.2.3. support the development of preventative and advisory activities; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.4. support the motivation and activation of the unemployed and persons threatened by unemployment to seek and accept employment and to take part in consultation and retraining programmes (p. 46)
 - 3.2.5. create preconditions ensuring that working is more beneficial than passively receiving social welfare allowances; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.6. support an increase in employability through appropriate retraining activities; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.7. increase the employment and employability of disadvantaged groups, such as persons with health impairments, persons from a socially and culturally disadvantaging background, elderly persons, migrants, etc.; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.8. focus the activity of employment authorities on the implementation of preventative measures and on increasing selectiveness in the provision of financial subsidies. (p. 46)
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3.3. maintain a stable number of inhabitants in the Czech Republic, increase the population over time and improve its age structure (p. 46)

- 3.3.1. the formulation of a concept for a pro-natal family policy with a view to attaining higher aggregate fertility; (p. 46)

- 3.3.2. the protection of the family from pressures ensuing from contemporary civilisation, in particular pressures caused by the participation of family members in economic activities; *(p. 46)*
- 3.3.3. the constancy of special protection for mothers during an adequate period of time before and after childbirth; *(p. 46)*
- 3.3.4. financially accessible housing for young families; *(p. 46)*
- 3.3.5. the formulation of a long-term migration policy, taking account of factors such as age, skills, culture, etc., and support for the integration of foreigners by creating appropriate living conditions for them *(p. 46)*
- 3.3.6. stimulation for the creation of new job opportunities for the young *(p. 46)*

4. Research and development, education *(p. 47)*

- 4.1. attain a high level of education in society, and thus ensure the competitiveness of Czech society and develop ethical values in accordance with European cultural traditions. *(p. 47)*
 - 4.1.1. modernise the content of education with regard to the needs of the general development of the personality (with a special emphasis on functional literacy) and of the labour market; *(p. 47)*
 - 4.1.2. apply modern European trends in life-long learning *(p. 47)*
 - 4.1.3. coordinate the structure of the supply of professional training, with due regard for the needs of regions and requirements for the professional training of teachers; *(p. 47)*
 - 4.1.4. develop the professional training of pupils in co-operation with major employers, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises *(p. 47)*

5. European and international context *(p. 49)*

- 5.1. to advocate and promote the principles of sustainable development in the framework of the broadest international relations, in international global and regional organisations, and as part of bilateral relations. This involves co-operation and initiative at all international levels and, in particular, efforts towards overcoming ethnic, economic, ecological and social conflicts between different cultural communities *(p. 49)*
 - 5.1.1. contribute to the reinforcement of a peaceful, stable, prosperous and uniting Europe and the entire international community; *(p. 49)*
 - 5.1.2. endeavour to create an international environment focused on the development of political, economic, cultural and environmental co-operation, where those involved will jointly identify and handle risks and threats, preferentially by political and peaceful means *(p. 49)*
 - 5.1.3. adequately contribute to and increase the quality (aimed at international compatibility) of development assistance and humanitarian international aid with a view to contributing to the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation, and the partnership initiatives adopted there; *(p. 49)*
 - 5.1.4. continue the integration into NATO in the field of the military, and support the reinforcement of the trans-Atlantic partnership as the backbone of Europe's security system; *(p. 49)*
 - 5.1.5. continue co-operation in the framework of the Visegrád Group and other European and global associations (e.g. UN agencies). *(p. 49)*
- 5.2. be an active member of the EU and contribute to the EU's becoming a functioning and prosperous community, provided that the prosperity of the EU increases the living standard of Czech citizens, and improve the quality of their lives, security and freedom. *(p. 49)*
 - 5.2.1. seek to contribute to the sustainable, socially and environmentally favourable economic growth of the EU *(p. 49)*
 - 5.2.2. seek the fastest possible approximation of the Czech Republic to the most developed member states of the EU; *(p. 49)*

- 5.2.3. thoroughly embrace the processes and principles of work of the EU and make efficient use thereof; (p. 49)
- 5.2.4. take an active part in reinforcing the democratic structure of the EU; (p. 49)
- 5.2.5. promote a new approach to the future policy of cohesion, which should, to the maximum extent possible, facilitate a high level of competitiveness over the entire territory of the EU, also from a global perspective; (p. 49)
- 5.2.6. actively contribute to the accomplishment of goals and tasks ensuing from the EU Lisbon Strategy and the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development; (p. 50)
- 5.2.7. support measures designed to reinforce freedom and security with the EU, and seek to ensure that security measures do not disproportionately interfere with the fundamental rights and freedoms of EU citizens; (p. 50)

6. Good governance (p. 51)

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- 6.1. ensure the gradual approximation of the constitutional system to the needs of the society for purposes of transition to the trajectory of sustainable development (p. 51)
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- 6.2. ensure that regions/municipalities are granted a status corresponding to their prospective functions in ensuring an equilibrium between the several pillars of sustainable development (p. 51)
 - 6.2.1. support the creation of such conditions, including tax and fiscal instruments, which will induce regions to optimise the use of their own resources; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.2. support the development of organic farming, in particular on arable land, and the utilisation of local sources of secondary raw materials, and the preferential use of renewable sources of energy with maximum use of the regions' potential; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.3. encourage the integration of Czech regions into European structures; (p. 50)
 - 6.2.4. support the alleviation of regional disparities, mainly through the development of local economies of municipalities, cities and micro-regions and small-sized enterprises, and create conditions for such alleviation and thus for the balanced development of the regions and the activation of their internal resources; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.5. focus - in connection with improvements in the transport service and transport networks - on ensuring easy access to employment, education, social services and to markets for investors, without reducing the quality of the environment; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.6. support the development and accessibility of public cultural services, and care of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.7. encourage the broadest possible involvement of individuals and civic initiatives in cultural and art activities, non-professional art activities, and care for regions with traditional folklore; at the same time, the Government will support cultural diversity in individual regions; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.8. support the implementation of local Agendas 21, including the associated funding; (p. 51)
 - 6.2.9. create conditions for the integration of the principles of sustainable development into regional development policies (p. 51)
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- 6.3. improve conditions for the participation of the public in decision-making in matters concerning sustainable development, and to create the broadest possible consensus in respect of the transition to sustainable development. (p. 51)
 - 6.3.1. enable the participation of individuals and civic associations in the drafting of legal regulations and in the preparation, adoption and control of decisions relating to all three pillars of the Strategy at all levels of decision-making; (p. 52)
 - 6.3.2. increase the financing of non-profit non-governmental organisations, for instance by favouring the write-offs of amounts provided to such organisations by business entities (p. 52)
 - 6.3.3. extend the application of the criteria of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information and Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to all areas related to sustainable development; (p. 52)
 - 6.3.4. create conditions that generate greater interest in public life among young persons (p. 52)

- 6.3.5. ensure that the public is informed in a timely, full manner about the use of resources from EU funds so that individuals and non-profit non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can participate in their use and the decision-making concerning their use. *(p. 52)*
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- 6.4. set up and develop institutions and forms of work of public administration in accordance with the requirements of sustainable development. *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.1. complete fiscal decentralisation as a follow-up with a new structure of territorial public administration; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.2. ensure that the focal point of state administration will shift from direct rendition of services to conceptual, coordinative, methodological and regulatory activities; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.3. ensure that the content and organisation of public administration complies with the requirements concerning its functioning in the EU (e.g. the requirement of service to the public, accountability to the public); *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.4. seek to overcome the present unsatisfactory status of law enforcement; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.5. overcome the effect of partial (sectoral) approaches to duties and tasks of administration and underestimation of “supra-sectoral” coordination; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.6. reinforce the status of the Government Council for Sustainable Development as an organ coordinating activities aimed at accomplishing the goals of the Strategy; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.7. reinforce the position of self-governing regions in the budgetary system of the state, and reinforce the independence of municipalities; *(p. 52)*
- 6.4.8. ensure that high-quality legal regulations are adopted in respect of public tenders and that compliance with the terms and conditions of public tenders is consistently monitored, principally by their timely and broadest possible distribution. *(p. 52)*
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- 6.5. ensure that the measures to be taken, with a view to supplying external and internal security, reflect the requirements of protection from changing forms of crime, including international crime and terrorism in particular. *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.1. ensure that security authorities pursue priorities ensuing from the transformation of criminal activities, in particular from activities of international crime and terrorism; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.2. reform the armed forces, which will ensure that the Czech Republic meets its obligations concerning national and NATO tasks and the elimination of security risks; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.3. ensure the most extensive possible involvement of the Czech defence industry, with a view to achieving a certain level of military self-sufficiency as a precondition for maintaining necessary manufacturing capacities *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.4. approximate the powers of security services to changes and developments in criminality; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.5. create legal, economic and organisational preconditions for the prevention of corruption in public administration; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.6. ensure the consistent enforcement of the law at national and regional level; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.7. promote effective legal, administrative, financial and institutional measures targeted at the prevention and combating of organised crime; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.8. support the Integrated Rescue System’s capacity for action and provide professional resources and background for crisis planning, coordination and management, and for the coordination of action of public administration entities, legal entities and enterprising natural persons while making preparations for crises, and ensure the interconnection of crisis management plans with regional development plans; *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.9. create preconditions for the existence of a system of internally coordinated emergency planning (coordination between national and regional emergency plans); *(p. 53)*
- 6.5.10. provide a functioning civil defence system, also involving the actions of basic components during rescue and liquidation work in the event of emergencies. *(p. 53)*

Denmark

1. The welfare society must be developed and economic growth must be decoupled from environmental impacts. (p. 2)

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- 1.1. Welfare must be protected, strengthened and extended. (p. 2)
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- 1.2. All Danes must be guaranteed a dignified and safe old age irrespective of whether they have had an opportunity to save. (p. 2)
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- 1.3. We must create a more inclusive labour market where more people join the workforce and where there is room for those who do not fully meet the high demands for efficiency. Conditions for members of the workforce aged 50 or over need to be improved to reduce the number of people claiming early-retirement pensions, disability pensions, etc. Flexible working arrangements for the disabled (flex jobs) should also be facilitated. (p. 2)
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- 1.4. We must become better at using the workforce resource represented by immigrants [...] (p. 2)
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- 1.5. In order to ensure that as many people of working age as possible are given the opportunity of being an active member of the workforce, central and local government must provide daycare for children and care for the elderly. (p. 3)
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- 1.6. Long-term sustainable development is only possible in a society that solves fundamental social problems in relation to disadvantaged groups. The Danish Government's reform programme "The Common Responsibility" aims to strengthen initiatives for helping disadvantaged groups in society. [...] The objective is to improve the quality of life for disadvantaged groups. (p. 3)
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- 1.7. The welfare society must continue to develop. In future, the common responsibility for addressing a range of welfare tasks must be combined with individual freedom to choose between different solutions. People should have the opportunity of choosing between various private and public solutions within a number of service areas. (p. 3)
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- 1.8. An active policy must be pursued to promote sustainable development, and active environment policy must be pursued to ensure that future generations can live in a clean environment. There is international agreement on the fact that decoupling is the overall challenge in relation to ensuring sustainable development. This is stated in the EU's Sixth Environment Action Programme, which sets the framework for initiatives in the next decade in the EU. (p. 3)
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- 1.9. We must avoid critical impacts on the environment, nature and health, and we must protect and preserve special and unique natural values, which cannot be restored if they disappear. (p. 3)

2. There must be a safe and healthy environment for everyone, and we must maintain a high level of protection. (p. 4)

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- 2.1. The environmental quality in Denmark must not be harmful to humans, animals and plant life. Steps must be taken to ensure that soil, air and water are sufficiently clean and free from harmful compounds and micro-organisms so as not to impact the health of humans, plants and animals. The Danish Government's objective is that Denmark must be one of the most efficient OECD countries at reducing pollution. (p. 4)
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- 2.2. Climate changes are among the greatest global challenges of this century. Therefore, we should stabilise the concentration of greenhouse gases at a level that prevents harmful, man-made effects on the climate system. To live up to the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark has undertaken to reduce total emissions of greenhouse gases by 21 per cent from the 1990 level in the years 2008 to 2012. (p. 4)
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- 2.3. The manufacture, use and disposal of products and goods must not be harmful to the

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- environment and human health. (p. 4)
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- 2.4. Consumption of hazardous chemicals must be reduced to a minimum. Industry must assume responsibility for examining the hazards of chemicals and ensure that they can be used without jeopardising health and the environment. (p. 4)
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- 2.5. The precautionary principle will be instrumental in securing this protection [for humans and the environment] and is a principle recognised by treaty in the EU as well as Danish policy. We must take action at the smallest hint of any unacceptable risk or hazard. (p. 4)
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3. We must secure a high degree of biodiversity and protect ecosystems (p. 4)
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- 3.1. Nature and the ecosystems are vital to all life on Earth. The development potential of both present and future generations depends on viable and varied natural resources. This is why we must enhance the quality of nature and increase the forest area. (p. 4)
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- 3.2. We must reduce physical impacts on nature and in particular the discharge to nature of nutrients and environmentally harmful compounds. In the interests of our descendants, industries that are detrimental to nature must adjust their use of natural resources and contribute to the development of technological solutions so that environmental impacts can be curtailed. (p. 4)
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- 3.3. Certain values inherent in cultural and natural landscapes, special landscape types and the diversity of species and genetic pools are irreplaceable. We must prioritise and target the initiatives to protect biodiversity by enhancing the quality of existing natural areas, increasing the size of natural areas and developing better cohesion between natural areas. (p. 5)
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- 3.4. We must ensure that the population has easy access to outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature in forests and in the open country. Finally, we must - also out of consideration for tourism - safeguard our historic environment, including historic traces in the landscape and the historic heritage that lives on in rural districts and coastal regions. (p. 5)
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4. Resources must be used more efficiently (p. 5)
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- 4.1. Over the coming years, we can expect a growing global population and increasing economic wealth - also in developing countries. We must therefore use the available natural resources in a sustainable way. (p. 5)
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- 4.2. Danish enterprises must produce their products efficiently so that still fewer resources are used per unit produced. (p. 5)
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- 4.3. We must adjust our patterns of consumption and methods of production so that the production and consumption of goods and services are less detrimental to the environment and offer improved resource utilisation. (p. 5)
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- 4.4. We must continue to develop new technology, new materials and new solutions to redirect society towards sustainable development. The wider use of existing technologies and new technological breakthroughs present an opportunity to develop more sustainable methods of production. By changing the technological bases of production we can in the long-term significantly reduce the dependence of society on certain resources. (p. 5)
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- 4.5. It is important to provide the right framework and a strong platform for the development and dissemination of new environmental technologies and for the removal of any barriers to the market access of such technologies. (p. 6)
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5. We must take action at an international level (p. 6)

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- 5.1. Denmark will work actively to promote global sustainable development. (p. 6)
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- 5.2. Denmark will contribute to creating a world of peace and stability building on democracy and respect for human rights. Denmark must sustain its efforts to combat poverty and achieve growth and social development in the poor countries of the world. Economic and social development in the poor regions of the world must contribute to global sustainable use of resources and conservation of nature and the environment. (p. 6)
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- 5.3. Denmark will give priority to multilateral and bilateral assistance to developing countries and Central and Eastern European countries in partnership with governments, civil societies and business communities in these countries, so that we achieve the most efficient measures. (p. 6)
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- 5.4. Denmark will help integrate environmental considerations into EU sector policies, and attaches importance to ensuring that the EU Heads of State and Government follow these endeavours. (p. 6)
6. Environmental considerations must be taken into account in all sectors (p. 6)
7. The market must support sustainable development (p. 7)
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- 7.1. Prices that reflect the actual costs to society encourage consumers and producers to make sustainable choices. The polluter-pays principle must be followed. Market-oriented means such as environmental taxes, subsidies and tradeable quotas can be used for this purpose. (p. 7)
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- 7.2. Reliable information about how products affect the environment is important in order to increase supply and demand for environmentally friendly products. Incentives and framework conditions that make it attractive for both manufacturers and consumers to supply and demand sustainable products are to be created. (p. 8)
8. Sustainable development is a shared responsibility, and we must measure progress. (p. 8)
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- 8.1. Consumers and producers, employees, society's institutions, children and young people are all key players in the achievement of sustainable development. They must be involved and share in the responsibility. Information, education and teaching can disseminate knowledge about sustainable development and thereby change attitudes and behaviour. (p. 8)
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- 8.2. Research and development must ensure that we always have a good knowledge base. (p. 8)
- 8.2.1. The Government has established an Environmental Assessment Institute. Through research at a high international level, the Institute must ensure that environment targets are reached in the most cost-effective way. The Institute must achieve a general view of the current and long-term environment situation, both in Denmark and globally. In relation to this, the institute must call upon and utilise all the knowledge and competencies that have been built up by other national and international research institutions. Furthermore, this knowledge and insight must be disseminated to the public and to political decision makers. (p. 8)
9. Climate change (p. 15)
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- 9.1. In the long term, the atmospheric content of greenhouse gases must be stabilised at a level sufficiently low to prevent anthropogenic hazardous impacts on the climate. Unavoidable climate change must take place at a pace that allows ecosystems to adapt

and ensures that food production is not threatened. (p. 15)

- 9.2. In 2005, the aim is to cut Danish CO₂ emissions from energy consumption by 20 per cent compared to the 1988 level. Pursuant to EU agreements on distribution of EU emission reductions under the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark must reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 21 per cent in 2008-12 compared to 1990. (p. 16)
- 9.2.1. The Government regularly monitors progress and whether we are ensuring “the most cost-effective approach for society when achieving environmental objectives”. (p. 17)
- 9.2.2. In order to live up to the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol all sectors of society must contribute to the reduction of emissions, for example, as described in the EU’s Sixth Environment Action Programme. For example, this applies to energy production, transport, agriculture, forestry, industry and households. (p. 17)
- 9.2.3. In terms of energy production, a possible extension of the CO₂ quota scheme within the field of electricity generation will probably result in increased use of renewable energy and natural gas. (p. 17)
- 9.2.4. The transport sector must contribute to achieving Denmark’s commitment of reducing CO₂ emissions by 21 per cent in 2008-12 compared to 1990. (p. 17)
- 9.2.5. With respect to forestry, the increase in woodland areas will lead to absorption of CO₂ during the generation of new forests, increasing the scope for biomass use. This is one reason why the Government aims at increasing woodland areas within one tree generation (80 to 100 years). (p. 17)
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- 9.3. It is necessary to reduce emissions of strong industrial greenhouse gases such as HFCs, PFCs and SF₆. (p. 17)
- 9.3.1. Denmark is working actively to make the Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol efficient instruments in the fight against climate change. The Danish Government will use the flexible mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol by initiating projects that contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions abroad, so that CO₂ reductions in other countries financed with Danish money are included in Denmark’s CO₂ budget and meeting international CO₂ obligations. (p. 17)
- 9.3.2. Based on the most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Government will conduct an analysis of possible climate effects in Denmark and draw up potential scenarios to establish a foundation for the necessary emergency measures. We must therefore also carry out research on the consequences of climate change. (p. 17)

10. Biodiversity - Nature protection and public access to nature (p. 18)

- 10.0.1. Efforts must be made to protect and restore habitats for indigenous animals and plants in order to have large viable populations on land and in freshwater and marine environments. The efforts will include areas where nature is allowed to develop freely with no significant degree of human influence. (p. 20)
- 10.0.2. In 2003 the Danish Government will present a collated action plan for the preservation of biodiversity, so that Denmark can live up to the requirements and expectations of the UN climate convention on biodiversity and within the EU on the nature area. (p. 20)
- 10.0.3. Research and monitoring nature will be developed with knowledge about how we preserve and utilise nature sustainably. Overall nature and environment monitoring will provide information regarding the extent to which we achieve the objectives agreed. (p. 20)
- 10.0.4. An important element in future initiatives for nature will be to enhance local participation and involvement. Municipalities will be more involved and dialogue between the public and the authorities will be a vital prerequisite for future initiatives. (p. 20)
- 10.0.5. Denmark will continue its active role in international cooperation on biodiversity through contributing to binding decision-making in the implementation of the Convention [on Biodiversity]. (p. 21)
- 10.0.6. At EU level, Denmark will contribute actively to fulfilment of the objectives from the

Gothenburg meeting in 2001 on curbing reductions in biodiversity before 2010. This is to take place through implementation of the Habitat Directive, the Sixth Environment Action Programme, and the four sector action plans for biodiversity regarding agriculture, fisheries, development cooperation and conservation of natural resources. (p. 21)

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- 10.1. Denmark is a beautiful country with many lovely natural areas and a good environment, and this must remain so. Sustainable development means that we must safeguard nature's scope for development. Therefore, it is important to have prioritised and targeted preservation of species, habitat types, ecosystems and genetic diversity. (p. 18)
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- 10.2. Biodiversity considerations must be integrated into the activities of the sectors involved. (p. 18)
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- 10.3. Public awareness must be increased for people to understand that certain natural assets associated with natural and cultural landscapes, habitats and the diversity of species and gene pools are unique and irreplaceable. (p. 18)
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- 10.4. The public must have good access to nature, forests and the open countryside. (p. 18)

11. Environment and health - Chemicals, environmental pollution, food, physical working environment and physical indoor conditions (p. 22)

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- 11.1. Denmark should be a country where pollution from products, food, working environment, traffic and physical indoor conditions affecting the population's quality of life and health is constantly falling. [...] The protection level must take account of especially sensitive groups of people - such as children, pregnant women, people who suffer from allergies or from chronic illness - and of particularly vulnerable ecosystems. (p. 22)
- 11.1.1. Denmark must reduce harmful impacts on human health and on the environment to the greatest possible extent, no matter what the source. The Government plans to formulate a strategy for the connection between environmental factors and health, which is to clarify and prioritise measures against harmful impacts on health from, for example, environmental factors, chemicals in products and goods, food, working environment, physical indoor conditions and traffic. (p. 22)
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- 11.2. Harm to animals and plants from pollution should also be limited. (p. 22)
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- 11.3. Chemicals used in society must not have any undesirable impact, such as carcinogenic effects, reproduction toxicity, mutagenicity or effects on vulnerable ecosystems. By 2020, no products or goods on the market may contain chemicals or have highly problematic effects on health and the environment. (p. 22)
- 11.3.1. Manufacturers, importers and authorities alike must make sure that chemicals, pesticides and biocides can be used in a way that is safe for human health and the environment. (p. 23)
- 11.3.2. Denmark must take active measures with respect to chemicals by phasing out hazardous chemicals by 2020 that, on the basis of new knowledge, prove to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. (p. 23)
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- 11.4. The use of chemicals must be limited, and whenever relevant any chemicals with harmful effects on human and animal health and on nature must be prohibited. (p. 23)
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- 11.5. We must avoid unnecessary tests and experiments on animals, including repetition of experiments that have already been carried out. At the same time, we must ensure that the tests carried out entail as little suffering as possible to the animals. (p. 23)
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- 11.6. Biocide consumption must be reduced as much as possible or substituted by less harmful compounds. (p. 24)
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- 11.7. Contaminated soil must not threaten drinking water or human health. (p. 24)
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- 11.8. By 2020, there must be no emissions to air, soil, or water which are harmful to human health or the environment. (p. 24)
- 11.8.1. Denmark must reduce acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone. Effective

implementation of international regulations on the emission of SO₂, NO_x, VOC and NH₃ in Denmark by 2010 has top priority. (p. 25)

- 11.8.2. In 2003, the Government will present a strategy for reduced noise from road traffic. This strategy will include information regarding the feasibility of achieving a significant reduction in the number of dwellings severely affected by road noise. In addition, the strategy will assess the macro-economic costs. All dwellings exposed to train traffic noise exceeding 65 dB are expected to be offered noise protection by 2010. (p. 25)

11.9. By 2020, pathogenic micro-organisms must be reduced to a level that does not pose a threat to human health. (p. 24)

11.10. Ozone depletion must be halted to reduce the number of skin cancer cases in humans and improve the growing conditions of plants. Denmark will continue its international efforts to phase out ozone-depleting compounds. (p. 25)

11.11. Clean drinking water remains a high priority. The ban on pesticides endangering the groundwater must remain in force. (p. 25)

- 11.11.1. Regional and local authorities and water utility companies must now implement the groundwater mapping framework and groundwater protecting measures to secure clean groundwater in the long term. (p. 26)

- 11.11.2. Denmark must continue its efforts to minimise the threat to groundwater posed by the MTBE petrol additive, preferably by permanently phasing out this compound. (p. 26)

11.12. Food must be safe and healthy and of high quality. Food safety must be absolute and the presence of chemical pollutants must be minimised. (p. 26)

- 11.12.1. Food-borne illnesses must be combated. The use of additives must be limited as much as possible, and limit values must be established for concentrations of undesirable residues in food. (p. 26)

- 11.12.2. Food labelling must be improved and misleading information avoided. (p. 27)

11.13. All Danish workplaces should form a safe and healthy basis for creativity, quality and productivity. In 2020 no one will be exposed to harmful impacts from chemical substances at work, especially carcinogenic compounds, organic solvents, and heavy metals. (p. 27)

- 11.13.1. In coming years, health and safety measures must also concentrate on implementing the seven visions of the Action Programme for a Clean Working Environment 2005. (p. 27)

- 11.13.2. The use of chemicals at workplaces must be minimised. Work-related injuries caused by exposure to carcinogenic compounds and organic solvents or heavy metals must be avoided by using the least hazardous compounds or materials (the substitution principle). (p. 27)

- 11.13.3. Health and safety must be improved through dialogue and cooperation between employees, enterprises, the social partners, and the Government. (p. 27)

- 11.13.4. Companies must receive clear directions for use from manufacturers. Health and safety conditions must be included at the planning stage. Suppliers must be motivated to develop products that take health and safety into account. The social partners must support initiatives to phase out problematic compounds. (p. 27)

11.14. Physical indoor conditions in dwellings must not constitute a nuisance to residents. Construction and housing materials should be of a quality that neither emits nor develops harmful compounds. (p. 27)

- 11.14.1. Further development and increased demand for the Danish indoor climate labelling scheme is to be encouraged. (p. 27)

- 11.14.2. Instruments to document the effects of building products on the environment and indoor climate must be developed. (p. 27)

12. Resources and resource efficiency (p. 28)

12.1. A long-term aim is to increase resource efficiency significantly during the course of one generation. First of all, we must limit the use of natural resources that are particularly

scarce or vulnerable, or particularly harmful to the environment when used. [...] a long-term target has been set to limit resource consumption to about 25 per cent of the current level. (p. 28)

- 12.1.1. The Government will investigate whether the goals of more resource efficiency and waste minimisation are best achieved using targeted market-based measures. Investigations will include whether revision of the existing economic measures, including taxes on raw materials, etc. could be appropriate. Product prices should fully reflect the resource consumption and environmental impact of products. (p. 30)
- 12.1.2. Product-oriented environmental initiatives are important. Companies are therefore encouraged to develop and market more clean and environmentally friendly products. (p. 30)
- 12.1.3. It should also be easy and attractive for consumers to choose green products. Consumers must have sufficient and relevant information on the impact of products and goods on the environment. (p. 30)
- 12.1.4. All stakeholders must enter into binding cooperation on preventing waste. In 2003 the Government will present a strategy aimed at preventing this loss of resources and the environmental pressure associated with waste. (p. 30)
- 12.1.5. By recycling waste we save virgin resources. The objective of the waste plan, Waste 21, is to recycle 64 per cent of waste amounts by 2004 and to reduce landfilled waste amounts to 12 per cent. (p. 30)

12.2. In Denmark, sustainable use of raw materials must be achieved by developing new technologies, increased coordination of the extraction of raw materials, and increased knowledge concerning total remaining raw material reserves. Recycling and use of substitution materials for non-renewable raw materials remain priorities. (p. 30)

- 12.2.1. Oil and gas production must take maximum account of health, the environment as well as flora and fauna. This should be achieved in collaboration with the North Sea countries through targeted management of compounds discharged into the sea. (p. 31)

12.3. Various considerations must be combined to minimise conflicts between different uses of the same piece of land. Outside urban areas, diversified land use must be promoted. (p. 31)

13. Denmark's international activities (p. 32)

13.1. Denmark supports the overall objective of global sustainable development (p. 35)

- 13.1.1. In the EU, Denmark will continue efforts to foster integration of environmental considerations into all policy areas with a view to achieving sustainable development. (p. 36)
- 13.1.2. Denmark seeks to strengthen EU environmental regulation (p. 36)
- 13.1.3. An important goal for Denmark is for candidate countries to be admitted to the EU without long transition periods. (p. 36)
- 13.1.4. Through its development cooperation and longterm binding partnerships with selected developing countries, Denmark helps combat poverty in the world. The partnerships are aimed at enhancing the possibilities of the developing countries to create economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development processes that favour the poor. (p. 36)
- 13.1.5. Denmark's environmental support for the Arctic region will allow us to continue monitoring the environmental impact on the area to provide documentation of developments in regional and global environmental impacts. [...] The overall objective is to limit pollution of the environment and ensure conservation of nature in the Arctic, including support for implementation of the international Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, and help to ensure environmental sustainable development with special emphasis on sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the Arctic. (p. 37)
- 13.1.6. In the ongoing WTO negotiations we should make sure that trade plays a full and efficient role in fostering sustainable development. (p. 38)
- 13.1.7. The Government is striving, in accordance with the resolution of the Folketing (Danish Parliament), to ensure that the World Summit results in a global deal on sustainable

development and a global partnership. (p. 38)

14. Food production - food safety, agriculture and fisheries (p. 40)

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- 14.1. Denmark's objective for food production is to ensure that the food produced and sold to consumers is healthy and of high quality and that the level of information on food is high. [...] A crucial objective is to achieve an unconditionally high level of food safety by continuing the fight against diseases caused by food. (p. 41)
- 14.1.1. In the EU, Denmark will advocate that the control of pesticide residues in food be based on the precautionary principle (p. 42)
- 14.1.2. The Government's aim is to reduce the use of additives as much as possible. [...] Furthermore, Denmark is still working to amend EU regulations on the additives nitrites, nitrates and sulphites. (p. 43)
- 14.1.3. The conscious consumer policy for the food industry should comprise improved labelling regulations, protection against deception and better general information. (p. 43)
- 14.1.4. An efficient effort in the nutrition field is the goal to improve the population's health and prevent illnesses. [...] This is why the Government is launching special strategy plans for these illnesses. (p. 43)
- 14.1.5. The animal feed area is to be controlled more efficiently, and openness concerning the content of animal feed mixtures must be a requirement. The Danish Government supports the current EU initiatives for animal feeds and want to see tighter rules for additives in feed. (p. 43)
- 14.1.6. The position of the food sector must be consolidated by further innovation, research, dissemination of knowledge, product development and corporate flexibility. As a consequence, Denmark must provide optimal opportunities for exploiting research results in the area. As part of the Government's overall growth strategy, "Determined Growth", it will initiate an analysis of innovative possibilities to promote growth in all parts of the food sector. (p. 43)
- 14.1.7. In the spring of 2001, the Danish Innovation Act for the food sector came into force. [...] One objective of the act is to subsidise and thus promote enterprising projects in the prioritised areas. Thus, the Act will constitute a major tool in efforts targeted at ensuring environmentally sustainable and competitive food production. (p. 44)
- 14.1.8. In an international context, Denmark will safeguard its interests by upholding the requirements for a high level of food safety, environmental protection and animal welfare in the EU, the WTO and other influential forums. At the same time, Denmark will maintain the demand for liberalisation of trade in food products; i.e. the removal of trade barriers coupled with the phasing out and removal of subsidies distorting competition. (p. 44)
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- 14.2. Production methods that preserve the resource basis of the agricultural and fisheries sectors and secure the environment, nature, animal welfare and good working conditions must be promoted. (p. 41)
- 14.2.1. Agricultural loss of nitrate, phosphorus and ammonia must be brought down to a level that represents no nuisance to people, that safeguards the aquatic environment and vulnerable types of nature, and that promotes a rich animal and plant life. (p. 46)
- 14.2.2. Regional protection of the aquatic environment will be enhanced as part of the implementation of the [EU] Water Framework Directive by establishing environmental goals for surface water and the groundwater. (p. 46)
- 14.2.3. In the coming years, livestock farming must be evaluated locally and regionally in the context of the sensitivity of nature and the environment. (p. 46)
- 14.2.4. As part of sustainable food production, the Government wants to see further development of the organic sector on the basis of consumer demand and common EU rules. An important part of this development will be the possibility to strengthen sales of Danish organic products in export markets. (p. 46)
- 14.2.5. The Government is hopeful that pesticide use can be minimised within the next few years. [...] Denmark's long-term goal is to develop cultivation strategies that reduce the agricultural sector's dependency on pesticides enabling their use to be phased out

to the widest extent possible. (p. 46)

- 14.2.6. Agriculture and the individual farmer have an important role to play in nature management. Nature must be protected and biodiversity ensured. Vulnerable types of nature and nature in agricultural land must be protected through the preservation, re-establishment and strengthening of meadows and dry grassland as well as small biotopes such as water holes and hedgerows. Dispersion corridors in the open country must also be safeguarded, since they improve the conditions for wild animals and plants. (p. 47)
- 14.2.7. FØTEK - The Danish Research and Development Programme for Food Technology will promote research projects with commercial perspectives that are carried out in cooperation with agricultural operations, enterprises, sector organisations, and research institutions. The objective is to contribute to developing the position of the Danish food industry in export markets and the possibilities for the industry to increase growth through adaptation to market demands, including consideration of environmental sustainability in production. (p. 47)
- 14.2.8. The approval of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) should be assessed on the basis of concrete environmental, health and agricultural assessments governed by the precautionary principle in all respects. [...] When gene technology is used, the consumer must be informed through product labelling. (p. 47)
- 14.2.9. The genetic resources of agriculture must be preserved both nationally and globally. [...] The Government will expand the existing livestock gene bank and draw up a national strategy plan for agricultural plant-genetic resources. (p. 47)
- 14.2.10. Denmark will work to change EU agricultural policy towards a more market-oriented direction in the midterm evaluation in 2002/2003 and with the expiry of Agenda 2000 in 2006. (p. 47)

14.3. Cost-effective production and marketing should be promoted in the food-producing sectors. (p. 41)

14.4. Fisheries activities should be limited as soon as possible and adjusted to the volume that the fish stocks can sustain. (p. 49)

- 14.4.1. Fish discards must be limited further, and in some types of fisheries, unintentional by-catches - including of harbour porpoise - are too high. (p. 49)
- 14.4.2. The Government will continue its work to promote the integration of environmental and sustainability considerations in the fisheries sector, nationally, in the EU, and internationally. In this connection, importance is attached to following up regional agreements and action plans in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea aimed at making fisheries more sustainable. The establishment of an efficient partnership charged with restoring the North Sea cod stocks is one specific goal. (p. 49)
- 14.4.3. In 2001, the Danish Parliament adopted (V 117) a range of central objectives for the development of a national fisheries policy in the years to come. One objective calls for the modernisation, renewal and simultaneous reduction of the fisheries fleet. (p. 49)
- 14.4.4. In relation to the activities aimed at fisheries, the Government will give high priority to developing selective and gentle fisheries tackle, so that unintended by-catches and undesired pressure on the sea bed, its natural animal and plant life, and the overall ecosystem can more easily be avoided. (p. 49)
- 14.4.5. Research and data collection are to enhance the understanding of marine ecosystems and their interrelationship with human impacts. [...] Activities are also targeted at establishing a superior knowledge base that will enable us to better target our relevant nature protection considerations in relation to fish management in marine areas. (p. 49)

15. Forestry (p. 50)

15.1. The forested area of Denmark must be increased so forest landscapes cover 20 - 25 percent of the Danish area in the course of one tree generation (80-100 years). (p. 51)

15.2. The Government will promote near to nature and environmentally friendly forest management and protect the natural assets in forests. (p. 51)

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- 15.3. The population should be more involved in decisions concerning forests. (p. 52)
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- 15.4. Denmark will continue its efforts aimed at gradually more binding international cooperation on forests through international agreements and conventions. Denmark will follow up international agreements, promote sustainable forestry and make experience gained available to others. (p. 52)

16. Industry, trade and services (p. 53)

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- 16.1. The Government intends to cooperate with market players to establish an environmentally friendly market. This requires the introduction of framework conditions motivating enterprises to make environmental efforts on a voluntary basis, while also boosting their competitiveness. (p. 56)
- 16.1.1. Economic and fiscal control measures will be relevant to achieve this goal. One example is to have prices reflect the actual environmental costs. (p. 56)
- 16.1.2. Another important tool is environmentally friendly public procurement. (p. 57)
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- 16.2. Safeguard and improve recreational opportunities for tourists, local inhabitants and disabled people, for example by improving access to natural areas from housing and holiday areas. (p. 57)
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- 16.3. The public must have better and easier access to information about environmental and ethical aspects of production, goods and services. (p. 57)
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- 16.4. Cleaner technology and products must be developed and made more widespread. We must develop and advocate the use of cleaner technology and products and provide room for new solutions, radical innovations, and technological advancement. In addition, products must be made more durable and easier to repair, upgrade or recycle than at present. (p. 57)
- 16.4.1. The Government will work to make it possible to include environmental considerations in EU tenders and procedures, and for their incorporation into international standardisation work. (p. 57)
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- 16.5. Use and development of methods that bring environmental considerations into corporate decision-making must be strengthened to increase the number of Danish enterprises using environmental management and recognised environmental management systems. (p. 58)

17. Transport (p. 59)

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- 17.1. To decouple growth in the impacts of transport on the environment and health from economic growth. (p. 59)
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- 17.2. Health, environmental and safety considerations must be integrated into transport policy. (p. 57)
- 17.2.1. The Government will follow up on the strategy proposed by the EU Transport Council and on the transport-related sections of the EU's work for sustainable transport including the conclusions made by Heads of State and Government at the European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001. Similarly, the Danish Government will apply the OECD guidelines for sustainable transport policy which were adopted as part of the OECD environment strategy for sustainable development in 2001. (p. 63)
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- 17.3. To reduce national emissions of greenhouse gases and to ensure that air pollution from traffic constitutes no health hazard to the population. (p. 59)
- 17.3.1. The transport sector's contribution to the total Danish climate efforts will be assessed in relation to where "the most cost-effective solution for society when achieving environmental objectives" can be achieved. (p. 61)
- 17.3.2. The Danish Government's longterm target for 2030 is reduction in transport-sector CO₂ emissions by 25 percent, compared to 1988 levels. This ambitious target assumes that economic growth is decoupled from developments in CO₂ emissions from the transport

sector. (p. 61)

- 17.3.3. By the year 2010, the Government aims to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons by 60% compared to the 1988 level and to halve emissions of particles from urban traffic during the same period. (p. 61)
- 17.3.4. Municipalities can utilise the possibilities in the Road Traffic Act to strengthen local initiatives for a better urban environment. The Road Traffic Act provides examples of possible pilot projects involving environmental zones and other initiatives. (p. 61)

17.4. Traffic noise must be reduced to a level which ensures that nobody is exposed to significant negative health impacts. (p. 59)

- 17.4.1. The Danish Government has set up a "Road Noise Group" to prepare a broadly based proposal for a road-noise strategy. [...] This will be within the framework of the forthcoming Environmental Noise Directive. (p. 61)

17.5. Transport must be safe for everybody. (p. 59)

- 17.5.1. The goal of the Danish Road Safety Commission's Action Plan for 2000 is to reduce road casualties (fatal and serious injuries) by 40% by the end of 2012. The Government intends to realise this goal through measures to constrain traffic speeds in particularly dangerous and exposed places, and encourage the wearing of seat belts, improvements in road design, marking and traffic development, as well as more information, and better training for road users. (p. 61)

17.6. The negative impact of the transport system on the natural habitats of animals and plants must be curbed. (p. 59)

- 17.6.1. Public planning initiatives must essentially respect all protected areas and listed buildings and consider natural assets. Such initiatives should also preserve the character of large unspoilt landscapes, ensuring that they remain free of noise nuisances and fragmentation. It is important to safeguard wildlife, ensuring that animals can pass traffic systems, especially at stream valleys and dispersion corridors. (p. 62)

17.7. The transport system must ensure that the population has access to work, shops, public services and leisure-time activities, and all citizens must be ensured efficient mobility through public and private transport solutions. (p. 59)

- 17.7.1. The Danish Government supports the conclusion from the EU Council in Gothenburg in 2001 that transport prices should reflect the true cost of transport to society to a greater extent. Therefore, the Government will regularly consider whether a green market economy for transport can contribute to sustainable development. [...] The Danish Government will establish a committee, which will investigate the possibility of restructuring vehicle registration taxes to promote sales of environmentally friendly vehicles. The Government will research road-pricing programmes, which are being promoted in other countries, and analyse their potential effects in a Danish context. (p. 62)
- 17.7.2. Information on environmentally friendly choices of transport must be available so that people can make their own decisions. For passenger traffic, this means promoting the quality of public transport where an adequate basis exists through national and international competition. Likewise, cycling and walking are attractive alternatives. (p. 62)
- 17.7.3. In freight transport, the emphasis will be on information on facilities for combined transport solutions involving more extensive use of rail and sea transport. (p. 63)

18. Energy (p. 64)

- 18.0.1. As part of its efforts to boost energy savings, Denmark introduced a new Energy Savings Act in 2000, intended to pave the way for better planning, coordination and prioritisation of overall efforts to cut energy consumption. (p. 66)

18.1. Anthropogenic climate change and SO₂ and NO_x emissions must be limited [...] Denmark intends to reduce SO₂ emissions by about 30 per cent and NO_x emissions by about 45 per cent compared to the 1998 levels by the end of 2010. (p. 64)

18.2. The Government intends to develop market-oriented instruments that can ensure

stable, cost-effective energy supply, and promote environmental objectives while maintaining balance in the economy. (p. 65)

- 18.3. The expansion of renewable energy supplies must continue as renewable energy also contributes to a cost-effective means of fulfilling environmental goals - including the CO2 objective. (p. 65)

19. Urban and housing development (p. 67)

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- 19.1. The Government's primary objective is to promote sustainable development of towns, housing and buildings. (p. 67)
- 19.1.1. There should be efforts to mix housing and the other urban functions. A mixture of services, trades, and different types of housing will make towns more vibrant, diverse and socially sustainable. (p. 68)
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- 19.2. Residents and users in individual urban and housing areas should participate actively in this development, for instance through a lifestyle that calls for everybody to consider the environment and limit resource consumption as much as possible in their everyday lives. [...] With respect to social life, buildings and infrastructure, towns must be organised and managed with a view to significantly reducing resource consumption and environmental impacts. (p. 67)
- 19.2.1. Initiatives in especially exposed urban and residential areas will be developed through urban regeneration projects focusing on social sustainability, integration and employment. Two specific aims are to involve all citizens and to integrate social, economic and environmental initiatives in local communities. (p. 69)
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- 19.3. Towns and cities must secure a framework for continued growth and they must provide attractive localisation for new businesses. (p. 67)
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- 19.4. Urban transport should be organised so as to achieve the most effective utilisation of the overall transport system, and so that more can benefit from using public transport. (p. 67)
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- 19.5. There must be a balance in the housing market, and the individual should have a real choice between renting and owning a dwelling. (p. 67)
- 19.5.1. The Danish Government will ensure that more rented social housing is built and encourage construction of private rented housing, including student accommodation in the large university towns, and housing for the elderly. (p. 68)
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- 19.6. Improve the quality of urban recreational opportunities. (p. 67)

20. Measures and knowledge base (p. 70)

- 20.0.1. In order to achieve "the most cost-effective solution for society when achieving environmental objectives", the Government will submit a report in 2002 on the green market economy. This will analyse the possibilities for practical use of market-oriented tools for the promotion of a better environment, including economic tools such as taxes and subsidies, tradeable pollution permits and quotas, user charges, property rights, phase-out of environmentally harmful subsidies, rules on liability, etc. (p. 72)
- 20.0.2. It is necessary to examine whether the existing subsidy schemes should be changed or adjusted to prevent them from harming the environment. (p. 73)
- 20.0.3. There is a need to disseminate knowledge of existing, environmentally friendly technologies and develop new technology, new materials and new solutions to redirect society towards sustainable development. (p. 73)
- 20.0.4. We need to strengthen the interplay between the public and private sectors on research, development, and dissemination of green technologies. Universities and the corporate sector must be more open to cooperation on research, technological development, education, and training. (p. 73)
- 20.0.5. Environmental regulation will represent the required minimum basis for environmental behaviour and will determine the framework conditions capable of motivating

enterprises to pay greater attention to developing and selling environmentally friendly products and to undertaking other voluntary green initiatives. (p. 73)

20.1. Research and development in support of sustainable development should be strengthened. (p. 73)

20.1.1. Knowledge of the link between activity and environmental impacts provides an improved decisionmaking basis, and the methods for strategic environmental impact assessment must therefore be upgraded. (p. 74)

20.2. Attention will be also be directed to information, education and teaching. (p. 74)

20.2.1. The education sector plays an important role, for example through teacher and educator training which should focus on helping children and young people understand the problems associated with sustainable development. (p. 74)

21. Public participation and Local Agenda 21 (p. 75)

21.0.1. Denmark will work internationally to ensure that the principles of the Aarhus Convention are employed more extensively [...] in global and international negotiations and reflected in global and international conventions and legal instruments. (p. 77)

21.0.2. Local Agenda 21 activities should be further promoted. (p. 77)

Estonia

1. Viability of the estonian cultural space (ensure the preservation of the Estonian nature and culture through the ages; The Estonian cultural space is defined as an arrangement of social life based on Estonian traditions and the Estonian language.) (p. 13)

- 1.0.1. Educatedness (ensure that an education in the Estonian language and related to the Estonian culture is provided in Estonia, while being internationally competitive, grounded on developments in modern sciences and technology and connecting the Estonian culture with world culture.) (p. 16)
- 1.0.2. Reflexivity (will be ensured by active participation of Estonian-speaking intelligentsia in international and internal professional and public communication) (p. 16)
- 1.0.3. Communicativity (Usability of the Estonian culture in international communication and its translatability into other languages and codes. This includes the spreading of knowledge of several foreign languages in Estonia;) (p. 16)
- 1.0.4. Innovativity (its capability of generating new ideas and meanings at an internationally renowned level, constitutes Estonia's contribution to the general culture and will become an important factor in increasing the specificity and attractiveness of Estonia and in stimulating cultural exchange.) (p. 17)

1.1. Extent of the Estonian cultural space (p. 14)

1.2. Functionality of the Estonian culture (p. 14)

1.3. Temporal continuity and plasticity of the Estonian culture (p. 14)

2. Growth of Welfare(the satisfaction of the material, social and cultural needs of individuals, accompanied by opportunities for individual self-realisation and for realising one's aspirations and goals.) (p. 17)

- 2.0.1. Orientation to an economic and employment structure suitable for Estonia while being consistent with trends in the external environment (p. 21)
- 2.0.2. Economic sectors based on the use of Estonia's own resources acting as a buffer (p. 21)
- 2.0.3. Networking (Firms based in Estonia, including small firms, will become increasingly involved in international networks, assuming different functions there, incl. functions that will gradually become more complex and expensive. The Estonian state will contribute to such networking through its support measures, making use of also the relevant opportunities provided by the EU.) (p. 22)
- 2.0.4. Technological development. Transition from investment-centred economy to innovationcentred economy (p. 22)
- 2.0.5. Education system and training as the foundation of economic development (p. 22)
- 2.0.6. Institutional development and public-private partnership (Welfare is created not only by developing the economy but also by achieving the necessary output in health care (health being the key element of 23 public security), by creating a human-friendly urban environment through planning and by raising the general quality of the living environment across Estonia.) (p. 22)
- 2.0.7. Mechanisms balancing the excessive domination of materialistic consumption (p. 23)

2.1. Economic wealth (p. 18)

2.2. Level of security (p. 18)

2.3. Diversity of opportunities (for self-realisation, recreation, social communication) (p. 18)

3. Coherent society (to reach a situation where all members of the society participate within their powers in the creation of benefits and get a fair share of the creation/production) (p. 23)

- 3.0.1. Purposeful budgetary policy, incl. the use of the EU Structural Funds. (Regional balance will be increased during the first half of the period not only through Estonia's own specific programmes based on budgetary resources but also with financial support from the EU regional 26 programmes and the EU Social Fund.) (p. 25)
- 3.0.2. Labour market policy (emphasis of labour market policy will shift from the currently dominating passive measures to active measures (facilitation of retraining and return to the labour market), budget allocations to labour market policy will rise to the EU average level. (p. 26)
- 3.0.3. Social policy (Functioning support systems be created for excluded social groups with subsistence problems, allowing their participation in the labour market and thereby improving their welfare.) (p. 26)
- 3.0.4. Administrative reform and partnership-based decision-making (for achieving the objectives a successful administrative reform is necessary; resulting in the creation of larger local government units with a strong administrative capacity and budgetary base and functioning in cooperation with third sector organisations.) (p. 26)

3.1. Social inclusion (creating values and in consuming them, but also in shaping the development of the society.) (p. 24)

3.2. Regional balance (p. 24)

3.3. Strong civil society (active network of citizen associations has developed alongside the public and private sector.) (p. 24)

4. Ecological Balance(integrate the considerations of self-regeneration capacity of nature into the use of nature.) (p. 27)

- 4.0.1. Ecopolity (registers encompassing all natural resources and landscapes should be created. The use of natural resources should be organised by the principle "from raw material to product", taking into account the "buffer principle" (not to act on the verge of danger but to leave reserves for unexpectancies)) (p. 30)

4.1. Use of natural resources in ways and quantities that ensure ecological balance. (p. 27)

4.2. Reduction of pollution (p. 28)

4.3. Preservation of biological diversity and natural areas (p. 28)

Finland

1. The strengths and challenges of sustainable development in Finland (p. 41)

2. Balance between the use and protection of natural resources (p. 51)

2.1. Limiting greenhouse gas emissions (p. 52)

- 2.1.1. Realisation alternatives will also be assessed in Finland, and a strategy will be drawn up for decreasing emissions in the medium and long-term as part of global efforts. (p. 54)
- 2.1.2. New technology is being developed at the same time as the use of existing technology is being made more efficient. Furthermore, market-based instruments that are based on environmental impact and cost-effectiveness, such as markets for emissions trading that function along genuinely global, uniform principles. (p. 54)
- 2.1.3. Citizens' awareness of greenhouse gas emissions and readiness for preventing them will be increased, as will alternatives that allow for environmentally friendly choices. (p. 54)
- 2.1.4. Finland works actively within the European Union and internationally to promote global cooperation so that human-induced climate change can be mitigated and preparations for the unavoidable changes in natural systems can be made. In international climate change negotiations, Finland, as part of the EU, will endeavour to make progress towards the goal of achieving global agreement on how to take the UN climate regime forwards when the Kyoto commitment period comes to an end in 2012 so that all countries that are essential in terms of mitigating climate change are included, in order to ensure the impact of international climate policy. (p. 54)
- 2.1.5. Finland will strive to ensure that emissions reduction projects implemented with Finnish financing in developing countries reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. The objective is to link climate policy to all sustainable development policy and global reduction of poverty. In terms of developing countries, attention should be balanced between mitigating climate change, adapting to it, and availability of energy. Finland commits to help developing countries prepare for climate change in accordance with earlier agreed principles and decisions. (p. 54)

2.2. Increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy (p. 55)

- 2.2.1. One of the starting points for Finland's energy policy is to reduce oil dependency and raise energy self-sufficiency. (p. 57)
- 2.2.2. An additional savings of 5 per cent in energy consumption by means of improving the efficiency of the current energy saving measures and with new energy saving measures is the target by 2015 in comparison with the situation without any measures. The long-term target is to stop the growth in overall primary energy consumption and reverse the trend. (p. 57)
- 2.2.3. Efforts will be made to significantly increase the proportion of renewable sources of energy and biofuels over the next 10-15 years. The bioenergy sector requires major investments in research and development activities, especially to promote the production and utilisation possibilities for cultivated biomass and biofuel and biogas. Focusing now on research, products and export in this sector will create opportunities for market leadership in the future. International sustainable development criteria will be written for the production of bioenergy. (p. 57)
- 2.2.4. Finland will keep to the target set in conjunction with the Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources, according to which the share of electricity produced from renewable sources of energy in Finland should be nearly one-third of overall electricity consumption by 2010. (p. 57)
- 2.2.5. The aim is to at least triple the amount of wood chips made from forestry waste, cultivated biomass, recycled fuels and biogas used in primary energy from about 2 per cent in 2004 to more than 6 per cent over a period of 15-20 years. (p. 57)
- 2.2.6. Energy efficient and low energy construction will be promoted in new building productions and a high level and reliability of technology ensured. (p. 58)

- 2.2.7. Citizens' awareness of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources will be increased and their opportunities for choice made easier by means of labels indicating energy efficiency and markets that offer eco-efficient alternatives. (p. 58)
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2.3. Adapting to the adverse effects of climate change (p. 58)

- 2.3.1. Emissions reductions have a slow effect but are essential to prevent the situation from becoming untenable at the end of the century. Simultaneously, it is important for the various areas of society to look for means of forecasting changes, adapting to climate change and reducing the risk of extreme weather events. There is good reason to take risk factors, such as floods, into consideration in the instruction of construction and other land use. (p. 59)
- 2.3.2. A research programme on adaptation to climate change will be implemented in 2006-2010, with the target of increasing Finland's readiness to adapt to climate change by producing the information required for the planning of adaptation measures. Research will focus on the most urgent issues in terms of adaptation, such as increase in extreme weather events. Communication with citizens will be ensured. (p. 59)
- 2.3.3. Another target in terms of the biodiversity of Finland is to forecast the measures required to reduce the adverse effects or adapt to them as early as possible. In order to achieve this target, methods for drawing up climate change sensitivity analyses, for example, regarding the functionality of conservation areas and the consistency of the conservation area network. So-called adaptive planning measures for the evaluation and management of land use risks, especially the risks of flood, that also take preparation for and adaptation to climate change into account will be developed. Furthermore, it is important to prepare for maintaining the species that are most threatened by climate change outside their natural environments. (p. 59)
- 2.3.4. Preparation for climate change must also take note of the fact that climate change constitutes a serious challenge for agricultural and horticultural production. The positive and negative effects of climate change require new competence that must also be adjusted to correspond to sustainable development. This applies to cultivation methods, production investments, production animals and plant protection, etc. The good state of Finnish plant and animal health must be maintained. (p. 59)
- 2.3.5. Finland will track the possible social and health impacts of climate change and prepare for them. (p. 60)
- 2.3.6. Finland will also prepare for such climate change impacts that occur outside Finnish borders. Examination of climate change from a global perspective emphasises that climate change must be taken more seriously into consideration in all policy areas, also in development policy and other foreign and security policy. (p. 60)
- 2.3.7. The significance of the global impacts in relation Finland will be surveyed as extensively as possible when updating the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. An estimated two-degree rise in average global temperature means notable regional and global changes all over the world. Despite its geographic remoteness, the impacts of these changes will reflect on Finland, for example, in the form of migration. (p. 60)
- 2.3.8. Finland will perform a comprehensive assessment of development co-operation from the climate change perspective. On the basis of the assessment, a plan will be compiled concerning how, on the one hand, the mitigation of climate change and, on the other hand, the opportunities for development co-operation to support developing countries in adapting to the changes caused by climate change are taken into consideration in development co-operation and policy. (p. 60)
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2.4. Ensuring biodiversity (p. 60)

- 2.4.1. A National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2006-2016 will be implemented. (p. 61)
- 2.4.2. The decline of Finland's biodiversity will be halted by 2010, and favourable development of Finland's natural state will be established in the period of 2010-2016. Thus Finland will have the readiness to achieve a state of balance between the utilisation of nature and biodiversity in the long term. Finland will be prepared for the changes to nature that will result from climate change by means of a long-term National Adaptation Strategy. (p. 61)
- 2.4.3. In addition to protecting living species and environments, innovative and comprehensive approaches to planning will be developed and implemented. It is possible to alleviate the adverse effects of society and the economy have on nature by means of regional and land use planning while simultaneously ensuring the subsistence of people who get their living from nature. (p. 62)

- 2.4.4. Economic incentives will be introduced to encourage the development of new means of livelihood, such as nature tourism and enterprises that refine products of nature as well as nature and landscape management enterprises. (p. 62)
- 2.4.5. Identifying the economic and employment opportunities offered by the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity is a key factor in terms of societal acceptance of the protection of biodiversity. Efforts will be made to increase citizens' awareness of the importance of biodiversity and methods of protecting it. Multidisciplinary research will be promoted with the objective of developing innovations and types of business as well as employment in the area of biodiversity. (p. 62)
- 2.4.6. Finland's impact on retaining biodiversity at the global level will be strengthened through international co-operation. (p. 62)

2.5. Promoting sustainable production patterns (p. 62)

- 2.5.1. The Finnish economy will grow while environmental hazards decrease. In terms of limiting emissions, special attention will be paid to fine particles and hazardous substances as well as the growing noise problem. In addition to limiting emissions, increasing attention will be focused on the environmental hazards resulting from material flows through society and on developing material-use efficiency in production and consumption. Corporate Social Responsibility will be emphasised, because the raw materials used by Finnish industry and the consumer goods utilised in Finland increasingly come from other countries, and our products are consumed in other countries. (p. 66)
- 2.5.2. Since the material flows from fossil fuels place the greatest burden on the environment, Finland is consistently and purposefully reducing its coal intensity and examining how to end the use of environmentally burdening fossil fuels in the long term. The sufficiency and economically sustainable exploitability of oil are major challenges, even to the current generation. Systematic preparation for the future situation will make it possible to achieve many benefits. (p. 66)
- 2.5.3. Non-renewable natural resources will be utilised as eco-efficiently as possible. An increase in domestic use of raw materials is justified if the refinement process decreases global environmental load in relation to demand with consideration to the entire life cycle. In terms of export, the objective is the highest possible level of global eco-competitiveness, in which case the eco-efficiency of every industrial export production plant will be as good as possible in comparison to the production plants for the same product in other countries. (p. 66)
- 2.5.4. Particular attention will be paid to the hidden flows of non-renewable natural resources. The environmental impacts of hidden flows have not been studied sufficiently yet, and they will be examined in the future. Efforts will be focused on the development of eco-efficient materials. (p. 67)
- 2.5.5. In terms of renewable natural resources, an important choice in the coming years concerns how the use of natural resources to various purposes, such as nutrition, bioenergy, forest industry products and carbon sinks, will be integrated with the objectives of nature protection. The growing pressures for the use of renewable natural resources result from the increased demand for bioenergy and from climate change. Renewable natural resources will be favoured in relation to non-renewable resources, but they may only be utilised within the limits of the carrying capacities of natural systems. (p. 67)
- 2.5.6. Public research and development funds will be directed at a new generation of environmental policy that combines various sciences and technologies to offer user-oriented, sustainable solutions at the EU and national level. As technology markets grow strongly, Finland will also ensure that systematic and long-term policy creates new business opportunities and export products that will help improve Finland's chances to employ and guarantee well-being. Thus environmental policy will increasingly support the targets of business and employment policy. (p. 67)
- 2.5.7. Sectoral indicator systems will also be created on the basis of lifecycle approach, and will allow the international comparison of eco-efficiency. These indicators should be easy to understand and internationally comparable in order for them to be useful in future environmental discussion and consumer communications. (p. 67)
- 2.5.8. Broad commitment to international agreements and mutual rules will also create demand for services and products that promote sustainable development. Finland will actively promote commitment of the world's states to international environmental and human rights agreements and their implementation. (p. 67)

2.6. Changing consumption habits (p. 68)

- 2.6.1. Recommendations of Finland's National Programme to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (the so-called KULTU programme, 2005) will be implemented. (p. 69)
- 2.6.2. Consumers will be given sufficient information to support sustainable purchasing choices. Preconditions for making sustainable consumption choices include the actual availability of sustainable choices, the consumer's perception of the choice as important, and the desire to favour sustainable choices in practice. Patterns that make sustainable consumption possible will not come into existence without comprehensive planning and an integrated approach in which producers, consumers and other parties participate in developing the solutions. (p. 69)
- 2.6.3. Putting consumption on a sustainable foundation requires economic instruments, such as taxes, subsidies and pledges for energy investments, and illustrative tools, including eco-labels, eco-benchmarks, and international measures, such as ecological footprint. The most costeffective instrument for each specific case will be utilised. (p. 69)
- 2.6.4. More researched information on the lifecycle impacts of products are also needed to support more sustainable purchasing choices. Various networks and co-operation forms are also needed, which, through combining benefits and exchanging information, will enable a broader supply of more sustainable alternatives. (p. 69)
- 2.6.5. Local production, organic production and the production and marketing of fair trade products will be promoted as possible. (p. 69)
- 2.6.6. Advertising and the media play an important role as a creator and director of consumption needs and habits, and as a developer of media reading skills at schools. High-quality and reliable societal advertising and communications to promote sustainable consumption habits will be developed in co-operation with the media. Co-operation between the media and schools will be promoted. (p. 69)
- 2.6.7. Training the development of sustainable everyday practices and consumption habits in daycares, schools and institutes lays a good foundation for lifelong assessment of consumption habits. The sustainability of everyday functions will be purposefully promoted by means of sustainable development programmes and quality systems. (p. 70)
- 2.6.8. Material-intensive consumption will move in the direction of service use, for example, repair, maintenance, rental and cultural services. New means will be explored to help enterprises and consumers jointly develop new environmentally friendly services and influence the environmental properties of products. (p. 70)
- 2.6.9. Public sector procurement currently accounts for about 15 per cent of Finland's gross national product. The public sector will function as an example by promoting ecological and socially sustainable choices in practice and in public procurement activities. An action plan for greener public procurement will be developed (p. 70)

2.7. Improving the state of the Baltic Sea (p. 70)

- 2.7.1. The existing programmes and strategies for the protection of the Baltic Sea will be specified and implemented in order to turn ecologically, socially and economically harmful development in a positive direction. The Agri-environmental Subsidies Scheme for the 2007-2013 period will look for more effective measures for controlling the agricultural nutrient load. (p. 71)
- 2.7.2. Finland will continue to act initiativesly with other countries in the Baltic Sea region and the EU to reduce the risks of nutrient emissions and sea transports. (p. 72)
- 2.7.3. Finland will be active in increasing environmental awareness in the Baltic Sea region. (p. 72)

2.8. The cultural significance of natural resources (p. 72)

- 2.8.1. Citizens' opportunities for everyman's right and other recreation, outdoor activity, hunting, fishing and gathering taking place in nature will be ensured. More diverse use of natural products could also benefit the export industry and promote the maintenance of rural vitality. (p. 72)
- 2.8.2. The importance of urban nature as a central factor in a good living environment will be strengthened in community planning. Citizens' opportunities to participate in and influence the planning of living environments will be ensured. (p. 72)
- 2.8.3. The perspective of cultural sustainability and the guidelines of the Sami Programme for Sustainable Development will be taken into consideration when updating the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Natural Resources Strategy (Strategy for the Sustainable Use of Renewable Natural Resources, 2002). (p. 72)

- 2.8.4. A method will be created by which the guidelines of the Sami Programme for Sustainable Development will be taken into consideration in the natural resource policy and land use planning in the home region of the Sami people. (p. 73)

3. Sustainable communities in a sustainable regional structure (p. 75)

3.1. A polycentric and networked regional structure (p. 75)

- 3.1.1. The starting point for the development of regional structure is the balanced development of resources in Finland's regional and community structure. Finland's objective is polycentrism, in other words strengthening a strong, cohesive urban network with functional work distribution so that various centres and regions support each other. A polycentric and networked regional structure will be used to help create economic benefits and secure the availability of urban-like services and functions in different parts of the country and, above all, utilise the potential of already existing structures and regions. In order to increase the appeal of Finland, centres of innovation activity and expertise will be created that are strong enough to attract growth enterprises and experts from abroad and capable of functioning as hubs of a polycentric regional structure. This will require state and municipal co-operation concerning infrastructure. (p. 77)
- 3.1.2. Co-operation between municipalities will be developed in order to retain and create jobs and a diverse service structure. (p. 77)
- 3.1.3. Regional development will be balanced by means of national and EU regional and structural policy. Development investments will be directed at development occurring on the basis of the strengths and preconditions of the regions. In particular, investment will focus on improving global competitiveness, strengthening the foundation of expertise, and improving the operational preconditions for enterprises. The EU Structural Fund Programmes will be utilised efficiently. Strengthening their competence base will support regions that are weaker in terms of development, as will improving the operational preconditions for small and medium-sized enterprises by means of scaled regional policy subsidies. (p. 77)
- 3.1.4. Networking of different parts of the country with regions that straddle country borders and are functionally important to them will be promoted. South Finland will be developed as part of the operational co-operation region of the Baltic Sea. On the basis of its good rail connections, the Helsinki region and the areas surrounding it will be developed into a strong European metropolitan area that serves the entire country. Eastern Finland will exploit the proximity of Russia and St. Petersburg in particular, which will provide opportunities for cross-border cooperation. Co-operation between the Finnish west coast, particularly the Quark and Bay of Bothnia regions, and Sweden and Scandinavia will be deepened. The importance of natural resources will be emphasised in co-operation in the Barents region. (p. 77)

3.2. Functionally diverse and structurally sound communities and a good living environment (p. 78)

- 3.2.1. A functional infrastructure, in other words, good basic structures, are a necessity for the functioning of the whole of society. Basic structures include energy, transport and information technology systems as well as water, waste water and waste management systems. Social, health and educational services are also part of the basic community infrastructure and a functional living environment. (p. 80)
- 3.2.2. The infrastructure will be developed in anticipation of future needs and development. Long-term maintenance of the existing infrastructure will be ensured. The economic efficiency of the infrastructure will be increased by means of land use planning and, inter alia, by liberalising markets or promoting the use of information technology. (p. 80)
- 3.2.3. Land use co-operation between the state and the municipalities and regionally between the municipalities will be improved so that the existing construction stock, infrastructure and services are utilised in the best possible way, efforts will be made to relieve the housing shortage in growth centres and slow the increase in housing prices. Furthermore, opportunities to attain a pleasant living and operating environment will be supported. (p. 80)
- 3.2.4. The target is to attain functionally diverse and structurally sound communities and a good living environment. In particular, growth centres and the surrounding areas need housing, workplace and other construction that realises people's housing desires and the objectives of a sustainable community structure. The decentralisation of community structure and minimisation of transport needs as well as a reduction in the adverse effects of traffic are

necessary in order to, inter alia, mitigate climate change. Measures to decrease the amount of transport and emissions will improve the health of the environment and also reduce costs in the long term. (p. 80)

- 3.2.5. The cohesion of natural systems will also be ensured in land use planning and space will be left for wild nature and biological diversity. Town and infrastructure planning can be used to exert greater influence on the consumption of natural resources resulting from construction and prevention of the hazards of their use. Physical activity, nature tourism, recreation in nature, and the needs of summer cottagers and leisure time requirements will be taken into consideration in land use planning. (p. 80)
- 3.2.6. The existing built environment will be utilised as the starting point for land use planning and construction. The retention and repair of usable buildings will be promoted so that their cultural-historical value is also taken into consideration. (p. 81)
- 3.2.7. As housing needs change and the requirement level rises, it must be possible to offer opportunities for specialised personal choices and ensure that the most attractive options observe the principles of sustainable development. There is reason to improve the efficiency of zoning of plots for small houses, but it is also just as important to increase production of larger dwellings suitable for families in the municipalities at the centre of the commuting areas. Retaining and strengthening the position of the centres is essential in terms of a healthy community structure. Good public transport connections, improved air quality and noise prevention will improve the preconditions for living and other functions in centres. (p. 81)

3.3. Ensuring a vital rural region and its services (p. 81)

- 3.3.1. Increasing the vitality of the rural area can relieve the adverse effects caused by the changing age structure of the population and the trend towards concentrated living. Diversification of business in rural areas is necessary in terms of the use of national finances and regional balance. Supporting entrepreneurship, promoting a diverse business structure, utilising the particular strengths of each region and promoting their sense of community and local culture as well as independent development of the villages will help increase the vitality of rural areas. (p. 82)
- 3.3.2. The operating preconditions for practicing agriculture and forestry will be ensured. In particular, the areas of bioenergy production, the protection and management of nature and cultural landscape, and diverse promotion of domestic tourism can be of even greater importance to rural development in the future. (p. 82)
- 3.3.3. Existing and new regional production chains and sectoral centres in the energy sector can be used to create new opportunities for employment and earning income in rural areas. Thus, there will be new options for agricultural production, the profitability of which will also be improved by the farm subsidy system to be implemented. In terms of new lines of production for agricultural and forestry farms, bioenergy production will be a key focus of development work. Increasing the use of energy wood will simultaneously promote forest management. (p. 83)
- 3.3.4. Finland works actively in the EU towards the development of a common agricultural policy to better respond to the needs set by sustainable development. (p. 83)
- 3.3.5. Long-term actions are also needed to increase telecommuting. This will require functional and well-protected information technology connections and flexible working time arrangements. (p. 83)

3.4. Ensuring the availability of services (p. 83)

- 3.4.1. The public sector has an important responsibility in terms of the realisation of regional and equal well-being. In order to ensure the availability of public services, a national municipal policy will be created to handle the balanced development of the municipal economy and to level out the differences between municipalities, with the target of ensuring good and equal availability of public services throughout the country. Co-operation between the public, private and non-governmental sectors in service production will be a necessity in the future as well. (p. 84)
- 3.4.2. National community policy will prevent the social segregation of urban areas. In rural areas, the importance of local conditions and approach models in the production of welfare services will be emphasised. The location of services close to inhabitants can, for example, further the elderly living at home, reduce the need for arranging transport services and increase the vitality of villages as well as, most importantly, their attractiveness as living areas. Local services include home, health care and family clinic services, schools, daycare, postal, cultural, youth and physical activity services as well as trade. (p. 84)

- 3.4.3. The aim is to ensure the availabilities of daily consumer goods in different parts of cities and rural areas so that car dependency is also reduced. This will be made possible by, for example, online shopping and the spread of delivery services, which will require logistics development for service production and the implementation of organised deliveries and mobile service points. (p. 85)

3.5. The transport system and information society services as a basic precondition for a functional society and interaction (p. 85)

- 3.5.1. A functional transport system is a basic requirement for society and interaction. Regional and social equality and environmental impacts will be taken into consideration when arranging transport and information society services. The starting points for planning the transport system and information society services are safety and security, accessibility, the equality of citizens, availability of services, and eco-efficiency. Functional information society services also provide the opportunity to reduce physical transport through, for example, telecommuting. (p. 86)
- 3.5.2. Controlling the growth of transport will require a comprehensive approach, in which the demand for transport is actively influenced by traditional transport policy means as well as by economic and informative instruments, land-use planning, and assessing other sociopolitical decisions, especially the impact of economic, tax, regional, industrial, and housing policies on the demand for transport. Cooperation between the municipalities and the state will be increased when planning the transport system. (p. 86)
- 3.5.3. The starting point for the planning will be to minimise the need for traffic and reduce the adverse effects of transport. Preventing car dependency and stopping the growth of passenger car use will be made a target of transport planning. (p. 87)
- 3.5.4. The competitive position of public transport, cycling and walking in relation to passenger cars will be improved. The state and municipalities will use public funds to support public transport and public transport investments, especially where passenger numbers are high. The preconditions for sustainable means of transport will be improved and opportunities will be provided to combine public transport, walking and cycling into a functional travel chain. New, cost-efficient forms of public transport will be developed and implemented in rural and urban areas. (p. 87)
- 3.5.5. Maintenance of old transportation routes consumes considerably less natural resources than building completely new routes. Thus new construction of routes is a decisive factor in terms of the natural resource consumption resulting from the transport system. The objective is to increase the eco-efficiency of the present transport system and develop rail and public transport as well as information networks. Another target in addition to eco-efficiency is a reduction in the use of natural resources. Thus both total consumption and emissions will be reduced. (p. 87)
- 3.5.6. The functionality of the logistics system is important in terms of competitiveness throughout Finland. The target is to make goods transport safe, as efficient as possible, and harmless in terms of the environment. (p. 87)
- 3.5.7. Citizens' awareness will be increased regarding how transport burdens the environment and how to select transport means that are sustainable in terms of the environment. (p. 87)

4. Citizens - well-being throughout the entire life cycle (p. 89)

4.1. Balance between individual and societal responsibility (p. 89)

- 4.1.1. Safety, equity, health, science, art and other factors in human life are values in themselves, and should be embraced as such. (p. 90)
- 4.1.2. Society provides active citizens with equal opportunities for independent action, life management, and responsible action in society and local communities. An active citizen also takes responsibility for global wellbeing and the environment. (p. 90)
- 4.1.3. Society is responsible for arranging basic services and basic social security. The social security and service systems must cover the entire lifecycle of a citizen, be socially equitable and economically sustainable in the future as well. The social security systems must encourage work and enable adaptation to changing conditions, as well as support individual solutions and spontaneous preparation for future needs. (p. 91)
- 4.1.4. As young age groups decrease in size and the population ages, service production will be adapted to this change. This will require open discussion of the limits to the social,

educational and health services system, the roles of different actors in producing services, and the development of preventive systems as well as focusing of resources on the most effective services. In terms of the sustainability of the service system, it is essential to improve the capacity of the ageing population, delay the need of the ageing for care, and focus services according to the care need. (p. 91)

4.2. Quality of working life (p. 92)

- 4.2.1. Work is an essential factor in the well-being of an individual, and a lack of work is one of the most significant risk factors for social exclusion. The structure of the labour market will be further developed so that it is worthwhile for an employer to offer work and worthwhile for an employee to accept that work. (p. 92)
 - 4.2.2. As working life will be developed, different areas of life are taken into consideration in a balanced manner. The target is to improve the wellbeing at work of employees and make it easier to reconcile work and family life. By strengthening the positive aspects of work, developing the individual at work, supporting career development and innovativeness, and good leadership will make it possible to better ensure the success of enterprises and employee health and well-being in the rapidly changing working life of today. The learning networks of working life are important, and they will be reinforced. Development of innovative solutions will require functional interactive relationships, creativity and competence. (p. 93)
 - 4.2.3. Gender equality has not yet been realised in terms of salaries, job permanence, the costs of parenthood, and life expectancy, so determined and broad advancement of these matters are still needed. The gender perspective will be taken into account in all decision-making. (p. 93)
 - 4.2.4. Working life flexibility, such as promoting working time saving and job alternation leave, provide the opportunity to renew professional skills and take breaks to rejuvenate and regulate the burden of work as well as extend the working career. The use of information and communication technology to enable telecommuting will be promoted and guidelines for that will be developed. The notable spread of telecommuting requires its integration into employers' strategies. Organisations should adopt telecommuting as part of their operating methods wherever possible. Different solutions that are under development must be adapted to the employment objectives. (p. 93)
 - 4.2.5. In terms of the economy and funding of social security, it is important for people to be able to live healthily and with good functional capacity, and to remain in working life for a longer time. Thus, education policy must be built on the principles of lifelong learning and active ageing. (p. 93)
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4.3. Cohesion between different generations (p. 93)

- 4.3.1. A national target in the future must also be a service and income transfer system that provides a strong framework for ensuring intergenerational solidarity based on the needs of different age groups (p. 95)
- 4.3.2. The operating potential of an active ageing population in different areas of society, such as working life, volunteer and organisational work, caring for relatives, education, and the transfer of experience, will be supported. Accessibility of housing and the living environment will make living at home possible as physical condition deteriorates. Operational public and private services will help prevent problems and support functional capacity and independence. (p. 95)
- 4.3.3. The target is the well-being, growth and development of children and young people into balanced adulthood. Social assistance and service systems will be developed so that children and families are not subjected to inequality. The opportunity for equal educational and other choices will be ensured. Possible development of social exclusion will be prevented by means of education to support children and young people and by early intervention in problems. New operating models will be developed for the versatile support of children, young people and their families in schools and in health care services for children and young people. (p. 95)
- 4.3.4. Childhood and youth are valuable stages of life as such. Young people have the right and the responsibility to build their own future. Social inclusion and the opportunities to develop into an active citizen who bears responsibility will be promoted by supporting empowerment. (p. 95)
- 4.3.5. One of the preconditions for the balanced growth and development of children and young people is ensuring the health of the children and their parents. Information on the health and lifestyles of children and young persons and the changes occurring in them is needed to

develop and support family clinic and school health care and health promotion programmes. The target is to develop a national monitoring system to follow the physical and mental development and health of children and young people. (p. 95)

4.4. Preventing social exclusion and poverty (p. 96)

- 4.4.1. It is important to promote the inclusion of people who are at risk of being excluded from the society. Prevention of exclusion will be established as part of normal activities. The assessment of social and health impacts in different policy sectors, particularly in education and employment policy, is particularly important. Social security and services will be developed in a more active direction, so that the system will not develop exclusion traps. (p. 96)
 - 4.4.2. Schools' competence at identifying the children and families that are at risk of social exclusion will be increased, and education that takes the individual's special needs into consideration will be developed. Special attention will be focused on the transition phase between education and working life. The target is for every person to receive a vocational or university education after completion of comprehensive school. (p. 96)
 - 4.4.3. Special attention will be paid to long-term unemployment by means of the reform of active labour policy. Ultimately, pension solutions for seriously disabled long-term unemployed persons will be studied. (p. 96)
 - 4.4.4. Inclusion will also be promoted by means of support networks based on peer support, so that they create opportunities for social cohesion and participation. Activity centres for the unemployed, clubhouses for mental health rehabilitation, and partner and community centres are concrete examples of arenas for everyday participation available for people outside working life. (p. 96)
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4.5. Promoting healthy lifestyles and functional capacity and preventing health threats (p. 98)

- 4.5.1. Public health care services will focus on preventive health policy. Society provides opportunities for the spontaneous maintenance of health, and the target is for people to take increasing responsibility and interest in maintaining their health. Healthy lifestyles will be promoted by people if it is easy to choose them. In the future, there should be an extensive examination of how different social policy means could be used to implement reforms to promote health. Lifestyle changes will be broadly influenced through information, health care and multiparty cooperation. The role of health care personnel and many non-governmental organisations, the school institution, business life and the media as distributors of reliable health information will be supported. (p. 100)
- 4.5.2. Environments that make health promotion, preventive services, healthpromoting structures and physical activity possible as well as prevention of diseases are the primary means for increasing the health and social cohesion of the population, improving work capacity, enabling active ageing, and increasing the functional capacity of the ageing population. Anti-drug policy and health promotion programmes will be directed at influencing the choices of children and their parents in the direction of healthier lifestyle choices. (p. 100)
- 4.5.3. The health care and drug service system will be developed in a more integrated direction so that the available resources can be further focused on identifying and treating people at a high risk of becoming ill or socially excluded. (p. 100)
- 4.5.4. Structural changes through community and building planning and cooperation between industry and other business life will protect people's health while developing and promoting an environment that supports a healthy life. (p. 100)
- 4.5.5. A challenge will be to develop and apply new telecommunications solutions to support the functional capacity, performance and participation of citizens with limited functional abilities. The development of easy-to-use applications and aids will be supported to improve the quality of independent activity for all people in different stages of life. (p. 100)
- 4.5.6. Development of healthy foodstuffs, their increased supply and pricing as well as school and workplace catering has an effect on the choices of citizens. Measures to help transfer the focus from supporting production of foodstuffs that contain large amounts of saturated fats to the production of healthier choices, such as fish, vegetable oils, vegetables and fruit, will be supported, especially in daycares and schools. The target is for consumers to select healthy, safe and ecologically produced raw materials and foodstuffs. (p. 101)
- 4.5.7. Citizens' access to information on the factors affecting environmental health is necessary, in order for them to make the right choices. The opportunities for citizens to exert influence in the planning of living environments need to be improved in order to ensure the health, safety and pleasantness of the residential environment. Integrating the health impacts into the environmental impact assessment must be reinforced. More information is needed about

the cause and effect relationships between the environment and health, the joint effects, health risks and impact mechanisms of hazardous substances, and the health-promoting factors of the built environment. (p. 101)

- 4.5.8. Health threats caused by communicable diseases do not observe state borders. Health risks resulting from climate change are linked to climatic extremes, such as storms, floods and heat waves. Preparation for these health threats requires the co-operation of many actors, such as researchers and various authorities. (p. 101)

4.6. The national identity and a multicultural Finland (p. 101)

- 4.6.1. The characteristics of Finland's culture must be protected. At the community level, national inheritance and knowledge of other cultures increase stability and tolerance. Retention of cultural diversity within Finnish regions must be promoted, and the cultural perspective taken into account in all decision-making. (p. 102)
- 4.6.2. In the future Finland will be an even more multicultural country. Faster integration of immigrants and language acquisition is essential in terms of the well-being of immigrants, the balanced development of society and the economy. The target for immigrants of working age is their entry into working life and placing their competence and education at the disposal of Finnish society. In particular, the preconditions must be created for integrating young people of immigrant background into society. (p. 103)

4.7. Promoting civil activity (p. 103)

- 4.7.1. The starting point in the development of a welfare society is broad democratic rights for society, individual freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, political rights, and the further development of such rights. Maintaining a conscious and active values discussion in society makes it possible for citizens to participate in determining the priorities of common issues. (p. 103)
- 4.7.2. Sustainable development requires that citizens have equal opportunities to participate, bear responsibility and benefit from the increased choices resulting from development. (p. 103)
- 4.7.3. All children and young people must have experience of taking responsibility and managing common matters, both in their own organisation and in those outside the school. Partners will be needed to extend the learning environment to society. The spread and establishment of methods of participation and influence in educational organisations that have been found successful will be promoted, and new means will also be developed. (p. 103)

5. The economy as a safeguard for sustainable development (p. 107)

- 5.0.1. Finland's objective in the future is also to retain its position as a welfare society, for which the good competitiveness of its national economy and a stable public economy provide the preconditions. Good employment, educational, health and social policy as well as a healthy environment lay the foundation for a stable society, subsequently strengthening the competitiveness of Finland. Thus the dimensions of sustainable development become intertwined. Parallel activities in different policy sectors will become essential in order to achieve sustainable development. (p. 112)
- 5.0.2. Ultimately, public sector financing depends on the employment of a sufficient number of the population. Employment and social cohesion are prerequisites for sustainable development. A 75 per cent employment rate is the precondition to provide a sustainable foundation for a welfare society. The financing base for the public economy will be improved by furthering well-being at work for people of working age, preventing loss of working capacity, quick access to education and graduation as well as lifelong learning. Controlled work-based immigration will also be needed to supplement the offering of labour in areas where there is a shortage of domestic labour. (p. 112)
- 5.0.3. Success in global competition requires specialisation, readiness for change and the ability to take advantage of strengths. Finland will utilise its own strengths, which are education, stable labour market relations, technology, a high level of environmental protection and good governance, access to welfare services and equality, and will invest in these in the future as well. (p. 113)
- 5.0.4. The target is a dynamic information society that takes advantage of opportunities and has efficient production in terms of the environment. Finland's economic growth and well-being are based on successful enterprises, an open economy, strong human competence, and a high level of environmental protection. Finland's target is to offer enterprises and people an operating environment that attracts activity in Finland and from Finland in the future as

well. Finland has to guarantee a competitive operating environment for its enterprises. This will require functional labour markets, an effective innovation system, sound basic structures (infrastructure) and viable basic services as well as a good regulation environment. (p. 113)

- 5.0.5. Measures will be promoted to allow industry to renew and produce innovations and business that observe the principles of sustainable development. This will reinforce the success of Finnish industry and further employment and the retention of high quality human capital in Finland. (p. 113)
- 5.0.6. A competitive and environmentally sustainable economy needs new, growing and eco-efficient enterprises that are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable. The skills to develop, spread and utilise technological and social innovations will be created. Industrial policy will be used to promote an atmosphere that favours a service society and entrepreneurship, develop the quality of the operating environment for enterprises, create a favourable environment for entrepreneurship, ensure access to markets for enterprises, and promote the growth of enterprises, particularly those in the start-up phase. (p. 113)
- 5.0.7. In the future, Finland's economic success and well-being will continue to be based on a high level of competence and ensuring equal educational opportunities for the entire population. Attention will be particularly focused on ensuring that the structure of education meets demand in future decades. Simultaneously, lifelong learning for those already working must be developed. The challenge in terms of education is moving from the teaching of information to learning skills and creating new knowledge and innovations as well as searching for solutions. (p. 114)
- 5.0.8. Ensuring a high level of income requires the continuous improvement of productivity. Good productivity development, in both goods and service production, requires that employee well-being at work and the incentives for the growth of human resources and innovation activities are sufficient. Taxation will be developed so that it supports doing work and commissioning work in Finland, promotes sustainable use of natural resources and attracts foreign investment and experts to Finland. (p. 114)
- 5.0.9. Mankind over-exploits the planet's natural resource reserves. At the global level, consumption of natural resources should be placed on a sustainable foundation. In this matter, Finland and other industrialised countries have a particular responsibility, and they must significantly reduce their economies' consumption of natural resources and environmental hazards. (p. 114)
- 5.0.10. Finnish enterprises will be encouraged to participate in implementing the goals of the UN's Millennium Declaration. Companies will also be encouraged to direct their interest and activities at the least-developed countries, with the target of promoting co-operation and partnerships between the public and private sector. (p. 114)

6. Finland as a global actor and bearer of responsibility (p. 117)

- 6.0.1. Finland will act constructively, actively and initiatively on behalf of the broad realisation of sustainable development, democracy, freedom of speech, good governance, human rights, equality, the principle of constitutional state, and a functional market economy in the world. Finland will also strive to exert as much influence as possible on the decisions made in international relations and processes, which reflect on Finland and the security and well-being of Finns. (p. 117)
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- 6.0.3. Finland will support strengthening the UN as an important multilateral co-operation organisation, for which the impact of decisions must be improved and the consistency of activities must be furthered. As part of UN reform, Finland supports the establishment of a United Nations Environmental Organisation. (p. 118)
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- 6.0.5. Finland promotes the broad commitment of the world's countries to international agreements. Broad commitment to international agreements and mutual rules will also create demand for services and products that promote sustainable development. (p. 118)
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- 6.0.7. Finland will strive to implement the targets of sustainable development in accordance with the commitments and principles to which Finland has internationally committed within the framework of the United Nations, for example, in the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). (p. 118)
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6.1. Development of neighbouring regions (p. 118)

- 6.1.1. From Finland's perspective, it is particularly important to have stable development in our neighbouring regions. Joint efforts will continue and be condensed, especially in terms of blocking threats to the vulnerable environment of the Baltic Sea and Arctic region and increasing environmental responsibility. Regional co-operation must also focus particular attention on developing infrastructure and logistics, energy co-operation, preventing communicable diseases, and removing barriers to trade and investment. (p. 119)

6.2. Influencing EU policy (p. 119)

- 6.2.1. Finland will promote the continued improvement of the European Union's possibilities and ability to act as an initiator and an active actor in international development, human rights and environmental policy. (p. 119)
- 6.2.2. Finland will work towards ensuring that sustainable development and EU competitiveness become clearer focuses of EU activities. Sustainable development must be more strongly integrated into all EU policy sectors. Finland will utilise its own achievements in influencing the EU and promote issues in the EU that are important for the success of Finland and the entire Union. These issues include functional internal markets that take the European social dimension into consideration, a stable economy, a high level of environmental protection, the promotion of entrepreneurship, strengthening human capital, strong investment in research and development work, and attractiveness as an operating environment. Instead of increasing regulation, the EU should look for solutions through incentives. (p. 119)
- 6.2.3. For Finland, the EU represents an important channel for furthering the targets of sustainable development in the UN and other international organisations. In order for the EU to influence international decisionmaking in accordance with its economic and political significance, it must be strengthened internally. Furthermore, it has to find its place in the accelerating globalisation and international distribution of work. (p. 120)

6.3. Finland as a global bearer of responsibility (p. 120)

- 6.3.1. The reduction of poverty is only possible through influencing the causes of poverty and the inequality behind it. Finland will strive to influence more just development of globalisation, and the eradication of poverty and inequality. More balanced development of well-being requires the focusing of attention on the poorest and intervention in the structures that maintain poverty, such as corruption. In terms of alleviating poverty, it is essential to focus attention not only on economic growth but also on the quality of economic development. Economic growth must be such that the poor also participate in creating it, contributing to it and benefiting from it. (p. 120)
- 6.3.2. Finland is committed to the UN's Millennium Development Goals, which include promoting peace and security as well as reducing poverty in various ways. Finland is committed to consistently furthering development policy goals in all areas of international co-operation and national policy that influence the position of developing countries. (p. 122)
- 6.3.3. Finland is committed to increasing its development co-operation contribution to 0.7 per cent of gross national income, as agreed in the UN. The quality of development aid must be taken into consideration when increasing the amount of aid. Finland's contributions will be directed at supporting the recipient countries' own targets, which are determined in a democratic and participatory manner. However, the support must be focused on targets that genuinely have an impact in terms of sustainable development, such as good governance and

the education of women and girls. Finland and the EU are committed to promoting equality also on a global basis. (p. 122)

- 6.3.4. Strong international organisations and contractual arrangements will be needed to influence globalisation. A multilateral system must be based on responsible and accountable institutions and on co-operation between public institutions, markets and civil society actors. There is a need to increase the opportunities for developing countries to exert influence, especially in international financial institutions. Increasing the possibilities for democratic influence in terms of non-governmental organisations will also provide added value for the functionality and approval of the international system. The search for solutions to global governance problems will continue. The Helsinki Process created at the initiative of the Governments of Finland and Tanzania in 2002 also provides a good foundation for this work. (p. 122)
- 6.3.5. Finland will promote the availability of new technologies and information technology in developing countries and join forces with the private sector to identify information and communications technology solutions that are suitable for developing countries and serve to further achievement of the goals of the Millennium Declaration. In particular, Finland has a lot of experience in the energy, transport, water management, forestry and biotechnology sectors. Simultaneously, enterprises can benefit from the new markets. (p. 123)
- 6.3.6. Economic growth produced by private business activities functioning on a sustainable foundation is important to increasing well-being and jobs as well as reducing poverty in all countries. Economic growth must serve the targets of human well-being without endangering the environment or biodiversity. The challenge is to create opportunities for sustainable sources of livelihood that guarantee a sufficient income while protecting and renewing natural resources. Good employment development is also essential to reducing poverty. Investing in development of working life that takes human rights into consideration is one part of sustainable development. (p. 123)
- 6.3.7. The education system must provide skills for world citizenship and widen the perspective on environmental and development issues and the needs and possibilities for more just distribution of well-being. (p. 123)

7. Supporting sustainable choices (p. 125)

7.1. Education to promote sustainable development (p. 125)

- 7.1.1. Targets for development presented in the National Strategy of Education and Training for Sustainable Development (2006) will be implemented in accordance with the implementation plan approved by the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development. (p. 127)
- 7.1.2. In the future, education will include information and teaching concerning the formation of values and attitudes as well as sustainable choices. Success in this will require investment in basic and in-service education for teachers. (p. 127)
- 7.1.3. The challenge of more comprehensive learning will be concretised in the co-operation between subjects, development of the operating culture and closer interaction with the surrounding society. Learning to use solutions that observe the principle of sustainable development and transferring them to everyday practices will require co-operation between teachers and between teachers and other experts and parents. (p. 127)
- 7.1.4. The importance of sustainable development will be strengthened in education policy and the basic and in-service education for teachers. Sustainable development must be made a priority of the strategies concerning the teaching sector and early education, and provide support for education and training in the strategies of other administrative sectors and actors. (p. 127)
- 7.1.5. Learning materials and guides will be developed to meet the needs of teaching sustainable development and to support multi-professional cooperation in schools, and in the activities between schools, and between schools and other actors. (p. 127)
- 7.1.6. Means of participation and influence that have been developed and found successful will be spread and established in educational organisations. New means of participation and influence will be developed, for example, through research. (p. 127)
- 7.1.7. The environmental certificate for institutions will be expanded to include the social and cultural dimension of sustainable development. The target is for all schools to have a sustainable development action programme in place by 2010, and for 15 per cent to have

external recognition or certification of their activities by 2014. (p. 127)

7.2. Research and development, know-how and innovations (p. 128)

- 7.2.1. In terms of creating innovations, it is important to develop a know-how society, in other words, operating environments and strong centres of expertise that support the creation and application of new information. Skills related to bottlenecks in the innovation system, including risk financing, business competence, commercialisation and internationalisation, will be developed. Finnish enterprises need to learn new skills, especially in the areas of functionality, design and commercialisation of services. Turning inventions that support sustainable development into successful products on the market will be promoted and strong investment in research and product development will continue. (p. 129)
 - 7.2.2. Successful commercialisation of innovations is a key factor in the success of individual citizens, groups, enterprises and societies. The basic preconditions for this are top-level know-how in technology and business. However, purposeful investment in the production of social innovations is also needed in addition to technological innovations, so that societal and social development do not diverge from economic and technological development. (p. 129)
 - 7.2.3. In addition to developing the key strengths of know-how, there will also be investment in promising research fields and achieving sufficient volume and a good level of quality in them. Such fields include bio and environmental science, the welfare cluster and knowledge-intensive services. Promotion of innovations in accordance with sustainable development will require consistent policy in different sectors, and the development of regulation so that it rewards innovation activity that supports sustainable development. (p. 129)
 - 7.2.4. It is important to ensure the innovativeness of sustainable development policy by means of networking co-operation and programmes of the administration, scientific community and civil organisations, and economic life. Diverse researcher training and research and innovation activities will create the preconditions for sustainable development. Adult education, non-governmental organisations and the media will also play an important role. (p. 130)
 - 7.2.5. The principles of sustainable development must be integrated into research. The challenge is to make the research influential, in other words, ensuring that citizens and decision-makers are aware of the research results which provide an information base for sustainable choices. In order to promote the impact of research, end users of research information must be included in the research process right from the planning stage. (p. 130)
-

7.3. Economic policy instruments (p. 130)

- 7.3.1. Finland will use the most cost-efficient and effective policy instrument for each specific situation. The steering of choices must observe strong scientific evidence and the precautionary principle, which is based on probabilities. The policy instruments must be developed systematically and patiently on both a national and EU basis. (p. 131)
- 7.3.2. Economic measures will be developed that reduce the use of nonrenewable natural resources and environmental hazards as well as promote recycling and the energy efficiency of products, their consumption and energy use. The possibilities to decrease subsidies that are harmful to the environment and sustainable development will be examined. (p. 131)
- 7.3.3. Policy instruments will provide the opportunity to promote sustainable production methods, consumer habits and lifestyles, make environmental steering more efficient, and increase the cost-efficiency of environmental policy. The already initiated work to increase the steering effect of the taxation system will be continued systematically and patiently from the standpoint of environmental needs and obligations while taking economic requirements into consideration. The opportunities provided by new market-oriented measures will be examined and implemented as part of the development of the policy instruments. (p. 131)
- 7.3.4. The development of new technology is essential in achieving permanent results in terms of sustainable development. Access to markets for new environmentally friendly energy technology will be assisted by means of an energy subsidy granted for investments and studies to support such investments. A production subsidy for electricity produced with renewable energy will be granted through the taxation system. (p. 131)
- 7.3.5. Co-operation and common solutions within the European Union will make it possible to increase the impact of the economic instrument system and reduce the costs of adaptation resulting from new steering. The long-term target is to obtain agreement on the use of effective policy instruments in international co-operation when responding to global environmental challenges. (p. 131)

7.3.6. It is important to support the implementation of economic policy instruments through informative measures. (p. 131)

France

1. Climate Change and clean energy (p. 14)

- 1.1. Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol (p. 6)
- 1.2. Energy Policy: guarantee of supply, competitiveness and sustainable development (p. 6)
- 1.3. Adapting to climate change and attenuating its impact (p. 7)
- 1.4. Renewable energies (p. 7)
- 1.5. Biofuels (p. 7)
- 1.6. Energy efficiency (p. 7)

2. Sustainable transport (p. 18)

- 2.1. Separating economic growth and demand for transport (p. 9)
- 2.2. Reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gases caused by transport (p. 9)
- 2.3. Reducing pollutant emissions linked to transport (p. 10)
- 2.4. Introduction of a balanced transport system and sustainable mobility (p. 10)
- 2.5. Reducing noise pollution due to transport (p. 11)
- 2.6. Improving the efficiency and quality of public transport services (p. 11)
- 2.7. Reducing CO2 emissions in new vehicles (p. 12)
- 2.8. Improving road safety: a national priority (p. 12)

3. Sustainable production and consumption (p. 22)

- 3.1. Encouraging companies to commit to sustainable development approaches (p. 14)
- 3.2. Informing the consumer and improving the environmental and social performance of manufactured products and manufacturing processes (p. 15)
- 3.3. Accompanying agriculture and fisheries development (p. 15)
- 3.4. Going further with sustainable public purchasing (p. 16)
- 3.5. Developing innovation and start-ups in businesses linked to sustainable development (p. 16)

4. Conservation and management of natural resources (p. 26)

- 4.1. Reducing the use of natural resources in France to a rate which does not exceed their regenerative capacity (p. 18)
- 4.2. Improving the efficient use of natural resources and avoiding over-exploitation (p. 18)
- 4.3. Halting the loss of biodiversity in France and contributing to reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 (p. 19)
- 4.4. Acting for the protection and sustainable management of forests and in particular, primary tropical forests under severe threat (p. 20)
- 4.5. Reducing the quantity of household waste on the basis of storage and incineration (p. 20)

5. Public health, risks prevention and management *(p. 30)*

- 5.1. Leading a co-ordinated policy to prevent health risks involving all levels of decision *(p. 21)*
- 5.2. Policing the respect of human and animal food legislation *(p. 22)*
- 5.3. Promoting high-quality standards in animal health and welfare *(p. 22)*
- 5.4. Reducing the progression of diseases linked to lifestyle *(p. 22)*
- 5.5. Reducing inequalities in the area of health *(p. 22)*
- 5.6. Reinforcing the policy for the management of chemical substances accompanying the introduction of the REACH regulation *(p. 23)*
- 5.7. Improving information linked to pollution of the environment and its harmful effects on health *(p. 23)*
- 5.8. Improving mental health and dealing with the risk of suicide *(p. 23)*

6. Social inclusion, demography and immigration *(p. 34)*

- 6.1. Reducing the risks of poverty and social exclusion *(p. 25)*
- 6.2. Guaranteeing a high level of social cohesion throughout the country whilst respecting cultural diversity *(p. 25)*
- 6.3. Modernising social protection systems and ensuring their feasibility *(p. 26)*
- 6.4. Promoting a non-discriminatory labour market which encourages the participation of women, the elderly and migrants *(p. 26)*
- 6.5. Leading an integration policy for migrants and their families *(p. 27)*
- 6.6. Attenuating the negative effects of globalisation *(p. 27)*
- 6.7. Promoting employment for young people *(p. 27)*
- 6.8. Increasing the involvement of the disabled in the employment market *(p. 27)*

7. World poverty and international challenges *(p. 37)*

- 7.1. Achieving the objective of the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Summit *(p. 30)*
- 7.2. Contributing to better international governance and the reinforcement of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) *(p. 32)*
- 7.3. Increase aid to 0.7% of GDP by 2015 and achieve the intermediary objective of 0.56% by 2010 *(p. 32)*
- 7.4. Better integrating sustainable development into commercial negotiations *(p. 32)*
- 7.5. Integrating sustainable development into all external policies *(p. 33)*

8. Cross-cutting issues *(p. 40)*

- 8.1. Education and training *(p. 40)*
 - 8.1.1. Allow all citizens to acquire the knowledge required to contribute to sustainable development *(p. 34)*
 - 8.1.2. Promoting social cohesion by guaranteeing equal opportunities *(p. 35)*
 - 8.1.3. Reducing the digital ditch phenomenon and developing information technologies and their use

(p. 35)

8.1.4. The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) *(p. 36)*

8.2. Research and development *(p. 42)*

8.2.1. Implementation of the European framework programme for research, technological development and demonstration, and promoting eco-technologies *(p. 37)*

8.2.2. Facilitating public decision-making and assessing public policies through the development of data model tools *(p. 38)*

8.2.3. Introduction of national environmental accounting *(p. 38)*

8.2.4. Promoting the transfer of research between universities, research institutes and companies *(p. 39)*

9. [Levers] and strategic instruments *(p. 45)*

9.1. Financing and economic instruments *(p. 45)*

9.1.1. Developing economic instruments which allow the reconciliation of environmental protection and economic growth *(p. 40)*

9.1.2. Continuing the implementation of ecological taxation on the basis of the conclusions of the above-mentioned workgroup *(p. 40)*

9.1.3. Continuing the development of innovatory economic tools to reconcile environmental protection and economic growth *(p. 41)*

9.1.4. Optimising and co-ordinating France's use of European funds to promote sustainable development *(p. 41)*

9.2. Coordination of national and local policies and controlling their implementation *(p. 47)*

9.3. Communication and mobilising actors *(p. 48)*

9.3.1. Communications *(p. 42)*

9.3.2. Involvement at local and regional levels *(p. 43)*

9.3.3. Involvement of companies *(p. 44)*

9.3.4. Involvement of the other main interested parties and civil society *(p. 45)*

Germany

1. Intergeneration equity (p. 92)

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1.1. | Conservation of resources | Making prudent and efficient use of scarce resources (p. 93) |
| 1.2. | Climate protection | Reducing greenhouse gases (p. 95) |
| 1.3. | Renewable energies | Extending sustainable systems of energy provision (p. 97) |
| 1.4. | Land use | Conserving open spaces (p. 99) |
| 1.5. | Biodiversity | Conserving species - protecting habitats (p. 101) |
| 1.6. | National debt | Reducing debt - creating new scope for action (p. 103) |
| 1.7. | Provision for future economic stability | Creating positive investment conditions - securing long-term prosperity (p. 105) |
| 1.8. | Innovation | Shaping the future with new solutions (p. 106) |
| 1.9. | Education and training | Continuously improving education and vocational qualification (p. 107) |

2. Quality for life (economic prosperity ranks as a central goal of sustainable policy. But quality of life embraces far more than material prosperity. An intact environment is as much a part of it as good schools and personal security. Even the reorientation of agricultural policy introduced by the German Federal Government aims for better quality of life.) (p. 109)

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|------|---------------------|---|
| 2.1. | Economic prosperity | Raising economic output by environmentally and socially compatible means (p. 110) |
| 2.2. | Mobility | Designing environmentally friendly forms of mobility (p. 111) |
| 2.3. | Nutrition | Environmentally sound production of healthy food (p. 113) |
| 2.4. | Air quality | Keeping the environment healthy (p. 116) |
| 2.5. | Health | Healthy living (p. 117) |
| 2.6. | Crime | Further increasing personal security (p. 119) |

3. Social Cohesion (not only the responsibility of the state. Businesses and trades unions, churches and associations and civil society as a whole are called upon to make their contribution to solidarity within society.) (p. 120)

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|--|
| 3.1. | Employment | Boosting employment levels (p. 121) |
| 3.2. | Perspectives for families | Improving the compatibility of work and family life (p. 123) |
| 3.3. | Equal opportunities | Promoting equal opportunities in society (p. 125) |
| 3.4. | Integration of foreign citizens | Integration instead of exclusion (p. 127) |

4. International responsibility (p. 128)

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|
| 4.1. | Development cooperation | Supporting sustainable development worldwide (p. 129) |
| 4.2. | Opening markets | Improving trade opportunities for developing countries (p. 130) |

Greece

1. Reduction of environmental pressures (p. 12)

1.1. Climate change abatement (p. 12)

- 1.1.1. Measures are needed to address climate change, given the risks for Greece of desertification, water scarcity and increasing temperatures. The targets of the NSDS for CO₂ emissions are the Kyoto targets as converted by the EU burdensharing agreement. There is a special national programme for the reduction of GHG. It addresses reform and diversification of energy production, measures for energy conservation on the demand side, non-CO₂ GHG and institutional measures. Many of the measures are already integrated in the sectoral policies and also in Structural Fund programmes. (p. 12)
-

1.2. Reduction of air pollutants (p. 13)

- 1.2.1. Measures are needed to reduce acid rain, eutrophication and health problems. The national programme seeks to achieve implementation of the NEC Directive by 2010 and contains specific measures by sector (energy, buildings, transport, industry) with a specific focus on NMVOCs where distance to target is highest. (p. 13)
-

1.3. Reduction and management of solid waste (p. 14)

- 1.3.1. This is seen as a long-term goal through gradual changes in behavioural patterns. Greece's plan in this area foresees the expansion of the relevant infrastructure and seeks to ensure safe disposal and more recycling in order to meet the targets of the 6th EAP and the directives in the waste field. (p. 14)
-

1.4. Water resources management (p. 15)

- 1.4.1. A national action plan for water resources contains targets for the sustainable use of water reserves, the protection of water ecosystems and the attainment of high quality standards for all water bodies by 2015. It will help Greece to comply with the WFD. Furthermore, joint measures are envisaged with neighbouring countries to protect transboundary water courses. (p. 15)
-

1.5. Desertification abatement (p. 15)

- 1.5.1. On the basis of the UN Convention on Desertification, Greece has adopted a national action plan with measures concerning agriculture, forestry, husbandry, wild fauna and water resources, to fight and/or prevent desertification trends. The measures seek inter alia to prevent overly intensive use of land, to reduce the waste of irrigation waters and to construct small reservoirs. (p. 15)
-

1.6. Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems (p. 16)

- 1.6.1. The national strategy aligns itself with the UN CBD targets. There are specific strategies for wetland resources and for the natural environment. One focus is on corridors between protected areas where the role of agriculture is to be redefined. (p. 16)
-

1.7. Sustainable forest management (p. 16)

- 1.7.1. Current forestry policies are not regarded as sustainable from the economic perspective (excessive woodcutting, increasing rate of forest fires, urban development, and lack of spatial planning framework). The national strategy seeks to reverse this. (p. 16)
-

2. Promotion of social solidarity policies (p. 17)

2.1. Combat exclusion from employment opportunities (p. 17)

- 2.1.1. Given the declining importance of family-sized enterprises, the national action plan for employment provides for incentives for labour-market participation, increased use of flexible employment forms and the discouragement of early retirement. (p. 17)
-

2.2. Better opportunities for women in the labour market (p. 17)

- 2.2.1. Measures are to be taken to integrate the gender dimension in all policies, to reduce the

wage gap between men and women and facilitate the reconciliation of family and professional life. (p. 17)

2.3. Exclusion from public goods (p. 17)

2.3.1. This area concerns measures to improve access to the housing market, to the national health system and to education for disadvantaged social groups. (p. 17)

2.4. Prevention of exclusion risk (p. 18)

2.4.1. This area concerns measures for training young people in particular to help them meet the challenges of the new information economy. (p. 18)

2.5. Protection of vulnerable population groups (p. 18)

2.5.1. This combines measures to help people in geographically-remote areas of the country, those affected by natural disasters and immigrants of Greek and non- Greek origin as well as “people with cultural particularities, such as the gypsies”. (p. 18)

3. Integration of the environmental dimension in sectoral policies (p. 18)

3.1. Spatial policies (p. 18)

3.1.1. Greece recently adopted a spatial planning law that will lay down the institutional and regulatory framework underlying regional policy and infrastructure development. So far, there have been problems through land-use conflicts, uncontrolled urban sprawl and environmental degradation of the landscape. (p. 18)

3.1.2. On the basis of the standing legal framework, the Ministry has compiled the General Framework for Physical Planning and Sustainable Development. This involves inter alia the upgrading of transport networks, the protection of urban ecosystems and green areas, site rehabilitation and the control of urban sprawl. In addition, it has been compiled a Special Framework for Physical Planning and Sustainable Development for Coastal Areas. Athens and Thessaloniki are to be modernised to enhance their role as centres for the whole region. (p. 18)

3.2. Energy sector (p. 20)

3.2.1. Key objective is to decrease Greece’s very high energy intensity and to decouple it from economic growth. On the supply side, renewables and cleaner traditional fuels, such as gas, are to be introduced as well as cogeneration. RES are to account for 20% of power production by 2010. Energy conservation is to be promoted in industry and the building sector. MBI are to be used to support this process. (p. 20)

3.3. Transport (p. 21)

3.3.1. Actions under the NSSD aim to decouple transport emissions from growth. They focus inter alia on the extension of public transport infrastructure with the promotion of public transportation modules, mainly in urban areas (train, metro, tram), as well as on upgrading and extending the road network to decrease congestion and increase safety, support for environmentally-friendly fuels and technologies, traffic-flow management as well as measures to regulate the use of private cars. Special focus lies on the disadvantaged regions. (p. 21)

3.4. Agriculture and fisheries (p. 21)

3.4.1. Key objectives of the NSDS are to increase the multifunctional character of agriculture and to promote the sustainable development of rural areas. This implies changes in production patterns and a more rational use of water resources as well as support for programmes of biological agriculture and biodiversity protection, and an integrated fisheries policy. (p. 21)

3.5. Industry (p. 22)

3.5.1. Key priority of the NSDS is to shift from an end-of-pipe approach of industrial pollution abatement to pro-active and preventive measures. These include organisational measures, energy-related ones (cf. point b above) and the promotion of IPP (incl. waste management issues). On the instrument side, it is foreseen to promote EMAS and eco-labelling as well as the use of economic instruments and communication tools. (p. 22)

3.6. Tourism (p. 22)

3.6.1. Given the increasing environmental pressures from tourism (transport, energy, waste and water-related) and decreasing revenues, a programme to promote SD in the coastal zones and

islands has been introduced. It seeks to promote alternative forms of tourism (eco-, agro- and conference tourism) as well as the installation of more environment-friendly infrastructure. (p. 22)

3.7. Employment (p. 23)

- 3.7.1. Policies under the NSDS seek to increase employment rates in general and more specifically for the young and for women through qualificationenhancing measures as well as by subsidies. (p. 23)

4. Horizontal actions (p. 24)

- 4.1. Use of economic instruments to “get prices right”, incl. incentives to further the introduction of environmental products and technologies and the use of emissions trading in the context of the EU system (p. 24)
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- 4.2. Better collection, processing and dissemination of information on environmental parameters (p. 24)
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- 4.3. Institutional and administrative reforms are to ensure the implementation of the NSDS (p. 24)

- 4.3.1. Transposition of the EU *acquis communautaire* into the national legal order; full and adequate incorporation and implementation of the EU legislation avoiding unnecessary delays in the process. (p. 24)

- 4.3.2. Ratification of international Conventions; the majority of international conventions for the environment has already been signed and ratified by Greece (55%). (p. 24)

- 4.3.3. Promotion of consenting institutions and mechanisms for enhancing the dialogue among stakeholders and achieving consensus on commonly accepted action programmes. (p. 24)

- 4.3.4. Enforcement of environmental education and public dialogue with the long-term objective to achieve a radical change in production and consumption patterns. (p. 24)
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- 4.4. Development of modern infrastructures to improve resource efficiency and encouragement of investment in technology, human capital and organisational improvement of businesses (p. 24)
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- 4.5. Use of assessment tools, such as EIA and SEA (p. 25)

- 4.5.1. Environmental Impact Assessment for projects and activities, which is in place since 1990. Additional momentum to this effort will be given through the full implementation of the recently introduced “Inspectorate” system. (p. 25)

- 4.5.2. Strategic Environmental Assessment for plans and programmes that aims at incorporating environmental concerns in planning. (p. 25)
-

5. International actions (p. 25)

- 5.1. International and bilateral co-operation are enhanced through participation in international organisation, such as the UN and the OECD and by bilateral agreements for development assistance. Such bilateral agreements exist since 1997. (p. 25)

Iceland

1. Healthy and Safe Environment (*p. 24*)

1.1. Clean Air (*p. 25*)

- 1.1.1. To ensure that Iceland's inhabitants breathe clean air, with air pollution levels below the strictest levels. (*p. 25*)
 - 1.1.2. To minimize air pollution caused by traffic, industry and other activities. (*p. 25*)
 - 1.1.3. To reduce air pollution in the greater Reykjavik area with the aim of significant improvement in the next few years. (*p. 25*)
-

1.2. Clean Freshwater (*p. 26*)

- 1.2.1. All inhabitants of the country should have access to abundant clean water unpolluted by chemicals and micro-organisms, for drinking and other uses. (*p. 26*)
 - 1.2.2. Incidents of drinking water contamination should be rare or non-existent. (*p. 26*)
 - 1.2.3. Pollution of rivers and lakes should be non-existent or so miniscule that it does not affect freshwater ecosystems, fish migration or the recreational value of an area. (*p. 26*)
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1.3. Safe Food Products (*p. 28*)

- 1.3.1. Consumers should always be able to trust that they are offered only products safe for consumption. (*p. 28*)
 - 1.3.2. The labelling of food products should give sufficient information on the contents of the product. (*p. 28*)
 - 1.3.3. Iceland must continue to be esteemed as a producer of healthy and safe food products made in an unpolluted environment. (*p. 28*)
-

1.4. An Environment Free of Hazardous Materials (*p. 30*)

- 1.4.1. The use of chemicals and chemical products should not threaten the environment or human health. (*p. 30*)
 - 1.4.2. Consumers should have access to conclusive information on how to utilize products with chemicals, and information on potential hazards that may arise from chemicals in the product. (*p. 30*)
 - 1.4.3. The use of biocides and pesticides should be decreased. (*p. 30*)
 - 1.4.4. The disposal of materials hazardous to health and the environment should be limited as much as possible, and cease completely within 25 years. (*p. 30*)
-

1.5. Outdoor Activities in Harmony with Nature (*p. 31*)

- 1.5.1. The public's right to free access to common land should not be restricted, unless it is vitally necessary for the purposes of nature conservation. (*p. 31*)
 - 1.5.2. Outdoor activities considerations should be taken into account in planning and decisions on land use. (*p. 31*)
 - 1.5.3. The growth in tourism in Iceland should be further encouraged, and accompanied by preventive measures to protect nature from damage caused by increased traffic. (*p. 31*)
-

1.6. Protection Against Natural Disasters (*p. 33*)

- 1.6.1. All inhabitants of the country should live in reasonable safety from natural disasters. (*p. 33*)
 - 1.6.2. The risk of natural disasters should be taken into account during planning of land use. (*p. 33*)
-

2. Protection of Icelandic Nature (*p. 36*)

2.1. Protection of Iceland's Biota (*p. 37*)

- 2.1.1. The diversity of species and habitat types should be conserved. (*p. 37*)

- 2.1.2. Further diminishing of wetlands, birch woodlands and other key ecosystems in Iceland should be avoided. (p. 37)
- 2.1.3. Attempts to reclaim wetlands and other important ecosystems should be made where possible. (p. 37)

2.2. Protection of Unique Geological Formations (p. 39)

- 2.2.1. The diversity of geological formations should be conserved by protecting those formations that are distinct or unique regionally, nationally or globally. (p. 39)
- 2.2.2. A methodical survey of geological formations in Iceland should be conducted, which will provide a basis for their systematic preservation. (p. 39)

2.3. Wilderness Conservation (p. 40)

- 2.3.1. Large areas of wilderness should remain untouched in Icelandic uninhabited areas. (p. 40)
- 2.3.2. Man-made structures should preferably be built outside of defined wilderness areas. When this is not deemed possible, care should be taken that the structures cause minimal damage and minimal visual effect. (p. 40)

3. Sustainable Use of Resources (p. 42)

3.1. Sustainable Use of Living Marine Resources (p. 43)

- 3.1.1. The utilization of fish stocks and other living marine resources should remain on a sustainable basis and based on the best available scientific findings. (p. 43)
- 3.1.2. Fishing of stocks that call for a limitation of harvesting, according to scientific assessment, must be managed and a cautionary viewpoint taken to achieve the maximum yield of stocks in the long run. (p. 43)
- 3.1.3. Long-term policies for the utilization of certain stocks should be developed, for instance by applying catch rules and the use of a multi-stock approach where possible. (p. 43)
- 3.1.4. Methods and management for the utilization of living marine resources should take into account the diverse interplay of the marine ecosystem and should aim to minimize negative effects of utilization on other sections of the ecosystem. (p. 43)

3.2. Sustainable Use of Vegetation and Reclamation of Land (p. 46)

- 3.2.1. The land's soil and vegetation resources, including forests, should be sustainably utilized according to the best scientific information available. (p. 46)
- 3.2.2. Grazing should be controlled in accordance with the land's tolerance levels and the risk of erosion. (p. 46)
- 3.2.3. Systematic soil conservation activities should be conducted in eroded areas, in accordance with policies on land use and nature conservation in each area. Extreme soil erosion should be curbed, especially in settled areas and in the lowlands. (p. 46)
- 3.2.4. The development of farm forestry should strengthen rural settlements and employment, and fit in with the country's landscape and ecosystem. (p. 46)

3.3. Increased Utilization of Renewable Energy (p. 48)

- 3.3.1. Iceland's renewable sources of energy should be further utilized, using economic and environmental considerations as a guiding light. (p. 48)
- 3.3.2. The proportion of renewable energy resources in the nation's energy budget should be increased, and the use of fossil fuels should become insignificant within a few decades. The aim is that transport will use energy from renewable energy resources as soon as it is feasible to do so. (p. 48)
- 3.3.3. Electricity and geothermal heating systems should be managed in a way that ensures effectiveness, safety and optimum economic efficiency. (p. 48)
- 3.3.4. Increased energy efficiency should be encouraged. (p. 48)

3.4. Reduction and Improved Handling of Waste (p. 50)

- 3.4.1. Waste generation should be reduced as much as possible and the handling of waste should cause minimal negative impact on the environment. It should be ensured that hazardous

waste does not find their way into the environment. (p. 50)

- 3.4.2. Current and future legislated targets for the recycling of different kinds of waste, including packaging, organic waste, electronic devices and equipment, should be met. (p. 50)
- 3.4.3. Disposal expenses should be taken into account in the pricing of goods. (p. 50)

4. Global Issues (p. 52)

4.1. Clean Ocean (p. 53)

- 4.1.1. The concentration of man-made pollutants in marine products from Icelandic waters should always fall below the strictest standards of domestic and foreign health authorities. (p. 53)
 - 4.1.2. The disposal of hazardous materials into the ocean by vessels and from land should cease - especially the disposal of persistent organic substances, radioactive materials and heavy metals. (p. 53)
 - 4.1.3. Iceland should continue to show leadership in international cooperation on marine pollution prevention. (p. 53)
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4.2. Limitation of Climate Change (p. 55)

- 4.2.1. Iceland should participate actively in international cooperation to combat dangerous disturbance of the earth's climate by human activity through reduction of emissions and increased sequestration of greenhouse gases. (p. 55)
 - 4.2.2. The use of fossil fuels should be decreased. (p. 55)
 - 4.2.3. Icelandic expertise in the utilization of renewable energy sources should be transferred to developing countries. (p. 55)
-

4.3. Protection of the Ozone Layer (p. 58)

- 4.3.1. Iceland should continue to be at the forefront in the restriction of the utilization and emission of ozone-depleting substances. (p. 58)
 - 4.3.2. Iceland should cease using ozone-depleting substances by 2010. (p. 58)
-

4.4. Protection of Biodiversity (p. 59)

- 4.4.1. Efforts should be made to conserve the biodiversity of Icelandic habitat types and ecosystems by the protection of animals, plants and other organisms, together with their genetic resources and their habitats. (p. 59)
- 4.4.2. All utilization of living natural resources should be sustainable. (p. 59)
- 4.4.3. The precautionary approach and ecosystem approach should be applied in all operations that may alter or disrupt ecosystems, in order to keep negative impact to a minimum. (p. 59)

Ireland

1. Securing Sustainable Development: Better Supporting Structures *(p. 3)*

- 1.0.1. The Government will propose that the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Sustainable Development should become a standing Committee of the Oireachtas to oversee relevant policy development and the implementation of this Strategy. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.2. The Government will establish a National Sustainable Development Council, independently chaired and with wide representation from Social Partners and environmental NGOs to facilitate participation in the achievement of sustainable development and promote consultation and dialogue. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.3. Relevant Government Departments, and the EPA as appropriate, will be designated as Task Managers to lead in the development of the more detailed processes and measures necessary to give full effect to the Strategy. Their reports, and the National Sustainable Development Council's comments on them, will provide a basis for the periodic review of the Strategy by Government. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.4. Regional Authorities will have ongoing responsibility for the regionalisation of the Strategy. They will be asked to define regional sustainability priorities, recommend appropriate implementation mechanisms in the regions, and develop regional sustainability indicators. Regional Sustainability Fora will be held in 1997. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.5. An Eco-Management and Audit Scheme will be developed for local government. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.6. Local authorities have a key role as environment protection authorities and agents of sustainable development. All local authorities will be asked to complete a Local Agenda 21 for their areas by 1998. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.7. Sustainable development projects by local authorities and NGOs in partnership will be co-funded by a new Environment Partnership Fund. *(p. 3)*
- 1.0.8. Government will bring forward proposals, within three years, to develop a strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA) system for major plans and programmes, in addition to supporting EU proposals for SEA of land use plans and programmes. *(p. 3)*

2. A Positive Impact on Enterprise and Employment *(p. 3)*

- 2.0.1. In line with Partnership 2000 Government will consider further streamlining of the planning system and the introduction of accelerated planning procedures for major projects involving significant employment and added value. *(p. 3)*
- 2.0.2. Government will support a shift in tax burdens away from labour towards polluters. *(p. 3)*
- 2.0.3. Government will develop suitable economic instruments to improve internalisation of external costs, including: - resource pricing; - green taxation measures; and - exploration of market-based instruments, such as emissions trading, offering flexibility to industry to achieve environmental improvements. *(p. 3)*
- 2.0.4. Enterprise authorities will encourage and promote the development of environmental industry. *(p. 4)*
- 2.0.5. Government will maintain a substantial environmental infrastructure investment programme to underpin sustainable economic and social development. *(p. 4)*
- 2.0.6. Active labour market policies will be pursued to support the transition to cleaner production and extension of environmental management. *(p. 4)*

3. Achieving Integration: Bringing Environment to the Heart of Sectoral Performance *(p. 4)*

3.1. Agriculture *(p. 4)*

- 3.1.1. The Government will extend environmental cross-compliance as a standard consideration in respect of agricultural support generally or in selected schemes. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.2. The Code of Good Agricultural Practice to Protect Waters from Pollution by Nitrates, launched in July 1996, and including recommended Nitrogen application rates, will be promoted by local authorities, Teagasc and farmer representative associations. The implementation of the Code will be closely monitored. Efforts to prevent build-up of nitrates in waters will maintain and, where necessary, improve on the quality of drinking water. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.3. The use of revised recommended application rates for phosphorus fertilisers for grassland (launched by Teagasc in December 1996) will be encouraged and promoted so as to reduce soil P levels, where excessive to crop requirements at present, down to the recommended levels over a period of five years. In particular, the Strategy targets a reduction of 10% per annum in artificial P fertiliser usage over the next five years. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.4. Appropriate adjustments will be made by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry to the specification for the Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS) to reduce phosphorus losses from agriculture which contribute to eutrophication of rivers and lakes. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.5. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will produce comprehensive guidance and advice on agricultural practices for the purpose of protecting all environmental media and the ecosystems they support, and promoting sustainable agriculture. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.6. Nutrient Management Planning (as now statutorily provided for in the Waste Management Act, 1996), will be promoted mandatorily by local authorities in areas where the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water quality data identify agriculture as a significant contributor to eutrophication of rivers and lakes. Emphasis will be placed on such planning on an individual farms basis and in catchment and regional areas. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.7. Teagasc will continue to provide advice and educational services to farmers, including the promotion of awareness on the nutrient value of farm wastes and the achievement of a more sustainable balance between soil inputs and outputs. The services will be reviewed to allow greater targeting, in consultation with EPA, towards the catchments of eutrophic rivers and lakes. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.8. Intensive agriculture is a scheduled activity for the purposes of Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) licensing under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992. IPC requirements for new activities were introduced in September 1996 and IPC requirements for existing activities will be phased in from 1998. *(p. 4)*
- 3.1.9. To assist in maintaining an environmentally sound farming sector, the Government is introducing, for a three-year period to 1999, improved capital allowances for targeted investment by farmers in pollution control measures. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.10. A system of environmental management of farming in proposed Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), including sustainable stocking densities, will be elaborated between the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, the Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht, Teagasc and REPS planning agencies, as well as environmental and farm organisations. Agreed conditions in this regard, correctly applied, will provide for sustainable farming systems in such areas, as well as placing restrictions on environmentally-damaging activities. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.11. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry is seeking the approval of the European Commission to extend the application of REPS in overgrazed areas from 5 to 15 years. Measures will also be put in place to ensure that the environmental benefits achieved under REPS in designated commonage areas are not diminished by non-participants in the scheme. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.12. An uptake of 30% of farmers in REPS will be achieved by the year 1999. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.13. The National Biodiversity Plan, to be completed by end-1997, will identify the actions necessary to preserve biodiversity, including species and habitats, from human activities including the pressures of agriculture. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.14. The Department of the Environment will review the regulatory thresholds for environmental impact assessment of drainage works in 1997. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.15. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will coordinate action to improve information on the use of pesticides, and to reduce the environmental risks associated with their storage, use and disposal. *(p. 5)*
- 3.1.16. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will continue its support for organic

farming, including financial support for measures to improve marketing and public awareness of the environmental benefits of organic products. (p. 5)

- 3.1.17. A farm plastic filmse crovery scheme, a voluntary initiative involving industry and farming operations, is commencing operation in 1997, and will contribute to national recycling targets. (p. 5)
- 3.1.18. The need for precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in food production is recognised. The new Food Safety Authority will be established in 1997, and will have responsibility for novel foods. Better labelling provisions in Community legislation are being sought for products containing GMOs. (p. 5)

3.2. Forestry (p. 5)

- 3.2.1. The threshold at which planning permission and environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required for afforestation has been reduced with effect from 1 October, 1996, from 200 hectares to 70 hectares. In addition, planning permission and EIA will now be required for cumulative afforestation which results in a total area planted exceeding 70 hectares. (p. 5)
- 3.2.2. The Minister for the Environment will take new powers in relation to forestry control in the next Local Government (Planning and Development) Bill to enable planning permission to be required for plantations which would not warrant EIA. (p. 5)
- 3.2.3. For estry legislation will be reviewed to reflect the principles of sustainable forestry development, as set out under the Helsinki process. As part of this process, Ireland will also develop a national sustainable forestry plan and national criteria and indicators by which progress can be measured, and the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will develop a Code of Practice for sustainable forest management over the full forestry rotation period. (p. 6)
- 3.2.4. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will implement a strategic plan for the forestry sector in Ireland, which will take account of sustainable development requirements. (p. 6)
- 3.2.5. The Department of the Environment has issued draft consultation guidelines for planning authorities in relation to forestry and the need to protect views and scenic areas, landscape and water quality, and the natural and archaeological heritage and to avoid rural isolation. These guidelines will be finalised in 1997. In accordance with the guidelines, planning authorities will be entitled to designate areas which they consider to be sensitive to forestry development, and the Forest Service will notify these authorities of all proposed forestry developments, regardless of size, within such designated areas. (p. 6)
- 3.2.6. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry will regularly review its existing environmental controls, including its existing guidelines in relation to the landscape, fisheries and archaeology, and will introduce new guidelines on wildlife and habitat diversity, harvesting and clearfelling, use of chemicals and herbicides, and amenity and recreation. Particular attention will be paid to the planting of broadleaf trees on the margins of large coniferous plantations. (p. 6)

3.3. Marine resources (p. 6)

- 3.3.1. Ireland will continue to support efforts, under the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), to optimise the management and conservation of sea fisheries in the interests of sustainable and renewable use. (p. 6)
- 3.3.2. In this context, Ireland will support the development within the CFP of further measures to reduce the catching of juvenile fish, through improvements in the selectivity of fishing gear and other technical conservation measures, and monitor and quantify the by-catch of cetacea in fishing gear, as required by the Habitats Directive. (p. 6)
- 3.3.3. National measures will be maintained to conserve inshore fish-stocks of salmon, sea-trout and bass. A new salmon management strategy is being implemented on a phased basis. (p. 6)
- 3.3.4. The Minister for the Marine has introduced proposed legislation to establish a new licensing and regulatory system for aquaculture. The new system will include an independent Appeals Board. (p. 6)
- 3.3.5. The Dumping at Sea Act, 1996, will be implemented to prohibit waste dumping in the majority of situations and ensure rigorous control of residual disposals. (p. 6)
- 3.3.6. Existing regulations for preventing pollution from port operations and ships in harbours will be reinforced by the express duty of port companies established by the Harbours Act, 1996, to have due regard to the consequences of their activities on the environment. (p. 6)

- 3.3.7. Ireland will ratify the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) in 1997. (p. 7)
- 3.3.8. A Quality Status Report, required by the OSPAR Convention, is being prepared for the Irish and Celtic Sea and areas west of Ireland and Scotland in cooperation with the UK authorities. (p. 7)
- 3.3.9. Cooperation with UK authorities on management and monitoring of the Beaufort's Dyke munitions dumpsite will be continued, and an inventory of other dumpsites will be developed in preparing the Quality Status Report under the OSPAR Convention. (p. 7)
- 3.3.10. The Minister for the Environment will formulate a policy directive to planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála and the Environmental Protection Agency indicating that there should be a presumption against the location of new landfills adjacent to coasts or estuaries. (p. 7)
- 3.3.11. The Framework Strategy for the development of the marine sector, to be published shortly by the Department of the Marine, will take full account of the requirements of sustainable development. (p. 7)
- 3.3.12. The Department of the Marine, in consultation with the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications, is devising an updated and comprehensive strategy to ensure that offshore oil and gas exploration and development do not adversely affect the marine environment. (p. 7)
- 3.3.13. The Government will continue to press in the appropriate international fora for the implementation of a strict new code governing the shipment of nuclear materials, and will seek to have the existing Code on the Safe Carriage of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Flasks on Board Ships made mandatory. (p. 7)

3.4. Energy (p. 7)

- 3.4.1. Energy conservation and demand side management programmes will be encouraged and monitored. The Irish Energy Centre will continue to develop its energy conservation programme, including the promotion of energy efficiency in industry, the provision of technical advice, and information campaigns and support measures. (p. 7)
- 3.4.2. Under the Department of Transport, Energy and Communication's Renewable Energy Strategy, installed electricity generating capacity from renewables will reach 10% of total installed capacity by the end of 1999; further growth under the strategy will increase this to 14% by 2010. (p. 7)
- 3.4.3. The Minister for Finance, in consultation with the Minister for Transport, Energy and Communications, will introduce new incentives to encourage investment in renewable energies. (p. 7)
- 3.4.4. For purposes of the UN climate change negotiations, Ireland has adopted an indicative national objective of limiting the growth in total emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide up to the year 2010 to 15% above their 1990 levels. (p. 7)
- 3.4.5. A study has been commissioned to evaluate the scope for intensifying (or introducing new) policies and measures to limit greenhouse gas emissions. (p. 7)
- 3.4.6. Action will be continued to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (NOx) from power generation; these actions include fuel substitution, energy conservation and installation of low-NOx burners in some power stations, supported as necessary by voluntary agreements with energy producers. (p. 8)
- 3.4.7. Ireland will ratify the Second Sulphur Protocol (Oslo Protocol) in 1997. (p. 8)
- 3.4.8. In relation to emissions of NOx, Ireland will work towards achievement of the more stringent emission ceilings now being developed at UN ECE and EU level. (p. 8)
- 3.4.9. Energy is a scheduled activity for the purposes of Integrated Pollution Control licensing under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and IPC licensing requirements will come into operation for the sector by the end of the decade. (p. 8)
- 3.4.10. The threshold at which peat extraction becomes liable to EIA will be reduced. (p. 8)
- 3.4.11. The Government will continue to oppose any expansion of the international nuclear industry, and to avail of all opportunities at bilateral, EU and wider international level to advance its concerns in this regard. Closure of the Sellafield operations remains an objective and will be pursued through legal action should sufficient evidence of pollution or public health impact be obtained. Possibilities in this regard are being pursued in particular under the provisions of the Paris and OSPAR Conventions. Ireland has ratified the Nuclear Safety Convention, and is actively promoting a new Global Convention on Radioactive Waste Management, which is

expected to be finalised in 1997. (p. 8)

3.5. Industry (p. 8)

- 3.5.1. While legislation and regulation will continue to be important instruments for managing industrial impacts on the environment, a broader mix of instruments will be applied where environmental benefits are achievable as efficiently or more cost-effectively. This will include increasing the use of market-based instruments over time and using voluntary agreements with industry where appropriate. (p. 8)
- 3.5.2. Integrated Pollution Control licensing is being extended on a phased basis by 1998 to most industries covered by the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (the EPA Act). (p. 8)
- 3.5.3. The EPA Act will be amended to give effect to the provisions of Council Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). (p. 8)
- 3.5.4. The Waste Management Act, 1996, will be rapidly implemented. This will increase the focus on waste prevention and minimisation and on recovering, rather than disposing of, the byproducts and wastes arising from industrial processes, and of products themselves and their packaging. (p. 8)
- 3.5.5. Producer responsibility initiatives (such as the REPAK scheme already mobilised) will be encouraged to increase reuse and recycling of wastes, with regulatory support to ensure fair competitive conditions for participating industries. (p. 8)
- 3.5.6. A Pollution Emissions Register will be published by the EPA in 1997. Regulations will be introduced subsequently to establish by 1998 a more complete Toxics Release Inventory. (p. 8)
- 3.5.7. Ireland will support international efforts to develop legally binding instruments for the reduction and/or elimination of emissions of persistent organic pollutants to the environment. (p. 9)
- 3.5.8. The Department of Enterprise and Employment will review the coordination of cleaner production mechanisms to ensure maximum efficiency and value in the uptake and replication of initiatives, and as a basis for future targeting of supports to the SME sector. (p. 9)
- 3.5.9. The extension of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) to all major industrial sites will be actively promoted. (p. 9)
- 3.5.10. Grant assistance for industrial development will remain conditional on compliance with environmental regulatory requirements. (p. 9)
- 3.5.11. The EPA, in cooperation with the Central Statistics Office and the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications, will develop a materials and energy balance for industry to determine the full extent of industry's environmental/natural resource impacts and advise on targets for greater eco-efficiency. (p. 9)
- 3.5.12. Forbairt and An Bord Tráchtála, with the support and assistance of the Marine Institute, as appropriate, will explore the opportunities for Irish industry in the growth area of environmental industry, including pollution control technology and equipment and environmental consultancy services. (p. 9)
- 3.5.13. The Government has undertaken and will pursue a rapid mobilisation of new initiatives in the Science and Technology area, in line with the 1996 White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation. (p. 9)
- 3.5.14. Greater policy coordination at Departmental level in the areas of industry, environment and sustainability will be ensured through the development of the Green Network of Government Departments. (p. 9)

3.6. Transport (p. 9)

- 3.6.1. Minimisation of potential growth in transport demand will be incorporated as a leading consideration in land use planning. (p. 9)
- 3.6.2. Government policy and investment for road transport will support necessary economic growth. To this end, the roads programme will continue to target bottlenecks which represent inefficiencies in the infrastructural system. (p. 9)
- 3.6.3. Increased efforts will be made to manage the existing roads network more efficiently. (p. 9)
- 3.6.4. Government policy will continue to support and improve public transport systems and infrastructure with a view to increasing their market share. Efficient, cost-effective and customer focused development of the rail network will be supported for its economic,

social, environmental and regional development benefits. (p. 9)

- 3.6.5. The agencies concerned, led by the Department of the Environment and the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications, will work together to provide more sustainable and environmentally acceptable alternatives to private car transport, including better facilities for nonmotorised transport and, where feasible, improved public mass transport modes. (p. 9)
- 3.6.6. Implementation of the Dublin Transportation Initiative will be intensified. (p. 9)
- 3.6.7. Noise controls will be developed under roads (or other) legislation to limit permissible noise from road transport. (p. 9)
- 3.6.8. Opportunities for non-motorised transport will be improved. This will include increased provision of cycle lanes and safer facilities for pedestrians. (p. 10)
- 3.6.9. The Department of the Environment and appropriate agencies, such as the Dublin Transportation Office, will actively encourage greater public awareness of the unsustainable aspects of increasing use of vehicle transport. (p. 10)
- 3.6.10. The Government will commission research to more accurately estimate the environmental externalities of road transport, and will make the results available both for public information and to the National Roads Authority (NRA) and local authorities. The NRA will be asked to amend various planning parameters to take greater account of these externalities and the cost benefits and viability of proposed major roads schemes will be assessed accordingly. (p. 10)
- 3.6.11. The Government will support policy development at EU level and participate in measures towards internalising the external costs associated with transport. (p. 10)
- 3.6.12. Ireland will strongly support the completion of EU proposals to reduce CO₂ emissions from motor vehicles and/or provide greater incentives for the use of fuel efficient vehicles. Pending full establishment of measures to reduce CO₂ emissions from motor vehicles, Irish vehicle tax provisions will be aligned more closely with this objective. (p. 10)
- 3.6.13. Where allowable under EU law, consideration will be given to the application of tax incentives to encourage the placing of more efficient and less polluting vehicles on the market ahead of relevant EU deadlines. (p. 10)
- 3.6.14. The scrappage scheme introduced in the 1995 Budget, which encourages the replacement of older cars with new, more efficient models, is being maintained for 1997 as a financial incentive to improve the age profile and efficiency standard of the vehicle fleet. Its effects will be monitored to ensure that it continues to meet this objective without creating other environmental problems, particularly in relation to disposal of vehicle waste. The Minister for the Environment is pursuing with the motor industry the development of more systematic voluntary arrangements for recycling vehicle materials. (p. 10)
- 3.6.15. Ireland will support the EU Auto Oil programme as an appropriate means of addressing many of the environmental issues arising from transport emissions. (p. 10)
- 3.6.16. Ireland will support the continued development at EU level of strict emission control standards for motor vehicles. In particular, Ireland will support a significant tightening of benzene and other limits in the context of the Auto Oil programme. (p. 10)
- 3.6.17. The use of leaded petrol will be phased out by the year 2000. (p. 10)
- 3.6.18. Vehicle testing will be extended to apply to private cars over four years old with effect from 1 January, 1998. Particular emphasis will be placed on adequate emission controls to reduce pollutants. (p. 10)
- 3.6.19. Air transport is an increasing source of polluting emissions (particularly CO₂ and NO_x). Ireland is supporting the initiation of action by the EU to address this problem in a wider international context, with due regard to effects on national competitiveness. (p. 10)

3.7. Tourism (p. 11)

- 3.7.1. Tourism development will be taken into account, as appropriate, by the Department of the Environment in the preparation of land use policy guidelines for planning authorities, developers and the public. (p. 11)
- 3.7.2. Planning authorities will make provision in their development plans for sustainable tourism, and ensure through the planning process that over-development does not take place. (p. 11)
- 3.7.3. Bord Fáilte will consider the implementation of a managed network of scenic landscapes by 1999. (p. 11)

- 3.7.4. The Department of Tourism and Trade/Bord Fáilte will issue appropriate guidelines on good environmental management to the tourist accommodation sector. (p. 11)
- 3.7.5. The Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will implement good environmental management, including energy conservation, in historic properties and other tourist attractions under its care. (p. 11)
- 3.7.6. The Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will consider implementing collective transport, such as operates in Glenveagh, in other National Parks. (p. 11)
- 3.7.7. The provisions of the Foreshore Acts in relation to preventing and penalising damage to beaches, sand dunes and seashore ecosystems will continue to be fully implemented. (p. 11)
- 3.7.8. The Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will ensure that all river cruisers licensed for hire are fitted with appropriate waste water storage and pumping facilities. Local authorities and the Department will ensure that the complementary shore pumping facilities are properly used and maintained. (p. 11)
- 3.7.9. The Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will develop appropriate management strategies to protect riverine archaeological monuments, which may be vulnerable to damage from cruising activities. (p. 11)
- 3.7.10. Consideration will be given to the need for controls or restrictions on certain unsustainable leisure activities; the Department of the Environment, in consultation with the Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht, the Department of Tourism and Trade and the Department of the Marine, where appropriate, will provide suitable guidance for local authorities. (p. 11)
- 3.7.11. Bor d Fáilte, the Department of Tourism and Trade and the Marine Institute, where appropriate, will commission research on the "critical loads" of tourist destinations, including sensitive coastal or wilderness areas, to provide a firm basis for the establishment of sustainable tourist numbers. (p. 11)
- 3.7.12. CER T, in conjunction with the education sector, will continue to provide suitable training emphasising the sustainable use of resources and highlighting natural products. (p. 11)
- 3.7.13. Bor d Fáilte, the Department of Tourism and Trade and the Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will develop, and widely publicise, codes of conduct and practice to foster a greater awareness of the potential impact of tourist behaviour on sensitive areas and sites. (p. 11)

4. A Quality Environment: An Investment in the Future (p. 12)

4.1. Water resources (p. 12)

- 4.1.1. An integrated catchment management initiative will reverse deteriorating quality trends in selected catchments. (p. 12)
- 4.1.2. New regulations will be made under the Waste Management Act, 1996, to limit/prevent water pollution from waste disposal practices. (p. 12)
- 4.1.3. New water quality standards will guide EPA and local authorities in devising and implementing management strategies to deal with diffuse pollution. (p. 12)
- 4.1.4. The UN ECE Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes will be ratified in 1997. (p. 12)
- 4.1.5. The Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 1996, will be enacted to provide for the development of the aquaculture industry in accordance with high environmental standards. (p. 12)
- 4.1.6. An updated methodology for the preparation of Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) will be developed by the EPA and will be used to review all WQMPs over the next five to ten years. (p. 12)
- 4.1.7. EP A will, by end-1998, comprehensively review discharges to waters to assess discharges of nutrients and toxic/persistent substances. (p. 12)
- 4.1.8. A national groundwater programme will be established under the coordination of the EPA to quantify resources, establish quality and make recommendations for protection/sustainable use. (p. 12)
- 4.1.9. Ther e will be continued implementation of the major programme of investment in water and sewage infrastructure to meet water quality standards and requirements, including

nutrient reduction in the case of waste water discharges to waters subject to eutrophication. The programme will also ensure that Ireland's excellent record under the Blue Flags for Beaches scheme is maintained. (p. 12)

- 4.1.10. Government will fund phased implementation of large-scale projects, including the Dublin Water Strategy. (p. 12)
- 4.1.11. The Department of the Environment and local authorities will develop and implement a water conservation programme, including "water audits" for water supply capital projects, capital funding for water conservation projects and a commitment to long-term active leakage control. (p. 12)
- 4.1.12. Pricing policies will be developed to promote conservation by major industrial and commercial water users. (p. 12)

4.2. The coastal zone (p. 12)

- 4.2.1. A strategy document on coastal zone management will be published in 1997. Following public consultation, a national policy on coastal zone management will be determined and published. (p. 12)

4.3. Landscape and nature (p. 12)

- 4.3.1. An amending Bill is being prepared to update the Wildlife Act, 1976, and provide a statutory basis for designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs). (p. 12)
- 4.3.2. A National Parks and Heritage Bill will be published in 1997 to provide statutory recognition for national parks, national historic parks and national gardens. (p. 12)
- 4.3.3. The National Biodiversity Plan will be published in 1997. (p. 12)

4.4. Waste management (p. 12)

- 4.4.1. New Regulations under the Waste Management Act, 1996, will include: - EPA licensing of landfill sites, commencing on 1 May 1997; - management of packaging wastes; and - establishment by EPA of a Toxics Release Inventory. (p. 12)
- 4.4.2. There will be a rapid implementation of improved planning and organisational arrangements under the Waste Management Act, 1996. (p. 12)
- 4.4.3. Waste management policies will achieve: - stabilisation of municipal waste arisings by 1999, and their reduction by 20% by 2010; - diversion of 20% of municipal waste from landfill, by recycling, by 1999; and - an increase from 27% by 2001 to at least 50% in the recovery rate for packaging waste by 2005. (p. 12)
- 4.4.4. There will be a continued improvement in the compilation of waste statistics to measure future performance. (p. 12)
- 4.4.5. The use of economic instruments will be explored to reduce waste, promote reuse/recycling and increase management efficiency. (p. 12)
- 4.4.6. A hazardous waste management plan will be completed by the EPA in 1998. (p. 12)
- 4.4.7. Capital funding aid (EU co-financed) will be provided for hazardous waste facilities based on recovery or other specialist treatment systems. (p. 12)

4.5. Air quality (p. 13)

- 4.5.1. Local air quality will be maintained and improved particularly in urban areas. (p. 13)
- 4.5.2. Ireland will actively support international action on climate change, ozone depletion and transboundary air pollution. (p. 13)
- 4.5.3. Ireland will participate in international actions to reduce low-level ozone precursor emissions from transport and power generation, and to develop acidification abatement strategies. (p. 13)
- 4.5.4. Research will be undertaken on the impacts of acidifying depositions, in particular sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. (p. 13)
- 4.5.5. Ireland will support the development of stricter EU standards for air pollutants. (p. 13)
- 4.5.6. EPA will prepare a national air quality monitoring programme. (p. 13)

4.6. Spatial planning (p. 13)

- 4.6.1. Planning and Development legislation will be amended to require planning authorities to take account of sustainable development considerations in the elaboration of development

- plans. (p. 13)
- 4.6.2. The Department of the Environment will conclude the current series of Land Use Guidelines. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.3. No State funding will be provided for infrastructure in the event of overzoning. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.4. Regional Authorities will be assigned a role (in line with Better Local Government) in setting out strategic planning guidelines for development planning by constituent local authorities. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.5. The relationship between a development plan and other forms of special designation, for example, NHAs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), will be clarified in the forthcoming Bill to amend the Wildlife Act, 1976. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.6. Development exempted from development control will be reviewed. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.7. The UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context will be ratified. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.8. Developments in regard to Strategic Environmental Assessment will be monitored - Ireland will take a constructive position on new EU proposals. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.9. There will be an ongoing review of the operation of complementary planning and Integrated Pollution Control procedures, with appropriate amendment, if required, to the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992. (p. 13)
 - 4.6.10. Planning authorities will be encouraged to take a more strategic view of settlement patterns, development needs and major infrastructural services, combining the statutory five-yearly review of the development plan with a coherent longer-term rolling plan. (p. 14)

5. Human Settlements are Shaped by their Environment (p. 14)

5.1. Built environment (p. 14)

- 5.1.1. More sustainable urban development will be promoted by: - closer coordination between transport and land use planning; - the promotion of higher residential densities in appropriate locations; - emphasis in the proposed new Guidelines on Development Plans on clear demarcation between urban and rural land use; and - Local Agenda 21 initiatives by local authorities. (p. 14)
- 5.1.2. Policies for achieving sustainable urban regeneration will have as key elements: - integrated strategic economic and social planning; - ecological principles; - improving accessibility; - environmental upgrading; - design flexibility; - open spaces; - mechanisms and resources to overcome critical barriers; and - a partnership approach. (p. 14)
- 5.1.3. New legislation is being prepared along lines recommended in Strengthening the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (published in September 1996), and a package of administrative and financial measures will create a fully effective framework for protecting the built heritage. (p. 14)
- 5.1.4. Under the Building Regulations since 1992, insulation standards are estimated to have increased by up to 50%, with a reduction of 20% in energy use in buildings. By 2000, the new standards will result in a 2% reduction in CO₂ emissions from buildings. Arising from a review of the Regulations, a further 5% saving in energy use for heating will be achieved. (p. 14)
- 5.1.5. A new Energy Rating System for new houses is being introduced. (p. 14)
- 5.1.6. The Government is committed to ensuring that its policies in relation to housing and the urban environment take full account of the provisions of the HABITAT Agenda, and will also work in this regard with EU partners to agree common approaches, where appropriate. (p. 14)
- 5.1.7. Housing policies will continue to promote sustainable settlement formation, with greater social integration. (p. 14)
- 5.1.8. The Guidelines on Residential Development in the Designated Tax Incentive Areas will be reviewed in the light of experience. (p. 14)
- 5.1.9. Investment under the Urban and Village Renewal Sub-Programme of the Local Urban and Rural Development Operational Programme, 1994-1999, will continue to promote the rejuvenation of towns and villages, rehabilitate the built environment and restore and conserve important heritage buildings. (p. 14)

- 5.1.10. The Department of the Environment will formally request the National Standards Authority of Ireland to revise the existing Irish Standard to make provision for a flush toilet water cistern involving substantially lower water consumption. Following consultation at national and EU level, the revised standard should be operational by end-1999. (p. 14)

6. Individual Action Counts... (p. 15)

- 6.0.1. Government will ask the Director of Consumer Affairs to make recommendations for providing full and authoritative environmental information to consumers. (p. 15)
- 6.0.2. The Office of Consumer Affairs will also be asked, in consultation with the Department of Enterprise and Employment and the Department of the Environment, to prepare a Code of Practice on green marketing. (p. 15)
- 6.0.3. The Access to Information on the Environment Regulations, 1996, will be reviewed in the context of Freedom of Information legislation, and a Code of Good Practice on Issuing Environmental Information will be prepared for implementing authorities by the Department of the Environment. (p. 15)
- 6.0.4. The detailed anti-litter provisions in the Litter Pollution Bill will be vigorously implemented. (p. 15)
- 6.0.5. The role of ENFO will be further developed. (p. 15)
- 6.0.6. The Department of Education will promote and improve the position of environmental education within the formal education system. (p. 15)

7. Global Sustainability requires Global Solidarity (p. 15)

7.1. Trade (p. 15)

- 7.1.1. Trade policy will be examined to ensure compliance with the objectives of Agenda 21 in relation to promoting an open, non-discriminatory and equitable trading system, taking particular account of the needs of developing countries. (p. 15)
- 7.1.2. Ireland supports the EU consensus on the importance of upholding the validity of multilateral agreements (MEAs) designed to protect the environment and of ensuring the integration of sustainable development into world trade policies and practices. (p. 15)
- 7.1.3. The Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht will make any amendments to legislation which may be necessary to enable Ireland to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1997. (p. 15)

7.2. International actions (p. 15)

- 7.2.1. Ireland will participate fully in UNGASS, the UN review of Agenda 21. (p. 15)
- 7.2.2. The Government is committed to increasing Official Development Assistance by 0.05% each year to meet the UN target of 0.7% of GNP. (p. 15)
- 7.2.3. Ireland will invite OECD environmental performance review for 1998. (p. 15)
- 7.2.4. Ireland supports strengthening the Treaty on European Union to make sustainable development an explicit objective of the Union. (p. 15)

Italy

1. Climate and atmosphere (p. 18)

- 1.1. Reduction of GHG emissions at national level by 6.5%, compared to 1999, to be accomplished in the period 2008 - 2012 (p. 22)
 - 1.1.1. Increasing the efficiency of thermal power plants through: new natural gas combined cycle; new co-generation plants for civil and industrial purposes, re-powering of existing plants; gasification of emulsions and residual products; introduction of the hydrogen cycle (in medium term). (p. 22)
 - 1.1.2. Reduction of energy consumption in the transport sector through: enhance alternative means of transport for private use; spread of low consumption vehicles; adoption of fuel cells for electric motor propulsion; shift passengers and goods transport from roads to railways/coastal fleets. (p. 22)
 - 1.1.3. Increase the use of renewable resources for power production; Use of biofuels as part of the traditional petrol and diesel; Implementation of biogas recovery procedures within the existing disposal sites. (p. 22)
 - 1.1.4. Reduction of energy consumption within the industrial, residential and service sector; Reduction of thermal losses, among new and existing buildings. (p. 22)
 - 1.1.5. Reduction of emission in the so-called non-energy sector; Increase the use of natural gases for both civil and industrial use; Cutting of N₂O emissions within industrial processes; Cutting of CH₄ emissions within disposal sites; Energy recycling and recovery from waste; Cutting of CH₄ emissions within agricultural farming; Reduction of HFC, PFC, SF₆ emissions within industrial processes and equipments. (p. 22)
 - 1.1.6. CO₂ uptake from forests and soils. (p. 22)
 - 1.1.7. Participation to co-operation programmes in the framework of Kyoto's flexible mechanisms. (p. 22)
- 1.2. Training, information and research on climate (p. 22)
 - 1.2.1. Training and information to citizens. (p. 22)
 - 1.2.2. Thorough examination of causes and effects of climate change and related issues. (p. 22)
- 1.3. Reduction of GHG emissions by 70% in the long term period (p. 22)
 - 1.3.1. Establishment of climate-safe GHG emission thresholds. (p. 22)
- 1.4. Adapting to climate change (p. 22)
 - 1.4.1. Reduction of vulnerability against climate change. (p. 22)
- 1.5. Reduction in the release of stratospheric ozone layer-depleting gas (p. 22)
 - 1.5.1. Maintaining the ban of already phased out substances (that is on CFC, halogen CFC, halogens, carbon tetrachloride, methylchloroform and hydrobromo fluorocarbons). (p. 22)
 - 1.5.2. Phase-out of HCFC and methyl bromide production, market introduction and exploitation. (p. 22)
 - 1.5.3. Uptake of ozone depleting gas from dismissed goods and plants. (p. 22)

2. Nature and biodiversity (p. 26)

- 2.1. Preservation of biodiversity (p. 38)
 - 2.1.1. Preservation, protection and sustainable use of both biotic and abiotic natural resources; Protection and preservation of the natural and cultural heritage, with particular attention to the Mediterranean area; Development of both traditional and innovative land management techniques towards the preservation of the biodiversity; Promotion of the biosafety; Prevention and reduction or elimination of the impact on ecosystems, habitats and native species against the introduction of non native species. (p. 38)

- 2.1.2. The overall understanding of ecosystems and scientific related issues, with particular attention to the pressure exerted on the biosphere (flora and fauna) and on the integrity of territories; Improvement of the efficiency of monitoring, protection and surveillance systems. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.1.3. Extension of cultivations, adoption of good agricultural practices, adoption of biological and eco-compatible practices and a sustainable management of forests. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.1.4. Recovery of the functionality of agricultural and natural systems in mountain, hill, plain and sea areas; Development of employment within the sustainable use of natural resources sector. *(p. 38)*
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- 2.2. Protection of the territory against hydro-geological, seismic and volcanic risks as well as coastal erosion *(p. 38)*
 - 2.2.1. The development of a legal framework for the regulation and the safe management of the territory; Increase the safety of high-risk areas; Adjust the existing building heritage; Increase the safety of high-risk plants; Increase the safety of infrastructure facilities in high-risk areas and of strategic buildings; Create supporting tools to decision-making networks; Development of the zoning of dangerousness and risks; Promote research activities. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.2.2. Protect coasts from erosion and coastal areas from natural and anthropic subsidence phenomena. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.2.3. Recover the full functionality of farm and natural systems; Look after the maintenance of mitigation works; Insurances; Reduce the taxation on territory reclamation activities; Streamline procedures. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.2.4. Set up an information database; Development of procedures, tools and guidelines for Local Administration authorities; Adoption of consensus policies towards stabilizing interventions and land management methodologies; Introduction of new regulations for land planning; Improve the quality and the capabilities of interventions of local communities against natural disasters. *(p. 38)*
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- 2.3. Reduction and prevention of the desertification *(p. 38)*
 - 2.3.1. Updating of the national forest inventory and the proposal of a new Framework Act and a new forest plan; Development of the nursery production; The management of the territory which take into account the peculiarities of the specific soil; Valorisation and co-ordination of Regional services. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.3.2. Improve the efficiency of fire-prevention systems. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.3.3. Adoption of environmental-friendly farm production systems; Increase of the organic fraction coming from the separated collection of urban solid waste and of agricultural waste for the production of high-quality compost; Monitoring of the pressure exerted on vulnerable areas by tourism activities. *(p. 38)*
 - 2.3.4. Hydraulics and forestal arrangement of mountain basins. *(p. 38)*
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- 2.4. Reduction of the pollution on inland waters, marine environment and soils *(p. 40)*
 - 2.4.1. Reduction and prevention of risks linked to the marine transport of hydrocarbons and other dangerous substances. *(p. 40)*
 - 2.4.2. Comply with environmental compatibility criteria for the exploitation of hydrocarbons. *(p. 40)*
 - 2.4.3. Reduction of the impact of telluric pollution. *(p. 40)*
 - 2.4.4. Reduction of the impact of sea-farming. *(p. 40)*
 - 2.4.5. Improvement of the quality of bathing water. *(p. 40)*
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- 2.5. Reduction of the anthropic pressure on natural systems, farm and forest areas, sea and coasts *(p. 40)*
 - 2.5.1. Reduction of soil consumption, especially close to shorelines and most sensitive areas, due to productive activities, infrastructure facilities and building activities; Recovery of urban and residential buildings; Revitalization of urban waterfronts; Recovery and re-use of historical harbour areas for tourist and recreational purposes and for advanced services; Use of the harbour area fall into disuse; Optimisation of the existing motorway network; Renaturalization on non built urban areas; Reclamation and environmental recovery of polluted sites. *(p. 40)*

- 2.5.2. Reorganization and management of tourism flows which exert extreme impacts on systems and natural resources; Promote good practices on the use of resources and containment of environmental pressures due to holiday resorts. (p. 40)
- 2.5.3. Reduction of exploitation activities of resources and fish. (p. 40)
- 2.5.4. Reduction of the impact due to port activities and structures. (p. 40)

3. Quality of life and environment in urban areas (p. 42)

3.1. Urban and territorial rebalance (p. 58)

- 3.1.1. Integration of Field Plan with local Agenda 21 processes; Polycentric rebalance of territorial functions (so as to cut mobility demand). (p. 58)
 - 3.1.2. Curbing and redressing building pressure and other causes deteriorating and worsening urban, historical, cultural and building estate quality. (p. 58)
 - 3.1.3. Urban area reuse and environmental restoration interventions extent. (p. 58)
 - 3.1.4. Historical, cultural and environmental estate wider accessibility and redressing; Enhancing the quality of urban texture. (p. 58)
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3.2. Urban environment quality enhancement (p. 58)

- 3.2.1. Reduce inhabitants exposure to pollution (air, water, acoustic and soil) and its gradual elimination. (p. 58)
 - 3.2.2. Reduce the hydro geological/technological hazard. (p. 58)
 - 3.2.3. Containment of environmentally high-impact mobility; Metropolitan traffic control and boost alternatives to private mobility; Development of mobility-replacing telematic services; Development of an urban infrastructure easing the mobility of cycles and pedestrians. (p. 58)
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3.3. Sustainable use of natural resources (p. 58)

- 3.3.1. "Environmental cost" minimisation and quantity reduction of waste and exploited resources (energy, water, materials). (p. 58)
 - 3.3.2. Exploited resources recycling and recovery increase. (p. 58)
 - 3.3.3. Spreading "environmental-friendly" consumption and behaviours. (p. 58)
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3.4. Social-economical resources promotion and their fair distribution (p. 58)

- 3.4.1. Boosting employment, enterprises and activities oriented to sustainability. (p. 58)
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3.5. Improving a social and democratic involvement (p. 58)

- 3.5.1. Improvement of resources, services and fair-distribution; Strengthening social integration, cohesion, liveability, cohabitation and sense of belonging in urban areas. (p. 58)
 - 3.5.2. Renewal and enhancement of integrated environment management skills and of community participation to decision-making processes; Promote managerial innovation and sustainability-oriented administration within local authorities; Improve the participation to the decision-making processes and environmental-governance skills within local authorities. (p. 58)
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3.6. Atmospheric polluting emissions cut and pollutants threshold maintenance in order to avoid damages to human health, ecosystems and cultural heritage (p. 60)

- 3.6.1. Compliance to Standard of International Protocols and to EU Directives thresholds. (p. 58)
- 3.6.2. SO₂ emissions cut. (p. 58)
- 3.6.3. NO_x emissions cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.4. Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds emissions cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.5. NH₃ emissions cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.6. CO₂ emissions cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.7. Benzene emissions cut. (p. 60)

- 3.6.8. PM10 emissions cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.9. Tropospheric ozone concentration cut. (p. 60)
- 3.6.10. Cut and prevention of radon exposure and indoor pollution. (p. 60)

- 3.7. Reduction of acoustic pollution and exposed citizens (p. 60)
 - 3.7.1. Complying with limits imposed by national laws. (p. 60)
 - 3.7.2. Decrease the percentage of citizens exposed to excessive noise level. (p. 60)
 - 3.7.3. Change in consumption models and behaviours; New transport technologies and low acoustic emissions motorizations; New technologies for active and passive noise monitoring. (p. 60)

- 3.8. Reduction of exposure to electromagnetic fields where human health and environment are treated (p. 60)
 - 3.8.1. Increase the public awareness on exposure induced health risks; National collection of electromagnetic exposure levels; Equipments and plants emissions cut. (p. 60)

- 3.9. Sustainable use of GMO Spreading knowledge and awareness on GMO and biotechnologies (p. 62)
 - 3.9.1. Strengthening and enforcement of environmental crimes legislation. (p. 62)
 - 3.9.2. Ecosystem and health protection and prevention against GMO and biotechnological products hazards. (p. 62)
 - 3.9.3. International Trade bio safety. (p. 62)

- 3.10. Food security and quality (p. 62)
 - 3.10.1. Development of research in food security. (p. 62)
 - 3.10.2. Reduction in pesticides use by promoting organic farming and integrated control; Setting-up effective monitoring systems on food security. (p. 62)
 - 3.10.3. Consumer correct information on food security. (p. 62)
 - 3.10.4. Safeguard of Italian food industry craftsmanship and product peculiarity. (p. 62)
 - 3.10.5. Set-up of independent food authority. (p. 62)
 - 3.10.6. Set-up of effective monitoring system. (p. 62)

- 3.11. Reclamation of polluted sites and areas (p. 62)
 - 3.11.1. Achievement of zoning and monitoring reclaimable sites; Experimentation on remediation technologies of low environmental impact. (p. 62)
 - 3.11.2. National interest interventions achievement. (p. 62)

- 3.12. Strengthening of environmental crimes legislation and its relevant enforcement (p. 62)
 - 3.12.1. Enhancing effectiveness of local and regional regulations. (p. 62)
 - 3.12.2. Set-up of an effective environmental security systems. (p. 62)
 - 3.12.3. Strengthening instrumentation detecting environmental crimes. (p. 62)

- 3.13. Promotion of democratic participation and awareness to environmental security scheme (p. 62)
 - 3.13.1. Promotion of environmental legality culture. (p. 62)
 - 3.13.2. Growth of aware seriousness on environmental criminal assault phenomena and relevant negative rebounds. (p. 62)
 - 3.13.3. Updating and strengthening of data management and communication systems on environmental criminal assault phenomena. (p. 62)

4. Exploitation of natural resources and waste generation (p. 64)

- 4.1. Reduction of resources exploitation without affecting the quality of life (p. 76)

- 4.1.1. Improvement of the efficiency of the production/consumption model (eco efficiency); Reform of the fiscal policy, in terms of ecology, towards resources exploitation; Introduction of external costs (environmental and not) within the overall price of raw materials, products of the main production/consumption systems and construction projects; Progressive shifting from the sale of consumption goods to equivalent services; Application of indicators for material flows and material inputs for the evaluation of economic policies. (p. 76)
 - 4.1.2. Steering citizens consumption and PA purchasing models towards goods and services with minimum use of materials. (p. 76)
 - 4.1.3. A new legal framework for town planning and building towards the maintenance and the re-use of the territory and building heritage. (p. 76)
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- 4.2. Preservation and restoration of water resources (p. 76)
 - 4.2.1. Reduction of water loss in the agricultural and civil sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.2.2. Reduction of water consumption. (p. 76)
 - 4.2.3. Reuse, substitution of spring water quota with agricultural and industrial waste water; A better real time management of withdrawals, accumulation, adduction and distribution; Promotion of recovery interventions in wet areas, river banks, hedges and tree rows. (p. 76)
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- 4.3. Improvement of the quality of water resources (p. 76)
 - 4.3.1. Reduction of the civil and industrial load to natural water. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.2. Improvement of the purification skills in the civil and industrial sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.3. Improvement of the reliability of the depuration in the civil and industrial sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.4. Improvement of the network of dump collection in the civil and industrial sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.5. Reduction of mud delivered to waste disposal sites in the civil and industrial sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.6. Reduction of fertilizers and control agents in the agricultural sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.3.7. Improvement of self depuration skills of the territory; Improvement of the sewage system management; Reuse of sewage sludge. (p. 76)
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- 4.4. Sustainable management of water resources production/consumption system (p. 76)
 - 4.4.1. Protection, improvement and restoration of all water resources. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.2. Protection, improvement and restoration of all underground water basins ensuring a balance between the extraction and the induced recharge of aquifer. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.3. Reduction of the accumulation of closed-end fund. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.4. Covering costs; Establishment of smoothing methodologies also independent to OTD (Optimal Territorial Domain) dimensions; Promotion of water saving, recycling and reuse. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.5. Adoption of a tariff based on the marginal cost in the civil, industrial and agricultural sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.6. Water demand satisfaction. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.7. Accessibility of a proper equipment for a fair price in the civil sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.8. Reliability of water supplies in the civil sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.9. Equity (reduction of the tariff difference between disadvantaged areas and not) in the civil sector. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.10. Fiscal federalism. (p. 76)
 - 4.4.11. Transparency of equal distribution mechanisms in the civil and industrial sector. (p. 76)
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- 4.5. Reduction of production, recovery of materials and energy from waste (p. 78)
 - 4.5.1. Reduction of urban waste production. (p. 78)
 - 4.5.2. Reduction of special waste production. (p. 76)
 - 4.5.3. Reduction of dangerous waste. (p. 76)
 - 4.5.4. Recovery of materials and recycling of urban waste. (p. 78)

- 4.5.5. Recovery of materials and recycling of special waste dangerous and not. *(p. 78)*
- 4.5.6. Recovery of energy from waste. *(p. 78)*
- 4.5.7. Environmental and sanitary safety of waste disposal sites and reduction of the amount of waste disposed. *(p. 78)*

Latvia

1. Water Protection (p. 6)

- 1.0.1. improve water protection and management system, and to improve the condition of river basins by planning and implementing measures. (p. 7)
 - 1.0.2. elaborate the typology of surface and underground as well as coastal waters and quality objectives according to the features of each of those types (p. 7)
 - 1.0.3. take measures aimed at preventing the deterioration of quality of surface, underground and marine waters and at achieving a good quality of those waters (p. 7)
 - 1.0.4. limit the water pollution both from local and diffuse sources by encouraging the employment of the best techniques and environment friendly technologies available (p. 7)
 - 1.0.5. minimise the direct and indirect emission of primary pollutant substances into waters (p. 7)
 - 1.0.6. discontinue the emissions of hazardous substances in the water environment and to prevent any leakages (p. 7)
 - 1.0.7. prevent or minimise the canalisation of pollutant substances into the underground waters (p. 7)
 - 1.0.8. take action to prevent any increase in pollution of ground waters and achieve the gradual decrease (p. 7)
 - 1.0.9. provide the country's population with a good quality drinking water meeting the health quality standards, to enhance the safety of water supply systems, to utilize water resources economically. (p. 8)
 - 1.0.10. ensure waste water treatment in line with the environmental standards, to increase the quality and enhance the safety waste water systems, to reduce the eutrofication of water reservoirs and to protect the groundwater from pollution. (p. 8)
 - 1.0.11. continue the research in location of underground water springs for their further use in water supplies to households and the economy (p. 8)
 - 1.0.12. take the measures aimed at protecting the equipped underground water intake sites (p. 8)
 - 1.0.13. introduce such charges (taxes, tariffs, fees) for the use of water resources that ensure the full coverage of all costs related to the use of water resources, the implementation of the "polluter pays" principle and that the rational use of the water is encouraged. (p. 8)
 - 1.0.14. perform the monitoring of water quality and quantity, and to use the data obtained in the planning of water management and adjustments to action programmes (p. 8)
 - 1.0.15. ensure active social involvement in the planning of water management and protection measures. (p. 8)
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- 1.1. promote a sustainable and rational utilisation of water resources. (p. 7)
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- 1.2. protect water ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems directly dependent upon the water, and wetlands, to improve the condition thereof (p. 7)
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- 1.3. ensure a good quality (condition) of all underground and surface waters, to prevent any further pollution and to decrease gradually the existing pollution (p. 7)
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- 1.4. minimise the pollution with substances hazardous to the water environment. (p. 7)
-
- 1.5. ensure the renewal of underground water resources (p. 7)
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- 1.6. ensure anti-flood protection (p. 7)
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- 1.7. ensure the protection of marine waters, paying particular attention to the reduction of chemical contamination in the Baltic Sea and on the fulfilment of the international commitments of Latvia (p. 7)

2. Climate Changes and Protection of the Ozone Layer (p. 8)

- 2.0.1. minimise the use of importable energy resources in the production, by fostering: - social awareness that would motivate for energy-efficient consumption, - increase of energy-efficiency in the economy (heat-insulation of buildings, energy saving in manufacturing industry, improvement of public transport system, construction of combined heat and power plants). (p. 9)
 - 2.0.2. enhance the use of renewable energy resources in the production of energy by encouraging: - the collection of biogas in household waste disposal polygons and farms, and the recycling; - the use of bio-fuel; - the use of the wind, solar and hydro energy; - the use of low-graded wood and wood-waste in heating; - the reduction or emissions liable to cause the greenhouse effect from household waste polygons and dumps. (p. 9)
 - 2.0.3. promote the increase in tying up of CO₂ by promoting: - a purposeful forestation of non-agricultural land with local tree species; - measures aimed at increasing the productivity of forest plantations (selection of breed seedling material, management of forest plantations, etc.)". (p. 9)
 - 2.0.4. procure that the general public perceives the necessity and the possibilities of prevention of global climate changes, anticipated cost, as well as long-term consequences if no action is taken to reduce the quantity of emissions liable to cause the "greenhouse" effect. (p. 9)
 - 2.0.5. ensure that the quantity of emissions liable to cause the "greenhouse" effect does not, as from 2008, exceed 92% of the level as existed in 1990. (p. 9)
 - 2.0.6. ensure the control over import, utilisation of and trade of ozone depleting substances, to promote their withdrawal from circulation and replacement with environment friendly substances. (p. 9)
 - 2.0.7. establish of fiscal and social stimulus system aimed to encourage the introduction of modern technologies in industrial processing processes and the diminishing of greenhouse gases. (p. 10)
 - 2.0.8. withdraw fully, until 2030, from the economic circulation, all ozone depleting substances (p. 10)
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- 2.1. ensure the fulfilment of Latvia's international commitments with respect to the limitation of ozone layer depleting substances. (p. 9)
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- 2.2. ensure the contribution of Latvia in the prevention of global climate changes in such a manner that does not hinder the economic development of the country (p. 9)

3. Use of Natural Resources (p. 10)

- 3.0.1. take activities to preserve the existing forestation. (p. 11)
- 3.0.2. preserve and to increase forest productivity (p. 11)
- 3.0.3. encourage the development of forestation models (p. 11)
- 3.0.4. preserve the quantity of hunting animal population (p. 11)
- 3.0.5. monitor the population of hunting animals (p. 11)
- 3.0.6. strengthen fishing and angling controls (p. 11)
- 3.0.7. restore natural fish reserves with progeny obtained fishing nurseries (p. 11)
- 3.0.8. lime acidulous soils used in agriculture (p. 11)
- 3.0.9. use rationally the marshes, in which peat development works have already been commenced with a view to minimise any impact on bog ecosystems. (p. 11)
- 3.0.10. ensure re-cultivation of mining sites after the utilisation of mineral deposits in order to minimise the harmful effect or quarries on the environment and landscape (p. 11)
- 3.0.11. determine limitations for transformation of woodlands (p. 11)

- 3.1. prevent deforestation (p. 11)
- 3.2. ensure the preservation and increasing of productivity and values of woodlands (p. 11)
- 3.3. promote the forestation of non-agricultural farmland (p. 11)
- 3.4. ensure the preservation and renewal of fish resources, having, at same time, ensured the employment in the fields of fisheries and fish processing (p. 11)
- 3.5. promote such utilisation of hunting resources to ensure the protection and preservation of populations, gene pool and its community protection and conservation (p. 11)
- 3.6. promote the rational and prudent use of mineral deposits (p. 11)

4. Conservation of Biodiversity (p. 12)

- 4.0.1. implement the biodiversity safeguarding requirements in the development programmes for forestry, agriculture, fishery and other sectors (p. 13)
- 4.0.2. establish micro-reserves aimed at protecting species outside the protected nature territories. (p. 13)
- 4.0.3. prevent the pervasion of foreign expansive species, to preclude the decrease in the number of local wildlife species in the nature by determining a favourable protection status to endangered species. (p. 13)
- 4.0.4. ensure the ecological and biological research regarding the endangered species, to evaluate the dynamics of their populations (p. 13)
- 4.0.5. prevent the decrease in the diversity of coastal water-world of the sea and of species as well as the natural structural changes in coastal biotopes. (p. 13)
- 4.0.6. diminish the fate of seals and waterfowls as well as to prevent the decrease in certain populations of fish species. (p. 13)
- 4.0.7. diminish the process of degradation of seashore and dune ecosystem and to promote the preservation of bluffs (p. 13)
- 4.0.8. preserve fish migration routes in rivers and river overfall sections (p. 13)
- 4.0.9. stop the decrease in the diversity of forest biotopes by means of preserving the structure of species characteristic to wild forests and ensuring favourable conditions for forest animal populations (p. 13)
- 4.0.10. preserve the areas of natural meadows by means of holding up the overgrowing (p. 13)
- 4.0.11. preserve local breeds of cultivated plants and domestic animals (p. 13)
- 4.0.12. preserve the resources of wildlife species used for economic purposes (p. 13)
- 4.1. conserve and restore ecosystems and the diversity of their natural composition (p. 12)
- 4.2. conserve and foster the diversity of local wildlife species (p. 12)
- 4.3. conserve the genetic diversity of wildlife species as well as that of cultivated plants and domestic animal breeds (p. 12)
- 4.4. facilitate the preservation of traditional landscape structure (p. 12)
- 4.5. ensure a balanced and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources (p. 12)

5. Management and Reduction of Waste (p. 13)

- 5.0.1. promote the reduction of the waste quantity, implementation of waste packaging management systems, to introduce low-waste technologies in manufacturing by means of taxation system. (p. 14)
- 5.0.2. elaborate "manufacturer's and trader's liability" schemes for processing of certain types of products (return acceptance and delivery for processing) (p. 14)
- 5.0.3. introduce a deposit-refund system for packaging and other products (p. 14)

- 5.0.4. advance or shut down all waste dumps not compliant with the regulatory standards (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.5. perform re-cultivation at closed dumps. (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.6. develop regional facilities for collection, packaging (or repackaging), marking and temporary storage of hazardous waste (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.7. install a hazardous waste incineration (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.8. install equipment for physicochemical treatment and stabilisation of hazardous waste (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.9. establish a polygon for storage of hazardous waste (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.10. ensure the acceptance, treatment and processing of biodegradable waste (including also dehydrated sewage sludge) at the areas of polygons (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.11. establish regional household waste polygons for the storage of pre-treated, non-inert, non-hazardous waste in line with ES standards and best available technologies, including composting sites (*p. 14*)
 - 5.0.12. Developing information collection, management and analysing systems (*p. 14*)
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- 5.1. To limit the generation of waste by reason of economic growth, and to ensure a considerable reduction of the total amount of waste generated by means of the best waste prevention possibilities, best available techniques, by increase in the efficiency of the use of resources and encouragement of more prudent consumer behaviour. (*p. 14*)
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- 5.2. To ensure the availability of services of a centralized household waste management system to all residents. (*p. 14*)
-
- 5.3. To procure that the most part of the waste is returned in the economic circulation, in particular, by recycling, having therefore developed the packaging recycling systems, or returned in the environmentally friendly (e.g., compost) or harmless form. (*p. 14*)
-
- 5.4. Reduce the quantity of storable waste and to provide waste elimination or storage in the the human health and the environment safe manner. (*p. 14*)
-
- 5.5. promote waste processing as much as possible in the proximity of its generation (*p. 14*)
-
- 5.6. encourage the sustainable development of re-cultivated dump areas (*p. 14*)

6. Elimination of Poverty (*p. 14*)

- 6.0.1. create an efficient social assistance benefits, incl. benefits for providing the minimum guaranteed income (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.2. improve the information concerning employment opportunities in rural areas in particular, and the social assistance available, rights and obligations in benefiting from the service (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.3. develop a social middleclass by means of promoting business activity that would have positive impact on the political and economical stability in the country (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.4. elaborate and to commence the implementation of aid programmes for families unable to pay rentals and public utility charges. (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.5. support the measures aimed at fostering the competitiveness of companies based in less developed regions (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.6. encourage the development of untraditional farming and alternative occupations in rural areas. (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.7. elaborate and to implement programmes aimed at expanding the adult education possibilities of those in poverty and on low budgets. (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.8. elaborate and to implement the special study crediting procedures for youth from poor and low-budget families (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.9. elaborate procedures for subsidising the apprenticeship at work (*p. 15*)
- 6.0.10. determine and to implement measures for promotion of territorial mobility (e.g., transport allowances) (*p. 15*)

- 6.0.11. improve the system of regional transport subsidising (p. 15)
 - 6.0.12. approximate gradually the non-taxable minimum salary to the minimum monthly pay stipulated in the country (p. 16)
 - 6.0.13. raise the professional background of social counsellors (p. 16)
 - 6.0.14. improve the mechanisms for registration and control of beneficiaries of social benefits to ensure the continuity and efficiency of the social work done (p. 16)
 - 6.0.15. promote social involvement and NGO activities (p. 16)
-
- 6.1. reduce the number of individuals in absolute poverty and to improve the living standard of such persons (p. 15)
-
- 6.2. prevent causes of poverty by means of coherent, coordinated and purposeful action involving all sectors and administrative levels (p. 15)
-
- 6.3. encourage the planning and implementation of successful and coordinated poverty prevention measures (p. 15)
-
- 6.4. encourage the employment and occupational skills development of those in poverty and low budgets (p. 15)

7. Employment (p. 16)

- 7.0.1. develop the education system that meets the requirements of the labour market (p. 17)
- 7.0.2. split the responsibility between the state, municipalities, employees and individual regarding the financing of continuous education and providing the lifelong learning (p. 17)
- 7.0.3. develop a stimulation system for the involvement of employers in the promotion of financing of the education (p. 17)
- 7.0.4. Development of educational programmes of all levels in line with the development trends in sectors of economy. (p. 17)
- 7.0.5. develop the system of professional orientation, consultancy, correspondence courses, continuous education and retraining (p. 17)
- 7.0.6. implement the actions for the development of human resources, ensuring the balance of labour force demand and supply (p. 17)
- 7.0.7. promote the development of human resources involved in the production, processing of agricultural products and the production of foodstuffs with a view to ensure the development of production and processing, and the improvement of management, search for new sales markets (p. 17)
- 7.0.8. provide support for preparation of highly qualified personnel to promote the development and implementation of innovations based on the knowledge and research. (p. 17)
- 7.0.9. take measures aimed at mitigating social impacts caused by the decrease in the number of persons employed in agriculture. (p. 17)
- 7.0.10. ensure the availability of services, providing the services as close as possible to the place of residence of the unemployed, and to establish self- information centres. (p. 17)
- 7.0.11. improve the system for training and retraining of unemployed persons, to elaborate new programmes in line with the demand of the labour market. (p. 17)
- 7.0.12. create a support network, to elaborate and to implement measures intended for risk and socially repudiated groups of society (p. 17)
- 7.0.13. establish and to develop the complex of employment promotion measures for obtaining and increasing of professional qualifications by handicapped persons, to establish the system of subsidised workplaces. (p. 17)
- 7.0.14. provide training of the personnel for work with handicapped people, risk and socially repudiated groups of society. (p. 17)
- 7.0.15. promote the involvement of youth in the labour market. (p. 17)

7.1.	increase the quality of workforce to meet the demands of labour market (p. 16)
7.2.	ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market (p. 16)
7.3.	promote the integration of handicapped people, risk and socially repudiated groups of people (p. 16)
7.4.	increase the quality of services rendered to jobseekers and unemployed people (p. 16)

8. Education and Science (p. 17)

8.0.1.	develop a uniform professional orientation system (p. 19)
8.0.2.	rearrange and to modernise the educational system, finalise the educational reform (p. 19)
8.0.3.	put in order the spheres of correspondence learning and continuous education (p. 19)
8.0.4.	modernise the facilities of educational establishments providing information technologies in adequate quantity. (p. 19)
8.0.5.	continue the reform concerning the pay of pedagogues (p. 19)
8.0.6.	elaborate a set of measures for renewal of academic staff. (p. 19)
8.0.7.	link the science, education and production (p. 19)
8.0.8.	promote the inclusion of sustainable development and environmental issues in educational programmes of educational establishments (p. 19)
8.0.9.	improve the education quality assessment criteria with a view to ensure the formal recognition and competitiveness of qualifications, degrees and diplomas obtained in Latvia in the European labour market. (p. 19)
8.0.10.	set up a system of professional education and continuous education in compliance with the requirements of labour markets (p. 19)
8.0.11.	ensure a uniform management of educational system (p. 19)
8.0.12.	foster the increase in educational cost-efficiency at all levels and types of education (p. 19)
8.0.13.	provide the compulsory elementary education, several programmes compliant with the certain standard with integrated content of education, including the mastering of elementary skills and fundamental knowledge, personal development and value-based education. (p. 19)
8.0.14.	ensure that professional education provides with the theoretical and practical competence for the work in the particular profession motivating timely for professional development and life long learning (p. 19)
8.0.15.	promote the involvement of private capital in education and research (p. 19)
8.0.16.	promote the progress of scientific research to commercial research and innovative activities ensuring an immediate launching of new products and services to the market (p. 19)
8.0.17.	provide a state aid for the development of innovative companies and infrastructure - scientific research centres, technology centres, business incubators, high-tech companies (p. 19)
8.0.18.	establish a system of financial support for innovative activity by increasing the state budget allocation oriented towards innovative activity by splitting it among commercial research, development and innovative activity by involving a private capital (p. 19)
8.1.	ensure the access of education for everyone. (p. 18)
8.2.	ensure the quality of education at all levels and in all respects in line with the needs of social and economic development (p. 18)
8.3.	ensure social equality in the access of education (p. 18)
8.4.	ensure flexible opportunities in obtaining education all through lifetime (p. 18)
8.5.	ensure the rate of growth of the scientific potential (p. 18)

9. Environment and Health (p. 19)

- 9.0.1. improve the air quality monitoring system in urban areas (p. 20)
 - 9.0.2. develop air quality improvement plans (p. 20)
 - 9.0.3. optimise the structure of providers of healthcare services (p. 20)
 - 9.0.4. enhance the fuel quality control (p. 20)
 - 9.0.5. control the residue of pesticides in the soil. (p. 20)
 - 9.0.6. provide the control of harmful substances in the products marketed in Latvia (p. 20)
 - 9.0.7. popularise the use of biological plant protection means (p. 20)
 - 9.0.8. facilitate (both organizationally and financially) the personnel training on the issues of safe working environment and health (p. 20)
 - 9.0.9. provide for substitution of hazardous chemicals with the less hazardous ones (p. 20)
 - 9.0.10. ensure a state guaranteed healthcare and social benefits for the socially vulnerable classes of the population (p. 20)
 - 9.0.11. set up a fair, available and good quality healthcare system (p. 20)
 - 9.0.12. increase the awareness, motivation, involvement of the population of Latvia in health preservation (p. 20)
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- 9.1. increase the lifetime expectancy of the inhabitants of Latvia by means of improving the environmental condition and social conditions (p. 20)
-
- 9.2. improve the quality of life of the population and the safety of households (p. 20)
-
- 9.3. diminish sickness rate, mortality and invalidity caused by: - contaminated food; - occupational diseases; - natural nidus infections and other infectious diseases; - accidents; - chronic (e.g., cardiovascular) diseases. (p. 20)
-
- 9.4. decrease the effect of physical factors (e.g., noise) on the human health (p. 20)
-
- 9.5. change the attitudes of people towards the environment and health (p. 20)
-
- 9.6. improve the health condition of the population of Latvia. (p. 20)

10. Housing Policy (p. 20)

- 10.0.1. continue the implementation of purposeful formation of the consciousness and awareness for the energy-efficient management of homes (p. 21)
- 10.0.2. Implementation of effective financial instruments for housing development (subsidies and allocations for social housing, guarantees - for the construction or improvement of an adequate housing, purpose loans and support programmes - for target audience). (p. 21)
- 10.0.3. Implementation of fiscal policy to facilitate the housing development and restoration. (p. 21)
- 10.0.4. Establishment of regional counselling centres for housing management and renovation issues (p. 21)
- 10.0.5. establish and implement a monitoring system for dwelling houses by providing information system, collecting information under the auspices of the state agency on the quality, comfortableness, ownership of the existing and planned housing, demand for and offer of all kinds of housing, quality of infrastructures and housing environment. (p. 21)
- 10.0.6. encourage the development of modern energy metering systems (in centralised heat-supply, air-conditioning, hot water supply according to the actual consumption). (p. 21)
- 10.0.7. Construction of good quality housing by encouraging the use of up-to-date environmental friendly thermo-technology and construction materials. (p. 21)

- 10.0.8. Facilitation of the development of the housing market. (p. 22)
- 10.0.9. Energy auditing and certification of apartment blocks (p. 22)
- 10.0.10. Installation of consumption-based metering for centralised heat-supply, energy used for air-conditioning, hot water supply. (p. 22)
- 10.0.11. Heat insulation of newly erected buildings (p. 22)
- 10.0.12. perform the housing monitoring by gathering the information on housing provision, housing demand, housing quality, ownership structure, comfortableness, infrastructure and environmental quality. (p. 22)
- 10.0.13. elaborate and to implement assistance programmes for families unable to pay the arrears of rentals and for public utility services. (p. 22)
- 10.0.14. evaluate the efficiency and implementation mechanism of the social housing programme. (p. 22)
- 10.0.15. ensure that pensioners without support as well as families with children and several unemployed are not evicted from flats for arrears of rentals without rehousing (p. 22)
- 10.0.16. Municipalities shall implement support measures for poor and low-budget families by granting resettlement benefit for families, which are willing to move to apartments of less area. (p. 22)
- 10.0.17. develop the chain of homes and office apartments. (p. 22)
- 10.0.18. organise tight controls over the rise in regulated public utilities tariffs (p. 22)

- 10.1. implementation of the state policy in housing matters with the mediation of a public agency and the increasing its institutional capacity in regions (p. 21)

- 10.2. promote the balanced development of various housing segments in the country by means improving the housing crediting system thus approximating the living quality conditions to the average standard of the EU Member States (p. 21)

- 10.3. Saving and efficient utilisation of energy focusing on the sources of renewable energy (p. 21)

- 10.4. Utilisation of long-drawn construction sites and old buildings for new needs (p. 21)

- 10.5. ensure all inhabitants with good, healthy and safe home in the efficient and flexible housing market featured by adequate protection of consumer rights, creating favourable conditions for the improvement of the existing homes by individuals and legal entities (including the improvements in residential areas and humanisation of the urban environment), and for construction and acquisition of the new ones (p. 21)

11. Industry (p. 22)

- 11.0.1. encourage the application of knowledge and technologies in production. (p. 23)
- 11.0.2. create an environment that would promote an innovative activity (technological parks and centres, consultancy offices). (p. 23)
- 11.0.3. foster the establishment and development of innovative businesses. (p. 23)
- 11.0.4. ensure the availability of financial resources for increasing of productivity and arrangement of environmental issues. (p. 23)
- 11.0.5. improve the taxation system with a view to promote investment in modernisation and restructurisation of manufacturing. (p. 23)
- 11.0.6. encourage the consideration and acceptance of good practices and experiences, application of methods and techniques in Latvian enterprises (environmental friendlier technologies, international standards, implementation of quality and environmental management systems, Quality Award). (p. 23)
- 11.0.7. provide the manufacturing sector with qualified and competitive specialists. (p. 23)
- 11.0.8. implement the best available techniques in manufacturing enterprises. (p. 23)
- 11.0.9. ensure the support services aimed at strengthening the Latvian exporters in the existing markets and successful penetration of the one ones. (p. 23)

- 11.0.10. develop and promote principle of corporate social responsibility which predicts that enterprises on voluntary bases integrate social and environmental requirements in their activities (p. 24)

- 11.1. Modernisation and restructurisation of the manufacturing, i.e. production process based on environmentally friendly use of renewable natural resources employment of technological innovations (p. 23)

- 11.2. Development and linking of the scientific potential with the production (p. 23)

- 11.3. Development of information technologies (p. 23)

- 11.4. Economical consumption of energy resources and non-renewable raw materials (p. 23)

12. Energy (p. 24)

- 12.0.1. use economically justified potential of heat loads of the cities of Latvia making use of the support for energy production by means of cogeneration as defined by the Government. (p. 25)
- 12.0.2. With a view to increase the security of the country, to increase the proportion of local energy resources in the total consumption, diversify the suppliers of energy resources, integrate into the European markets of energy resources (Baltic Ring). (p. 25)
- 12.0.3. increase the use of natural gas in combustion equipment thus reducing the use of HFO, thus extending the natural gas supply zones. (p. 25)
- 12.0.4. decrease environmental hazard on continuous basis, to encourage the choice of high quality fuel, to decrease the volume of hazardous emissions. (p. 25)
- 12.0.5. take measures for more rational use and supply of energy, thus gradually increasing the energy efficiency potential in the systems of both energy consumers and utilities. (p. 25)
- 12.0.6. make the market mechanism more active for development of electrical energy industry and economy. (p. 25)
- 12.0.7. promote development of energy sector in accordance with the development of economy as well as to promote equally the economic activities in different regions of the country (p. 25)
- 12.0.8. support strengthening of the role of Latvia in the worldwide market of the transport of energy resources services, also making use of underground gas storages. (p. 25)
- 12.0.9. promote use of renewable and local energy resources. (p. 25)
- 12.0.10. reduce and limit the negative impact of energy production to the environment by means of monitoring the correspondence of the concentration of thermal power plant' hazardous emissions to the norms by means of making the initial evaluation of the influence to the environment by boiler houses, small scale hydropower plant and wind power plants and rising the standards for measures aimed at safety of the dams and the banks of water basins of hydropower plants. (p. 25)
- 12.0.11. With a view to promoting the use of energy resources of special support considering the perspective of the renewable energy sources and the technologies of their use as well their being in a transition phase, ability to operate in the conventional or traditional energy market, to define the component of the renewable ("green") energy in the total balance of energy resources of all power consumers in Latvia with the objective to balance on social, economic and technical grounds and promote the use of renewable energy resources and reduce the import of electrical energy into the country. (p. 25)
- 12.0.12. promote production of bio-fuel (bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, bio-gas), making use of raw materials of the agricultural production (rape, grain), as well as organic products formed in the cattle-breeding production process. (p. 25)
- 12.0.13. establish preconditions for introduction of market and competition elements in the power industry. (p. 25)
- 12.0.14. simplify and clearly define the procedures for access to transmission and distribution network (p. 25)
- 12.0.15. ensure establishment of the reserve of oil products and environmentally safe storage and maintenance (p. 25)

- 12.0.16. encourage the use of the resources of EU economic and regional development funds for the development of energy sector. (p. 25)

- 12.1. promote the development of energy industry in accordance with balanced and sustainable economic development (p. 24)

- 12.2. decrease the environmental pollution from energy facilities, especially emissions of air pollutant substances (p. 24)

- 12.3. increase the use of renewable (local) energy resources (p. 24)

- 12.4. increase the safety of energy supply (p. 24)

- 12.5. ensure the technical and organisation readiness of Latvia's energy supply system for synchronous operation with the systems of the Nordic countries and those of Central Europe (p. 24)

13. Transport (p. 25)

- 13.0.1. establish a united passenger transport system to provide high quality and available public transportation service to people. (p. 26)
- 13.0.2. ensure high level of traffic safety and establishment of environmentally friendly transport system. (p. 26)
- 13.0.3. diversify and to promote development of services and industrial production (factories, combined transport terminals, cargo distribution and logistics centres) in harbours and other transport nodes. (p. 26)
- 13.0.4. ensure integration and successful operation of Latvian transport system in the European transport network system, to promote operation of multimodal transport corridor East-West in the field of international cargo and passenger transportation. (p. 26)
- 13.0.5. implement the regional road program in order to decrease the regional differences (p. 26)
- 13.0.6. elaborate and implement the efficient allocation mechanism to ensure the development of passenger railway transport, to implement the national investment projects for modernisation and renovation of the rolling stock. (p. 26)
- 13.0.7. develop small harbours, to carry out reconstruction of infrastructure, to develop yacht tourism, as well as to increase the safety and waste collection in harbours. (p. 26)
- 13.0.8. maintain and develop integrated, efficient and environment preserving transport infrastructure (roads, railway, harbours, airports, main pipelines). (p. 27)
- 13.0.9. promote economical and environmentally friendly types of transport and to establish preconditions for their implementation. (p. 27)
- 13.0.10. improve the quality of control of the technical condition of cars. (p. 27)
- 13.0.11. define the recommended route for transportation of dangerous cargoes (p. 27)
- 13.0.12. develop bicycle transport and corresponding infrastructure (p. 27)
- 13.0.13. establish environmentally secure system of handling the outworn vehicles (p. 27)

- 13.1. decrease air pollution and noise caused by transport (p. 26)

- 13.2. optimise production structure to decrease the cargo transport volume (p. 26)

- 13.3. develop environment friendly types of transport, also public transport and railway transport (p. 26)

- 13.4. increase the safety of cargo and passenger transportation (p. 26)

- 13.5. develop sea transport. (p. 26)

- 13.6. increase the service quality in passenger and cargo transportation (p. 26)

14. Agriculture (p. 27)

- 14.0.1. ensure requirements for inoffensiveness of production. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.2. ensure quality of production and services *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.3. ensure effective management of agricultural land *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.4. ensure conservation of genetic resources of cultivated plants and animals used in agriculture. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.5. ensure conservation of biological variety of wild plants and animals, characteristic for agricultural lands. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.6. promote conservation of traditional rural landscape *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.7. establish rational structure of households. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.8. create favourable business environment. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.9. optimise production of agriculture *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.10. promote specialization and concentration of households. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.11. decrease social and economic differences and risk. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.12. facilitate the development of agricultural production market. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.13. introduce environment friendly methods of agriculture. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.14. promote diversification of employment in rural areas. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.15. promote availability of credit resources. *(p. 28)*
- 14.0.16. promote protection of the domestic market. *(p. 28)*

14.1. Satisfaction of consumers requirement for qualitative foodstuffs *(p. 28)*

14.2. Ensure continuity of resources used in agriculture *(p. 28)*

14.3. Provision of economic and social welfare of rural population *(p. 28)*

15. Regional development *(p. 28)*

- 15.0.1. eliminate the factors delaying the development of the territories of special support and promote further development of the territories of special support. *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.2. promote development of across- the - border cooperation between inland and border territories of neighbouring countries. *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.3. elaborate and implement programmes for improving entrepreneurial situation in planning regions paying special attention to the development of the territories of special support. *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.4. promote orientation of less competitive farms to other types of operation that are less related or unrelated to agriculture (biologic agriculture, untraditional agriculture, rural tourisms, preserving the traditional landscape, creating alternative sources of income and work places for rural population). *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.5. ensure participation of wood industry in efficient land utilisation. *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.6. promote development of cities by solving the quality problems of urban environment. *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.7. Optimal development model for every region shall be implemented and continuously developed promoting balanced *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.8. economic development - attracting investment, establishing modern infrastructure, supporting entrepreneurial activities, integrating into the model of the new economy; *(p. 29)*
- 15.0.9. social development - reducing social segregation, promoting employment and improving labour standards, developing regional education and knowledge management infrastructure, implementing family support and encouraging natality; *(p. 30)*
- 15.0.10. administration development - strengthening municipalities, encouraging integration of regions in international community (including project development), inter-regional informative and economic links. *(p. 30)*

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- 15.1. create purposeful support policy for the national planning of regions (and separate parts of the country) *(p. 29)*

 - 15.2. Development of the territories close to the sea, paying special attention to the development of harbour and nearby territories *(p. 29)*

 - 15.3. National support according to the regional support map of Latvia *(p. 29)*

 - 15.4. Diversification of rural economy and increase of the living standard of people in the rural territories making it close to cities *(p. 29)*

16. Tourism *(p. 30)*

- 16.0.1. define intensity of tourist flow and the most suitable relaxation ways for the most popular tourism, relaxation and sport objects. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.2. re-direct tourist flows from the most sensitive objects and territories to the places where it causes the least harm. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.3. follow the nature protection plans requirements in the specially protected nature territories. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.4. preserve valuable and important biotopes in the existing and potential tourism places. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.5. elaborate a uniform methodology in tourism resources zoning and tourism development in regionalization of territories and regions. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.6. follow the management requirement of integrated coastal areas of the Baltic Sea Tourism. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.7. continue development of existing quality certificates and notes. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.8. improve tourism services quality by introducing quality management system in tourism sector. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.9. elaborate the set of measures for directing the Latvian tourism product towards local and international markets. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.10. ensure qualitative information that is unified with image of Latvia tourism for the priority tourism markets in the appropriate languages and quantities *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.11. further develop existing co-operation with other Baltic countries both in term of tourism products, and in terms of marketing due to the fact that Latvia alone is not able to develop potential distant markets; similarly, to develop cooperation with the states of the Baltic Sea region, and to develop this cooperation in future to the extent of the European Union. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.12. increase the amount of statistic information and to improve its quality. *(p. 31)*
- 16.0.13. promote tourism services availability for everyone including people with special needs, youth, families and children, pensioners, and unemployed *(p. 31)*

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- 16.1. Develop incoming tourism (tourism services export) *(p. 30)*

 - 16.2. develop a positive tourism image of Latvia *(p. 30)*

 - 16.3. Develop local tourism *(p. 30)*

 - 16.4. Improve tourism legal base and to strengthen tourism institutional base *(p. 30)*

 - 16.5. promote tourism entrepreneurship and international cooperation *(p. 30)*

 - 16.6. Coordinate development of different industry sectors (tourism resources, infrastructure, tourism marketing, tourism education and research, tourism statistics etc.) *(p. 30)*

 - 16.7. Promote creation of well-educated and patriotic society *(p. 30)*

17. Latvia must build up a welfare society appreciating and promoting the democracy, equality, integrity and its cultural heritage *(p. 6)*

18. Latvia must build up a stable economy capable of ensuring the social needs at the same time safeguarding the rate of the economic growth does not exceed the rate of the environmental pollution and consumption of resources *(p. 6)*
19. Latvia must ensure a safe and healthy environment for both the present and next generations *(p. 6)*
20. Latvia must take adequate measures aimed at preserving the biodiversity and protection of ecosystems. *(p. 6)*
21. Latvia must develop a responsible attitude in the society towards nature resources and constantly increase the efficiency of the utilisation of resources *(p. 6)*
22. Latvia must gradually change from beneficiary of international aid to a country that is able to ensure its needs and necessities by own means, and even provide assistance to other countries where needed. *(p. 6)*
23. Latvia must ensure the integration of environmental matters and develop a wide use of the environmental policy means in all other sectoral policies. *(p. 6)*
24. Latvia must procure that market economy mechanisms serve the sustainable development. *(p. 6)*
25. Latvia must ensure social participation in the sustainable development processes. *(p. 6)*
26. Latvia must constantly assess its progress in the achievement of the defined sustainable development objectives. *(p. 6)*

Lithuania

1. Air (p. 47)

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- 1.1. improve air quality management system, in order to ensure air quality corresponding to EU requirements in the whole territory of the country and to achieve twice as slow increase of amounts of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions into the air than increase in production and services. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.1. To ensure that amount of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions into the air per GDP unit is reduced by approximately 50% and, according to this indicator, to reach the current average level of EU countries. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.2. While modernizing country's economy and constructing new objects to ensure implementation of the best available production methods and application of up-to-date technologies that are least harmful to environment and human health. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.3. To promote that use of renewable energy resources in energy and transport sectors constantly increases and constitutes not less than 15% in the total primary energy balance by 2020. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.4. To achieve that fuel produced and consumed as well as a larger part of car fleet meets the EU standards. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.5. To promote introduction of most advanced environmentally friendly technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods enabling to reduce air pollution and input into the global climate change. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.6. To provide investment support to the development of alternative energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small-scale hydroenergy), economic incentives to promote use of biofuel for energy purposes and combined heat and power production. (p. 47)
 - 1.1.7. To encourage renewal and modernization of vehicles fleet, public transport development, production and use of ecologically clean and biological fuel, application of stricter environmental requirements to road transport means. (p. 47)

 - 1.2. use the state and private financing as well as EU assistance more effectively in order to meet objectives for reduction of emissions and greenhouse gases set up in international conventions and protocols and described in the EU Association Agreement after the decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.1. To implement requirements for large combustion plants and fuel storage, reload and transportation facilities set up in EU directives. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.2. To implement more strict regulation of emissions to air of acidifying pollutants, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.3. While implementing the responsibility (polluter pays) principle in transport sector to enforce stricter control of emissions from vehicles. (p. 47)
 - 1.2.4. To revise the National Strategy of the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change approved by the Resolution No. 1236 of October 25, 1995 of the Government of Lithuania. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.5. To define specific environmental targets for large combustion plants, to coordinate implementation measures and deadlines, and to introduce advanced technologies and treatment facilities for combustion products in thermo-electrical power plants. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.6. In accordance with the deadlines set up in legal acts, to implement a plan and requirements for minimization of volatile organic compound emissions during fuel storage, reload and transportation. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.7. To establish a system of vehicle pollution control and enforce economic and administrative measures, based on the polluter pays principle, to control pollution from the transport sector. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.8. To introduce a system of allowances and develop emission trading. (p. 48)
 - 1.2.9. To implement a modern system of air monitoring. (p. 48)

 - 1.3. finalize legal and information base, strengthen institutional capacity required for the

implementation of sustainable development objectives in the field of air quality. (p. 48)

- 1.3.1. To improve an order of pollution emission inventory and reporting in industries. (p. 48)
- 1.3.2. To prepare and approve legal acts required for implementation of EU directive requirements in the field of air protection. (p. 48)
- 1.3.3. To develop legal and economic measures ensuring application of joint implementation and emission trading mechanisms in Lithuania, seeking to implement the requirements of Kyoto Protocol ratified by the Law No. IX-1203 of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania on November 19, 2002. (p. 48)
- 1.3.4. To improve an order of issuing integrated pollution prevention and control permits. (p. 48)
- 1.3.5. To improve and modernize air quality monitoring system. (p. 48)
- 1.3.6. To introduce new greenhouse gas assessment methodology, to complete the inventory, prepare draft register and evaluate possible quantitative changes. (p. 48)
- 1.3.7. To prepare and approve the order of emission inventory and reporting in accordance with EU requirements. (p. 48)
- 1.3.8. To supplement the order of issuing integrated pollution prevention and control permits with standard requirements for greenhouse gas emissions. (p. 48)
- 1.3.9. To prepare a National Strategy of the Application of Joint Implementation Mechanism in Lithuania as foreseen in Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (p. 48)
- 1.3.10. In order to implement national pollution limits to prepare an Air Pollution Minimization Programme. (p. 49)

2. Water (p. 49)

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- 2.1. establish a modern decentralized river basin water resource management system enabling to supply healthy drinking water meeting EU requirements to all inhabitants of the country and securing effective protection of water bodies and water ecosystems, rational use of water resources, high recreation potential as well as diversity of water ecosystems and their biological productivity. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.1. To decouple increase of water consumption from production growth and, by introducing advanced technologies and cleaner production methods, to achieve twofold decrease of water consumption per GDP unit. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.2. To ensure that 80% of polluted wastewater is treated up to EU standards before discharged into surface water bodies. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.3. To achieve that quality of surface water bodies meets the requirements of EU directives. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.4. If compared with the year 2000, to reduce the inflow of organic substances and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) into the Curonian Lagoon and the Baltic Sea by 20%. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.5. To improve valuable freshwater fish spawning conditions and to encourage restoration and protection of salmon water bodies. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.6. To introduce environmental management systems, advanced multi-use or closed water cycle technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods allowing to save water resources and to minimize pollution in different industrial branches. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.7. To upgrade and expand existing waste water treatment plants or to construct new plants meeting the EU requirements, introduce nitrogen and phosphorus removal in these plants, to upgrade and expand sewage collection system. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.8. To implement pollution minimization program from agricultural sources by applying good agricultural practices, which reduce non-point pollution of water bodies. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.9. To prepare and implement a minimization program for inflow of organic substances and nutrients into the Curonian Lagoon and the Baltic Sea. (p. 49)
 - 2.1.10. To create favourable conditions for fish migration, to establish fish migration routes in

dams, and to dredge the arms of the river Nemunas. (p. 49)

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- 2.2. fulfil the EU requirements in the field of water consumption and protection, and secure economic effectiveness of water sector by effective use of the state, municipal, private financing and EU structural funds. (p. 49)
- 2.2.1. Following the EU Water Framework Directive, to implement integrated river basin management system at all levels. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.2. To ensure that surface and underground water bodies are protected from materials that are hazardous to environment and human health. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.3. To secure that all urban and rural population is supplied with drinking water meeting EU requirements. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.4. To expand public drinking water supply network to the coverage of not less than 95% of urban and rural population and to ensure effective quality control of water from dug wells. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.5. To reduce the amount of insufficiently treated wastewater twofold compared to 2000 levels. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.6. To achieve the status of open water bodies is in accordance with the requirements of EU Bathing Waters Directive. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.7. Based on the payback and accessibility principle, to prepare and implement a price policy for water supply and wastewater discharge. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.8. To establish a river basin water resource and their quality management infrastructure and an adequate information system, to train specialists and sign international agreements required for river basin management, and to establish joint commissions for international river basin management. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.9. To implement minimization programmes of water pollution with hazardous substances and a system to control implementation of these programmes. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.10. To upgrade and expand an infrastructure of the public drinking water supply network, to expand and renovate water supply networks, to construct water treatment plants for iron removal in 64 towns. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.11. To implement necessary technical and institutional measures in order to supply rural population with healthy drinking water. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.12. To prepare and implement an action programme for the implementation of EU Bathing Waters Directive requirements. (p. 50)
 - 2.2.13. To upgrade a system for open water bodies, surface and ground water monitoring, laboratory analysis, monitoring data storage and assessment. (p. 50)
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- 2.3. create legal and institutional framework and strengthen institutional capacities, in order to implement a unified river basing water resource management system. (p. 50)
- 2.3.1. To restructure a management system of water resources and to establish an infrastructure of river basin management. (p. 50)
 - 2.3.2. To establish an information system on use of water resources and quality assessment. To describe and legally define competence of central state institutions and separate river basin management centres. (p. 50)
 - 2.3.3. To ensure supply of good quality drinking water to population of north-western regions of Lithuania where fluoride concentrations in drinking water are too high. (p. 51)
 - 2.3.4. While establishing the river basin water management system to raise competence of specialists and the public, to create opportunities for broader participation of scientific institutions and the public. (p. 51)
 - 2.3.5. To promote public participation in the implementation of river basin management programs. (p. 51)
 - 2.3.6. To prepare an action plan for water resource use and protection. (p. 51)
 - 2.3.7. To establish a center for capacity strengthening and dissemination of information on river basin water resources management system. (p. 51)
 - 2.3.8. To transpose the remaining requirements of EU directives into the national legislation. (p. 51)

- 2.3.9. To legalize the main public bathing waters, endorse and control an order for their use, and to implement a monitoring programme of bathing waters. (p. 51)
- 2.3.10. To establish a system of public information and participation promotion in preparation and implementation of river basin management programmes. (p. 51)
- 2.3.11. To prepare a system of indicators for the integrated assessment of river basin water quality. (p. 51)

3. Landscape and Biological Diversity (p. 51)

- 3.1. preserve landscape and biological diversity, nature and cultural heritage values, promote restoration of damaged natural elements, ensure rational use of landscape and biological diversity (p. 51)
 - 3.1.1. To preserve landscape and biological diversity and peculiarities of the state and its ethnographic regions, ensure their rational use. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.2. To develop the protected areas network and the Nature Frame by incorporating them into the European ecological networks; to increase the coverage of protected areas in Lithuania for up to 14-18% of the country's territory. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.3. To increase accessibility of protected areas to the public, promote importance and objectives of protected areas. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.4. To increase Lithuanian forest area by 3-5 percent; expand territories covered with other natural perennial vegetation. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.5. To increase the ecological stability of agrarian landscape, reduce negative impact of agriculture on biological diversity. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.6. To improve protection and rational use of cultural values. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.7. To strengthen protection of landscape at the coastal zone and marine ecosystem biodiversity, coordinate their protection and rational use for public needs. (p. 51)
 - 3.1.8. To ensure protection of natural hydrographical network and marine ecosystems. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.9. To ensure ecological stability of karst region and other sensitive territories. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.10. To ensure protection and rational use of recreational resources. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.11. To encourage faster restoration of damaged territories. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.12. To protect and to increase the area of natural urban landscape territories and historical green areas. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.13. To integrate protection measures of biological and landscape diversity as well as cultural heritage into the development programmes of all economic branches. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.14. To integrate Lithuanian protected areas into the European ecological networks; to designate an ecological network in the Nature Frame schemes at the national and regional levels. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.15. To designate the Nature Frame in general municipal plans. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.16. To set up cognitive tourism (by foot, bicycles, water, auto, horses, etc.) paths and tracks in the state parks; to establish a system of cognitive tourism tracks; to prepare ecological education campaigns. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.17. To implement measures foreseen in the afforestation programme of nonproductive land giving priority to the Nature Frame territories. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.18. To introduce good agricultural practices; to implement protection measures for landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage values in agrarian territories. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.19. To compensate land owners for restricted economic activities and reduced benefit in protected areas. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.20. To implement EU requirements in the field of coastline protection, integrated coastal zone development, to implement the Baltic Sea protection and management measures, and optimise the coastal land-use structure. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.21. To implement protection measures of natural hydrographical network and marine ecosystems. (p. 52)

- 3.1.22. To implement measures foreseen in a programme for protection of karst region. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.23. To implement measures of protection of wetlands and natural meadows and management of exploited and abandoned peat bogs. (p. 52)
 - 3.1.24. To prepare and implement projects on increase and management of natural and subnatural territories providing ecological and recreational functions to urbanised territories. (p. 52)
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- 3.2. establish a modern system for protection and use of landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage in line with national interests and EU requirements. (p. 52)
 - 3.2.1. To enhance and improve Lithuanian protected areas system and the Nature Frame, to ensure protection of key habitats. (p. 52)
 - 3.2.2. To provide better opportunities for the public to get acquainted with protected natural and cultural values and to get involved into their protection. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.3. To restore most severely damaged landscape elements, protect and increase esthetical values of landscape, to strengthen protection of traditional countryside landscape, decrease its visual pollution. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.4. To improve biodiversity protection methods; to develop research on biodiversity, economic activity impact and protected areas regime. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.5. To revise the Lithuanian Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.6. To prepare plans and regulations of protected area boundaries necessary for protection of key habitats, and to legitimate these territories. To identify the nature frame in county master plans. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.7. To establish protected areas required for implementation of European Community ecological network NATURA 2000, to prepare a list of protected areas of European importance and to designate their boundaries. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.8. To prepare and approve management plans of the state parks and nature management projects of other protected areas. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.9. To complete Lithuanian protected areas cadastre by supplementing it with data on protected areas of European importance; to establish a protected areas information system. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.10. To establish information and ecological education centres in all state parks considering their ecological capacity; to develop cognitive recreation and tourism. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.11. To prepare and implement an effective system of compensation to private landowners for conservation of biological, landscape diversity and cultural heritage objects. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.12. To supplement comprehensive education programmes and education modules for adults with information about protection, management and rational use of natural and cultural values. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.13. To prepare and implement landscape and biodiversity research programs. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.14. To implement landscape and biodiversity monitoring in accordance with the EU requirements. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.15. To prepare and implement a monitoring programme of coastal dynamics. (p. 53)
 - 3.2.16. To prepare and implement projects on recultivation of landfills and abandoned quarries, which do not meet environmental requirements, to dismantle or convert abandoned farm buildings for other purposes. (p. 53)
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- 3.3. evaluate the main changing trends in landscape and biodiversity, provide legal, economic and institutional preconditions for conservation and use of this diversity as well as nature and cultural values following sustainable development principles. (p. 53)
 - 3.3.1. Using advanced methods to assess Lithuanian landscape and biological diversity and the main trends. (p. 53)
 - 3.3.2. To provide legal and institutional preconditions for integrated protection and rational use of nature and cultural values. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.3. To provide preconditions for conservation of key Lithuanian habitats. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.4. To establish bird protection territories of European importance. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.5. To promote the importance of landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage conservation

- and rational use, to increase participation of public, municipalities, regional authorities and other social partners. (p. 54)
- 3.3.6. To ensure protection of green areas in urbanized territories and other natural areas. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.7. To prepare a national study on landscape and biodiversity. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.8. To prepare protected areas development programme considering requirements of European ecological networks and specifics of Lithuanian protected areas system. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.9. To prepare nature management plans for the designated sites and potential European Community ecological network NATURA 2000 sites. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.10. To establish a uniform institutional system for protection, management and use of nature and cultural heritage. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.11. To adopt regional architectural regulations for protected areas, to prepare and publish traditional architecture catalogues of ethnic regions. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.12. To determine the protection status of key habitats. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.13. To amend provisions of the environmental monitoring database by the Order No. 106 of March 12, 2002 of the Minister of Environment legitimating a system of landscape and biodiversity indicators and setting up information collection methods. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.14. To perform inventory and legitimate green areas of urbanized territories and other areas of recreational value; to involve public, municipal and regional authorities into protection and management of these territories. (p. 54)
 - 3.3.15. To prepare a special management plan and action programme for the Baltic coastal zone. (p. 54)

4. Waste Management (p. 54)

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- 4.1. establish environmentally and economically effective non-hazardous and hazardous waste management system, reduce waste flows and negative impact from waste to environment and human health, ensure rational use of waste for secondary recycling and energy purposes. (p. 54)
 - 4.1.1. To ensure that increase of waste amounts is much slower than growth of production, and, amounts of waste accumulated for production of one GDP unit do not exceed the average level of special production branches in EU. (p. 54)
 - 4.1.2. To secure significantly slower increase of waste amounts than consumption expenditures. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.3. To ensure that major part of industrial and household waste is sorted on sites of their generation, and recycling of secondary raw materials and their use for energy purposes increases up to the average level of EU countries. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.4. To reduce input from waste landfills to global climate warming, increase their use for energy purposes, decrease biodegradable waste flows to landfills by 35% if compared with the amount in year 2000. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.5. To reduce a risk posed by radioactive waste to environment and human health. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.6. To introduce advanced technologies, cleaner production and pollution prevention methods enabling to save natural resources, to prevent waste generation and increase recycling in different industrial branches. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.7. Cooperating with the public to promote production and use of non-hazardous to environment products that have longer durability, to enlarge introduction of environmental labelling of products and primary household waste sorting. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.8. To implement modern biodegradable waste management methods based on composting, biogas production and use for energy purposes. (p. 55)
 - 4.1.9. To construct modern radioactive waste deposits. (p. 55)
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- 4.2. establish a modern household waste management infrastructure in all Lithuanian counties, hazardous waste management infrastructure crosscountry, and expand supply

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- of public waste management services (*p. 55*)
- 4.2.1. To ensure public supply of waste management services to all physical and legal persons. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.2. To create institutional and technical conditions for collection and use of not less than 50 % of packaging waste, including not less than 55% of paper and cardboard, 60% of glass, 25% of plastic and 40% of metal. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.3. To promote recycling of local secondary raw materials and private capital investments in waste management and recycling. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.4. To ensure safe handling of hazardous waste and treatment of accumulated amounts of hazardous waste. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.5. To be ready for the implementation of projects on the use of waste for energy production. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.6. To decrease biodegradable waste flows into landfills by 25% if compared with the amounts in the year 2000. (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.7. To be ready for the management of waste generated after decommissioning of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (*p. 55*)
 - 4.2.8. To close landfills those are not in compliance with EU requirements and to establish modern regional municipal waste management systems. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.2.9. To establish hazardous waste collection and utilization (incineration, stabilization, deposition) system ensuring safe to environment and human health handling of hazardous waste. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.2.10. To prepare a feasibility study and a programme of biodegradable waste management, start implementing this programme. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.2.11. To prepare a feasibility study and programme of energy production from waste, to start implementing this programme. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.2.12. To enhance current capacities of radioactive waste repository. (*p. 56*)
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- 4.3. establish organizational, legal and economic preconditions for effective waste management in terms of environment and economy (*p. 56*)
- 4.3.1. To complete transposition of EU requirements into Lithuanian waste management legislation. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.2. To improve waste inventory and control system, to enhance household waste recycling capacities. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.3. To establish favourable economic preconditions for the enhancement of recycling capacities of secondary raw materials, including packaging, and the use of waste for energy purposes. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.4. To promote the importance of waste sorting and handling to the public, to expand cooperation between the public, municipal, regional authorities and private capital in the field of waste management. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.5. To strengthen capacities of waste management specialists. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.6. To properly prepare for effective use of EU structural funds in preparation and implementation of projects on modern household and hazardous waste management systems. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.7. To prepare projects on regional household waste management systems and initiate their implementation. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.8. To prepare and start implementing the projects on construction of hazardous waste incineration plant and on a safe long-term hazardous waste landfill. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.9. To improve legal and institutional framework required for introduction of the systems for chargeable products, packaging waste management and packaging deposit-return. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.10. To certify hazardous waste managers; to improve a training system of waste management specialists. (*p. 56*)
 - 4.3.11. To regulate waste import by legal and economic means - to promote recycling of local secondary raw materials. (*p. 56*)

4.3.12. To improve the legislation on radioactive waste management. (p. 56)

5. Transport (p. 57)

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- 5.1. coordinate development of all types of transport by giving higher priority to the transport with lower negative impact, increase energy efficiency of transport sector and use of alternative and more environment friendly fuels, reduce environmental pollution and input into the global climate change, and increase traffic safety, while establishing economically effective transport system. (p. 57)
- 5.1.1. To increase economic and ecological efficiency of transport sector and to ensure that amounts of consumed fuel and atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions grow much slower than volumes of load and passengers transit. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.2. To increase the use of less polluting environment (liquid oil gas and compressed natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil for ships) and alternative fuel and to ensure that biofuel (biodiesel, bioethanol) comprises not less than 15% of fuel used by road transport until 2020. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.3. To develop more environmentally friendly transport means with special emphasis on the development of railway and inland water transport and creation of multimodal transport systems. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.4. To promote modernization of transport means with a help of economic and legal measures by giving priority to those means, which are less fuel consuming and less polluting the environment. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.5. To economically promote development of a network of petrol stations, which sell less environment polluting and biological fuel. (p. 57)
 - 5.1.6. To implement measures for the infrastructure development of different types of transport and improvement of their interaction as well as programmes for the development of a network of bicycle tracks foreseen in the Long-term Economic Development Strategy of Lithuania until 2015. (p. 57)
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- 5.2. improve organization and regulation of traffic, reduce an input from transport to air pollution, limit noise and ensure that urban air pollution and noise do not exceed allowable norms. (p. 58)
- 5.2.1. To reduce transit transport flows through cities and, in particular, city centres. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.2. To develop public transport sector by giving priority to less polluting and less noisy transport means. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.3. To constrict control of motor transport pollution and noise. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.4. To expand the use of biotransport (bicycles, role-skates). (p. 58)
 - 5.2.5. To optimise urban transport flows reducing loads on urban centers and traffic jams. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.6. To improve traffic safety and do not exceed the curent average level of EU countries according to a number of road victims, i.e. to reduce a numner of transport victims by approximately two times untill 2010. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.7. To construct main by-passes foreseen in the Master Plan of the Republic of Lithuania. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.8. To enlarge the involvement of private capital in modernization of urban public transport systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.9. To enlarge application of economic and legal measures reducing air pollution and noise from motor transport. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.10. To upgrade and expand urban air pollution monitoring, to develop noise monitoring systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.11. To modernize international airports, implement noise reduction measures and develop noise monitoring systems. (p. 58)
 - 5.2.12. To establish an effective traffic safety control system in accordance to the EU requirements. (p. 58)

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- 5.3. create economic and legal preconditions for the development of more environment friendly and safer transport means, and broader use of less polluting (liquid and natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil) and alternative (biodiesel, bioethanol) fuel. (p. 58)
- 5.3.1. To be ready for the increase of transport flow intensity after becoming the EU member. (p. 58)
 - 5.3.2. To increase the competitive ability of less polluting transport means (railway, inland water transport) and less environment polluting and alternative types of fuel. (p. 58)
 - 5.3.3. To justify from economic point of view and legitimate the polluter pays principle in the transport sector. (p. 58)
 - 5.3.4. To prepare an integrated programme for the increase of transport safety (taking in account the EU commitments to reduce a number of transport victims by two times until 2010). (p. 59)
 - 5.3.5. To establish an economic and legal framework for the increase of competitive ability of environment friendly transport means and less environment polluting and alternative types of fuel. (p. 59)
 - 5.3.6. To prepare programmes for urban public transport modernization and development of a network of bicycle tracks. (p. 59)
 - 5.3.7. To prepare and implement public ecological education programs, which promote broader use of public and biological transport. (p. 59)
 - 5.3.8. To legitimate taxes and administrative measures for control and restriction of pollution and noise from transport means. (p. 59)

6. Industry (p. 59)

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- 6.1. direct the development of industrial sector to advanced and environment friendly technologies, increase not only economic but also ecological efficiency of enterprises, save resources and minimize negative impact to environment. (p. 59)
- 6.1.1. To increase economic and ecological efficiency of production and ensure that consumption of energy and water in industry per production of GDP unit is reduced by about twice, and, according to eco-efficiency indicators, to reach the current average level of EU countries. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.2. To increase production based on new technologies up to 20-25% of a total amount of production and, according to this indicator, to come to the current average level of EU countries. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.3. To substitute hazardous to environment and human health materials used in production with non-hazardous materials. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.4. To promote, applying economic and legal measures, the development of industrial branches requiring science and knowledge rather than natural resources, to modernize production and to introduce as many as possible the newest technologies and cleaner production methods. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.5. To expand scientific research and consultations in order to promote design, improvement and implementation of advanced, environment friendly production technologies, more efficient use of energy and other natural resources. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.6. To promote economically efficient industrial branches based on knowledge and advanced technologies. (p. 59)
 - 6.1.7. To implement a programme for substitution of hazardous materials to environment and human health used in production with non-hazardous materials. (p. 60)
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- 6.2. enhance use of local renewable resources and recycling of secondary raw materials, develop equipment and installations minimizing impact to environment and production of multi-use packaging, enlarge implementation of cleaner production methods. (p. 60)
- 6.2.1. To develop production of biofuel and biological lubricants, i.e. to recycle of rape and grain production for energy purposes. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.2. To increase recycling of local secondary raw materials and to ensure that Lithuanian companies are able to recycle amounts of secondary raw materials foreseen in the

National Strategic Waste Management Plan. (p. 60)

- 6.2.3. To increase production of equipment and installations minimizing impact to environment and multi-use packaging. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.4. To minimize negative impact of industry to environment and to ensure that cleaner production methods are introduced in not less than one third of Lithuanian industrial companies. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.5. To provide investment support for the establishment and development of companies producing biofuel and biological lubricants and recycling secondary raw materials. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.6. To create favorable economic conditions for private capital participation in the development of infrastructure for the supply of quality local secondary raw materials to recycling companies. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.7. To economically promote design and production of installations minimizing impact to environment and multi-use packaging. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.8. To provide investment support to implementation of cleaner production methods in Lithuanian industrial companies. (p. 60)
 - 6.2.9. To prepare regulations on use of hazardous to environment and human health materials in production and a programme for their substitution with non-hazardous materials. (p. 60)
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- 6.3. prepare legal, economic and institutional framework promoting implementation of advanced environment friendly technologies and equipment, efficient use of energy and other natural resources, recycling of secondary raw materials, and substitute hazardous materials used in production with non-hazardous materials. (p. 60)
 - 6.3.1. To increase competitive ability of environment friendly products and enhance their production. (p. 60)
 - 6.3.2. To strengthen an incentive approach of economic measures regulating the use of resources and environmental pollution. (p. 60)
 - 6.3.3. To establish favorable economic and legal preconditions for expansion of companies producing biofuel and biological oil and recycling secondary raw materials. (p. 60)
 - 6.3.4. To legally adjust the use of hazardous to environment and human health materials in production. (p. 61)
 - 6.3.5. To prepare and implement public education programmes promoting broader use of fuel produced from renewable resources and products made from local secondary raw materials, to legitimate special labelling of these products. (p. 61)
 - 6.3.6. To establish economic mechanisms promoting more efficient use of energy and raw materials in Lithuanian industrial companies, to manufacture non-hazardous to environment products and label them with certified labels ("Lily"), to promote use of these products to the public. (p. 61)
 - 6.3.7. To improve a public procurement order which prioritizes sale of production from enterprises having environmental management certificates (ISO 14000). (p. 61)
 - 6.3.8. To prepare methodics for assessment of impact from products to environment through their whole life cycle and to adjust them to Lithuanian companies. (p. 61)
 - 6.3.9. To prepare rules for preparation of reports on sustainable development effectiveness, economic and legal incentive mechanisms for implementation of these reports in Lithuanian companies. (p. 61)

7. Energy (p. 61)

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- 7.1. form well balanced energy sector capable to compete in an open international energy market and ensure constant and safe supply of energy to all economic branches in Lithuania, increase energy production and distribution efficiency, expand use of local renewable and waste energy resources as well as ecologically clean organic fuel, comply with international commitments regarding the emission limits of pollutants and greenhouse gases into the air. (p. 61)

- 7.1.1. To increase electricity and heat production and distribution efficiency, to reduce energy losses in distribution networks and emission of pollutants and greenhouse gas per produced energy unit. *(p. 61)*
 - 7.1.2. To reduce country's dependence on fuel import, to ensure that energy production from local renewable and waste energy resources constantly increases and comprises not less than 15% of primary energy balance until 2020, and rationally use waste for energy production. *(p. 61)*
 - 7.1.3. To ensure that combined heat and power production comprises about 35% of electricity production. *(p. 61)*
 - 7.1.4. To expand the use of cleaner organic fuel. *(p. 61)*
 - 7.1.5. To decommission Ignalina NPP, dismantle reactors and ensure treatment of radioactive waste. *(p. 61)*
 - 7.1.6. Using economic and organizational measures to promote energy production from local renewable (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small scale hydroenergy, biomass) and waste resources, to implement modern alternative energy production methods. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.1.7. To support scientific research in the field of renewable energy sources and optimization of energy systems, to promote design, improvement and implementation of innovative energy technologies. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.1.8. To upgrade and expand centralized heat supply systems, to renovate heat supply networks, create conditions for competition among heat producers and possibilities for consumers to regulate heat consumption. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.1.9. To renovate an infrastructure of electricity supply (modernize electricity substations, partly renovate electricity transmission and distribution networks). *(p. 62)*
 - 7.1.10. To expand natural gas distribution networks. *(p. 62)*
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- 7.2. use EU, state support and private funds effectively, secure safe energy supply to all economic branches in Lithuania and do not exceed pollution limits after the decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.1. To be ready for safe decommissioning of Ignalina NPP, underground deposition of radioactive waste and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.2. Upgrade thermoelectrical power plants, secure electricity supply and do not exceed pollution limits after decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.3. To ensure that local renewable and waste energy resources comprise not less than 12% in primary energy balance until 2010. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.4. To increase efficiency of primary energy transformation in electricity and, in particular, centralized heat supply sectors, to reduce heat transmission losses. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.5. To decrease vulnerability of economy if supply of energy resources from Russia is suspended or limited. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.6. To prepare and implement a complex of environmental measures in thermoelectrical power plants, to install new burners, combustion product treatment facilities in these power plants. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.7. To expand combined heat and power production where economically feasible. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.8. To integrate Lithuanian energy system into the EU energy system. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.9. To establish required infrastructure, to train specialists for decommissioning of Ignalina NPP. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.2.10. To prepare and start implementation of special long-term municipal heat sector development plans. *(p. 62)*
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- 7.3. establish organizational, legal and economic preconditions for effective operation of energy sector without exceeding allowable limits of impact to environment. *(p. 62)*
 - 7.3.1. To promote use of ecologically cleaner organic fuel - natural gas, low sulphur heavy fuel oil, and other type of fuel, to adjust taxes on natural resources and environmental pollution. *(p. 63)*
 - 7.3.2. Using economic measures to increase competitive ability of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small scale hydroenergy, etc.), promote broader use of these sources. *(p. 63)*

- 7.3.3. To liberalize electricity and natural gas sectors by establishing preconditions for efficiency increase in energy sector. (p. 63)
- 7.3.4. To implement European Union environmental directives in energy sector. (p. 63)
- 7.3.5. To specify and amend existing and to prepare new legal acts ensuring the expansion of production and use of local renewable and waste energy resources. (p. 63)
- 7.3.6. To prepare legal acts and technical documents, which are required to increase energy consumption efficiency. (p. 63)
- 7.3.7. To identify main development directions in heat supply sector. (p. 63)
- 7.3.8. To implement pollution emission monitoring in the largest thermoelectrical power plants and boiler houses. (p. 63)

8. Agriculture (p. 63)

- 8.1. **implement more environment friendly farming not only in ecological but also conventional farms, intensively develop ecological farms, supply high quality healthy food products and raw materials required for fuel production to internal and external markets, protect and rationally use material and spiritual rural heritage, while developing economically effective and competitive agriculture (p. 63)**
 - 8.1.1. To intensively develop ecological grain and livestock production, to ensure that production from ecological farms constitutes not less than 15% of all agricultural production and selling of certified ecological products in internal market - not less than 7% of total amount of food products. (p. 63)
 - 8.1.2. To increase cultivation of rape and cereals for production of biological fuel (biodiesel, bioethanol) and biological oils and to ensure that their total yield is sufficient to produce not less than 15% of fuel required to satisfy transport demands. (p. 63)
 - 8.1.3. To ensure high quality and safety of agricultural products with special emphasis to ecological products. (p. 63)
 - 8.1.4. To increase ecological stability of agricultural territories, to reduce impact from erosion and threat to biological diversity. (p. 63)
 - 8.1.5. To protect and rationally use material and spiritual rural heritage. (p. 63)
 - 8.1.6. To economically support the development of ecological farms, encourage scientific research and performance of consulting institutions in order to increase efficiency of ecological farming, to promote use of products cultivated in ecological farms. (p. 64)
 - 8.1.7. To introduce good agricultural practices in conventional farms, economically encourage minimal use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides, increase cultivation of crops for the production of biological fuel and development of alternative field production. (p. 64)
 - 8.1.8. To cultivate meadow and water protection zones, increase Lithuanian forest area by 3 per cent at the expense of non-productive land. (p. 64)
 - 8.1.9. To prepare and implement a programme on protection of rural cultural heritage and its careful use. (p. 64)
- 8.2. **reduce impact from agriculture to environment with special attention to ecologically sensitive areas, increase competitive ability of average and small farms, supply Lithuania with healthy food products of high quality (p. 64)**
 - 8.2.1. To reduce impact from agriculture to ecologically sensitive areas, to increase their stability. (p. 64)
 - 8.2.2. To increase possibilities for sale of ecological products inside and outside of the country and ensure that all ecological agricultural production is sold at prices corresponding to their actual values. (p. 64)
 - 8.2.3. To increase competitive ability of average and small farms; to ensure environmentally friendly farming in these farms. (p. 64)
 - 8.2.4. To reduce negative impact from organic and mineral fertilizers and pesticides to environment and quality of agricultural production; to ensure quality control of local and imported agricultural products. (p. 64)

- 8.2.5. To implement ecological and environmentally friendly conventional farming methods in ecologically sensitive areas (the karst region, hilly regions), to develop antierosion agricultural measures, cultivate anti-erosion seedlings. *(p. 64)*
 - 8.2.6. To establish a uniform, stable supply, quality control and trading system of ecological agricultural products. *(p. 64)*
 - 8.2.7. To encourage re-orientation of average and small-size farms to non-traditional alternative branches of field and livestock production and more profitable and environmentally friendly farming methods. *(p. 64)*
 - 8.2.8. To prepare and implement a programme encouraging a minimum use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides and their effective control by economic and legal measures, to strengthen a quality control infrastructure of food products and raw materials. *(p. 64)*
 - 8.2.9. To economically encourage construction of manure storage facilities and reconstruction of current storage facilities in line with EU requirements. *(p. 64)*
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- 8.3. create such economic and legal framework which is favourable to the development of ecological farms, protection of biological and landscape diversity and cultural heritage, production and utilization of renewable energy resources, cultivation of good quality and safe agricultural products; strengthen capacity to compete in market economy conditions. *(p. 64)*
 - 8.3.1. To increase competitive ability of ecological farms, encourage their intensive development. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.2. To promote cultivation of rape and cereals for production of biological fuel, development of alternative field and livestock production branches. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.3. To create preconditions for more effective protection of biological and landscape diversity and cultural heritage as well as increase their abundance. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.4. To increase capacity of farms to produce good quality and save products and adjust their work to conditions of open competition. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.5. To prepare programmes and projects for the development of ecological farms, to establish necessary mechanisms for their support from the state and EU funds. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.6. To prepare programmes on expansion of crop areas cultivated for production of biological fuel and re-orientation of farms to alternative farming, create and implement economic incentives for their implementation. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.7. To train specialists in the field of ecological agriculture, alternative grain and livestock production, to expand consultation services and institutions, encourage their more active performance. *(p. 65)*
 - 8.3.8. Implementing the programme for the increase of forest area in Lithuania, to carry out an inventory of poor-value and abandoned land, to prepare projects on field and water protection plantations. *(p. 65)*

9. Housing *(p. 65)*

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- 9.1. create a modern housing infrastructure, good and hygienic household conditions, to increase housing energy efficiency, to ensure modern and quality public services available to everyone, to reduce housing negative impact to environment *(p. 65)*
 - 9.1.1. To increase energy efficiency of housing by approximately two times and, according to this indicator, to meet the current average level of EU countries. *(p. 65)*
 - 9.1.2. To increase energy supply and distribution efficiency, to reduce energy losses in networks. *(p. 65)*
 - 9.1.3. To ensure that the amount of household waste grows at a significantly slower rate than the expenditure of inhabitants. *(p. 65)*
 - 9.1.4. To create conditions for not less than 65% of household waste to be sorted and delivered for secondary use. *(p. 65)*
 - 9.1.5. To renovate buildings improving their thermal behaviour (isolation of walls, replacement of windows). *(p. 66)*
 - 9.1.6. To upgrade thermal units in houses, install heat control devices and meters in

apartments, renovate heat supply networks. (p. 66)

- 9.1.7. To cooperating with the public, to encourage and expand the use of long-term, non-hazardous to environment and multiuse packaging, primary sorting of household waste, improvement of household waste collection system. (p. 66)

9.2. establish an effective housing modernisation and maintenance system; rationally use the state, municipal and EU support funds as well as private means for housing sector development and quality maintenance (p. 66)

- 9.2.1. To establish a harmonized system for housing modernisation and maintenance involving coordination activities of state, municipal and private institutions. (p. 66)
- 9.2.2. To promote and encourage active public participation in housing management. (p. 66)
- 9.2.3. To ensure effective use of the state, municipal and private funds and control their use in housing sector development. (p. 66)
- 9.2.4. To ensure that 80% of all Lithuanian inhabitants are connected to the high quality public water supply networks and rural population has a possibility to use good quality drinking water. (p. 66)
- 9.2.5. To ensure timely implementation of EU assistance and its effective use in the development of housing infrastructure. (p. 66)
- 9.2.6. To create effectively managed regional water and heat supply, sewage discharge and waste management systems with a uniform tariff policy. (p. 66)
- 9.2.7. To attract private capital and implement best available international experience in the field of water supply, sewage discharge and waste management systems and centralized heat supply companies. (p. 66)
- 9.2.8. To establish a network of institutions for technical energy certification of dwellings. (p. 66)
- 9.2.9. To implement energy saving measures of immediate necessity all over Lithuania in housing (modernisation of thermal units in buildings, renovation of wall and roof junctures, insulation of windows). (p. 66)
- 9.2.10. To prepare and start implementing investment projects on renewal housing infrastructure. (p. 66)
- 9.2.11. To expand and renovate water supply networks, to implement technical and institutional measures to supply rural inhabitants with healthy drinking water. (p. 66)

9.3. create economic and legal preconditions promoting renovation of housing and energy saving, to promote renovation and effective maintenance of housing infrastructure. (p. 66)

- 9.3.1. To create legal and economic preconditions encouraging renovation and energy saving in housing. (p. 67)
- 9.3.2. To legitimate polluter pays principle in the sector of public services. (p. 67)
- 9.3.3. To establish economic mechanisms to encourage economic and ecological efficiency of public services and ensure their accessibility. (p. 66)
- 9.3.4. To improve legal regulation of housing sector maintenance. (p. 67)
- 9.3.5. To create legal preconditions for active public participation in solving of housing management problems. (p. 67)
- 9.3.6. To set up and legitimate quality standards for heat and water supply, waste water discharges, waste management and housing maintenance services. (p. 67)
- 9.3.7. To set up economic and legal mechanisms promoting the establishment of home owners associations in apartment buildings and more active public participation in solving problems related to household. (p. 67)
- 9.3.8. To establish an effective financial support system based on social groups of inhabitants for promotion of investment projects of energy saving in houses. (p. 67)
- 9.3.9. To establish and legitimate mandatory economic mechanisms for accumulation of finances from home owners required for maintenance of apartment buildings. (p. 67)
- 9.3.10. To develop administrative capacity of specialists in the field of housing maintenance. (p. 67)

10. Tourism (p. 67)

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- 10.1. develop tourism and recreation in parallel ensuring preservation of natural and cultural peculiarities of Lithuanian regions, minimization of negative impact to environment, positive economic and social changes in rural areas, and create favourable conditions to better know the country and form its positive image (p. 67)
 - 10.1.1. To link tourism development with the knowledge in Lithuanian history, statehood, ethno culture, natural and cultural values, and form positive image of the state. (p. 67)
 - 10.1.2. To expand a network of specialized recreational territories in natural environment; improve an infrastructure of services for holidaymakers and tourists providing inhabitants of rural regions with a possibility to have more job choices and steady income. (p. 67)
 - 10.1.3. To strengthen a national recreation and tourism support system giving priority to the development of ecological, cognitive and remedial tourism, promoting this business in regions with different recreation potential, supporting projects, which create conditions for rational use of natural and cultural recreational resources, in prioritised way. (p. 67)
 - 10.1.4. Encouraging tourism development, diversity of services and growth of employment rate in tourism sector, ensure that tourism forms not less than 8% of the country's GDP, and load on recreational territories does not exceed their carrying capacity. (p. 68)
 - 10.1.5. To establish an integral infrastructure of recreation and tourism services fully meeting growing demands of local and incoming tourism without exceeding carrying capacity of territories. (p. 68)
 - 10.1.6. To establish a national representative cultural tourism route promoting creation of new working places in this route and implementation of nature protection projects. (p. 68)
 - 10.1.7. To implement projects on route networks of regional state parks in Aukštaitija, Dzūkija, Žemaitija and Pajūris. (p. 68)
 - 10.1.8. To establish tourism and recreation centres in small towns with proper conditions. (p. 68)
 - 10.1.9. To create a system of financial levers promoting development of tourism business and its infrastructure. (p. 68)

 - 10.2. develop countryside tourism, promote leisure and tourism infrastructure development in rural areas, ensure protection and rational use of natural and cultural values (p. 68)
 - 10.2.1. Effectively using state, municipal and EU support to develop leisure and tourism potential in rural areas. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.2. To secure more even distribution of tourism infrastructure in the country's territory; to seek effective protection and optimal use of natural and cultural recreation areas with respect to their carrying capacity. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.3. To ensure broader use a potential of protected areas, first of all national and regional parks, in order to develop ecological education and promote natural and cultural values. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.4. To promote Lithuanian recreational recourses and tourism possibilities within and outside the country; to improve information about national natural and cultural values and their protection methods. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.5. To promote bicycling and inland water transport, in particular in recreational and protected areas. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.6. To prepare a national support programme and investment promotion system for countryside tourism development. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.7. To prepare special plans and development programmes of major recreational territories of national and regional importance (Pajūrys, Vilnius-Trakai, Kaunas-Jurbarkas, Ignalina-Molėtai, etc.), to foresee complex protection measures of natural and cultural heritage protection measures. (p. 68)
 - 10.2.8. To prepare a project on water tourism route in river Nemunas, and a programme of its revival; to organize a cruise route at the coast of the Baltic Sea along with the construction of yacht piers in Palanga and Šventoji. (p. 69)

- 10.2.9. To establish information and ecological education centres in protected areas, first of all, national parks, and, taking into account their carrying capacity, develop cognitive recreation and tourism. (p. 69)
 - 10.2.10. To set-up regional tourism organizations and information centres providing more comprehensive information about history, natural and cultural values of Lithuania. (p. 69)
 - 10.2.11. To finalize construction of bicycle tracks “Baltijos takas” and “Rytų Europos takas” of Eurovela system, to develop a network of bicycle tracks in national and regional parks. (p. 69)
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- 10.3. improve legislative basis in order to ensure favourable conditions for recreation and tourism business, ensure that recreation and tourism development is within the carrying capacity of territories and does not pose a threat to environment (p. 69)
 - 10.3.1. To develop possibilities for use of recreation and protected areas for leisure and tourism, taking into account their ecological sensitivity and recreational capacity. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.2. To expand planning and design activities of recreational regions by preparing integrated projects for the main potential recreational regions with respect to their recreational capacity. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.3. To develop recreation and tourism business capacity. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.4. To improve and encourage treatment in resorts as one of the most perspective possibilities of tourism development and health improvement enabling to increase the employment rate and income of inhabitants of resort areas. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.5. To limit motor transport traffic in recreational territories, to increase use of bicycles, horses and water transport. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.6. To draft a law on Lithuanian recreational territories and necessary amendments and revisions of other legislation with special emphasis on consistency between tourism development and sustainable use of environment. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.7. To prepare Rules on preparation of special planning documents for recreational territories with specific regulations for use of these territories. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.8. To prepare programmes for the development of a network of biotransport roads and tracks in suburban zones, recreational and protected areas. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.9. To prepare and legitimate regional regulations on use of recreational resources and methodics on assessment of recreational resources. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.10. To prepare cognitive tours to foreign travel agencies and journalists around Lithuania; to introduce them to the most valuable natural and cultural resources and achievements of their protection. (p. 69)
 - 10.3.11. To foresee a set of lectures on the importance of environmental protection and sustainable development methods and measures in training programmes for tourism and excursion guides. (p. 70)

11. Employment (p. 70)

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- 11.1. while developing economy of the country and implementing economic reform and restructurization, to accelerate the development of economic factors stimulating growth of employment rate and reducing differences between regions, to increase flexibility of labour market, reduce unemployment rate, ensure competitive ability and mobility of labour force, create preconditions and conditions for achievement of high employment rate (p. 70)
 - 11.1.1. To consistently implement an active employment and human resource development policy, ensure that employment rate is up to 70% and unemployment rate does not exceed 6-7%, i.e., according to these indicators, Lithuania meets the current average level of EU countries. (p. 70)
 - 11.1.2. To ensure such labour force qualification, which meets demands of the labour market and creates conditions for strengthening of employment capacity. (p. 70)
 - 11.1.3. To increase employment opportunities in problematic regions and reduce regional

- differences between the employment and unemployment rate. (p. 70)
- 11.1.4. To implement an active and purposeful labour market policy, to increase the efficiency of labour market institutions and expand participation of social partners. (p. 70)
 - 11.1.5. To train the qualified labour force, capable to adjust to market changes, to improve systems of professional education and life-long learning. (p. 70)
 - 11.1.6. To prepare and implement the national plans and regional programmes of increasing employment. (p. 70)
 - 11.1.7. To improve an employment, and labour market management system. (p. 70)
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- 11.2. consistently increase the employment rate, ensure conditions for full employment; improve employment quality and productivity; involve more people, facing problems of integration or having different social obstacles to work, into the labour market (p. 71)**
- 11.2.1. In order to prevent unemployment, to increase efficiency of the active labour market policy measures for the decrease of long-lasting and youth unemployment rate. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.2. To create favourable conditions to move from illegal to legal work. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.3. To create favourable conditions to start business; encourage businessmen to establish “better” working places (competitive, better conditions to improve qualification, good payment, etc.) (p. 71)
 - 11.2.4. To create favourable conditions for older people to stay active in labour market. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.5. To increase capability of the labour force to adjust to changes. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.6. To create favourable conditions for life-long learning. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.7. To improve integration of people with social exclusion and with different integration problems into the labour market. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.8. To ensure good and safe working conditions in accordance with EU standards; to consistently follow the equal rights principle while engaging people to work and making payments. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.9. To encourage integration of social exclusion groups into the labour market. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.10. To decrease black employment rate. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.11. To ensure the right tendency and magnitude of employment promotion measures that allow ensuring such payment, which does not humiliate peoples’ dignity. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.12. To create a labour force policy monitoring system, to improve data bases and information processing and analysis systems. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.13. To create good and safe work conditions, which meet the EU standards. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.14. To create a stable and reliable system of insurance from unemployment. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.15. To form labour market accessible to everyone, ensure equal employment opportunities to women and men, and establish workplaces for disabled people and former prisoners. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.16. With the help of tax policy and measures of social support to the elderly, to reduce motivation for illegal employment. (p. 71)
 - 11.2.17. To create more favourable conditions for the work of private employment intermediation institutions. (p. 71)
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- 11.3. create economic, legal and institutional preconditions for promotion of employment, establishment of new workplaces, retraining of unemployed people and keeping qualification of employed labour force, to ensure minimum social security in case of unemployment. (p. 71)**
- 11.3.1. To secure better flexibility and mobility of the labour market. (p. 72)
 - 11.3.2. To form favorable economic conditions for establishment of new workplaces, to develop flexible forms for organization of work and payments (remote, amateur, agency work, etc.). (p. 72)
 - 11.3.3. To increase opportunities for labour force re-training, promote life-long learning. (p. 72)
 - 11.3.4. To reduce the pressure of direct and indirect taxation on working people, cost of labour force to employer and motivation for black employment. (p. 72)

- 11.3.5. To urgently resolve problems of long-lasting and youth unemployment. (p. 72)
- 11.3.6. To diminish regional employment differences. (p. 72)
- 11.3.7. To develop flexible forms of work organization and payment (remote, amateur, agency work, etc.). (p. 72)
- 11.3.8. To improve public information about possibilities and measures for increase of employment rate. (p. 72)
- 11.3.9. To prepare mid-term and long-term state and regional prognosis on labour market demands and labour market development. (p. 72)
- 11.3.10. To stimulate partners of labour market (employers, professional unions, municipal institutions, non-governmental organizations) to increase employment rate at the local level. (p. 72)
- 11.3.11. To improve performance of state and regional administrations and its coordination in implementation of the policy on increase of employment. (p. 72)
- 11.3.12. To improve management of labour market institutions directing them to increase of employment rate and closer cooperation with social partners. (p. 72)

12. Poverty and Social Exclusion (p. 72)

- 12.1. secure that poor people and groups of social exclusion not only have an appropriate amount of material goods or social services but also possibilities to acquire proper education, receive good quality health care services, own a dwelling which meets social standards and have healthy work conditions, a possibility to choose and influence major decisions in life (p. 72)
 - 12.1.1. To form and implement social policy based on social justice and solidarity principles. (p. 72)
 - 12.1.2. To decrease social differentiation and poverty, to reduce urban and rural differences of poverty levels. (p. 72)
 - 12.1.3. To overcome regional disbalances in terms of all social development aspects. (p. 72)
 - 12.1.4. To increase a part of GDP for social security by about two times and, based on this indicator, meet the current average level of EU countries. (p. 72)
 - 12.1.5. To implement a national social security policy ensuring social coverage of all country's population and divert social security from the main social risk factors. (p. 73)
 - 12.1.6. To plan and implement poverty and social exclusion prevention measures. (p. 73)
 - 12.1.7. To implement, constantly revise and ammend a Poverty Reduction Strategy of Lithuania prepared in 2000 following its implementation programme for 2002-2004 approved by the Governmental Resolution No. 1753 of November 7, 2002. (p. 73)
- 12.2. improve guarantees provided by a pension system, direct social support to those inhabitants who need it the most, ensure minimum economic safety to people of social exclusion groups, eliminate ultimate poverty (p. 73)
 - 12.2.1. To improve pension insurance by coordinating current financing (the state social insurance) and accumulative (pension fund) mechanisms. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.2. To ensure such expedience and magnitude of social support measures which do not humilitate dignity of people receiving this support. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.3. While income of people increases, to ensure universally accepted modern system of consumption. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.4. To create conditions for supply of housing to people from social exclusion groups through the development of necessary legal, economic and administrative measures. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.5. To establish a poverty and social exclusion monitoring system, necessary data bases and information processing and analysis systems. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.6. To finalize the social support reform in order to ensure support to those who need it the most. (p. 73)

- 12.2.7. To reform the pension system closely coordinating current financing (state social insurance) and accumulative (pension fund) mechanisms. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.8. To create mechanisms for supply of housing on soft terms to people from social exclusion groups. (p. 73)
 - 12.2.9. To expand a network of social institutions, train social workers. (p. 73)
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- 12.3. create economic and institutional preconditions in order to ensure more effective approach to poverty and social exclusion problems with special emphasis on integration of mostly vulnerable social groups into the society, raise the competence of social workers. (p. 73)
 - 12.3.1. To assist employable people from social exclusion groups to return to economically active jobs. (p. 73)
 - 12.3.2. To put greater emphasis on integration of disabled, elderly people and former prisoners into the society. (p. 73)
 - 12.3.3. To better coordinate efforts of state, municipal and non-governmental institutions in minimizing poverty and social exclusion. (p. 73)
 - 12.3.4. To improve information about social support possibilities and limitations. (p. 74)
 - 12.3.5. To improve a legal framework of social security. (p. 74)
 - 12.3.6. To improve information of social exclusion groups about their social rights and implementation possibilities. (p. 74)
 - 12.3.7. To more efficiently use non-governmental resources and capacity for the improvement of social support, to create favorable conditions for functioning of these nongovernmental systems of social support. (p. 74)
 - 12.3.8. To create more favorable conditions for social insurance to farmers and selfemployed persons. (p. 74)
 - 12.3.9. To analyze reasons of a deep poverty and implement measures for its urgent eradication. (p. 74)

13. Public Health (p. 74)

- 13.1. reduce risk to human health, protect and improve health of Lithuanian inhabitants, ensure high quality health care services, ensure health equity and improvement of quality of life (p. 74)
 - 13.1.1. To reduce environmental hazard risk posed to human health. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.2. To increase the average life expectancy. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.3. To perform an active prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.4. To prevent addictive disorders. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.5. To ensure safe, good quality and effective personal and public health care services according to European Union requirements. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.6. To form active society responsible for its health. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.7. To implement environmental pollution reduction measures, substitute nonhazardous materials for hazardous to human health materials in production and household. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.8. To carry out human health risk assessment of living and working environment risk factors. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.9. To develop capacities of social risk and health risk groups to adapt to the environment by educating how to overcome health problems on their own. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.10. To improve an early identification and control system of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.11. To prepare and implement integrated programmes on non-communicable diseases and traumas prevention. (p. 74)
 - 13.1.12. To prepare and constantly implement prevention and control programmes on

communicable diseases. (p. 74)

- 13.1.13. To prepare prevention programmes on drug addiction at schools, to expand long-term social and medical rehabilitation of drug abusers and people infected with HIV. To participate in the international drug addiction prevention programmes of European Union. (p. 75)

13.2. develop a modern and effective public health care system based on co-operation among social partners and ensure healthy lifestyle, healthy environment, accessible and proper health care (p. 75)

- 13.2.1. To develop public health conception by integrating personal and public health systems. (p. 75)
- 13.2.2. To improve the prevention of health risk factors. (p. 75)
- 13.2.3. To develop sustainable system for maintenance and improvement of healthy living environment including housing. (p. 75)
- 13.2.4. To form, based on health surveys, an understanding of politicians, different specialists and the public about potential impact of environmental and economic activities on human health. (p. 75)
- 13.2.5. To promote active public participation in public and environmental health decision-making and implementation processes. (p. 75)
- 13.2.6. To implement economic incentives in the field of prevention diseases. (p. 75)
- 13.2.7. To implement the State Programme on Trauma Prevention for 2000-2010 approved by the Governmental Order No, 423 on April 14, 2000. (p. 75)
- 13.2.8. To implement the State Tobacco Control Programme approved by the Governmental Order No. 954 on July 30, 1998 and the State Alcohol Control Programme approved by the Governmental Order No, 212 on February 25, 1999. (p. 75)
- 13.2.9. To prepare and implement a National Programme on Drug Control and Prevention of Drug Addiction, AIDS Prevention and Control Programme. (p. 75)
- 13.2.10. To implement National Mental Diseases Prevention Programme, approved by the Governmental Order No. 1441 on December 20, 1999. (p. 75)
- 13.2.11. To promote healthy lifestyle, increase physical activity of children, youth and other age groups. (p. 75)
- 13.2.12. To prepare and implement a revised National Environmental Health Action Programme. (p. 75)
- 13.2.13. To promote public health policy, its objectives and measures. (p. 75)
- 13.2.14. To inform the public and politicians about health impacts and risks of environmental factors. (p. 75)
- 13.2.15. To encourage and support initiatives of the society (community) in the strengthening of public health. (p. 75)

13.3. establish economic, legal and organizational preconditions for public health promotion. (p. 75)

- 13.3.1. To form a legal system of public health care. (p. 76)
- 13.3.2. To improve public health management based on health information and knowledge. (p. 76)
- 13.3.3. To ensure quick response to public health threats. (p. 76)
- 13.3.4. To strengthen health and perform prevention of diseases giving priority to the improvement of children health. (p. 76)
- 13.3.5. To improve professional skills of civil servants and specialists. (p. 76)
- 13.3.6. To develop a public health care legal base in accordance with European Union requirements. (p. 76)
- 13.3.7. To establish preconditions for an integrated environment and health information system. (p. 76)
- 13.3.8. To develop an information system for monitoring of the health status of inhabitants and health care system. (p. 76)

- 13.3.9. To investigate effectiveness of human health promotion. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.10. To perform scientific research in the field of health impact of physical, social and economic environment. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.11. To introduce a computerised registration and monitoring system for communicable diseases and their causes. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.12. To implement the Programme of Epidemiological Care and Control of Communicable Diseases for 2003-2006 approved by the Order No. V-65 dated February 5, 2003 of the Minister of Health. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.13. To implement the National Environmental Health Action Programme for 2003- 2006. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.14. To prepare a National Strategy and an Action Plan on Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition Improvement. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.15. To regularly inform the public about public health problems, methods for health promotion and disease prevention, to promote knowledge about healthy lifestyle and prevention of diseases. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.16. To establish a system of training and re-qualification of public health specialists. *(p. 76)*
- 13.3.17. To integrate measures for children health promotion into the on-going public health programmes; to prepare and implement special programmes for the improvement of children health. *(p. 76)*

14. Education and science *(p. 76)*

- 14.1. educate independent, active and responsible members of society, develop the intellectual potential of the society so that knowledge and science may become a principal force ensuring sustainable implementation of economic, social and environmental objectives *(p. 76)*
 - 14.1.1. To ensure accessibility to various levels of education and ensure that 95% of Lithuanian children acquire quality primary education, 95% of pupils graduated from primary school acquire secondary education and a vocational qualification which is in demand in the labour market, while 60% of Lithuanian young people acquire tertiary education. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.2. To create a continually learning society (life-long learning) and accessibility to continuing education for those who decide to change or improve their qualification. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.3. To train highly qualified specialists in different fields who are well aware of Lithuanian, EU and global development tendencies, and ensure that these specialists are capable of competing in internal and international labour markets as well as contributing to social changes. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.4. To encourage the promotion of sustainable development ideas at all education levels. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.5. To ensure systematic development of science and technologies creating preconditions for development of an information society based on science, advanced and environmentally-friendly technologies and innovations. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.6. To regulate principles and objectives of teaching appropriate to sustainable development at different levels of education legislation, and seek that education encourages development of an information society. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.7. To regularly revise and renew education programs at different levels taking into account national priorities and the objectives of eurointegration and globalization processes. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.8. To prepare and implement teacher education programmes which integrate sustainable development issues and are based on current science and research. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.9. To develop and implement methods of active learning, promote integrated learning and interdisciplinary studies, based on actual economic, social and environmental problems. *(p. 77)*
 - 14.1.10. To carry out scientific research in education content and methods and monitor the

course of “education for sustainable development”. (p. 77)

- 14.1.11. To enhance flexible forms and methods of study that provide working people the possibility to reach and pursue all levels of education (evening classes, distance learning, non-consecutive studies, intensive studies, extra-departmental post-graduate studies, etc.). (p. 77)
 - 14.1.12. To provide access to formal and non-formal life-long learning to all members of society. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.13. To monitor and assure the quality of studies, improve regulation on quality assessment with reference to sustainable development needs of society and changes in the labour market. (p. 77)
 - 14.1.14. To enhance scientific research and co-ordination of development and implementation of advanced and environment-friendly technologies, more effective use of energy and other natural resources. (p. 78)
 - 14.1.15. To pursue research on national strategic development, analyze and assess ongoing changes, foresee sustainable development trends. (p. 78)
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- 14.2. ensure rapid development of education, science and technologies, to ensure that education, science and technologies increase the international competitive ability of Lithuania in all fields of life and encourage Lithuania’s sustainable development (p. 78)
 - 14.2.1. To optimize secondary school mapping and expand the network of institutions of higher education, to strengthen articulation between secondary and higher education schools. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.2. To ensure that all teachers have adequate knowledge of sustainable development. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.3. To encourage cooperation between science, technology and business institutions in the development of advanced and environmentally-friendly technologies. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.4. To ensure integration of Lithuanian higher education institutions into a joint system of European Union higher education institutions. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.5. To seek that knowledge and science become important factors which help to ensure rapid economic and social development, effective use of natural resources, a clean and healthy environment, advance the creation of a knowledge-based society. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.6. To accelerate integration of Lithuanian science and technology development institutions into the EU scientific research and technology development. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.7. To enhance the efficiency of scientific research and international competitive ability. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.8. To effectively modernize the education and research infrastructure, increase energy efficiency of buildings, using national, municipal and EU financing. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.9. To reform the network of education institutions. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.10. To substitute active education methods based on self-sufficiency, action and responsibility for traditional methods of passive education. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.11. To increase participation in international scientific and educational programmes, and scientific research and advanced technology development programmes, through funding and administrative means. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.12. To prepare and implement investment projects in the renewal and improvement of provision for scientific research. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.13. To increase the level of computerization in secondary and higher education, improve learning methods. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.14. To establish business incubators, technology centers and parks. (p. 78)
 - 14.2.15. To perform scientific research for the purpose of sustainable development. (p. 79)
 - 14.2.16. To renovate and reconstruct secondary and higher education school buildings and scientific institutions. (p. 79)
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- 14.3. create economic and legislative preconditions for rapid reform and development of education and science, to strengthen the influence of education and science on sustainable development of society, to improve environmental education of the public (p. 79)

- 14.3.1. To prepare an Implementation Programme for the National Education Strategy for 2003-2012 adopted by the Resolution No. IX-1700 dated July 4, 2003 of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. (p. 79)
- 14.3.2. To improve tertiary education programs and the regulation of their accreditation. (p. 79)
- 14.3.3. To encourage the integration of studies and science. (p. 79)
- 14.3.4. To prepare and implement a system for the assessment and promotion of scientific research. (p. 79)
- 14.3.5. To more closely link the content of education and studies with sustainable development ideas, improve environmental education of the public. (p. 79)
- 14.3.6. To create economic and technical preconditions for establishment of technological centers and parks. (p. 79)
- 14.3.7. To create conditions for growth of non-budgetary financing of science and technology development. (p. 79)
- 14.3.8. To clarify education, science and technology development trends, continue the reform of the education and science system, to prepare and adopt new regulations in line with education and science legislation. (p. 79)
- 14.3.9. To prepare and begin implementing the national education programme of sustainable development which meets general provisions of the project Baltic . *21 (p. 79)
- 14.3.10. To improve teachers' training, qualification and supplementary qualification programmes, teach them about sustainable development of society and creation of knowledgebased society. (p. 79)
- 14.3.11. To prepare study programmes in line with international requirements, implement the EU system of study credits. (p. 79)
- 14.3.12. To prepare and begin implementing a Lithuanian business incubator, a programme for the development of a network of science and technology parks, to generate material resources for their establishment. (p. 79)
- 14.3.13. To create legislative and economic preconditions encouraging use of private resources in the development of science and technologies. (p. 79)
- 14.3.14. To prepare and start implementing monitoring of science and technology development institutions and establish a system of indicators showing their efficiency. (p. 80)

15. Preservation of Cultural Identity (p. 80)

- 15.1. preserve and revive Lithuanian cultural identity integrating inherited Baltic and general European cultural values, which reflect identity and peculiarities of ethnic regions, to ensure its sustainability, spreading and competitive ability in modern environment of the world cultures, preserve Lithuanian language, Lithuanian ethnic and regional culture, Lithuanian historical cultural heritage and cultural distinction of ethnic communities living in Lithuania. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.1. To direct perception of Lithuanian citizens about values towards Lithuanian culture, help them to recognize Lithuanian cultural identity and distinction. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.2. To educate sustainable rural community capable of preserving the material and spiritual heritage of Lithuanian countryside based on the national cultural values. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.3. To ensure Lithuanian language preservation and continuity. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.4. To preserve ethnic culture and local traditions, protect cultural heritage and its values. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.5. To support efforts of foreign Lithuanian communities in preserving national identity. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.6. To support culture and education of ethnic communities living in Lithuania. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.7. To update a legal base required for protection of Lithuanian language, to implement programmes of research and preservation of the Lithuanian language. (p. 80)
 - 15.1.8. To prepare and implement long-term programmes on the development of ethnic culture.

(p. 80)

- 15.1.9. To implement the most valuable measures enhancing recognition of cultural heritage importance, to improve an inventory and protection of cultural heritage values. *(p. 80)*
- 15.1.10. To implement support programmes to foreign Lithuanian communities and national minorities in Lithuania. *(p. 80)*
- 15.1.11. To plan and implement monitoring of protected cultural values. *(p. 80)*
- 15.1.12. To enhance public education by including knowledge about cultural values and their protection methods into school, college, and university programmes. *(p. 80)*
- 15.1.13. To prepare and implement a programme of the revival and development of ethnic regions. *(p. 80)*

15.2. revive cultural heritage, strengthen direct responsibility of state institutions and the public for protection of cultural heritage *(p. 80)*

- 15.2.1. To ensure that cultural heritage protection and management is considered as an integral part of all national strategies, programmes and territorial planning documents. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.2. To encourage as active public participation as possible in the protection of peculiarities of Lithuania and its ethnic regions. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.3. To ensure that use of cultural values is directed towards growth of economy, increase of employment and improvement of environmental quality in the regions. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.4. To improve a register of cultural values including it into a register of cultural heritage sites and territories and establishing a territorial and axiological system of protected cultural values. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.5. To systematically analyse the state of cultural identity and improve interaction of culture institutions in the field of cultural heritage preservation and identity strengthening. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.6. develop a regional culture policy, protect regional distinctions of cultural heritage. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.7. To include preservation of cultural identity and cultural heritage values as one of the most important sustainable development conditions into the rules and methodology for preparation of territorial planning documents and long-term strategies. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.8. To inform the public about remaining cultural values, ethnic peculiarities, local traditions through the national and local massmedia, in order to have broader public and, in particular, youth involvement into their protection and preservation. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.9. To adopt legal acts promoting investments for preservation and strengthening of cultural identity. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.10. To prepare and implement long-term projects in line with the tourism and recreation development strategy required to maintain continuity of peculiarities and local traditions of Lithuanian ethnographic regions. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.11. To prepare specific regional cultural heritage protection and management programmes as an integral part of regional development programmes. *(p. 81)*
- 15.2.12. To arrange a cultural heritage inventory, prepare a register of Lithuanian national and local cultural values. *(p. 81)*

15.3. link, by legal and institutional means, Lithuanian cultural identity preservation and strengthening policy with formation of information and knowledge-based society, changes of economy development policy and eurointegration processes *(p. 81)*

- 15.3.1. To establish a linkage between protection of cultural heritage values and nature protection concerns in order to maintain and enshrine general peculiarity and quality of landscape diversity. *(p. 81)*
- 15.3.2. To ensure that priorities based on axiology and a system of values are defined in heritage protection. *(p. 81)*
- 15.3.3. To develop forms of cultural heritage territorial protection identical to protected natural values, to ensure protection and revival of rural cultural heritage. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.4. To establish a linkage between strengthening of Lithuanian cultural identity and development of information and knowledge-based society. *(p. 82)*

- 15.3.5. With a help of economic and other means of integration into the society's life, to closer link protection, exposure of cultural heritage and traditions with tourism and recreation development plans. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.6. To create legal and economic conditions to ensure proper performance of cultural institutions, conservation and restoration of cultural values, to harmonize cultural reform objectives, cultural heritage protection and control system with EU objectives and requirements. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.7. To include an integrated protection of natural and cultural heritage values into the environmental protection programmes, provisions and regulations of protected areas. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.8. To introduce a programme of the Lithuanian language information system. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.9. To prepare methodical provisions for the accurate definition of cultural values system based on axiology and priorities for protection of cultural values. To renovate buildings of cultural institutions, implement measures of conservation and restoration of cultural values. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.10. To prepare cultural heritage legislation in line with EU requirements, to harmonize laws related with the cultural heritage protection. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.11. To specify general provisions of cultural policy, prepare long-term integrated strategy of cultural and natural heritage protection and management. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.12. To create an investment system for cultural heritage protection. *(p. 82)*
- 15.3.13. To plan measures for revival and protection of cultural heritage and rural traditions while preparing rural development programmes. *(p. 82)*

16. Regional Development *(p. 83)*

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- 16.1. diminish regional disproportions of life quality and ensure territorially differentiated regional development of the country in order to thoroughly use regional distinctions and preserve their peculiarities *(p. 82)*
 - 16.1.1. To reduce differences of major social, economic and life quality parameters between regions of the country, special attention giving to the development of problematic territories. *(p. 82)*
 - 16.1.2. To ensure territorially differentiated regional development of the country, taking into account peculiarities of natural conditions, current economic, social and environmental state of regions. *(p. 82)*
 - 16.1.3. To form and enforce a hierarchic policentral network of Lithuanian inhabited areas, to preserve and enshrine regional peculiarity of inhabited areas, to rationally regulate concentration-depopulation tendencies of inhabitants. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.4. To ensure good environmental quality meeting the EU requirements. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.5. To create favorable conditions for the development of self-governance and increase of human resource competence in the regions. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.6. To promote sustainable development of rural communities, economic growth of the countryside, employment of people and preservation of rural cultural traditions. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.7. To implement regional development plans supporting the development of problematic territories. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.8. To prepare and periodically revise regional development plans and municipal strategic development plans based on sustainable development principles. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.9. To prepare and implement regional programmes for increase of employment rate and reduction of poverty. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.10. To implement regional territorial planning measures defined in the Master Plan of the Republic of Lithuania. *(p. 83)*
 - 16.1.11. To establish regional waste management systems, to implement effective environmental protection measures considering specifics and most important environmental problems of regions. *(p. 83)*

- 16.1.12. To provide more power to regional and municipal authorities, prepare and implement county and municipal staff training programmes. *(p. 83)*
- 16.1.13. To support re-orientation of rural population to non-traditional activities and development of ecological agriculture. *(p. 83)*
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- 16.2. implement active regional policy based on sustainable development principles, optimize regional division of the country, strengthen regional and municipal institutions, accelerate solution of economic and social development concerns of problematic territories, and prevent depopulation processes *(p. 83)***
- 16.2.1. To strengthen weak links of inhabited area network, to develop a network of state and municipal institutions, form optimal network of inhabited areas and regions. *(p. 83)*
- 16.2.2. To accelerate strengthening of economic and social potential of problematic territories, to improve life quality in these territories. *(p. 83)*
- 16.2.3. To rationally use internal territorial reserves of inhabited areas saving resources of natural and cultural environment. *(p. 83)*
- 16.2.4. To ensure favorable conditions for investments into the economy of least developed regions. *(p. 83)*
- 16.2.5. To strengthen the management of economic and social processes in county administrations and municipalities. *(p. 83)*
- 16.2.6. To encourage more active public participation in regional and municipal management, to develop information infrastructure, create knowledge-based society. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.7. To finalize territorial-administrative reform of Lithuania. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.8. To prepare and implement programmes on development of problematic territories. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.9. To establish business information centers in least developed regions, to promote business incubators, establishment of science and technology parks. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.10. To effectively administer and implement the EU support funds. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.11. To establish a system of permanent training of specialists from regional and municipal institutions. *(p. 84)*
- 16.2.12. To develop a network of regional scientific and education institutions, implement advanced information and production technologies. *(p. 84)*
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- 16.3. establish legal and institutional basis necessary to consider sustainable development tasks and implement a reform of territorial administrative units, to plan effective use of EU support funds, develop territorial planning *(p. 84)***
- 16.3.1. To strengthen administrative capacities of regional institutions in the field of sustainable development, increase their independence. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.2. To encourage timely preparation of projects in priority fields of regional development for financing from EU support funds. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.3. To ensure rational use of regional local natural resources. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.4. To encourage territorial planning of least developed and specific regions of the country using integrated approach to economic, social development and environmental targets. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.5. To promote preparation and implementation of Local Agenda 21 in municipalities, encourage their cooperation. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.6. To strengthen cooperation of all state institutions responsible for sustainable development of regions. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.7. To finalize preparation of regional Master Plans, to define priority development tendencies of problematic territories. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.8. To organize training of county and municipal civil servants employed on a contract basis, strengthen their capacity in preparation of plans, programmes and projects for implementation of EU support funds. *(p. 84)*
- 16.3.9. To provide methodic and financial support for preparation and implementation of Local Agenda 21. *(p. 84)*

17. Moderate economic growth balanced between economic branches and regions (*p. 7*)
18. Minimization of social and economic differences between regions and within regions by preserving their identity (*p. 7*)
19. Minimization of the impact from the main sectors (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism) on the environment (*p. 8*)
20. More efficient use of natural resources and waste management (*p. 8*)
21. Minimization of impact on human health (*p. 8*)
22. Mitigation of global climate change and its consequences (*p. 8*)
23. More effective protection of biodiversity (*p. 8*)
24. More effective protection of the landscape and rational landscape management (*p. 8*)
25. Decrease of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion (*p. 8*)
26. Enhancement of education and science roles (*p. 8*)
27. Preservation of Lithuanian cultural identity (*p. 8*)

Malta

1. Managing the Environment and Resources (p. 15)

1.1. Air Quality and Climate Change (p. 15)

- 1.1.1. Promote the adoption of new technologies, including mandating use of catalytic converters, to affect significant cut-backs in vehicle emissions. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.2. Take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through an energy policy which seeks to promote environmental protection, competitiveness and security of supplies, and as a result decouple the rate of growth of energy demand from economic growth. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.3. Take remedial action to control emissions of air pollutants (ambient levels of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, benzene, lead, ozone, heavy metals and nitrogen oxides) and achieve compliance with European standards. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.4. Encourage people to make use of public transport or to adopt car-pooling practices in order to reduce vehicle emissions. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.5. Introduce smaller buses on certain public transport routes. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.6. Require the construction industry to reduce generation of fine dust particles. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.7. Continue to monitor landfills for air pollution and take remedial action as required. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.8. Continue to monitor transboundary pollution and take remedial action as required. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.9. Develop a hazard map for coastal areas prone to erosion and flooding. (p. 17)
 - 1.1.10. Take action to reduce Malta's vulnerability to Climate Change. (p. 17)
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1.2. Energy-efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources (p. 17)

- 1.2.1. Adopt a national energy policy that seeks to improve efficiency in electricity generation and to promote a secure, competitively priced, and environmentally sound energy supply, (p. 18)
 - 1.2.2. Put in place an integrated approach, supported by a nationwide educational campaign, to promote energy efficiency and conservation by users. (p. 18)
 - 1.2.3. Carry out an energy audit of street lighting and propose measures to promote efficiency in lighting (p. 18)
 - 1.2.4. Step up funding for research to improve knowledge on local materials and conditions in building for energy efficiency and in the use of renewable energy sources (p. 18)
 - 1.2.5. Adopt building regulations that would include design requirements relating to thermal efficiency. (p. 18)
 - 1.2.6. Direct more development permit applicants to adopt energy efficiency measures. (p. 18)
 - 1.2.7. Promote the introduction and use of renewable energy sources through support mechanisms and other appropriate measures. (p. 18)
 - 1.2.8. Promote energy audits and energy-efficiency improvements in commercial and industrial establishments. (p. 18)
 - 1.2.9. Heighten water conservation methods to reduce dependency on reverse osmosis plants. (p. 18)
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1.3. Freshwater (p. 18)

- 1.3.1. Adopt a policy with the aim of ensuring the utilisation of the nation's water resources in a manner that is environmentally and economically sustainable. (p. 20)
- 1.3.2. Allow the natural biodiversity of surface water eco-systems to be sustained and to flourish, and achieve good ecological status for inland surface waters by 2015 in line with the Water Framework Directive. (p. 20)
- 1.3.3. Ensure a reliable and good-quality supply of potable water in accordance with international water quality standards. (p. 20)
- 1.3.4. Reduce and prevent further pollution of waters with the aim of achieving good status of all

water bodies by 2015 in line with the Water Framework Directive. (p. 20)

- 1.3.5. Establish and operate comprehensive monitoring networks for all water bodies in the Maltese Islands in order to reliably assess the achievement of 'good status' objectives in these bodies. (p. 20)
- 1.3.6. Encourage initiatives for the adoption of water efficiency and conservation measures. (p. 20)
- 1.3.7. Introduce effective catchment management and design roads so as to maximise the channelling of water towards reservoirs. (p. 20)
- 1.3.8. Improve public awareness on the environmental, social and economic value of water. (p. 20)
- 1.3.9. Strengthen and enforce regulatory measures with regard to illegal abstraction. (p. 20)
- 1.3.10. Encourage the recycling of non-potable sources of water for secondary use. (p. 20)
- 1.3.11. Assess projects that require large quantities of water in order to ascertain that they do not unduly create water supply shortages. (p. 20)
- 1.3.12. Optimise the use of second-class water particularly in those sectors that make heavy use of water. (p. 20)

1.4. Biodiversity (p. 20)

- 1.4.1. Monitor and protect all rare and/or threatened endemic species and their habitats, as well as other locally occurring species of international importance, and take active measures for their conservation and restoration. (p. 23)
- 1.4.2. Designate additional habitats for protection (including marine areas), based on sound scientific information, in order to protect these habitats from incompatible development. (p. 23)
- 1.4.3. Draw up and implement the required management plans for Special Areas of Conservation. (p. 23)
- 1.4.4. Draw up a National Biodiversity Strategy for Malta based on the aims of the Convention of Biological Diversity. (p. 23)
- 1.4.5. Fulfil all obligations under existing international environmental treaties concerning biodiversity and equip local agencies responsible for implementing these treaties with the necessary resources, personnel and administrative machinery to enforce legislation. (p. 23)
- 1.4.6. Set up a nature wardening service and introduce or increase fines for infringement of particular regulations, so as to provide an effective deterrent. (p. 23)
- 1.4.7. Adopt an official policy on the introduction and eradication of alien species (including genetically modified organisms). (p. 23)
- 1.4.8. Promote and fund research to gain a better understanding of local biodiversity, including the establishment and funding of a national inventory/database of biodiversity. (p. 23)
- 1.4.9. Devise schemes to improve awareness on the richness of local biodiversity. (p. 23)
- 1.4.10. Ratify and implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. (p. 23)
- 1.4.11. Discourage land reclamation in ecologically sensitive areas and encourage re-use of abandoned fields. (p. 23)
- 1.4.12. Encourage organic farming, thereby reducing use of pesticides. (p. 23)
- 1.4.13. Promote the use of ecological corridors. (p. 23)
- 1.4.14. Promote awareness that biodiversity is an economic resource of value to tourism, and that is enjoyed by tourists and the local population alike. (p. 23)

1.5. Wastes (p. 23)

- 1.5.1. Prevent and minimise waste by achieving EU waste-related targets, reviewing Malta's Waste Management Strategy by 2007. (p. 25)
- 1.5.2. Establish waste management systems for hazardous (including pharmaceutical) and non-hazardous wastes. (p. 25)
- 1.5.3. Commission the sewage treatment plants and find ways to use the treated water. (p. 25)
- 1.5.4. Close all non-compliant incinerators and replace incineration plants in hospitals by non-

burn technology. (p. 25)

- 1.5.5. Introduce economic instruments, such as additional deposit refund schemes, conducive to improved waste management practices. (p. 25)
- 1.5.6. Increase the number of bring-in sites and introduce additional facilities, such as civic amenity sites, which will help to increase waste separation at source. (p. 25)
- 1.5.7. Develop facilities for the separate collection of wastes by Local Councils. (p. 25)
- 1.5.8. Upgrade the present sewerage system to decrease to a minimum the current rates of failure of some coastal pumping stations, as well as of Malta's major sewage outfall at Wied Ghammieg. (p. 25)
- 1.5.9. Incentivise the construction industry to reduce demolition and construction waste. (p. 25)
- 1.5.10. Develop a nationwide educational campaign aimed primarily at waste reduction. (p. 25)

1.6. Marine and Coastal Environment (p. 25)

- 1.6.1. Achieve good ecological status for coastal waters and good chemical status of marine waters by 2015 in compliance with the Water Framework Directive (LN194/2004). (p. 27)
- 1.6.2. Implement the National Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities including the adoption of its Sectoral Plans, Environmental Quality Standards, Emission Limit Values and Pollution Reduction Programmes for specific marine contaminants. (p. 27)
- 1.6.3. Rigorously monitor the quality of coastal and marine waters and protect them from pollution so as to render them safe for human health, to satisfy the requirements for human use, both by residents and by visitors, and to allow the natural biodiversity of marine eco-systems and habitats to be sustained and to flourish. (p. 27)
- 1.6.4. Take steps to improve information regarding the state of the marine environment, and assign more resources to allow for more extensive monitoring programmes. (p. 27)
- 1.6.5. Develop a framework for policy integration for the coast and adjacent marine environment. (p. 27)
- 1.6.6. Strengthen and extend a system of marine protected areas. (p. 27)
- 1.6.7. Enhance capacity-building within government agencies, including management and enforcement personnel. (p. 27)
- 1.6.8. Ensure that the new Structure Plan and the applicable Local Plans and planning policies comprehensively address the issue of coastal management so that any new coastal development is sustainable. (p. 27)
- 1.6.9. Take steps to make the coast more accessible to the public. (p. 27)
- 1.6.10. Allocate environmental wardens specifically for marine and coastal areas. (p. 27)
- 1.6.11. Enact legislation to ban spearfishing that makes use of underwater equipment. (p. 27)

1.7. Land Use (p. 28)

- 1.7.1. Adopt measures to protect, maintain and improve the urban and rural environment and, through the planning system, protect the open countryside from uses, particularly residences, which can be more appropriately located in urban areas. (p. 30)
- 1.7.2. Promote renewal incentives to make the best use of the existing urban fabric and reverse urban decline, particularly in historic cores, specifically through strategic economic and social planning which addresses the physical, economic, social and environmental issues in an integrated manner, while encouraging the use of vacant property. (p. 30)
- 1.7.3. Maintain and improve Malta's built heritage and historic resources, wherever possible through the participation of civil society and the private sector. (p. 30)
- 1.7.4. Manage the built environment so as to ensure the best possible quality of life, with minimal risks to human health, and the fostering of the cultural and social identity of our settlements. (p. 30)
- 1.7.5. Promote stewardship of the rural, urban, coastal and marine environment and channel urban development into existing development areas. (p. 30)
- 1.7.6. Revitalise existing town centres, making them more viable, improve the efficiency of use of industrial areas, and upgrade the quality of other employment areas. (p. 30)

- 1.7.7. Ensure closer integration of transport and land use planning so as to increase the use and efficiency of public transport rather than increased reliance on private cars. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.8. Promote higher residential densities and mixed uses close to existing town centres and public transport routes so as to reduce the need for travel. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.9. Require the construction industry to adopt measures for the sustainable use of stone and resources and reduce noise and dust pollution impacts on residential amenity. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.10. Introduce incentives for the re-use of materials retrieved from demolished buildings. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.11. Introduce incentives to encourage the use of vacant buildings. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.12. Ensure that land reclamation does not take place in environmentally sensitive areas. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.13. Devise measures that encourage tourism development to fully respect the environment and promote initiatives that strengthen its synergies with the cultural and environmental sectors. *(p. 30)*
 - 1.7.14. Engage all interested parties within the construction industry in an awareness-raising exercise of the damage caused by construction activities and put in place incentives that promote good practice in the construction industry. *(p. 30)*
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- 1.8. Promoting a Sustainable Transport System *(p. 30)***
- 1.8.1. Reduce car ownership rates to the EU average by 2014 and Regain the 1995 bus patronage levels (40 million passengers) by 2014. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.2. Upgrade public transport and promote its use. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.3. Devise methods to reduce over-dependence on private car use and the need to travel, and to encourage more use of public transport, and adopt a car restraint policy to restrict cars in town centres where the impact of traffic and congestion is greatest. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.4. Promote more efficient use of parking, introducing maximum parking standards for new developments, especially in employment areas. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.5. Enhance enforcement and use the latest technology and appropriate penalties to ensure that offenders do not hinder the strategy. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.6. Carry out a detailed study on commuting in Malta to establish critical routes and peak times of traffic and to develop alternative transport alternatives. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.7. Adopt a road safety strategy to decrease injuries and fatalities on the roads. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.8. Ensure that air transport development is sustained in such a manner that recognises its linkages to local economic and social development are recognised. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.9. In the longer term , consider the creation of a national form of fast inland transport that represents an attractive and cost-effective alternative to private car use. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.10. Integrate transport policy with other policy areas such as social issues, tourism, employment, health and environmental policies. *(p. 32)*
 - 1.8.11. Organise an educational campaign that informs citizens about the impact of unsustainable transport and about what can be done to promote transport sustainability. *(p. 32)*
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- 1.9. Natural and Technological Risks *(p. 32)***
- 1.9.1. Explore the use of valley systems for flood relief and water storage within a context of ecological conservation. *(p. 33)*
 - 1.9.2. Promote awareness among policy-makers and all the parties concerned of the dramatic short and medium term repercussions on Malta's economy of a major oil spill incident in Malta's territorial waters. *(p. 33)*
 - 1.9.3. Ensure that the National Marine Pollution Contingency Plan is readily implementable at all times. *(p. 33)*
 - 1.9.4. Put in place further measures to ensure that the operations of the Civil Protection Department fully complement those of the Armed Forces, the Malta Police and the relevant environmental authorities. *(p. 33)*
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- 1.10. Leisure and the Environment *(p. 33)***
- 1.10.1. Implement and fully enforce the new littering regulations. *(p. 34)*

- 1.10.2. Draw up and implement a policy that addresses the issue of noise pollution within the context of the Noise Directive. *(p. 33)*
- 1.10.3. Draw up and implement a policy that addresses the issue of light pollution. *(p. 33)*
- 1.10.4. Draw up and implement a dust-control policy. *(p. 33)*
- 1.10.5. Adopt a nationwide public footpath policy which delineates paths that the public can use. *(p. 33)*
- 1.10.6. Take effective action against illegal and abusive practices that hinder the public's access to the countryside and encourage interpretation initiatives that increase public awareness and appreciation of the landscape. *(p. 33)*

2. Promoting Sustainable Economic Development *(p. 35)*

- 2.0.1. Adopt policy measures so that the growth of GDP per capita in real terms occurs at a rate which will enable the Maltese economy to converge towards the EU average. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.2. Create employment opportunities to generate income and improve the quality of life of the population, taking into consideration environmental and social impacts, and adopt policy measures so that the ratio of total employment to the working-age population in Malta converges with the EU average and reaches at least 57 per cent by 2010. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.3. Adopt policy measures to increase average labour productivity at a rate of 1 per cent per annum over the EU average by 2010, while attempting to balance wages and productivity, in collaboration with the social partners. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.4. Provide further training and retraining to improve the employability of unemployed persons, a large proportion of whom are unskilled. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.5. Increase investment in human capital, knowledge and innovation efforts, and in the scientific infrastructure in order to step up innovation, research and development, and promote the take-up of innovative measures within the entrepreneurial environment, particularly in terms of resource management systems. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.6. Align educational institutions and training programmes with sectors that are targeted by Malta for further development. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.7. Encourage economic diversification at sector level as well as at enterprise level to reduce the country's vulnerability on specific sector and/or few players. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.8. Improve efficiency in the public sector. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.9. Promote market-oriented policies towards resource allocation based on fair competition considerations, taking into account environmental concerns. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.10. Promote export competitiveness and investment attractiveness through appropriate policies supported by promotional campaigns. *(p. 36)*
- 2.0.11. Consolidate public finances so as to achieve, in the medium term, a balanced budgetary position, net of one-offs and temporary measures, over the business cycle. *(p. 36)*

2.1. Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns *(p. 36)*

- 2.1.1. Promote consumption and production patterns that economise on the use of non-renewable resources, minimise waste and pollution, and allow enough time for regeneration of renewable resources. *(p. 37)*
- 2.1.2. Promote eco-efficiency and attempt to step up productivity in the use of resources. *(p. 37)*
- 2.1.3. Maintain the level of imports within the bounds of the economy's export capabilities. *(p. 37)*
- 2.1.4. Encourage sufficient saving for investment to sustain the economic capital stock of future generations. *(p. 37)*
- 2.1.5. Widen eco-contribution on polluting products that could be substituted by other environment-friendly ones. *(p. 37)*
- 2.1.6. Review the government procurement system in order to place emphasis on the sustainability aspect of products and services purchased by Government, and green 50 per cent of government expenditure by 2009. *(p. 37)*

- 2.1.7. Promote registration to the EU Ecolabel scheme, the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or ISO 14001. (p. 37)
- 2.1.8. Initiate a nationwide educational campaign targeting consumption sustainability. (p. 37)
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- 2.2. Reliance on Market Forces and Fair Trading (p. 37)
- 2.2.1. Further promote international competitiveness by encouraging efficient use of resources through the operation of market mechanisms. (p. 38)
- 2.2.2. Promote foreign direct investment by providing appropriate incentives, taking into account the EU state aid rules. (p. 38)
- 2.2.3. In the case of merit goods such as education and health, take further steps to ensure that these are accessible to those who need them while, at the same time taking steps to control abuse. (p. 38)
- 2.2.4. Further enforce fair competition legislation so as to control abuse arising from market domination and concerted practices, and undertake a campaign to enhance consumer awareness in this regard. (p. 38)
- 2.2.5. When the market mechanism fails to operate, step up the use of economic instruments and valuation techniques in an attempt to internalise costs. (p. 38)
- 2.2.6. Promote a culture of corporate social responsibility by major firms. (p. 38)
- 2.2.7. Ensure that excessive bureaucracy is curtailed in regulatory activities so that avenues for redress are accessed as efficiently and as quickly as possibly. (p. 38)
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- 2.3. Promoting Innovation, Science and Technology (p. 39)
- 2.3.1. Improve capacity in government departments and entities by assigning a percentage of the budget of such entities to research and innovation. (p. 40)
- 2.3.2. Encourage transparent mechanisms in public procurement to encourage and reward research and innovation. (p. 40)
- 2.3.3. Encourage business to involve itself and to foster innovation. (p. 40)
- 2.3.4. Improve the dynamics and interactions between researchers, educational institutions and the users of research output. (p. 40)
- 2.3.5. Improve the legal and economic framework for the development of Venture Capital and Public- Private Partnerships, and set up and sustain a National Research Programme as exists in other EU Member States. (p. 40)
- 2.3.6. Maximise use of EU funding for research and development, and promote and fund research to help industry develop innovative products and processes. (p. 40)
- 2.3.7. Phase in an increase in Malta's Government Expenditure on Research and Development to reach 0.75 per cent of GDP by 2010. (p. 40)
- 2.3.8. Strengthen the local Science and Technology base and related capacity through the development of a specific government funding line focused on Environmental Science and Technology and applied Research and Development within the National Research Programme currently run by MCST. (p. 40)
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- 2.4. Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishing (p. 41)
- 2.4.1. Encourage farmers and fishermen to, as far as possible, achieve financial viability of their enterprises, through improved competitiveness using environmentally sustainable methods. (p. 42)
- 2.4.2. Remunerate farmers and fishermen, through correlated EU measures, to compensate for their multifunctional roles, particularly the supply of environmental public goods. (p. 42)
- 2.4.3. Assist farmers and fishermen to upgrade and modernise their technology and equipment in an environment where resource sustainability, particularly the provision of water, is assured. (p. 42)
- 2.4.4. Implement a monitoring system to assess the extent of pesticide drift in valleys, protected sites and areas of intensive agriculture. This is necessary both for reasons of health risks as well as for establishing the basis for encouraging organic farming. (p. 42)
- 2.4.5. Encourage initiatives in agro-tourism and promote the development of authentic local products. (p. 42)
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- 2.5. Curbing the Damage of Construction and Quarrying (p. 42)

- 2.5.1. Enhance enforcement and monitoring to reduce the destabilising effects on society of construction and quarrying activities. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.2. Impose short deadlines for finishing buildings so as not to leave structures in 'shell form' for more than a specified number of months. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.3. Provide incentives for quarry owners to encourage them to bind themselves to implement a restoration plan for the quarry they operate. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.4. Conserve mineral resources by minimising waste and promoting the reduction and re-use of building material and the proper disposal of building waste in approved sites. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.5. Provide incentives for the use of lower quality stone and the re-use of stone which has become part of the waste stream. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.6. Implement regulations on the economic operations of quarries to ensure acceptable environmental impacts, conservation of the resource, safety standards and fair competition in the sector. (p. 43)
 - 2.5.7. Promote education and training for the persons working in the construction and quarrying sector, to promote improved work and safety practices as well as to foster an understanding of the negative environmental, aesthetic and health impacts of these industries. (p. 43)
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- 2.6. Sustainable Manufacturing (p. 43)
 - 2.6.1. Take further measures to enhance competitiveness in the manufacturing sector, and develop a competitiveness strategy in this regard. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.2. Focus efforts on key sectors which maximise the use of Malta's core competences and which have an attractive long-term market. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.3. Encourage participation in the EU Eco-labelling scheme to ensure that products meet the requirements and standards set by the scheme. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.4. Further promote the usage of environmental management and audit systems such as the EU Eco- Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or ISO 14001. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.5. Enhance existing training schemes and set up new ones to help industry develop and update its expertise on methodologies and technologies relevant to sustainable development, including design and cleaner production technology. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.6. Set up a technical competitiveness council, comprised of members from the public and private sectors, reporting directly to the MCESD. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.7. Devise measures aimed at developing clustering potential between local enterprise and foreign direct investors across the value chain. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.8. Devise measures that develop synergies between clusters to increase competitiveness. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.9. Provide advice and incentives to assist the manufacturing industry in energy conservation, water recycling and active engagement in research and development of innovation in both products and processes. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.10. In line with the 6th EU Environment Action Programme, introduce an Integrated Product Policy approach to promote the greening of products and processes through the promotion of intelligent product design that reduces environmental impacts of products from their conception to the end of their useful life. (p. 44)
 - 2.6.11. Promote the use of ICT as an enabling technology to improve manufacturing businesses through process planning, decision support systems and collaborative design. (p. 44)
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- 2.7. Promoting Sustainable Tourism (p. 45)
 - 2.7.1. Improve the contribution of tourism to the economy by devising schemes to increase per capita expenditure on local content by incoming tourists. (p. 46)
 - 2.7.2. Channel investment towards resource-efficient segments and to less resource-costly areas (environmentally, economically and socially) areas so as to ensure optimal use of resources. (p. 46)
 - 2.7.3. Improve the quality of service offered to tourists and, in general, upgrade Malta's tourism product, thereby delivering value and customer satisfaction. (p. 46)
 - 2.7.4. Stabilise summer inflow of tourists below saturation levels and try to redirect any surplus inflows to off-peak periods. (p. 46)

- 2.7.5. Implement programmes to exploit Malta's unique cultural tourist attractions. (p. 46)
- 2.7.6. Improve facilities relating to domestic tourism. (p. 46)
- 2.7.7. Local Councils should take an active role in applying for EU funding for the development of particular projects. (p. 46)

2.8. Linking Infrastructural Needs to Sustainable Development (p. 46)

- 2.8.1. Whenever possible, base physical infrastructure development on qualitative improvements rather than on physical expansion, so as not to put more pressure on the environment. (p. 47)
- 2.8.2. Take advantage of the existing infrastructure rather than duplicate it; if new infrastructure is needed, attention should be given to structures that deliver cross-cutting benefits. (p. 47)
- 2.8.3. Organise guidance schemes for developers and contractors when infrastructural works are to be carried out in sensitive areas (p. 47)
- 2.8.4. Take steps to enforce mitigation measures associated with the permits. (p. 47)
- 2.8.5. Take appropriate measures to ensure that infrastructural developments are in line with adaptation strategies and plans with regard to the possible effects of climate change, including sea level rise. (p. 47)

3. Fostering Sustainable Communities (p. 47)

3.1. Promoting Social Cohesion (p. 47)

- 3.1.1. Reduce the various forms of poverty and social inequality with a view to enhancing the social inclusion of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable persons. (p. 50)
- 3.1.2. Reduce, or at least contain, the current level of 15 per cent of the population at risk of poverty and decrease the ratio of population aged over 65 at risk of poverty from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, by 2010. (p. 50)
- 3.1.3. Recognise older persons as a resource and promote their socio-economic participation and inclusion through adequate and sustainable pensions and access to quality health services. (p. 50)
- 3.1.4. Sustain current schemes and introduce innovative ones to facilitate and encourage greater participation by women in the labour market, with the aim of increasing such participation to 40.7 per cent by 2010. (p. 50)
- 3.1.5. Acknowledge the benefits that can be secured through the effective management of immigration, and implement integration programmes that facilitate the inclusion of immigrants while taking into consideration the constraints posed by Malta's land-size and population density. (p. 50)
- 3.1.6. Increase the availability of affordable housing. (p. 50)
- 3.1.7. Mobilise all actors, including trade unions, with a view to promoting social cohesion. (p. 50)

3.2. Strengthening Public Health (p. 50)

- 3.2.1. Involve all stakeholders, including health care workers and patients, in health care policy development. (p. 52)
- 3.2.2. Finalise an updated National Environmental Health Action Plan. (p. 52)
- 3.2.3. Take steps to ensure sustainability of the public health services by introducing changes to the mechanism of health care funding in order to render it sufficient and sustainable. (p. 52)
- 3.2.4. Introduce higher efficiency gains coupled with accountability and transparency, for public resource utilisation in the health services. (p. 52)
- 3.2.5. Enhance social inclusion by improving access to rights and services by persons with mental health problems. (p. 52)
- 3.2.6. Tackle the problem of obesity by enhancing the focus on healthy eating and exercise. (p. 52)
- 3.2.7. Support the development of preventive activities in relation to diabetes, circulatory

diseases and cancer. (p. 52)

- 3.2.8. Continue to develop community services, particularly for elderly persons, so as to keep them healthy, active and socially integrated for as long as possible. (p. 52)
- 3.2.9. Provide further support for NGOs and Self-help Groups to become important stakeholders in health care schemes, including community nursing services and palliative care. (p. 52)

3.3. Education for Sustainable Development (p. 52)

- 3.3.1. Continue to implement the recommendations made in the School Attendance Improvement Report with a view to decreasing the early school-leavers rate to 35 per cent by 2010. (p. 55)
- 3.3.2. Initiate the process to draft a clear national policy about education for sustainable development that is reflected within the National Minimum Curriculum. (p. 55)
- 3.3.3. Adopt measures so that all sectors of the population can benefit from formal, informal and non-formal education for sustainable development. (p. 55)
- 3.3.4. Continue to develop and implement reforms that integrate education for sustainable development themes across the Curriculum. (p. 55)
- 3.3.5. Promote lifelong educational programmes that focus on enabling meaningful learning experiences that foster sustainable behaviour in educational institutions, the workplace, families and communities. (p. 55)
- 3.3.6. Increase cooperation and partnerships among members of the educational community and other stakeholders, including the private sector. (p. 55)
- 3.3.7. Promote a mentality favouring a change in values towards more sustainable lifestyles. (p. 55)
- 3.3.8. Continue to develop and implement an ongoing and holistic environmental education framework in the formal education sector, particularly through the provision of environmental science at post-secondary and undergraduate levels. (p. 55)
- 3.3.9. Promote research in environmental education to ensure the effectiveness of education for sustainable development programmes. (p. 55)

3.4. Promoting Stakeholder and Major Group Participation in Decision-Making (p. 55)

- 3.4.1. Promote effective public participation in the decision-making process relating to sustainable development by ensuring that civil society representation and participation is present through all stages of decision-making. (p. 56)
- 3.4.2. Devise educational schemes that enable people to acquire the necessary skills to democratically and effectively participate in decisions concerning sustainable development. (p. 56)
- 3.4.3. Provide opportunities for stakeholders to be involved directly in the design, implementation and monitoring of strategies associated with sustainable development, thus promoting a sense of ownership among stakeholders and securing their commitment to take the necessary action. (p. 56)
- 3.4.4. Strengthen the capacity of Local Councils to support and encourage public participation in decisionmaking. (p. 56)
- 3.4.5. Promote awareness among members of the media about their important role in empowering people to participate in decisions relating to sustainable development. (p. 56)

3.5. Raising Public Awareness (p. 56)

- 3.5.1. Promote awareness of the need for a holistic strategy that integrates the various macro and micro aspects of sustainable development. (p. 57)
- 3.5.2. Promote an understanding of environmental and scientific issues by presenting the relative information in such a way that the general public can clearly understand the extent and implications of the issues involved. (p. 57)

4. Cross-cutting Strategic Issues (p. 58)

4.1. The Need for Integrated Planning (p. 58)

- 4.1.1. By 2010, draw up an Integrated Spatial Development Plan to take forward the Sustainable Development Strategy, with the participation of major stakeholders. *(p. 58)*
- 4.1.2. Develop links between the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and other national strategies so as to ensure coherence between all strategies. *(p. 58)*

- 4.2. Developing Procedures for Monitoring: Indicators and Target Setting *(p. 58)*
 - 4.2.1. Devise arrangements to construct, on an ongoing basis, a set of sustainability indicators, to be developed in close liaison with the National Statistics Office, to cater for Malta's specific needs and at the same time to satisfy the international and regional reporting obligations of Malta. *(p. 59)*

- 4.3. Promoting use of Economic Instruments *(p. 59)*
 - 4.3.1. By 2008, draw up a strategy to enhance the use of economic instruments, such as charges, taxes, subsidies, deposit refund schemes, and trading schemes to apply the polluter pays principle and promote sustainable development in Malta. *(p. 60)*

- 4.4. Enforcement *(p. 60)*
 - 4.4.1. By 2007, put in place an audit of enforcement arrangements to assess the adequacy of the current enforcement mechanisms and to promote integration of responsibilities and reduction of overlaps. *(p. 61)*
 - 4.4.2. Introduce modern approaches for effective decision-making, legislation and policy, including firm but fair enforcement mechanisms, and regularly review and revise such approaches to ensure that they are effective and efficient. *(p. 61)*
 - 4.4.3. Improve capacity building to enhance enforcement. *(p. 61)*

- 4.5. Promoting International and Regional Co-operation *(p. 61)*
 - 4.5.1. Continue to strengthen Malta's international and regional role by signing and ratifying conventions and regional environmental agreements dealing with environmental concerns. *(p. 62)*
 - 4.5.2. Promote public awareness about Malta's obligations with regard to international legal instruments and agreements for trans-boundary cooperation, and about the moral and material benefits that can be derived for Malta through such instruments and agreements. *(p. 62)*
 - 4.5.3. Contribute aid and technical assistance to the developing world, in a manner consonant with the resources of the country, and put in place a plan and an institutional set-up for overseas development aid. *(p. 62)*
 - 4.5.4. Co-operate with international organisations such as the NGOs in local capacity building by identifying, promoting and supporting activities in the area of sustainable management of environmental resources. *(p. 62)*
 - 4.5.5. Explore the possibility of collaborating with other countries, parties to regional or international sustainable development strategies, to put in place a benchmarking exercise with regard to the attainment of sustainable development goals. *(p. 62)*

Netherlands

1. Poverty reduction (*p. 10*)
2. Effective global governance (*p. 10*)
3. Good global financing structures and trade (*p. 10*)
4. Good water management and access to clean drinking water (*p. 10*)

 - 4.1. More efficient use of water (*p. 10*)
 - 4.2. Combat flooding (*p. 10*)
 - 4.3. Maintain groundwater levels (*p. 10*)
 - 4.4. Guarantee of clean drinking water (*p. 10*)
5. Sustainable energy management (clean, reliable, affordable) (*p. 10*)

 - 5.1. Improved energy efficiency (*p. 11*)
 - 5.2. A better functioning energy market (*p. 11*)
 - 5.3. Phasing out of nonsustainable subsidies (*p. 11*)
 - 5.4. More renewable sources of energy (*p. 11*)
 - 5.5. Tax on polluting sources of energy (*p. 11*)
 - 5.6. More research on renewable energy and energy efficiency (*p. 11*)
6. Health and safety (*p. 10*)

 - 6.1. People have a right to lead safe and healthy lives. This means that the soil, water and air they come into contact with must be clean enough (*p. 11*)
 - 6.2. Food, products and the environment must be safe enough to pose only a negligible risk of sickness or accidents to humans and animals (*p. 11*)
 - 6.3. By 2020, the negative effects of the production and use of chemicals for man and the environment must be negligible. (*p. 11*)
7. Sustainable agriculture (*p. 10*)
8. Biodiversity (*p. 10*)

 - 8.1. The rate of biodiversity loss must be significantly reduced by 2010 and the fishing industry must be made more sustainable by 2015. Immediate action will be taken to

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- combat the illegal trade in forestry products and illegal felling. *(p. 12)*
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- 8.2. Implement the Natura 2000 network and to encourage responsible management of natural resources via the ecosystem approach. *(p. 12)*
9. Population (ageing and migration) *(p. 10)*
10. Sustainable mobility *(p. 10)*
11. Sustainable production and consumption *(p. 10)*
12. Knowledge *(p. 10)*
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- 12.1. Sustainable development must be addressed at all levels of education. *(p. 14)*
13. The international strategy *(p. 29)*
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- 13.1. Water: - Halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015. - Produce and use chemicals, by 2020, in ways that have no significant adverse effects on health, water and the environment. - Reduce land-based pollution by small island states. Develop an integrated management plan for oceans and coastal waters. - Put fisheries on a sustainable basis by 2015 at the latest (an end to overfishing and illegal fishing). Set up a worldwide network of protected marine waters by 2012 in order to better protect vulnerable ecosystems. - Research ways of increasing water productivity in agriculture (more crop per drop), e.g. within the Africa Water Task Force. The EU is supporting this programme through the EU Water Initiative. - All countries must develop national integrated water management plans by 2005. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.1. As well as pursuing existing activities (the World Water Forum and the Netherlands Water Partnership), the Netherlands will work closely with the UN and other fora working in this area. Support through multilateral channels (EU, UN agencies, IFIs and international organisations) will be given priority. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.2. New activities will also be supported in the fields of integrated water management and management of the marine environment, in addition to sanitation. These will include the EU Water for Life Initiative and the US Water for the Poor Initiative. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.3. More attention will be given to cooperation with Dutch industry on water management in developing countries. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.4. The Netherlands will support the International Dialogue on Water and Climate given that developing countries are expected to be hardest hit by climate change. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.5. The Netherlands will support the following two partnerships: Partners in Water for Food, and Water and Ecosystems. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.6. The Netherlands will work more closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to promote a more integrated approach to water, farming and food. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.7. The Netherlands will support the Africa Water Facility partnership, due to its focus on Africa. *(p. 35)*
- 13.1.8. The Netherlands is participating in three partnerships: EU Water for Life Initiative, US Water for the Poor Initiative, Africa Water Facility *(p. 36)*
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- 13.2. Energy: - Halve the number of people without access to reliable and affordable energy by 2015. - Abolish environmentally unfriendly subsidies. - Strengthen market mechanisms in the field of energy and reduce market distortions, in part through tax reform and by

phasing out harmful and unsustainable subsidies. - A broad coalition of countries has set ambitious quantitative objectives for renewable energy (hydroelectric, solar and wind energy) by 2015 (including the EU and associated countries, Norway, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil, Uganda and the small island states). (p. 37)

- 13.2.1. Strengthening energy research centres in developing countries through support for three regional programmes (ENERGIA, a network for gender and energy, the worldwide programme Enabling Access to Sustainable Energy and ESAMI ENERGIA in Africa). (p. 37)
- 13.2.2. Improving cooperation between the IFIs and putting more emphasis on investment in energy for the poor. (p. 37)
- 13.2.3. Promoting cooperation between stakeholders, for example by using the partnerships to create platforms and markets for businesses (such as the Shell/World Bank Million Solar Homes Fund). (p. 37)
- 13.2.4. Aiming technology transfer in the area of energy supply at countries with innovative technology programmes. (p. 37)
- 13.2.5. Promoting non-motorised transport in cities, for example through the UN-Habitat/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme, the World Bank Clean Air Initiative and a recent proposal by the ICE (Interface for Cycling Expertise). (p. 37)
- 13.2.6. Participation in the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) with UNDP, the World Bank and some 80 partners, which is designed to ensure modern energy services. (p. 37)
- 13.2.7. Involvement in the creation of the EU Energy for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUPE) partnership. (p. 37)
- 13.2.8. Involvement in the creation of the EU Energy for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUPE) partnership. (p. 37)
- 13.2.9. Supporting the EU partnership between member states, companies, NGOs and developing countries in the field of energy. (p. 37)
- 13.2.10. Studying the feasibility of a special activity within the existing partnership programme with the FAO for the relationship between forest management and the use of firewood. (p. 37)
- 13.2.11. On the bilateral front, investigating ways of incorporating energy into other development sectors. Of the bilateral partner countries, only Bangladesh has opted for energy as one of its sectors. (p. 38)
- 13.2.12. Developing policy on the use of biomass for energy in the context of the sustainable management of 'dry' forests. (p. 38)
- 13.2.13. At the EU level, identifying environmentally unfriendly and unsustainable subsidies related to energy. (p. 38)
- 13.2.14. Further developing the Coalition for Sustainable Energy established at Johannesburg, mainly via the EU. (p. 38)

13.3. Health: - Better health thanks to steps taken outside of the health sector as such: sufficient safe water and sanitation, wholesome food, good housing, clean air, a living environment free of chemicals, and education, particularly for girls and women. - Increasing the capacity of health care systems. - Specific attention for the fight against HIV/AIDS, in particular for reducing HIV infection amongst the young. - Special attention for the consequences of air pollution for women and children. - Special attention for reproductive health. (p. 39)

- 13.3.1. Improving health and health care systems, mainly by making affordable essential medicines more readily available. The Netherlands is seeking at the EU level to ensure that concrete steps are taken, notably in the follow-up to the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health. (p. 39)
- 13.3.2. Organisation of a symposium in 2003: "Primary Health Care, 25 years after Alma Ata". (p. 39)
- 13.3.3. The Netherlands will call for international attention for human resources in the health sector. It is becoming increasingly clear that the ability of health care services to deliver is limited by human resources. The consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are making this distressingly clear. (p. 39)
- 13.3.4. The Netherlands will contribute to the EDCTP (European and - Developing Countries Platform for Clinical Trials and Poverty Related Diseases), a partnership between 15

European and several sub-Saharan African countries. Its purpose is to speed up the development of new treatments for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) is applying to bring the Secretariat of the EDCTP to the Netherlands and if successful will then have a central coordinating and supporting role. (p. 39)

- 13.3.5. The Netherlands will continue to press for more action to improve reproductive and sexual health, with particular attention for the needs of young people and women. (p. 39)
 - 13.3.6. The Netherlands will participate in the Healthy Environment for Children initiative launched by the WHO. (p. 39)
 - 13.3.7. The Netherlands will participate in GAIN (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition), a partnership which seeks to help developing countries to enrich foodstuffs with micronutrients (particularly iron and vitamin A for women and children). The Netherlands plans to provide financial support for GAIN for a period of four years. A contribution will also be made to the Nutrition and Gender partnership, which addresses malnutrition in girls and women. (p. 39)
 - 13.3.8. More attention will be given to chronic non-communicable diseases. Chronic diseases are costly to tackle and impose a heavy burden on health care systems in developing countries. The Netherlands will contribute (through the WHO) to the Global Strategy on Diet and Physical Health. (p. 40)
 - 13.3.9. The Netherlands will pursue its Clean Fuels and Vehicles partnership initiative with the US. At present, air quality is adequate in only 15% of the largest cities in the world, and poor air quality causes some 3 million deaths a year. (p. 40)
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- 13.4. **Agriculture:** - View agricultural development in the context of overall rural development. - Draft clear legislation to regulate rights to land and water, and provide legal certainty in relation to land use. - Strengthen the role of women in rural development, agriculture, food and food security. - Develop and implement national policy programmes for agriculture and food. African countries will have to take responsibility for their own food security strategy as part of their poverty reduction programme by 2005 at the latest. - Promote food security and food safety in an environmentally friendly manner. - Improve market mechanisms and market access for agricultural products. - Promote environmentally friendly agricultural methods, including organic farming. - Give additional government funding for sustainable agriculture. (p. 41)
- 13.4.1. Bilateral cooperation programmes will do more to address the issue of sustainable development and increased productivity in the agricultural sector, from both a technical (agricultural) and an institutional perspective. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.2. The Netherlands will participate in the land alliances for national development (LAND) partnership coordinated by IFAD. The Netherlands is considering increasing its funding for this programme. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.3. The Netherlands will closely monitor the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) initiative coordinated by the FAO. Dutch support will depend on the details of the programme and the performance of the FAO. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.4. The Netherlands will also seek to work with other parties, such as industry and NGOs. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.5. The Netherlands will participate in programmes which make it easier for farmers to produce for the market by, for example, strengthening farmers' organisations and participatory processes. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.6. More efficient markets will be promoted in the agro-food sector and to reduce the barriers to trade for the poorest developing countries in particular. (p. 41)
 - 13.4.7. More will be done to remove restrictions to trade for developing countries: further worldwide reductions in subsidies, tariffs and other quantitative restrictions on agricultural products. At the EU level, the Netherlands favours reform of the Common Agricultural Policy. In addition the Netherlands has established a WSSD partnership with seven developing countries to open up western markets to their products. The aim is to boost the capacity of these countries so that they can meet the stringent quality requirements applicable to food and farming products on these markets, especially environmental and food safety norms. (p. 42)
 - 13.4.8. The Netherlands wishes to continue to promote corporate social responsibility in the agro-food sector. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will serve as the

basis for this. (p. 42)

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- 13.5. Biodiversity: - Greatly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 at the latest. - Further integrate biodiversity into policy. - Create national and regional ecological networks. - Provide extra funding for biodiversity programmes in developing countries. - Implement existing guidelines on access to genetic resources. Develop an international system for access to genetic resources. - Swiftly implement the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources. (p. 42)
- 13.5.1. By 2006 at the latest, a set of indicators will have been agreed for measuring biodiversity worldwide. The Netherlands will also support pilot initiatives, either at country level or covering specific topics. It favours working through the EU within the framework of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The Netherlands will make expertise available for this process and will study financing options. (p. 43)
- 13.5.2. The Netherlands will press for the establishment of a global ecological network, operational by 2010, aimed at protecting biodiversity of international and national importance. (This is on the agenda of the 2003 IUCN (World Conservation Union)/World Parks Congress, and on those of the subsequent meetings of subsidiary bodies of the CBD.) (p. 43)
- 13.5.3. Implementing projects within the Biodiversity International Policy Programme (BBI). These include various projects relating to the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). (p. 43)
- 13.5.4. Efforts will be made to strengthen cooperation between Europe and Africa, in view of the ecological links between the two continents. The Netherlands regards involvement by locals - particularly women and indigenous groups - as indispensable in the development and management of ecological networks. (p. 43)
- 13.5.5. The Netherlands will support the PEEN, EU Natura 2000 and the Emerald Green Network. It also supports the development of the Meso-American biological corridor. (p. 43)
- 13.5.6. The Netherlands will participate in the partnership on sustainable forestry in Asia. (p. 43)
- 13.5.7. Measures will be taken to coordinate efforts pursuant to the various international agreements on sustainable forestry. (p. 44)
- 13.5.8. The Netherlands will help establish an international regime to govern access to and the use of genetic resources, with specific provisions for the genetic resources important for agriculture and the world food supply. The Netherlands will actively support the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources. (p. 44)
- 13.5.9. The Netherlands will support key components of the work programmes of the Centre for Biological Diversity (CBD), FAO and the Collective Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and make its expertise available for gene banks and in situ projects. (p. 44)
- 13.5.10. The Netherlands backs the WSSD partnership which helps developing countries increase their capacity to implement the Biosafety Protocol. It also endorses the Biotrade partnership (Biotrade Facilitation Programme), which supports initiatives to encourage trade in products originating from areas which are sustainably managed. (p. 44)
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- 13.6. Trade, corporate social responsibility and investment: - Acknowledge that trade can play an important part in bringing about sustainable development (as encapsulated in the Doha Declaration and WTO 2002), provided the interests of developing countries are given a central role. - Implement the WTO commitments made in Doha. These include phasing out barriers to non-agricultural products; improving market access for agricultural products from developing countries; reducing or abolishing tariff peaks and tariff escalation; phasing out export subsidies; and provisions relating to special and differential treatment. - Various activities were initiated to promote a good and sustainable investment climate. The importance of corporate social responsibility was stressed. There were calls for financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development into their decision-making processes more effectively. (p. 45)
- 13.6.1. Subsidies with a large negative environmental impact will be abolished, since it is essential for the market to offer incentives for sustainable development. (p. 45)
- 13.6.2. The government will further strengthen these commercial incentives by establishing a knowledge centre for corporate social responsibility, including socially responsible procurement and contracting, and through a requirement to address sustainability issues

in annual reports. (p. 45)

- 13.6.3. In order for private capital to play a role in sustainable development the institutional infrastructure must form an enabling environment and macroeconomic policy must be sound. This is an important initial task for developing countries themselves. As agreed at the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, national initiatives in this area will be supported. (p. 45)
- 13.6.4. The Netherlands will support projects that enable experience to be gained with sustainability assessments and global reporting initiatives, to foster insight into the efficiency of financing and investment that emphasises sustainable development. (p. 45)
- 13.6.5. The Netherlands will examine at the international level whether, on the basis of the Johannesburg and Monterrey commitments, a more coherent set of conditions can be created which ensure that foreign investment does more to promote sustainable development. (p. 45)

Norway

1. International cooperation to promote sustainable development and combat poverty (p. 26)

1.1. International and regional cooperation on environment and sustainable development (p. 26)

- 1.1.1. Play a part in efforts to halt the degradation of global common goods. (p. 26)
- 1.1.2. Play a part in efforts to continue the development of international rules for environmental and natural resource management, and strengthen their enforcement. (p. 26)
- 1.1.3. Seek to ensure that there is a strong environmental pillar in a future governance structure for sustainable development, and to strengthen the leading role of the UN in international cooperation. The Government will make use of Norway's chairmanship of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to revitalise the Commission in its role as the world's leading policy-making body for sustainable development and thus ensure that words are translated into action. (p. 26)
- 1.1.4. As part of international efforts to follow up the Johannesburg summit, play an active role in the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition. The coalition's goal is to substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources. The main focus will be on using tools that will ensure both greater energy efficiency and greater use of renewable forms of energy. Important elements include phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies, pricing energy to include environmental and health costs, training and the development of technology. (p. 26)
- 1.1.5. Follow up the Johannesburg decision to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of sustainable production and consumption. In cooperation with the EU and interested developing countries, the business sector and the voluntary sector, Norway will seek to ensure that coherent plans are presented for analyses of the current situation and trends, the development of indicators and benchmarks, greater eco-efficiency in business and industry, acceptance of life-cycle based eco-labelling and other consumption-oriented measures, and for the development of expertise in developing countries. (p. 26)
- 1.1.6. Seek to promote cultural diversity as a basis for sustainable development at national and international level, cf the recent white paper on cultural policy. (p. 26)
- 1.1.7. Promote environmental concerns in international trade and ensure that WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements continue to be given equal weight. (p. 26)
- 1.1.8. Play a part in the efforts to ensure that international finance institutions such as the World Bank make further improvements to their loan programmes in terms of incorporating environmental and sustainable development concerns, particularly through the use of strategic impact assessments. (p. 26)
- 1.1.9. Contribute to efforts to strengthen the role of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP): play an active role in the Global Environment Facility (GEF), including efforts to promote closer cooperation between the GEF and the private sector. (p. 26)
- 1.1.10. Promote concerns related to environment and sustainable development in cooperation with the EU and the OECD, and in the Baltic Sea cooperation and the Barents Sea cooperation, and continue work in the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group. (p. 26)
- 1.1.11. Contribute to implementation of the Nordic strategy for sustainable development and seek to strengthen its targets and intensify efforts for the period 2005-2008 to achieve further progress. (p. 27)
- 1.1.12. Seek to strengthen the international agreements on pollution control and ensure that they are implemented. Norway will play a leading role in ensuring that the industrialised countries support efforts by developing countries to implement the global Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention). (p. 27)
- 1.1.13. Make sustainable development a central priority in Norway's contributions to future EU member states in Eastern Europe. (p. 27)
- 1.1.14. Through bilateral and regional cooperation, support Russia's efforts to deal with its environmental problems and assist the country to reach a stage where it is capable of

dealing with these problems itself. (p. 27)

1.1.15. Take part in efforts to promote corporate social responsibility. (p. 27)

1.2. The Government's action plan for combating poverty in the South (p. 27)

1.3. A better international framework for development (p. 27)

- 1.3.1. Work to ensure that developing countries gain better access to markets in industrialised countries, and use unilateral Norwegian measures to give developing countries wider access to Norwegian markets. Norway has already granted duty-free and quota-free market access for all products from the 49 least developed countries (LDCs) and will give priority to goods from developing countries when making further reductions in tariffs on agricultural goods. (p. 27)
 - 1.3.2. Work towards improvements in debt reduction schemes, for example by seeking to ensure that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative is fully financed and is expanded to include countries that have been affected by war and violent conflict. (p. 27)
 - 1.3.3. Work to ensure that extra debt reduction by bilateral donors benefits the developing countries and not other creditors. (p. 27)
 - 1.3.4. Work towards a better international framework for investment in poor countries. (p. 27)
 - 1.3.5. Work to give the developing countries access to new knowledge and technology and to enable them to put them to use through international educational and research cooperation. (p. 27)
 - 1.3.6. Contribute to the fight against poverty through international environmental cooperation. (p. 27)
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1.4. Efforts to improve national framework conditions in developing countries (p. 27)

- 1.4.1. Increasingly organise Norwegian development assistance so that it helps developing countries to improve their own capacity and expertise and to build up their institutional and legislative framework. (p. 27)
 - 1.4.2. Organise Norwegian development assistance so that it helps recipient countries to improve their budgeting and accounting systems, reduce losses resulting from inefficiency and corruption and increase the resources allocated to poverty reduction in the budgets. (p. 27)
 - 1.4.3. Help to maintain a focus on health and education in developing countries' poverty reduction strategies. (p. 27)
 - 1.4.4. Help to reinforce the struggle against HIV/AIDS, which has a severe negative impact on development processes in many countries, and a particularly serious impact on the poor. (p. 28)
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1.5. Norway and international development assistance (p. 28)

- 1.5.1. Seek to influence other OECD countries to increase aid volumes so that more of them reach the recommended target of allocating 0.7 per cent of GNI to development assistance. (p. 28)
- 1.5.2. Increase the volume of Norwegian development assistance to 1 per cent of GNI by 2005. (p. 28)
- 1.5.3. Target Norwegian development assistance towards the poorest countries. (p. 28)
- 1.5.4. Target Norwegian development assistance towards the poorest countries. (p. 28)
- 1.5.5. Follow the principle of greater developing country ownership of plans and strategies, particularly of their own poverty reduction strategies. Norwegian assistance that is not in line with the Millennium Development Goals or poverty reduction strategies will be phased out. (p. 28)
- 1.5.6. Seek to ensure that development assistance is made more effective by donor coordination in accordance with the recipients' priorities and plans. (p. 28)
- 1.5.7. Actively follow up the untying of aid, among other things to ensure that business and industry in developing countries can compete successfully for contracts in the aid market as well. (p. 28)
- 1.5.8. Follow up the recommendations of the Johannesburg summit by strengthening international cooperation on environment and sustainable development. An additional NOK 375 million is being allocated over a three-year period to strategic efforts in four of the WEHAB areas (water, energy, agriculture and biodiversity). (p. 28)

- 1.5.9. Plan development projects so that they do not conflict with the rights of indigenous peoples. Support for indigenous peoples will also be important in following up the Johannesburg summit, especially as regards the conservation of biological diversity in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples. *(p. 28)*
- 1.5.10. Support the important role played by international institutions such as UNDP, the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. *(p. 28)*
- 1.5.11. Seek to improve understanding of the links between poverty, economic development and the environment and strengthen the capacity of developing countries to integrate environmental concerns into national poverty reduction strategies, for example through the partnership with UNEP on poverty and the environment. *(p. 28)*
- 1.5.12. Take part in the development and implementation of UNEP's Intergovernmental Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building to Developing Countries. *(p. 28)*

1.6. The private and voluntary sectors *(p. 28)*

- 1.6.1. Make more targeted use of development assistance to strengthen the private sector in developing countries and to increase long-term commercial investments that can provide income and employment in these countries. Private sector actors in Norway and other industrialised countries are important partners in these efforts. *(p. 28)*
- 1.6.2. Strengthen the role of NGOs and the media as watchdogs for democracy and human rights in Norway's partner countries. *(p. 28)*
- 1.6.3. Stimulate and encourage companies to focus on corporate social responsibility and thus incorporate ethics, human rights and environmental concerns into all their activities. *(p. 28)*
- 1.6.4. Seek to establish international partnerships between states and large enterprises to deal with important environment and development tasks. An example of this kind of partnership is the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Initiative, the idea for which was first launched by Norway. Statoil and Hydro are now both actively involved in this initiative together with a number of other companies. *(p. 29)*

1.7. Consistency and coherence in Norway's policy for combating poverty *(p. 29)*

1.8. International peace and security *(p. 29)*

- 1.8.1. Take part in conflict prevention and peace creation, peace keeping and peace building efforts within and between states. Lasting and stable peace requires confidence-building between parties who are or have been in conflict with each other, and reconciliation measures in civil society. It also requires adequate security for the population, equitable distribution of material and social goods and burdens, including sustainable utilisation of natural resources, and opportunities to take part in political processes. Norway's efforts are based on recognition of the interdependence of peace and a sustainable, poverty-oriented development. *(p. 29)*
- 1.8.2. In bilateral fora and in regional and multilateral organisations, stress the importance of implementing the Millennium Development Goals and binding international cooperation as a strategy for achieving peace and security and for preventing terrorism. *(p. 29)*
- 1.8.3. Support efforts to have the environmental impacts of violent conflict and the environmental problems facing countries that are emerging from violent conflicts reviewed more thoroughly. *(p. 29)*
- 1.8.4. Continue work on economic agendas in conflict situations, for example related to illegal exploitation and illicit trade in natural resources. *(p. 29)*
- 1.8.5. Support efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts related to competition for natural resources that are essential to survival (water and agricultural land). *(p. 29)*

2. Climate change, the ozone layer and long-range air pollution *(p. 29)*

2.1. Climate *(p. 29)*

- 2.1.1. Put forward new national measures to achieve "demonstrable progress" by 2005, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. *(p. 29)*
- 2.1.2. Contribute to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. *(p. 30)*

- 2.1.3. Introduce a domestic emissions trading system from 2005 limited to CO₂ emissions that are not currently subject to the CO₂ tax. Continue to levy the CO₂ tax scheme on all emission sources to which it currently applies. Introduce a broad-based domestic emissions trading system from 2008 as part of Norway's efforts to meet its Kyoto commitment cost-effectively. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.4. Improve public transport, including the railways, particularly in the largest towns, cf. the Sem Declaration and the white paper Better public transport (Report No. 26 (2001-2002) to the Storting). In the 2003 National Budget, priority was given to measures to reduce congestion problems and make public transport more user-friendly in the largest towns. These focused particularly on the metro system in Oslo and reducing congestion for buses. Another priority area for the Government is to improve the quality of public transport through better coordination and organisation. Trials of alternative administration systems for public transport are therefore to be started in Bergen, Trondheim, the Kristiansand region and the Stavanger region. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.5. Include public transport in the VAT system from 1 March 2004. This will entitle transport companies to deduct 24 per cent input VAT, and increase their net revenue by about NOK 500 million annually and NOK 330 million in 2004. The business sector is no longer to be subject to the electricity tax, and this will also help to improve the economy of public transport companies, especially rail-based transport systems. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.6. Will introduce incentives for the larger urban areas to take steps to improve public transport and curb the growth in passenger car traffic. The Government proposes an allocation of NOK 100 million to these schemes in 2004. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.7. Will ensure that environmental attributes such as fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions are given considerable weight in decisions on procurement of transport services and vehicles by the central government administration. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.8. Facilitate greater use of cycling and walking as alternative modes of transport. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.9. Expand the current requirements to provide information on fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions for passenger cars to apply to other types of vehicles as well. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.10. Work towards the introduction of internationally harmonised policy instruments to reduce emissions from international air and sea traffic. These sectors are not currently subject to the Norwegian CO₂ tax or to the quantitative commitments set out in the Kyoto Protocol. *(p. 30)*
- 2.1.11. Work towards a more ambitious global climate agreement containing stricter and more comprehensive emission commitments, to apply after the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. *(p. 30)*

2.2. The ozone layer *(p. 30)*

- 2.2.1. Comply with Norway's commitments under the Montreal Protocol and continue its efforts to ensure that phasing out ozone-depleting substances according to a faster timetable does not result in higher consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and other substances that enhance the greenhouse effect. *(p. 30)*
- 2.2.2. Achieve the targets for phasing out ozone-depleting substances both under the Montreal Protocol and under the 2002 EU Regulation on these substances. Norway adopted new regulations in December 2002 that consolidate the rules for ozone-depleting substances and implement the provisions of the EU Regulation. *(p. 31)*
- 2.2.3. Make active efforts to further develop framework conditions that will make it easier for developing countries and Eastern European countries to meet their existing commitments and take on new commitments under the Montreal Protocol. *(p. 31)*

2.3. Long-range air pollution *(p. 31)*

- 2.3.1. Meet its commitments under the Gothenburg Protocol in a cost-effective and administratively effective way. *(p. 31)*
- 2.3.2. Continue Norway's active participation in efforts to reduce long-range air pollution in Europe. *(p. 31)*
- 2.3.3. Continue to levy a sulphur tax on mineral oils, grade fuel taxes according to sulphur content, limit the permitted sulphur content of mineral oils and regulate sulphur emissions in discharge permits issued pursuant to the Pollution Control Act. *(p. 31)*
- 2.3.4. Use the agreement between the authorities and the Federation of Norwegian Process Industries on further reduction of SO₂ emissions from the process industries as a means of

meeting Norway's SO₂ reduction commitment under the Gothenburg Protocol. (p. 31)

- 2.3.5. Use effective instruments to reduce NO_x emissions. Emission limits are imposed in discharge permits issued pursuant to the Pollution Control Act. There is a grading system for tonnage dues for ships according to their sulphur and NO_x emissions. The Motor Vehicle Regulations include provisions governing NO_x emissions from motor vehicles. These standards are being made stricter, in line with changes in EU legislation in this area. Low-NO_x burners are being used when new gas turbines are installed on installations on the continental shelf. The Norwegian Public Roads Administration has been promoting investments in NO_x reduction measures and testing of new technology as ways of reducing emissions from ferries that are part of the national road system. (p. 31)
- 2.3.6. Meet its VOC commitments under the Gothenburg Protocol. VOC emissions from loading and storage of crude oil offshore and from oil terminals onshore are regulated in discharge permits issued pursuant to the Pollution Control Act. VOC emissions from motor vehicles are governed by the Motor Vehicle Regulations. In 1999, the Ministry of the Environment laid down regulations relating to the reduction of emissions of petrol vapour from the storage and distribution of petrol, and regulations relating to limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) caused by the use of organic solvents. (p. 31)

3. Biological diversity and the cultural heritage (p. 31)

3.1. Biological diversity (p. 31)

- 3.1.1. Monitor and survey biological diversity in order to establish a knowledge-based management system, as described in the white paper on biological diversity (Report No. 42 (2000-2001) to the Storting). (p. 32)
- 3.1.2. Stop the loss of biological diversity by 2010. (p. 32)
- 3.1.3. Implement the protection plan for coniferous forest. The most recent decision on the protection of new areas was taken in December 2002. When the plan is fully implemented, 1 per cent of all productive Norwegian coniferous forest will be protected. In 2003, efforts to establish and expand national parks are being intensified. The Government is well on the way to completing the national park plan by 2010. When the national park plan, the coniferous forest plan and the county protection plans have been implemented, about 13-14 per cent of the area of mainland Norway will be protected under the Nature Conservation Act. (p. 32)
- 3.1.4. Establish a network of marine protected areas in order to safeguard a representative selection of marine habitats and of distinctive, threatened and vulnerable habitats and elements of the cultural heritage in the different biogeographical regions in Norway's marine and coastal waters. (p. 32)
- 3.1.5. Take the initiative for the development of a Nordic cultural landscape strategy to safeguard biological diversity and the natural, historical and cultural value of the cultural landscape. (p. 32)
- 3.1.6. Establish a system of national salmon rivers and fjords where special measures will be taken to protect wild salmon stocks. (p. 32)
- 3.1.7. Safeguard viable populations of the large predators (brown bear, wolverine, wolf and lynx). The Government will submit a white paper on policy relating to the large predators in 2003, including proposals to provide a sound basis for populations of these species with a minimum of conflict between conservation and other interests. (p. 32)
- 3.1.8. Promote sustainable management of the world's forests, and take part in efforts to stop deforestation, which is a particularly serious problem in tropical rain forests. (p. 32)
- 3.1.9. Follow up the decision made at the Johannesburg summit that an international regime is to be negotiated within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. (p. 32)
- 3.1.10. Continue to pursue a restrictive policy for the handling of genetically modified organisms, in accordance with the precautionary principle. (p. 32)
- 3.1.11. Support efforts to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. (p. 32)
- 3.1.12. Seek to ensure that guidelines concerning control of the introduction of alien species and mitigation of their effects adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity are

implemented. (p. 32)

- 3.1.13. Take part in efforts to adopt international rules on the control of ships' ballast water under the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in 2004, and ensure that Norway adopts national rules in 2004. (p. 32)
- 3.1.14. Take steps to ensure that Norway takes part in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, whose mission is to make the world's primary data on biodiversity freely and universally available via the Internet. The aim is to strengthen global knowledge of biological diversity. (p. 32)
- 3.1.15. Contribute to implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (p. 32)
- 3.1.16. Support outdoor recreation by providing financial support for voluntary outdoor recreation organisations and for municipal efforts to safeguard and facilitate the use of outdoor recreation areas and to facilitate the use of national parks and other protected areas for recreational purposes. Statskog SF will in future give higher priority to facilitating recreational use by the general public of the large areas of land it owns. This will be done in close cooperation with outdoor recreation organisations and other user groups. (p. 32)

3.2. Cultural heritage (p. 33)

- 3.2.1. Enhance the protection of the cultural heritage and improve access to monuments and sites and opportunities for people to experience them through the annual allocations to the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and through the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund, which was established in 2002. (p. 33)
- 3.2.2. Submit a white paper on cultural heritage policy including proposals for measures to counteract the threats to the cultural heritage. (p. 33)
- 3.2.3. Strengthen the position of the museums and the work they do in protecting and providing information on the cultural heritage, cf the recent white paper on cultural policy. (p. 33)

4. Natural resources (p. 33)

4.1. Energy production and use (p. 33)

- 4.1.1. Supplement the protection plan for water resources and adopt a reorganised version of the master plan for water resources. (p. 33)
- 4.1.2. Continue funding for the action plan for bioenergy through the Agricultural Agreement. (p. 33)
- 4.1.3. Provide additional funding for the Energy Fund and Enova's activities so that the goals for a shift towards more environmentally friendly energy production and use can be achieved. (p. 33)
- 4.1.4. To increase annual use of central heating based on new renewable energy sources, heat pumps and waste heat by at least 4 TWh by the year 2010. (p. 33)
- 4.1.5. Encourage the construction of wind generators with a production capacity of at least 3 TWh/year by the year 2010. (p. 33)
- 4.1.6. Increase bioenergy production. An introduction programme for biofuels will be considered. (p. 33)
- 4.1.7. Reduce the use of mineral oils for heating by 25 per cent in the period 2008-2012 compared with the average for 1996-2000. (p. 34)
- 4.1.8. Take the initiative for a mandatory green certificate scheme for energy generation, preferably in a joint Norwegian-Swedish market (p. 34)
- 4.1.9. Utilise the existing hydropower infrastructure better, and increase the number of mini hydropower plants. The Government has proposed increasing the size at which licensing becomes mandatory for power plants and raising the lower limit for estimating economic rent for tax purposes for power companies. These measures are expected to increase interest in building mini power plants. (p. 34)
- 4.1.10. Facilitate increased domestic use of natural gas. Natural gas is the fossil fuel that has least impact on the climate, and its use can help to reduce emissions of polluting gases. (p. 34)
- 4.1.11. Provide framework conditions that will make it possible to build gas-fired power plants with

CO2 reduction technology. Provide government grants for technology and product development, provide investment grants for gas-fired power plants with CO2 reduction technology provided certain conditions are met, establish a state-owned innovation company and review state participation in the development and operation of infrastructure for natural gas. (p. 34)

- 4.1.12. Evaluate whether to contribute to electricity transmission from the mainland to offshore installations in order to bring about further reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the continental shelf. (p. 34)
- 4.1.13. Take steps to ensure that the goal of zero discharges to the sea from the petroleum sector is achieved. (p. 34)
- 4.1.14. Establish framework conditions that make it possible to find a balance between the interests of the fisheries, aquaculture and petroleum sectors within the framework of sustainable development. To this end, the Government has initiated a strategic environmental impact assessment of the consequences for the environment, fisheries and society of year-round petroleum activities in the area from the Lofoten Islands and northwards to the Barents Sea. The impact statement was circulated for comment on 1 July 2003 and is to be discussed by the Government in November-December as a basis for discussion of conditions and requirements for permitting year-round petroleum activities in this area. Together with similar assessments for shipping, the fisheries and external pressures the impact assessment will be part of the basis for the management plan for the Norwegian part of the Barents Sea. (p. 34)
- 4.1.15. Establish mandatory sea lanes for high-risk transport pursuant to the Harbour Act. The Government will also consider whether to establish mandatory sea lanes outside territorial waters, in accordance with rules adopted by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). (p. 34)
- 4.1.16. Give priority to environmental research, partly as a means of meeting challenges in areas where petroleum, fisheries and environmental interests coincide. (p. 34)
- 4.1.17. Work towards zero-emission solutions in the transport sector, and focus on the use of hydrogen as an energy carrier. (p. 34)
- 4.1.18. Review the possibilities of using hydrogen as an energy carrier for both stationary and transport purposes. In June 2003, the Government appointed a committee for this purpose. Its mandate includes drawing up proposals for a national programme for the use of hydrogen as an energy carrier. (p. 34)

4.2. Forestry (p. 35)

- 4.2.1. Target the use of policy instruments in primary forestry by focusing on bioenergy and intensifying environmental efforts in forestry through the programme for registration of biodiversity in forests. (p. 35)
- 4.2.2. Take steps to have a national forest programme drawn up as part of the process of reorganising forestry policy and as a means of following up international commitments. (p. 35)

4.3. Agriculture and reindeer husbandry (p. 35)

- 4.3.1. Work to ensure that most of the cultivated area suitable for food production is protected against development for other purposes. (p. 35)
- 4.3.2. Support the establishment of the Global Conservation Trust, which provides long-term financing for centres that preserve plant genetic material of importance for food production. (p. 35)
- 4.3.3. Ensure that agricultural grant schemes are decoupled from production levels to a greater extent, and that they support the goal of maintaining settlement patterns and employment in rural districts and contribute towards sound management of the cultural landscape and biological diversity. (p. 35)
- 4.3.4. Require an environmental plan to be drawn up for each holding as a condition for receiving grants. (p. 36)
- 4.3.5. To achieve better results and make environmental policy instruments more effective in the agricultural sector, transfer administrative responsibility for some legislative and economic instruments to regional and local level. Regional environmental programmes are to be used to ensure that policy instruments are targeted more effectively towards problems that exist in each county. The objectives of transferring authority to local level are to increase local engagement in these issues, ensure that local knowledge is put to use and give the

municipalities a more active role in agricultural policy. (p. 36)

- 4.3.6. Achieve the target that 10 per cent of Norway's agricultural area is to be converted to ecological farming by 2010. Broad-based efforts throughout the value chain have been started to this end. (p. 36)
- 4.3.7. Ensure that the water quality in fresh water bodies and marine areas is high enough to maintain species and ecosystems and to take account of the requirements of human health and welfare. (p. 36)
- 4.3.8. Work to reduce eutrophication. Coastal waters from the border with Sweden to Lindesnes (the southernmost point of Norway) are sensitive to eutrophication, which is mainly caused by discharges of phosphorus and nitrogen. The agricultural sector is the source of a substantial proportion of these substances, although discharges have been reduced in the past 20 years. The Government will therefore continue efforts to reduce discharges of nutrients and other pollutants from the agricultural sector. (p. 36)
- 4.3.9. Lay down a maximum permitted number of animals for each reindeer husbandry district so that the number of reindeer is adjusted to the grazing resources. (p. 36)

4.4. Policies and policy instruments relating to conditionally renewable natural resources Fisheries and aquaculture (p. 35)

- 4.4.1. Intensify its efforts to reduce the overcapacity of the fishing fleet and thus improve the profitability of the fisheries industry and reduce pressure on resources. A structural measure (unit quotas) has been introduced for almost all vessel classes in the ocean-going fishing fleet. In 2004, a structural scheme will also be introduced for coastal fishing vessels of length 15-28 metres, to reduce overcapacity in this category. These schemes involve permanently removing vessels from the fishing fleet. A different type of scheme, in which vessels are only temporarily removed from the fishing fleet, will be tested in Finnmark and possibly other counties in 2004. This is intended as a means of increasing the efficiency of fishing operations. On 1 July 2003, a structural fund for scrapping fishing vessels less than 15 metres in length was established. This is partly funded by the industry. (p. 35)
- 4.4.2. Review the question of whether to introduce taxation of the resource rent from the fisheries. (p. 35)
- 4.4.3. Ensure that actual catches do not exceed the quotas that are allocated. Controls of catches have been intensified, the legislation has been simplified and the police and prosecution authorities are giving higher priority to breaches of fisheries legislation. (p. 35)
- 4.4.4. Intensify efforts to reduce environmental problems caused by the fish farming industry. Parasitic salmon lice and escaped farmed salmon have a negative impact on wild salmon stocks. The fish farming industry has drawn up plans for reducing escapes of farmed salmon from net pens. In the white paper Protecting the Riches of the Seas (Report No. 12 (2001-2002) to the Storting), the Government stated that it would intensify efforts to reduce the environmental problems associated with fish farming, for example by ensuring that environmental considerations are a fundamental basis for its further development and by intensifying efforts to reduce problems associated with escaped fish and salmon lice. (p. 35)
- 4.4.5. Play an active role in ensuring that as production of other farmed species than salmon is developed, environmentally sound standards are established both nationally and internationally. (p. 35)

5. Hazardous substances (p. 36)

- 5.0.1. Intensify efforts to reduce emissions of substances that are on the priority list. Both process emissions and the content of hazardous substances in products are subject to restrictions and regulations. Efforts to reduce damage caused by PCBs and other substances have been intensified through the collection scheme (government-supported) for insulating windows containing PCBs and clean-up operations for polluted fjords and harbours. Taxes have been introduced on two organochlorine solvents, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene. (p. 36)
- 5.0.2. Expand the list of chemicals whose use is to be substantially reduced by 2010. In addition to named substances and groups of substances, the list is to include other chemicals that meet one or more of a set of criteria used to identify the substances that pose the greatest threat to health and the environment. This was proposed in the most recent white paper on the Government's environmental policy and the state of the environment in Norway (Report No. 25 (2002-2003) to the Storting). The reduction target can be made more flexible by linking it to a set of criteria: this means that if new information shows that a substance meets one or

more of the criteria, it can be included on the list if phasing it out by 2010 is expected to provide social benefits. (p. 36)

- 5.0.3. Reduce emissions of brominated flame retardants. An action plan to achieve this has recently been presented. The Government will propose prohibitions on the use of the most dangerous substances, and ensure that products containing brominated flame retardants are treated as hazardous waste. (p. 37)
- 5.0.4. Internationally, the Government has advocated binding targets and regulation of the most dangerous organic pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals such as mercury. The decision from Johannesburg to ensure that chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimise significant adverse effects on health and the environment must be followed up. (p. 37)
- 5.0.5. Ensure that clean-up operations at the 100 most seriously contaminated sites are completed by 2005. Substantial resources have been allocated for this purpose by the environmental authorities, and a strategy was presented in the white paper Protecting the Riches of the Seas (Report No. 12 (2001-2002) to the Storting). (p. 37)
- 5.0.6. From 2004, implement a new action plan to reduce the risks associated with the use of plant protection products. (p. 37)
- 5.0.7. Take steps to prevent occupational use of chemicals from causing injury to employees' health. Efforts will focus on protective measures to reduce exposure to harmful chemicals at the individual workplace. (p. 37)

6. Sustainable economic development (p. 37)

- 6.0.1. Design budgetary policy to build up sufficient reserves to meet future expenditure. The Government's budgetary policy follows the guidelines for phasing in petroleum revenues on which broad consensus was reached during the Storting debate on a white paper on economic policy (Report No. 29 (2000-2001) to the Storting). (p. 37)
- 6.0.2. Carry out a broad-based reform of the national insurance scheme. This has three main objectives. The pension system must be financially sustainable, so that it provides a guarantee for the future of the national insurance scheme. The pension system must also provide incentives to stay in work. Finally, the pension system must continue to guarantee a minimum pension for everyone. (p. 37)
- 6.0.3. Take steps to improve the efficiency of the economy. The Government will modernise the public sector with a view to making it more productive and user-friendly and improving its quality, and will develop a more efficient taxation system. (p. 37)
- 6.0.4. Review the different forms of subsidies to industries to ensure that they in fact provide social benefits, eliminate or reorganise subsidies that have negative environmental impacts, develop the tax system to ensure that resource use, environmental impacts and other external costs are priced as correctly as possible, ensure effective resource use through active competition and design good regulatory systems. (p. 37)
- 6.0.5. Introduce a new degree structure in the higher education sector to improve the quality of education at universities and colleges. (p. 37)
- 6.0.6. Modernise the compulsory education system. (p. 37)
- 6.0.7. In cooperation with the business sector, gradually increase Norwegian research efforts to at least the average OECD level. To encourage research and development in the business sector, the tax relief scheme for R&D was expanded to apply to all companies in 2003. In the 2003 National Budget, allocations to the Research and Innovation Fund were increased by NOK 3 billion, and by a further NOK 1.8 billion in the Revised National Budget. The fund now totals NOK 31.8 billion. (p. 38)
- 6.0.8. Strengthen research on sustainable development. The Research Council of Norway is running a research programme called "Towards Sustainable Development: Strategies, Opportunities and Challenges" (p. 38)
- 6.0.9. Strengthen basic research, among other things through the Research and Innovation Fund. (p. 38)
- 6.0.10. Submit plans for an integrated innovation policy in the course of autumn 2003. The plan will be in line with the action plan for sustainable development. The importance of innovation for the environment, health and development is one of the reasons why an integrated innovation policy is needed. (p. 38)

- 6.0.11. Review the issue of ethical guidelines for the Government Petroleum Fund. The commission appointed by the Government to propose ethical guidelines submitted its report on 25 June 2003. The Government intends to present the matter to the Storting in the Revised National Budget for 2004. The Environmental Fund was established as part of the Petroleum Fund on 31 January 2001. The Government will evaluate the Environmental Fund in the context of other proposals that may be forwarded for ethical guidelines for the Government Petroleum Fund in the Revised National Budget for 2004. *(p. 38)*

7. Sami perspectives on environmental and natural resource management *(p. 38)*

- 7.0.1. Wherever appropriate in legislative work, take into account Sami custom, tradition and interests. In the field of environmental protection and in work on protection regimes, the Government will take into account Sami views and custom relating to the environment and the cultural heritage, as described in the white paper on Sami policy (Report No. 33 (2001-2002) to the Storting). *(p. 39)*
- 7.0.2. Provide a framework for development in Sami areas where traditional skills and modern technology together form part of the basis for economic renewal, new businesses and the maintenance of settlement patterns, and also ensure sustainable development. Purposeful efforts to develop commercial activities based on Sami culture and closer cooperation between the business sector, research institutions and the cultural sector must be closely linked to a sustainable development policy. *(p. 39)*
- 7.0.3. Consider whether to transfer more responsibility for making use of the potential for development to regional political bodies and the Sámediggi. *(p. 39)*
- 7.0.4. Consider whether to transfer more responsibility for making use of the potential for development to regional political bodies and the Sámediggi. *(p. 39)*
- 7.0.5. Ensure that the role of the Sámediggi in determining the framework for Sami policy is reflected in policy formulation and in the administration of Sami interests in environmental, cultural and regional policy. *(p. 39)*
- 7.0.6. Recognise the importance of developing cooperation with the Sámediggi and other Sami actors that can be instrumental in developing Sami environmental management and a Sami environmental policy. It should be possible to make use of, codify and renew traditional Sami culture and knowledge of the environment and climate as part of this process. *(p. 39)*

Romania

1. Increased standard of living and prosperity for individuals and society as a whole at the national level; economic development within the sustainability limits determined by the natural capital in a way that should guarantee the quality of life for future generations. (p. 10)

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- 1.1. To guarantee public health. To ensure complementarity and correlation among all economic and social sectors for the purpose of sustainable human development. (p. 10)

 - 1.2. To establish those sectors that could potentially be competitive as priorities for sustainable development in the context of the overall international trends and in accordance with the international commitments Romania has made. (p. 10)

 - 1.3. To adjust the size of social and economic structures, to reshape them and to transform them into a sustainable system. To ensure the continuous and stable improvement of the standard of living in accordance with the requirements of E.U. integration. (p. 10)

 - 1.4. To stop the deterioration of the country's natural capital and to start rebuilding it. (p. 10)

 - 1.5. To develop a coherent legislative and institutional framework, compatible with that of the E.U. countries, and to consolidate democracy by encouraging civic participation. (p. 10)

 - 1.6. To create human resources meeting the international scientific, technological and information standards in all social and economic sectors. (p. 10)

 - 1.7. To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of economic, social and ecological performance within a system of quantitative and qualitative indicators. (p. 10)

2. Priorities of Sustainable Development (p. 11)

2.1. Public health (p. 11)

2.2. Education (p. 12)

- 2.2.1. Curricular reform and harmonisation with the established European standards (p. 12)
- 2.2.2. Transformation of education from a predominantly reproductive system to one centred around problem solving; (p. 12)
- 2.2.3. Creation of a new network between schools, high schools, and universities on the one hand, and the economic, administrative, and cultural environment on the other; (p. 12)
- 2.2.4. Improvement of infrastructure and introduction of electronic communications systems; (p. 12)
- 2.2.5. Reform of school and academic management by de-centralising and granting institutional autonomy; (p. 12)
- 2.2.6. Transfer to advanced forms of international co-operation. (p. 12)

2.3. Economic growth (p. 14)

- 2.3.1. The creation of an institutional framework for the market economy, though the normative and regulatory acts still have to be completed to help create an integrated market system, in accordance with the new economic conditions and in keeping with the requirements for economic integration; (p. 14)
- 2.3.2. Liberalisation and creation of an externally-oriented economy (liberalisation of prices, of foreign trade, cutting subventions); allowing the laws of the market to play a more significant role in the economy, thus limiting the amount of government administration and intervention; (p. 14)
- 2.3.3. Introduction of a variety of forms of ownership, privatisation and economic restructuring (p. 14)
- 2.3.4. Decentralisation of the decision act increased local autonomy, elimination of monopolies,

subsidiarity. Development of social partnership relations, including the creation of institutions and special forums which work in a tripartite regime. (p. 14)

2.4. Conservation of energy resources (p. 18)

Slovenia

1. A competitive economy and faster economic growth (p. 26)

1.1. Fostering entrepreneurial development and increasing competitiveness (p. 26)

- 1.1.1. apply measures aimed at fostering technological development, education and training to detect and promote those areas where Slovenia has competitive advantages, and allow the development of new, potentially successful areas; (p. 26)
 - 1.1.2. encourage development-oriented investment and strategic projects that via networking produce positive effects at the regional and international levels; (p. 26)
 - 1.1.3. encourage business networking in key sectors of the economy (electronic communications and information technologies, pharmaceuticals, chemical industry, electrical and optical equipment, logistics); (p. 26)
 - 1.1.4. accelerate the development of the leading service industries (tourism; business, financial and information services; high-tech services) (p. 26)
 - 1.1.5. develop mortgage banking instruments, particularly in the housing sector (p. 26)
 - 1.1.6. develop instruments for the government's and private sector's joint investment in infrastructure building through concession agreements (p. 26)
 - 1.1.7. develop new models for financing the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (p. 26)
 - 1.1.8. create a supportive entrepreneurial environment and culture; (p. 26)
 - 1.1.9. stimulate and develop an innovative environment and innovation (p. 26)
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1.2. Increasing inflows of development - promoting domestic and foreign investment (p. 26)

- 1.2.1. create industrial/technological estates on attractive sites to eliminate the problem of land (availability and price) and administrative restrictions for domestic and foreign investors, and to foster development in specific regions (p. 26)
 - 1.2.2. encourage the expansion of existing foreign enterprises in Slovenia and the integration of foreign-owned enterprises with the Slovenian economy; (p. 26)
 - 1.2.3. promote foreign direct investment (FDI) in high-tech and medium-high-tech industries and quality jobs; (p. 26)
 - 1.2.4. ensure the conditions to promote greenfield FDI; (p. 26)
 - 1.2.5. provide foreign investors with information and consulting on the business environment (p. 26)
 - 1.2.6. grant financial incentives for FDI (p. 27)
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1.3. Stimulating the economy's internationalisation (p. 27)

- 1.3.1. develop economic diplomacy, enhance active participation in the EU and the WTO, become an OECD member; (p. 27)
 - 1.3.2. promote the internationalisation of successful Slovenian enterprises and develop models for financing the internationalisation of small and medium-sized enterprises; (p. 27)
 - 1.3.3. encourage economic and technological co-operation with the Slovenian national minorities in neighbouring countries and Slovenians around the world; (p. 27)
 - 1.3.4. stimulate two-way international mobility in secondary and tertiary education and research (p. 27)
 - 1.3.5. promote the international recognition of Slovenia's cultural output and make Slovenia an attractive destination for tourism and international cultural and economic exchange. (p. 27)
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1.4. Increasing the competitiveness of services (p. 27)

- 1.4.1. strengthen the factors contributing to the efficiency of services; (p. 27)
- 1.4.2. place special emphasis on those services most closely linked to business operations (business, distributive, infrastructural and financial services); (p. 27)

1.4.3. amend regulations and simplify the business environment for service provision (p. 27)

1.5. Successful participation in the exchange rate mechanism ERM II and adoption of the euro (p. 27)

1.5.1. increase the adaptability of fiscal and incomes policies (p. 27)

1.5.2. ensure long-term sustainability of public finances and price stability (p. 27)

2. Effective generation, two-way flow and application of the knowledge needed for economic development and quality jobs (p. 30)

2.1. Increasing economic efficiency and the level of investment in research and technological development (p. 30)

2.1.1. focus R&D activity primarily on those technological areas where research potential can be linked to economic activity to achieve higher value added (electronic communications and information technologies, biotechnology and pharmacy, nanotechnology, new materials, process and environmental technologies) (p. 30)

2.1.2. apply the criteria of the applicability and two-way flow of knowledge between research institutions and the business sector in public financing; (p. 30)

2.1.3. create an appropriate organisational structure of research organisations to improve their adaptability to the challenges of modern research work; (p. 30)

2.1.4. adjust the organisational structure and financing of the R&D sector to ensure a more efficient use of funds available for R&D; (p. 30)

2.1.5. encourage the recruitment of researchers in commercial companies (p. 30)

2.1.6. raise public expenditure on R&D to 1% of GDP by 2010; create an appropriate system to stimulate the business sector's investment in order to increase this expenditure to 2% of GDP by 2010 and enhance the capacity to absorb R&D's findings; (p. 30)

2.1.7. regulate the provision of start-up capital for new high-tech and innovative enterprises; (p. 31)

2.1.8. encourage Slovenian experts to return from abroad and work in Slovenia, and attract quality foreign experts; (p. 31)

2.1.9. expand the use of information and communication technologies to boost productivity and entrepreneurship, the efficiency of the public sector's services and general competitiveness of the labour force in the global labour market; (p. 31)

2.1.10. introduce flexible forms of employment and telework; develop and promote forms of employment that exploit the information society's potential; raise (computer, functional) literacy rates; and boost public access to the Internet and information mediators. (p. 31)

2.2. Improving the quality of education and promoting lifelong learning (p. 31)

2.2.1. encourage mobility and flexibility through credit studies (p. 31)

2.2.2. combine the research and teaching potential of different institutes and universities and stop the mutual prevention of staff mobility between universities and institutes; (p. 31)

2.2.3. provide opportunities for research and education work to all who meet the formal criteria; (p. 31)

2.2.4. supplement and differentiate the expert part of habilitation conditions; (p. 31)

2.2.5. enhance co-operation between industry and universities in preparing curricula, particularly in technology studies; (p. 31)

2.2.6. improve the quality of studies (the ratio between the number of teachers and students, infrastructure and equipment) and shorten the duration of studies; (p. 31)

2.2.7. increase the inclusion of generations of enrolment age in tertiary education to at least 55%; (p. 31)

2.2.8. boost enrolment in the studies of science and technology; (p. 31)

2.2.9. develop programmes to enhance the entrepreneurial spirit and knowledge (p. 31)

2.2.10. systematically revamp programmes to stimulate creativity and innovation in order to

- facilitate the absorption of technological and organisational innovations (flow of knowledge) and broaden the base of potential innovators; *(p. 31)*
- 2.2.11. ensure a balance between the supply of educational institutions and the needs of the labour market and the business sector by promoting social-partner dialogue in upgrading the national education strategies and by adjusting the curricula so as to ensure the transparency of professional qualifications at national and EU level; *(p. 31)*
 - 2.2.12. in the area of lifelong learning, stimulate people's demand for education and training and encourage employers to invest more in it; *(p. 31)*
 - 2.2.13. increase the attractiveness and accessibility of education and training and create mechanisms for the recognition of any skills acquired through informal or casual work, particularly those that can provide workers for the new and developing sectors according to the core EU processes (European Qualifications Framework, Copenhagen Process 'Education and Training 2010', credit system); *(p. 31)*
 - 2.2.14. -develop and connect networks of vocational and career-related consultancy and integrate them with the existing systems of education, training and mediation of work; *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.15. improve access to education and training by using new technologies (ICT supported regional/local centres of lifelong learning); *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.16. -prepare programmes and systematically promote the use of ICT in active and creative work environments; *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.17. -decentralise tertiary education, especially in the segment of post-secondary vocational and higher professional schools that have a close connection with regional economic development needs, and with regard to lifelong learning; *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.18. -encourage visits of Slovenian lecturers from abroad and neighbouring countries and attract foreign lecturers and students to Slovenia *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.19. -train educators to acquire new skills (OECD indicators) *(p. 32)*
 - 2.2.20. prepare education and training programmes; educate and train teachers regarding sustainable development. *(p. 32)*

3. An efficient and less costly state *(p. 35)*

3.1. Increasing the state's institutional competitiveness and efficiency *(p. 35)*

- 3.1.1. reduce the state's direct role in the economy; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.2. withdraw state ownership from companies and financial institutions as part of the public sector's modernisation; reduce the role of KAD (pension fund) and SOD (restitution fund) in company management; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.3. launch a regulatory impact assessment system to screen regulations for their restrictive administrative and regulatory impact on competition and economic activity and take steps to remove these obstacles; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.4. determine the procedure for the general public's participation in the preparation of regulations (consultation methodology); *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.5. introduce private-public partnerships (PPP) to the provision, performing and financing of public services and investment in infrastructure; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.6. partly privatise administrative tasks through public commissioning and outsourcing; apply the private sector's management practices in the public sector (new public management); introduce performance and efficiency standards and comparisons between different bodies; improve the flexibility of promotion and reward systems; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.7. raise the standards of professionalism and transparency in the public administration; improve the quality of its services and strengthen its consulting function; *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.8. decentralise the administration *(p. 35)*
- 3.1.9. improve the conditions for the operation of non-governmental organisations *(p. 35)*

3.2. Development-oriented restructuring of public finances *(p. 35)*

- 3.2.1. change the structure of expenditure according to the Strategy's priorities and the absorption of EU funds; *(p. 35)*

- 3.2.2. gradually reduce the share of general government expenditure in GDP by at least 2 percentage points; *(p. 35)*
- 3.2.3. carry through a comprehensive tax reform based on the principles of relieving labour, stimulating competition and employment, and generally simplifying the system. *(p. 35)*

3.3. Improving the judicial system's functioning *(p. 35)*

- 3.3.1. ensure greater legal certainty *(p. 35)*
- 3.3.2. improve the efficiency of courts, public prosecutors and state attorneys *(p. 35)*
- 3.3.3. prepare a comprehensive programme to reduce court backlogs and ensure the resolution of cases within reasonable periods of time, and ultimately eliminate the backlogs; *(p. 35)*
- 3.3.4. additionally train judges and state prosecutors in conducting judicial proceedings and particularly for work in the fields of economic crime, corruption and organised crime; *(p. 35)*
- 3.3.5. simplify and standardise judicial proceedings at both regulatory and practical levels (e.g. by exchanging good practices) in order to improve the efficiency of judicial proceedings and professional adjudication by the state as conducted by prosecutors and judges; *(p. 36)*
- 3.3.6. strive for the full computerisation of courts (set up computerised registers, establish full e-communication between clients and courts) to reduce the duration of procedures and simplify the monitoring of efficiency, court backlogs and periods of limitation *(p. 36)*

4. A modern social state and higher employment *(p. 38)*

4.1. Increasing the labour market's flexibility *(p. 38)*

- 4.1.1. improve the flexibility of employment and employment relationships (annual calculation of hours worked, part-time work, flexispace, working at home, telework and other atypical types of work); *(p. 38)*
- 4.1.2. replace passive labour market measures with active ones to activate people and stimulate employment and social inclusion; combine passive and active measures; *(p. 38)*
- 4.1.3. reduce absences due to sickness and occupational disability, preserve workers' employability through protective measures, protect workers' health and enable their active ageing; *(p. 38)*
- 4.1.4. reduce structural imbalances in the labour market by pursuing an appropriate formal education policy, by speeding up the launching of other forms of education and training, and by recognising the acquired knowledge and skills in employment; *(p. 38)*
- 4.1.5. reduce employers social security contributions for workers with low employability, first-time employees and the long-term unemployed in depressed regions; *(p. 38)*
- 4.1.6. facilitate the balancing of work and family life: apply family-friendly policies, promote extended working lives, adjust the patterns related to workplace and working culture, allow the distribution of hours worked over one's total active life; *(p. 39)*
- 4.1.7. prepare the necessary changes to the labour market's institutional framework on the basis of a comparative analysis to ensure a sufficient level of competitiveness *(p. 39)*
- 4.1.8. improve the employability of those population groups with low employment prospects by combining the employment-education status and part-time employment within non-market employment opportunities. *(p. 39)*

4.2. Modernising the social protection systems *(p. 39)*

- 4.2.1. institutionalise people's greater personal responsibility for their own social status; *(p. 39)*
- 4.2.2. adjust the social protection systems to the needs of the long-living society, tailor the system of collecting social security funds to modern jobs and adopt new regulations in the area of long-term care; *(p. 39)*
- 4.2.3. launch activation systems of social security: more precisely define the target recipients of social benefits and services so as to encourage people to seek and accept work; prevent the unjustified accumulation of benefits by a single recipient, decentralise employment services and combine them with the granting of social benefits; *(p. 39)*
- 4.2.4. link social protection with the promotion of an active life and social cohesion (with the emphasis on 'flexicurity'); *(p. 39)*

- 4.2.5. focus social policy more on the transition between different periods of life (from school to work and from work to retirement; support geographical mobility); (p. 39)
 - 4.2.6. achieve a more equal distribution of labour market risks and social risks which currently affect young generations to an above-average extent; (p. 39)
 - 4.2.7. reform the health protection system to ensure its solidarity, accessibility, transparency, quality, efficiency and fiscal sustainability (p. 39)
 - 4.2.8. -use public-private partnership in programme financing and implementation (p. 39)
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4.3. Reducing social exclusion (p. 39)

- 4.3.1. ensure equal access to social protection, health, education and cultural services; (p. 39)
- 4.3.2. expand people's possibilities to raise their education levels and involve the unemployed in active employment policy programmes; (p. 39)
- 4.3.3. build over 2,000 non-profit dwellings and enhance their accessibility; (p. 39)
- 4.3.4. improve the status of disabled people (p. 39)

5. Integration of measures to achieve sustainable development (p. 41)

5.1. Sustained population growth (p. 41)

- 5.1.1. create adequate working and societal conditions for active elderly citizens and mutual interest on the part of this group and society as a whole; (p. 41)
 - 5.1.2. ease the time pressure through cross-generational assistance and more balanced employers' demands regarding the intensity of work at the beginning of one's career; (p. 42)
 - 5.1.3. create the conditions for easier balancing of family and work obligations of both parents, including more flexible forms of child care, and ensure the competition and non-discrimination of parents in the labour market (p. 42)
 - 5.1.4. public services as well as formal and informal social networks should support the creation and better functioning of families rather than merely help some individuals become more productive; (p. 42)
 - 5.1.5. adjust spatial management to the general demographic and social policy objectives and the anticipated migration developments (p. 42)
 - 5.1.6. increase the supply of tenant dwellings and housing and lower the prices of dwellings by enhancing the supply of land and the efficiency of the housing market (p. 42)
 - 5.1.7. develop mortgage banking in order to increase the supply of favourable housing loans and subsidise the repayment of some level of interest at the beginning of the repayment period for young people; reduce some of the structural deficits in the population through integration policy and the control of migration levels. (p. 42)
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5.2. Balanced regional development (p. 42)

- 5.2.1. establish regions with their own competencies and resources to promote their development (according to the fiscal decentralisation principle) (p. 42)
- 5.2.2. support the development of a polycentric urban system and of regional centres (particularly centres of national significance); create (innovative) city regions and foster regional economies through technology parks and business incubators; (p. 42)
- 5.2.3. establish regionally spread-out networks of tertiary and lifelong education and other public services (p. 42)
- 5.2.4. provide municipal financial incentives for the development of local economies, social activities and infrastructure (keeping some of the collected taxes in the local communities' budgets), increase the quality of spatial acts in line with development needs, simplify spatial regulations, boost expenditure on housing construction, regulate the area of public utilities (p. 42)
- 5.2.5. ensure the supply of pure drinking water and promote local self-sufficiency in food; (p. 42)
- 5.2.6. upgrade the existing regional development programming and closer co-operation between urban and rural areas based on binding partnerships and active endeavours of the government to establish regions; reinforce cross-border regional co-operation, among other

- things by involving the Slovenian national minorities; (p. 42)
- 5.2.7. upgrade measures aimed at preserving the population's density and cultural landscape and strengthening the developmental vitality and attractiveness of the countryside; (p. 42)
 - 5.2.8. improve the connections of outlying, backward areas with the main traffic corridors; expand and promote the use of public transport and sustainable mobility (the 'modal split') (p. 42)
 - 5.2.9. establish regional partnerships for the development of the information society and its integrated regional strategies; (p. 43)
 - 5.2.10. with regard to maintaining the population's density and regional development consistently bear in mind the risk of natural or other disasters in certain areas (p. 43)
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- 5.3. Ensuring optimal health conditions (p. 43)
- 5.3.1. integrate health protection measures and criteria with sectoral policies and reduce the differences in health across regions and population groups (p. 43)
 - 5.3.2. promote healthy lifestyles and prevent high rates of disease incidence early in life; (p. 43)
 - 5.3.3. improve the accessibility and quality of health care services and modernise health care facilities. (p. 43)
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- 5.4. Improving spatial management (p. 43)
- 5.4.1. establish a record of the highest-quality agricultural land sites and protect them; (p. 43)
 - 5.4.2. continue expanding areas of land intended for organic farming; (p. 43)
 - 5.4.3. accelerate the merging of agricultural land and upgrade land for higher quality production while keeping the highest-quality agricultural land intact; (p. 43)
 - 5.4.4. increase the supply of building land for industrial and housing construction through the rational expansion of urban areas on populated land, better utilisation of populated areas (concentration of buildings) and revitalisation of degraded urban and other land for renewed use (p. 43)
 - 5.4.5. provide economic incentives for a better utilisation of the disposable building fund, support the internal development of populated areas (prioritise the condensing of extensively exploited populated areas over the expansion of new areas); (p. 43)
 - 5.4.6. develop the real-estate market (registers, taxation, mortgage loans) (p. 43)
 - 5.4.7. stimulate settlement in towns with 7,000 to 30,000 inhabitants (p. 43)
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- 5.5. Integrating environmental standards with sectoral policies and consumption patterns (p. 43)
- 5.5.1. reduce industry's contribution to climate changes and adjust the economy and settlements to the anticipated climate changes; (p. 43)
 - 5.5.2. promote the sustainable use of natural resources, decrease energy and material intensity and stimulate waste recycling, raise ecological awareness and the quality of living; (p. 43)
 - 5.5.3. increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources in the public sector, in particular at the local level; (p. 43)
 - 5.5.4. press forward with the environmental tax reform and introduce 'green' public procurement procedures; (p. 43)
 - 5.5.5. promote environmentally suitable, sustainable entrepreneurial and consumer practices; (p. 43)
 - 5.5.6. encourage the development and use of environmental technologies; (p. 44)
 - 5.5.7. resolve the environmental problems of transport corridors at the EU level, including by developing intelligent transport systems; (p. 44)
 - 5.5.8. promote sustainable mobility and increase the 'modal split' in favour of public transport; improve the co-ordination between transport supply and the needs of public interest; set up and maintain a national electronic land system as a vital support instrument for spatial planning, groundwater protection (preventing the leaching of nitrates, pesticides and pollutants), the production of quality food and ensuring a healthy environment; (p. 44)
 - 5.5.9. ensure a satisfactory condition of waters (by 2015) and their proper management, increase the protection of the sensitive maritime ecosystem and the coastal zone; (p. 44)
 - 5.5.10. stop the decline in biodiversity by 2010 and establish Slovenia's natural spatial quality as a

quality for the whole EU, which also involves care for its maintenance; create protective regimes that will enable the protection of plants and animals and their biocenoses, along with overall economic and social development in protected areas (Natura 2000) (p. 44)

- 5.5.11. strengthen administrative capacity in the areas of environmental law and environmental economics; (p. 44)
- 5.5.12. bolster the role of consultative and advisory bodies in the procedure of drafting proposals (council for sustainable development, inter-sectoral consultative bodies, inter-sectoral working and project groups). (p. 44)

5.6. Developing the national identity and culture (p. 44)

- 5.6.1. develop culture in its entirety, i.e. including its ethical, social, economic and political dimensions established throughout history and open it up to the modern world; (p. 44)
- 5.6.2. develop cultural diversity and national identity as a synthesis of cultural objectives and aims; (p. 44)
- 5.6.3. strengthen the awareness that culture is the historical basis of the national identity and that Slovenia's modern image in Europe consists of different cultural identities from national to local, from universal to individual; (p. 44)
- 5.6.4. enhance the Slovenian cultural space and preserve and develop the Slovenian language; (p. 44)
- 5.6.5. promote the cultural development of the Italian and Hungarian national minorities, the Romany community and other minorities in Slovenia, as well as immigrants; (p. 44)
- 5.6.6. set up an environment conducive to creativity and greater accessibility of cultural goods, and open up the media space; (p. 44)
- 5.6.7. systematically preserve and develop the overall cultural heritage and link it to the modern way of living and creating since present-day society must assume its responsibility for natural and cultural heritage to repay its moral debt to future generations; (p. 44)
- 5.6.8. establish a cultural environment in which a knowledge-based economy can prosper; (p. 44)
- 5.6.9. with regard to the country's development, knit culture and science more closely together and transfer their achievements and surpluses to the economy, thereby securing the basis for social welfare; (p. 45)
- 5.6.10. intertwine culture, science and education more closely in order to lift the quality of studying and teaching and thus stimulate each individual's talent and creativity; (p. 45)
- 5.6.11. promote investment and develop public-private partnerships in culture (p. 45)
- 5.6.12. -focus on the ethical principles central to individuals and society in the planning of different areas; ethics must co-direct decisions that will affect the exploitation of natural and cultural resources, of space and the living world (p. 45)
- 5.6.13. care for the conservation of nature should not only include the cultural, educational and scientific tasks of restricting human intervention in nature known as the protection of nature, but also trust in nature itself and its pre-and post cultural abilities. We must change the anthropocentric view of the world and the way people treat it and adopt a respectful attitude to living nature, rooted in the belief that people must do everything within their power for its preservation. (p. 45)

Sweden

1. Building sustainable communities (p. 23)

- 1.0.1. Local and municipal environmental protection measures carried out in accordance with a Government Bill entitled Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives - a shared responsibility (Govt. Bill 2004/05:150, Rpt. 2005/06:MJU3, Riksdag Comm. 2005/06:48, 49). (p. 28)
- 1.0.2. The Government has appointed an inquiry entitled Commission on Climate and Vulnerability (Terms of Reference, ToR Terms of Reference, 2005:80), which is to present its proposals in October 2007. (p. 28)
- 1.0.3. In 2006 or 2007, the Government will present a bill in connection with the review of the Planning and Building Act (Swedish Government Official Reports 2005:77). (p. 28)
- 1.0.4. The Government has appointed an inquiry to propose a long-term strategy for sustainable development of rural areas (ToR 2004:05). Agriculture along with the collective value of rural landscapes, will be explored from a social and environmental point of view, as well as in terms of regional economies. A rural development strategy and programme co-financed by the EU will be put together during the spring of 2006 and will run from 2007 to 2013. (p. 29)
- 1.0.5. The Government Offices are preparing a report on a sustainable urban development policy to be presented in May 2006. (p. 29)
- 1.0.6. During 2006, the Government and the municipalities of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö will be revising the local development agreements of the Government's metropolitan policy. (p. 29)
- 1.0.7. A Government bill entitled National programme for energy efficiency and energy-smart construction (Govt. Bill 2005/06:145) is being submitted on the same date as this communication. (p. 29)
- 1.0.8. The Government is stepping up its effort to encourage accessibility to public premises, as well as to combat sexualisation of public sphere. (p. 29)
- 1.0.9. The Riksdag passed the Act on Prohibition of Discrimination and Other Degrading Treatment of Children and Pupils (2006:67). The purpose of the act is to ensure that children and students enjoy equal rights, to fight discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religious belief or other personal creed, sexual orientation or disability and to combat other types of abusive treatment. (p. 29)
- 1.0.10. Sweden shares its experience and knowledge in the areas of sustainable development, environmental technology, infrastructure and urban development with the rest of the world through the EU, UN and development cooperation. For instance, Sweden is involved in the Sustainable Cities project, as well as in promoting better residential and road planning - particularly in areas affected by urbanisation, air pollution and waste management problems - within the scope of international development cooperation. (p. 29)

1.1. Promote sustainable development consistent with local and regional conditions (p. 28)

1.2. Ensure vital, safe and secure urban environments and city centres that are readily accessible to everyone (p. 28)

1.3. Encourage decent residential environments in which people feel a sense of belonging and ability to participate (p. 28)

1.4. Reverse social, economic and discriminatory segregation in the metropolitan areas (p. 28)

1.5. Guarantee the right of everyone to obtain housing on a nondiscriminatory basis (p. 28)

2. Encouraging good health on equal terms (p. 29)

- 2.0.1. A 2006 Government communication to the Riksdag will contain an initial report on the implementation of its public health policy. The effort proceeds from the conviction that maximum health is a human right. (p. 35)
- 2.0.2. The Government is drafting a proposal aimed at promoting higher quality occupational

- health care. (p. 35)
- 2.0.3. In 2006-08, the Government will provide special support to the healthcare sector for the purpose of encouraging county councils to adopt active measures that reduce sickness absenteeism. (p. 35)
 - 2.0.4. The Government has assigned the National Board of Health and Welfare and the Social Insurance Administration the task of formulating a more quality assured, uniform and legally consistent process for sickness absences that correctly identifies people's ability to work and encourages them to return to their jobs as soon as possible. (p. 35)
 - 2.0.5. Starting in 2006, the National Labour Market Board and Social Insurance Administration will review everyone who has been on sickleave for more than two years or has been granted temporary sickness and activity compensation. The purpose is to ensure that rehabilitation or other suitable measures are adopted so that people can re-enter the labour market and receive the proper level of compensation. (p. 35)
 - 2.0.6. The National Board of Health and Welfare has been assigned to propose an action plan for improving children's environment and health. An interim report will be released in October 2006 and the final report in March 2007. (p. 35)
 - 2.0.7. A total of SEK 1 billion has been appropriated for 2006 to institute reforms that will help children who are at risk of poverty, improve maintenance support and housing allowances to families with children, and introduce a child supplement for parents who are receiving student aid. Improvements in general child allowances will take effect as of 2006. A Government bill (Govt. Bill 2005/06:142) submitted to the Riksdag on the same date as this communication proposes that the income tax ceiling for parents' insurance and the sickness allowance system, as well as the lowest level for the parents' allowance, be raised. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.8. The Swedish Work Environment Authority has been assigned to monitor the living conditions of young people between the ages of 16 and 25. The report is to be completed by early 2007. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.9. The Government has appointed an inquiry entitled The Study of Young People's Life Situation in Terms of Stress and Its Consequences for Mental Health (ToR 2006:12), which will submit its proposal in May 2006. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.10. The Government has instructed the National Institute for Working Life to review and summarise current research about how young women and men are faring at the workplace. The final report is to be submitted in May 2007. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.11. Sweden is continually working to modify the EU Common Agricultural Policy so that production will better reflect consumer demand. In connection with the reform of EU marketing regulations for fruit and vegetables in 2006, Sweden will actively promote the elimination of all agricultural subsidies that have the effect of raising prices. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.12. The Government's Food Manifesto, launched in June 2005, contains a series of measures in the area of food and health. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.13. The National Food Administration and the Swedish National Institute of Public Health have documented a proposed action plan for healthy eating habits and greater physical activity among the general population. The Government Offices are drafting the proposal. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.14. Measures to reduce alcohol consumption will be implemented on the basis of the New National Action Plan on Alcohol-Related Harm for 2006-10 (Govt. Bill 2005/06:30, Rpt. 2005/06:JuSoU1, Rpt. 2005/06:SoU12, Riksdag Comm. 2005/06:157). (p. 36)
 - 2.0.15. The European Commission has released a green book to encourage broad-based consultation among EU institutions, Member States and civil society to identify ways of promoting healthy eating habits and physical activity. The results of the effort will be presented in late 2006. (p. 36)
 - 2.0.16. Monitoring the strategies that govern Swedish development cooperation with individual countries includes a dialogue in which Sweden can raise issues, including health considerations, that are relevant to sustainable development. (p. 37)
 - 2.0.17. In addition to plans to promote extension of the UN Millennium Development Goals to include sexual and reproductive health, Sweden is actively engaged in international efforts to oppose violence against girls and women. (p. 37)
 - 2.0.18. Measures to prevent the spread and minimise the negative consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmittable diseases are to be implemented on the basis of the National Strategy against HIV/AIDS and Certain Other Communicable Diseases (Govt. Bill 2005/06:60, Rpt. 2005/06:SoU20). (p. 37)

- 2.0.19. The Government will promote the inclusion of communicable disease control as a high priority at the EU, WHO, UN and regional levels. Initiatives are also being planned to study ways of encouraging the development of medications even if they are commercially unprofitable, including antibacterial drugs and HIV vaccines. The Government put together a strategic action plan in 2005 for fighting communicable diseases at the global level. *(p. 37)*
- 2.0.20. Measures to preserve the effective use of antibiotics against bacterial infections in animals and human beings are to be carried out pursuant to the Government's proposals in the Strategy for Coordinated Efforts to Prevent Antibiotic Resistance and Healthcare-associated Infections (Govt. Bill 2005/06:50, Rpt. 2005/06:SoU13). *(p. 37)*

2.1. Create social conditions that permit good health on equal terms for everyone *(p. 35)*

3. Meeting the demographic challenge *(p. 37)*

- 3.0.1. The Government's two-year employment package, launched in January 2006, aims to give an additional 55 000 people (1.2 per cent of the labour force) the chance to obtain a job or improve their skills. Most of the initiatives are part of the Government's labour market policy. *(p. 43)*
- 3.0.2. The purpose of the comprehensive ongoing income tax reform, including compensation for national pension contributions, is to encourage people to work. The marginal tax for low and middle income earners has decreased by 5 percentage points as a result of the reform. *(p. 43)*
- 3.0.3. The Government has assigned the Labour Market Administration the task of cooperating with employers and trade unions on additional initiatives to reduce part-time unemployment throughout the labour force. A one-man inquiry has also sought ways of strengthening the right to full-time employment. The report, entitled The full-time employment inquiry (Swedish Government Official Reports 2005:105), is currently being circulated for formal consultation. *(p. 43)*
- 3.0.4. As part of its effort to fight discrimination in the labour market, the Government has appointed an inquiry to explore the possibility of a system whereby people can apply anonymously for public sector positions. The report, entitled Anonymous Job Applications - A Method for Diversity (Swedish Government Official Reports 2005:115), was submitted in January 2006. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.5. The Government has ordered a parliamentary committee to review the regulations on labour migration (ToR 2004:21). The purpose of the review is to find ways of encouraging labour migration from countries outside the EU and EEA. The proposal is to be based on the demand for labour and the principle that wages and other conditions of employment should be equivalent to those of the country's existing labour force. The committee will release its final report in the autumn of 2006. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.6. A pilot project that has been under way since 2003 provides refugees and other migrants with extra support during their initial period of employment. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.7. A joint 2004 declaration by employers and trade unions proposed a series of integration measures aimed at boosting the employment rate, encouraging equal treatment and opposing ethnic discrimination. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.8. Proposals that focus on raising the quality of, and promoting participation in, Swedish language education for migrants will be submitted in 2006. The basic principle is that such education be more attentive to the needs and abilities of each individual. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.9. An inquiry chair has been appointed to perform a broad-based, thoroughgoing analysis of Sweden's social insurance system (ToR 2004:129). The fundamental assumption is that the system is to remain universal, obligatory and financially stable over the long term. Special emphasis is to be placed on encouraging people to work and on issues stemming from ill health. The report, to be presented in November 2006, will provide the basis for a parliamentary inquiry to propose a reform of the social insurance system. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.10. An inquiry chair will review tax regulations for the pension systems (occupational pensions and private pension savings) that supplement the national pension (ToR 2004:99). The goal of the inquiry is to adjust tax regulations in a way that increases the labour supply and favours economic growth. The report will be issued on 1 December 2006. *(p. 44)*
- 3.0.11. The Government has initiated a change to the monitoring responsibilities of municipalities pursuant to the Education Act. The change involves the way in which municipalities stay

informed about adolescents who have completed compulsory school but not found gainful employment. (p. 45)

- 3.0.12. The Government has appointed an inquiry concerning a national coordinator to help young people enter the labour market more quickly. The report is due out in November 2006 (ToR 2005:21). (p. 45)
- 3.0.13. The Government has appropriated funds for a pilot project in which local non-profit initiatives referred to as navigator centres supplement the ongoing efforts by a number of municipalities to assist unemployed young people. (p. 45)
- 3.0.14. The Government appointed an inquiry to review parents' insurance regulations based on the principle of promoting gender equality and the interests of children. The inquiry has submitted a report entitled Reformed Parental Benefits - Love, Care, Security (Swedish Government Official Reports 2005:73). The Government Offices are currently preparing the report. (p. 45)
- 3.0.15. The Government submitted a ten-year development plan for geriatric care in March 2006. (p. 45)
- 3.0.16. The ageing population makes housing an even greater priority. Those who want to live at home should be able to do so as long as possible. Additional types of housing must be found so that people can make wise choices and achieve security throughout their lives. The housing allowance for pensioners was increased in 2006. (p. 45)
- 3.0.17. The Government has appropriated an additional SEK 100 million annually to help municipalities work with volunteer and non-profit organisations to more effectively support members of an elderly person's family. (p. 45)

3.1. Sweden shall manage to meet the demographic challenge in its economic and social dimensions. (p. 43)

4. Encouraging sustainable growth (p. 45)

- 4.0.1. The Government plans to approve a national strategy for regional development in the spring of 2006. The strategy will coordinate regional development policy and the EU's cohesion policy, identifying national intersectoral priorities. The strategy will form the basis of interagency participation in the regional development effort, the regional development programmes and the EU co-financed structural fund programmes for 2007-13. Similar preparations are under way to formulate the next rural development and fisheries programmes for 2007-13. (p. 53)
- 4.0.2. The administrative burden that businesses bear must be eased without neglecting social and environmental demands. The Government set a series of objectives in 2005 to ease the burden in certain legal areas, including taxation and the Annual Accounts Act. Environmental and labour market legislation will follow in 2006. (p. 53)
- 4.0.3. The Government has appointed a special investigator to analyse the prospects for Sweden's agricultural sector when it comes to producing bioenergy (ToR 2005:85). (p. 53)
- 4.0.4. A bill entitled Research and new technology for tomorrow's energy system (Govt. Bill 2005/06:127) is being submitted on the same date as the present communication. (p. 53)
- 4.0.5. The national wind power council is continuing to coordinate wind power construction in Sweden. A bill entitled Sustainable power with wind - measures for vivid windfarming (Govt. Bill 2005/06:143) is being submitted on the same date as this communication. (p. 53)
- 4.0.6. A bill entitled Renewable electricity with green certificates (Govt. Bill 2005/05:154) is being submitted on the same date as this communication. (p. 53)
- 4.0.7. The Commission on Oil Independence will present a report in the spring of 2006. (p. 53)
- 4.0.8. A bill entitled National Climate Policy in Global Cooperation (Govt. Bill 2005/06:172) is being submitted on the same date as this communication. (p. 53)
- 4.0.9. The Riksdag decision on Research for a Better Life (Govt. Bill 2004/05:80, Rpt. 2004/05:UbU15, Riksdag Comm. 2004/05:289) allocated SEK 210 million to research that supports sustainable development. Such research has excellent prospects for encouraging solutions that contribute to sustainable development, including the capacity of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to reprocess sustainable materials, goods and services. Sustainable development must be included in entrepreneurial training at the upper secondary and

university level. (p. 53)

- 4.0.10. Entrepreneurship that focuses on sustainable development will be promoted by means of information, access to necessary seed financing and greater involvement among the providers of private venture capital when it comes to launching sustainable goods and services. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Nutek), ALMI Företagspartner AB and Innovationsbron AB all have a role to play in that effort. (p. 54)
- 4.0.11. Nutek promotes the efforts of Sweden's small and medium-sized businesses to assume social responsibility. The purpose of such initiatives is to strengthen competitiveness by means of business concepts that are oriented toward sustainability. The EU is also beginning to work along those lines. (p. 54)
- 4.0.12. The National Institute for Working Life, the National Labour Market Board, the National Rural Agency, the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, Nutek and pilot counties will design methods and tools by April 2007 to raise the level of integration and diversity in regional development efforts. (p. 54)
- 4.0.13. The National Institute for Working Life is carrying out its assignment of expanding its R&D efforts concerning the way that the private sector organises the workplace. (p. 54)
- 4.0.14. In cooperation with employers and trade unions, the Government has put together strategy programmes for six different industries: Aviation and Space, Vehicles Metallurgy, Pharmaceutical, Biotech and Medical technology, IT and telecom, and Pulp and Paper. (p. 54)
- 4.0.15. A Government bill entitled From an IT Policy for Society to a Policy for the Information Society (Govt. Bill 2004/05:175, Rpt. 2005/06:TU4, Riksdag Comm. 2005/06:142) includes a series of measures aimed at promoting sustainable growth within the framework of Sweden's IT policy. (p. 54)
- 4.0.16. The Government's IT policy strategy group is working up a proposed national strategy for IT and sustainable development. The purpose of the strategy is to promote IT solutions that are cost-effective, energy efficient, designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, etc. (p. 54)
- 4.0.17. The task of Swedish Environmental Technology Council (SWENTEC), which was set up in 2005 as an organisational affiliate of Nutek, is to facilitate Sweden's efforts on behalf of an international market for environmental technology, as well as environmental goods, services and clean production. (p. 54)
- 4.0.18. Sweden will work to promote an ambitious EU waste management policy during negotiations concerning the European Commission's proposed Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste. (p. 55)
- 4.0.19. The final work on EU's new chemical legislation Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH), is expected to be completed in July 2006/07. REACH will improve the knowledge about the properties of chemical substances, provide technical data about chemicals in goods and the phase-out of the most hazardous substances. (p. 55)
- 4.0.20. Sweden is an advocate within the EU for greater use of bioenergy and improved energy efficiency. (p. 55)
- 4.0.21. Sweden is putting together an action plan to implement the EU's Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP). (p. 55)
- 4.0.22. The Government is continuing to support the private sector's voluntary assumption of social and environmental responsibility as part of the Global Responsibility effort. (p. 55)
- 4.0.23. Sweden is carrying on a project within the framework of development cooperation that will reach SEK 1 billion by 2008. The purpose of the project is to pursue strategic initiatives that further contribute to a sustainable, long-term reduction of poverty. The initiatives will be pursued in areas where Sweden has the strength to provide useful assistance, thereby integrating international solidarity, environmental considerations, social development and economic growth in both Sweden and the countries with which it cooperates. (p. 55)
- 4.0.24. In order to improve its initiatives for sustainable growth in developing countries, Sweden will seek opportunities in coordinating development cooperation, trade and investments. (p. 55)
- 4.0.25. At Sweden's initiative, the OECD development cooperation ministers will meet in the spring of 2006. Plans are for the meeting to approve a declaration on the role of climate concerns in development cooperation, as well as an action programme on protecting the environment and combating poverty. (p. 55)
- 4.0.26. By means of negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda, Sweden will work to ensure that trade policy and the WTO promote sustainable development that accords a central role to

poverty reduction, environmental protection and the improvement of social conditions. (p. 55)

4.1. Decouple economic growth and environmental degradation while promoting social welfare and cohesion (p. 52)

4.2. For Sweden to be a leader in the development of new solutions that contribute to sustainable development, the commercialisation of knowledge and ideas, and business starts (p. 52)

4.3. For Sweden to set conditions that significantly can reduce Sweden's dependence on oil and other fossil raw materials by 2020 (p. 52)

4.4. Look after the interests of developing countries and the poor people and groups among their populations, so that everyone can benefit from the opportunities offered by global trade (p. 52)

5. Participation in implementation of the strategy (p. 56)

5.1. The sustainable development effort must have the support of Sweden's population and organisations. (p. 57)

5.1.1. The Government plans to arrange a series of local conferences in 2006-09 with the Council for Sustainable Development and interested local, regional and other key actors to encourage activity aimed at meeting the four strategic challenges while also starting work on the next revision of the strategy. (p. 57)

6. Leadership and responsibility (p. 57)

6.0.1. The Government plans to identify the governmental agencies whose activities are relevant to the sustainable development effort. The Government will then review ways of clarifying special sustainable development responsibilities in its steering documents for the various agencies. (p. 59)

6.0.2. As part of its state ownership policy, the Government will continue to promote the state-owned enterprise's sustainable development effort by means of educational initiatives, participation in experience sharing and discussion of related matters with management, as well as the further development/ elaboration of follow-up and monitoring principles. (p. 59)

6.0.3. The Swedish strategy for sustainable development must be shared and communicated with the private sector, municipalities, county councils and organisations so that they can use it as a basis for their own development of sustainable development strategies adapted to their own capacity, needs and requirements. (p. 59)

6.1. Sustainable development is an overall objective of Government policy. This means that all political decisions must take into consideration longterm economic, social and environmental consequences. (p. 59)

6.2. The state must serve as a model when it comes to promoting social and environmental consideration. State-owned enterprises - as well as the state in its capacity of fund manager, property owner or employer - must take the long-term economic, social and environmental consequences of their activities into consideration. (p. 59)

7. Coordination and intersectoral cooperation (p. 60)

7.1. The Government's national strategy for sustainable development is authoritative for the efforts of public administration in the area. (p. 62)

7.1.1. In accordance with the Government's instructions, the Swedish Administrative Development Agency (Verva) is to develop and furnish methods and guidelines for expedient control and organisation of its activities, including ways for agencies to better incorporate sustainable development as a horizontal requirement. (p. 62)

7.1.2. The Government's appropriations document for 2006 charged the county administration

boards with the task of strengthening the intersectoral effort and coordination among various policy areas in order to ensure efficient solutions and promote regional trends based on the Government's strategy for sustainable development. (p. 62)

- 7.1.3. The Government will draw up a national programme for sustainable consumption and production patterns. Think twice! An action plan for sustainable household consumption (Govt. Comm. 2005/06:107), the first part of the programme, is being submitted to the Riksdag on the same date as this communication. The second part will be an action plan for sustainable consumption and production patterns in the public and private sectors. (p. 62)

8. Tools (p. 62)

8.1. Sustainability impact assessments: All policy decisions must take into consideration long-term economic, social and environmental consequences. (p. 62)

- 8.1.1. The Government is planning to devise an impact analysis model for quality assurance of sustainability early in the process of preparing the key documents on which it bases its decisions. The effort is also intended to strengthen the rulemaking process. (p. 64)

8.2. Economic instruments and tax policy (p. 64)

- 8.2.1. The Climate Investment Programmes (Klimp) has been reinforced with additional SEK 200 million for 2006 and been extended to include SEK 320 million annually for 2007-08. (p. 66)
- 8.2.2. The Government has instructed the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Energy Agency to perform a fullscale analysis of current economic instruments related to the environment. Based on the evaluation, an inquiry will be appointed to propose any new or revised economic instruments of control that may be needed. (p. 66)
- 8.2.3. The Government will begin a review of the tax system in 2006 based partly on the need for Sweden to make the transition to a socially and ecologically sustainable society. (p. 66)

8.3. Sustainable public procurement: for the public sector to serve as a model when it comes to promoting sustainable development. As much as possible consistent with the Public Procurement Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1992:1528) and EU rules, the public sector is to make social and environmental demands during public procurement processes. Public purchasers are to have access to the tools, training and other support that they need in order to make such demands. (p. 66)

- 8.3.1. The Government plans to put together guidelines for the use of procurement processes as catalysts for innovation. (p. 68)
- 8.3.2. The Government plans to work up an action plan in 2006 for making environmental demands during public procurement processes. (p. 68)
- 8.3.3. The Government has raised its 2006 appropriations for the Swedish Environmental Management Council's effort to encourage the inclusion of environmental demands during public procurement processes by SEK 2 million, for a total of SEK 5 million. The Council is also exploring the prospects for including social demands. (p. 68)

8.4. Education, culture, information and influencing attitudes: Sweden will be a leader in lifelong education and learning about sustainable development. A sustainable development perspective must permeate preschool, compulsory, upper secondary, university and adult education, as well as cultural institutions, while allowing for a free and independent media structure. (p. 70)

- 8.4.1. New curriculum objectives for upper secondary schools will take effect as of 1 July 2007. Sustainable development has been fully incorporated into the objectives. (p. 71)
- 8.4.2. A 1 February 2006 amendment to the College Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1992:1434) mandates promotion of sustainable development in university education. (p. 71)
- 8.4.3. Many publicly financed museums have had free admission since 2004. By furnishing knowledge within the context of lifelong learning, museums promote sustainable development. (p. 71)
- 8.4.4. The Government has declared 2006 to be the Year of Multi culture in Sweden. The purpose of the initiative is for Sweden's cultural institutions to better reflect its ethnic and cultural diversity. Cultural offerings and practice must be non-discriminatory and a vital concern of everyone regardless of ethnicity. (p. 71)

- 8.4.5. A Government Bill entitled More important than ever! Public service radio and television 2007-2012 (Govt. Bill 2005/06:112) is being submitted on the same date as this communication. The Bill emphasises the importance of freedom of expression in combination with strong, independent and easily accessible public service media nationwide. (p. 71)

Switzerland

1. Economic policy and public services *(p. 14)*

- 1.1. WTO and sustainable development *(p. 15)*
 - 1.2. Concept for public services in the infrastructure sector *(p. 15)*
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2. Financial policy *(p. 16)*

- 2.1. Fiscal incentives for the economical use of resources *(p. 17)*
 - 2.2. Introduction of an integrated product policy *(p. 17)*
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3. Education, research, technology *(p. 18)*

- 3.1. Raising public awareness via the education system *(p. 19)*
 - 3.2. Promotion of scientific cooperation with developing and transitional countries *(p. 19)*
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4. Social cohesion *(p. 20)*

- 4.1. Countering new poverty risks *(p. 21)*
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5. Health *(p. 22)*

- 5.1. National «Health Diet Exercise» programme *(p. 22)*
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6. Environment and natural resources *(p. 23)*

- 6.1. Refinement of energy and climate protection policy *(p. 24)*
 - 6.2. Support for clean-fuel vehicles *(p. 25)*
 - 6.3. Incentive strategy for nature and the countryside *(p. 25)*
 - 6.4. Strengthening the system of international environmental governance *(p. 25)*
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7. Spatial and settlement development *(p. 26)*

- 7.1. Sustainable spatial planning programme *(p. 27)*
 - 7.2. New regional policy strategy *(p. 28)*
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8. Mobility *(p. 29)*

- 8.1. Guiding principles for sustainable mobility *(p. 30)*
 - 8.2. Strengthening public transport *(p. 30)*
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8.3. New policy on road safety *(p. 30)*

9. Development cooperation and the promotion of peace *(p. 31)*

9.1. Participation in the formulation and implementation of a multilateral sustainability policy *(p. 32)*

9.2. New forms of development funding *(p. 32)*

9.3. Civilian peace promotion, conflict prevention and reconstruction *(p. 33)*

10. Methods and instruments *(p. 34)*

10.1. Monitoring of sustainable development *(p. 34)*

10.2. Sustainability assessment *(p. 35)*

UK

1. Sustainable Consumption and Production (p. 42)

- 1.1. better products and services, which reduce the environmental impacts from the use of energy, resources, or hazardous substances (p. 44)
 - 1.1.1. reduce the environmental impacts of everyday products across their life cycle (p. 47)
 - 1.1.2. enhance measures to close the loop in the way we use resources (e.g. through recycling, re-use or remanufacturing) (p. 47)
 - 1.1.3. promote more radical new design solutions, which benefit the environment and the economy (p. 47)
 - 1.1.4. build up the knowledge and capacity needed to drive improvements in product markets (p. 47)
 - 1.1.5. to minimise the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment, and to help developing countries deal with the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Our ability to meet this challenge will be strengthened by the new EU strategy on chemicals, known as REACH. (p. 49)
 - 1.1.6. Further measures will also be needed at the global level. We will push for early international adoption of an emerging agreement on a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). (p. 49)
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- 1.2. cleaner, more efficient production processes, which strengthen competitiveness (p. 44)
 - 1.2.1. promoting energy efficiency through the climate change levy and agreements, and emissions trading (p. 50)
 - 1.2.2. encouraging waste minimisation and recycling through the landfill tax and the aggregates levy (p. 50)
 - 1.2.3. integrated pollution prevention and control in many sectors to improve management of waste and emissions to air, land and waste (p. 50)
 - 1.2.4. help and support for business from the Carbon Trust, the Envirowise programme and the Environment Agency (p. 50)
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- 1.3. shifts in consumption towards goods and services with lower impacts (p. 44)
 - 1.3.1. building an evidence base around the environmental impacts arising from households and how patterns of use can be influenced (p. 52)
 - 1.3.2. working on a new information service - 'Environment Direct' - which will offer public advice on the impacts of different goods and services and how to make the most sustainable consumption choices. It will fill an information gap for both individual consumers and procurement professionals, and expose the whole supply chain to information about the performance of goods and services. (p. 52)
 - 1.3.3. through a refocused Environmental Action Fund, the Government is supporting voluntary organisations with community level projects which influence behaviour and will deliver sustainable consumption outcomes. (p. 52)
 - 1.3.4. delivering a large-scale deliberative forum to explore public views on sustainable consumption and lifestyles (p. 52)
 - 1.3.5. the new Round Table on Sustainable Consumption, jointly led by the Sustainable Development Commission and the National Consumer Council, which is developing and building consensus around a practical vision of where and how we might aim to move UK consumption patterns, and of the implications for the traditional business model. The Round Table is due to report in March 2006; following its recommendations the Government will set out a plan for further action on sustainable consumption (p. 52)
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1.4. Sustainable public procurement (p. 53)

- 1.4.1. To ensure we make rapid progress in the most effective way, the Government will appoint in Spring 2005 a business-led Sustainable Procurement Task Force to develop a national action plan for Sustainable Procurement across the public sector by April 2006. The Task Force will

build on the work of other bodies active in this field, including the Sustainable Development Commission, the Sustainable Procurement Group and the Strategic Supply-Chain Group. (p. 55)

1.5. Sustainable Organisations, Workplaces and Skills (p. 56)

- 1.5.1. The Government's role is to encourage and enhance CSR at home and abroad. [...] The Government has established a CSR Academy to support development of skills for corporate responsibility, and is working with professional bodies to integrate sustainable development competencies into their standards. (p. 56)
- 1.5.2. The Government challenges the FTSE All Share and large private companies to report their performance in a transparent and meaningful way. Some good progress has been made - 145 of the FTSE250 report to some extent on their sustainability performance. To increase these numbers and improve the quality of reporting, the Global Reporting Initiative provides a comprehensive suite of performance indicators, and we have produced a practical set of Environmental Reporting Guidelines. (p. 57)
- 1.5.3. the Government is introducing an enabling framework - the Operating and Financial Review (OFR) - so that listed companies consider sustainable development issues alongside financial information. (p. 57)
- 1.5.4. The Government will also work more generally to build on work since 1999 with the Pioneers Group of trade associations and sector bodies to help them develop their own sector sustainability strategies. (p. 58)

1.6. Tourism [...] needs to be approached from the perspective of sustainable consumption and production. (p. 60)

- 1.6.1. The Government aims to build greater cooperation with the UK's outbound tourism industry and with international partners to promote more sustainable patterns of tourism globally. (p. 60)
- 1.6.2. Regional Development Agencies develop and implement Regional Sustainable Tourism Strategies with the aim of mainstreaming tourism into their wider actions to achieve sustainable economic growth, through their Regional Economic Strategies. We will support their actions with the help of local authority Beacon Councils and private sector initiatives like the Green Tourism Business Scheme. (p. 60)

1.7. Achieving more sustainable consumption and production of food (p. 62)

- 1.7.1. the Government is working with industry on a sustainability strategy for economic, environmental and social improvements in the wider food industry. (p. 62)

1.8. Environmental Industries (p. 62)

- 1.8.1. The Government will implement a package of measures to tackle barriers to the commercialisation of environmental innovations identified by the business-led Environmental Innovations Advisory Group by March 2006 (p. 62)

1.9. Sustainable Waste Management (p. 63)

- 1.9.1. Through more sustainable waste management - reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy - the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. (p. 63)

2. Climate Change and Energy (p. 72)

2.1. Emission targets (p. 74)

- 2.1.1. In 2003, the UK Government committed to the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 with real progress by 2020. (p. 74)
- 2.1.2. to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the period 2008-12 (p. 74)
- 2.1.3. to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 (p. 74)

2.2. show leadership in tackling climate change [International framework] (p. 75)

- 2.2.1. The UK Government will continue to work with other countries to establish both a consensus on the need for change and firm commitments to reduce carbon emissions, using the UN

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (p. 75)

- 2.2.2. The UK will continue to work with developing countries in tackling climate change, and to facilitate the transfer of technology and improve access to relevant financial assistance. The Government will look at ways to ensure that UK financial assistance to developing countries maximises opportunities for adopting low and zero carbon technologies and will encourage international organisations such as the World Bank to do the same. (p. 77)

2.3. future development of the energy supply sector (p. 80)

- 2.3.1. The Renewables Obligation, launched in April 2002, requires electricity suppliers to source a percentage of their electricity sales from eligible renewable sources. The current target is for 10 per cent of electricity to be supplied from renewables by 2010/11, with an aspiration to double this by 2020. The Government has also announced its intention to extend the obligation to 15 per cent in 2015/16. (p. 80)
- 2.3.2. The Government is also committed to investigating the contribution that renewable heat sources such as 'biomass' - energy products derived from wood and specially grown crops - can make. (p. 80)
- 2.3.3. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a potentially more efficient form of energy supply that provides heat and electricity at the same time. The Government has set a target of achieving at least 10 gigawatts (GW) of 'Good Quality CHP capacity', i.e. capacity that meets or exceeds set standards, by 2010. In 2004, the Government published a strategy for Combined Heat and Power to 2010, which set out a framework to support the growth of Good Quality CHP capacity. (p. 80)
- 2.3.4. The UK Government is currently developing a Carbon Abatement Technology (CAT) Strategy. This will include a target for bringing new CCS technologies to the market by 2020. (p. 81)

2.4. Business commitment to tackling climate change (p. 81)

- 2.4.1. The UK is showing its commitment to the [emissions trading] scheme by setting a cap on allowances in the first phase (2005-2007) that takes us beyond our Kyoto emissions target. A second phase of the EU ETS will commence in 2008 and run until 2012 to coincide with the Kyoto commitment period; all member States will be required to use the scheme to contribute to meeting their part of the EU's shared Kyoto target. (p. 82)
- 2.4.2. In addition to trading greenhouse gas emissions, the Government believes that there is potential to introduce trading into the energy efficiency arena. This is known as white certificate trading. [...] The UK Government is committed to assessing the part such a scheme could play by 2007 (p. 83)
- 2.4.3. A Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme will be introduced in England from 1 April 2005 to help local authorities to restrict the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to ensure that the UK's target under the Directive is met (p. 84)

2.5. transport has to make a contribution to reducing carbon dioxide emissions (p. 84)

- 2.5.1. The Powering Future Vehicles (PFV) Strategy, launched in July 2002, provides a framework for shifting the UK vehicle market to clean, low-carbon vehicles and fuels. (p. 84)
- 2.5.2. The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership, set up as part of the PFV Strategy was instrumental in developing a voluntary colour-coded energy efficiency label for new cars - similar to those now used for white goods (large domestic appliances) - to provide consumers with clear, simple information about the climate change impacts of different vehicle makes and models. The Government launched this label in February 2005. ä The label is due to be in all UK car showrooms by September 2005 (p. 85)
- 2.5.3. We are pressing the European Commission to finalise a new round of voluntary agreements on new car fuel efficiency with the industry (p. 85)
- 2.5.4. The DfT Powering Future Vehicles Strategy set a target that by 2012, 10 per cent of all new cars sold would be defined as low carbon. The Government will take this forward with the intention that 10 per cent of all of its vehicles will be low carbon by 2012 (p. 85)
- 2.5.5. to pave the way for aviation joining the EU emissions trading scheme by 2008 (or as soon as possible thereafter) as the UK believes that emissions trading represents the most effective economic instrument to tackle the climate change impacts of aviation (p. 86)

2.6. Households and energy efficiency (p. 86)

- 2.6.1. Key measures include the intention to double the level of Energy Efficiency Commitment activity from 2005 to 2011 subject to a review in 2007, improving the energy standards of buildings through revisions to the Building Regulations, an additional £140m for tackling fuel

poverty in England, including through 'Warm Front', over the period 2005-08, additional economic incentives for energy efficiency, announced in the 2004 budget, including tax relief for landlords installing insulation, and new energy services pilots. (p. 86)

- 2.6.2. The Government is committed to raising the average energy efficiency of domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 compared to 2000 (p. 87)
- 2.6.3. Between 2010 and 2020, the Government aims to update the Building Regulations every five years or so with each stage signalling what the next stage is likely to be. This should lead to incremental increases in the energy standards of new and refurbished buildings (p. 87)
- 2.6.4. The Sustainable Development Commission is researching the techniques, costs, benefits and support mechanisms necessary to improve the resource efficiency of the existing building stock (p. 87)
- 2.6.5. As part of the Decent Homes programme the Government is committed to ensuring that amongst other things, all social homes (i.e. those owned by local authorities or Housing Associations) have effective insulation and heating by 2010. (p. 88)

2.7. Land Use, Agriculture and Forestry (p. 88)

- 2.7.1. The Government has established a taskforce to analyse barriers to the development of energy crops and to make recommendations on the contribution of biomass, taking into account the implications for the rural economy and land use. (p. 89)

2.8. The public sector has an important role to play in providing leadership and driving change in other sectors. (p. 90)

- 2.8.1. Reducing absolute carbon emissions, from fuel and electricity used in buildings on their estate, by 12.5 per cent by 2010-11, relative to 1999-2000 (p. 90)
- 2.8.2. Increasing the energy efficiency of buildings on their estate by 15 per cent by 2010-11, relative to 1999-2000 (p. 90)
- 2.8.3. Sourcing at least 10 per cent of electricity from renewable sources by March 2008 (p. 90)
- 2.8.4. Sourcing at least 15 per cent of electricity from Good Quality CHP by 2010 (p. 90)
- 2.8.5. A new commitment by central Government to buy and rent buildings with energy performance in the top 25 per cent (p. 90)
- 2.8.6. The Government is also planning to develop a long-term strategy, up to 2020, for sourcing renewable energy on the Government Estate (p. 90)
- 2.8.7. The Government is working to develop an environmental assessment method for all new schools and major refurbishments and a framework for sustainable development for existing schools (p. 91)

2.9. Adaptation to climate change (p. 92)

- 2.9.1. Defra funds the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) to help public and private stakeholders assess their vulnerability to climate impacts, so that they can develop their own responses. (p. 92)
- 2.9.2. The Government is maintaining its substantial flood and coastal erosion risk management programme, including the building of better defences and improved flood warning. (p. 93)

3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement (p. 96)

3.1. Developing the evidence base (p. 99)

- 3.1.1. The Government will collate existing research and identify shortfalls in understanding about where environmental limits exist, and where they are being exceeded. We will then conduct a strategic assessment of future research needs in all policy areas. (p. 100)
- 3.1.2. the Government will undertake a new countryside survey in 2006 and 2007 to assess the status of natural resources in the UK countryside (p. 101)
- 3.1.3. the Government will support work on the Global Biodiversity Outlook taking place under the Convention on Biological Diversity (p. 101)

3.2. Protecting the global environment (p. 102)

- 3.2.1. to reverse the loss of environmental resources internationally by supporting multilateral

environmental agencies. (p. 102)

- 3.2.2. The UK will support the call for a substantial replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility funding and promote continuing improvements to make it more streamlined - for speedier delivery of results for sustainable development (p. 103)
- 3.2.3. The UK will continue to promote biodiversity internationally through the Darwin Initiative, the Flagship Species Fund and the Global Opportunities Fund (p. 103)
- 3.2.4. The Government will promote international action to tackle IUU fishing through the FAO International Plan of Action, the Ministerial High Seas Task Force and other measures (p. 103)
- 3.2.5. The Government will work to ensure environmental opportunities as well as risks, are reflected in Poverty Reduction Strategies and national development plans and will actively encourage all donors to do likewise (p. 104)
- 3.2.6. The Government will continue to seek further reform of the CAP, in particular to reform the sugar regime, to improve its wider public benefits and to cut costs. Within the World Trade Organisation it will work to secure agriculture agreement that reduces production subsidies, improves market access and eliminates export support (p. 106)
- 3.2.7. The Government will build on CFP reforms by developing greater regionalisation, increased stakeholder participation, applying an ecosystemsbased approach and integrating fisheries management more closely into management of the marine environment as a whole (p. 106)

3.3. The national approach (p. 106)

- 3.3.1. the Government is committed to reviewing the Air Quality Strategy in 2005, and priority species, the habitats list and targets under the Biodiversity Action Plan. (p. 107)
- 3.3.2. The Government is introducing a Commons Bill to enable common land to be managed sustainably at the local level, and to provide commons with additional protection against abuse, encroachment and unauthorised development. (p. 108)
- 3.3.3. The Government is committed to bringing 43,000 farmers into the entry-level Environmental Stewardship Scheme during its first year of operations (p. 108)
- 3.3.4. The Government will provide more permissive access to farmland under the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme (p. 108)
- 3.3.5. The Higher Level Environmental Stewardship Scheme will be targeted at environmental priorities especially achieving the Government's biodiversity targets and addressing diffuse water pollution (p. 108)
- 3.3.6. The Government will continue to work on support for biofuels in transport and measures to stimulate bioenergy, including a feasibility study on the possible introduction of a renewable transport fuel obligation and follow-up to a task force set up to assist Government and industry in optimising the contribution of biomass energy to renewable energy targets (p. 109)

3.4. Modernising delivery (p. 109)

- 3.4.1. The Government will ensure that new arrangements for the protection of the historic environment are fully integrated with [...] planning processes and Environmental Stewardship Schemes (p. 109)
- 3.4.2. The Government has introduced a Natural Environment and Rural Communities Draft Bill to Parliament for pre-legislative scrutiny to establish a new Integrated Agency. The Agency will operate within the context of sustainable development. (p. 109)
- 3.4.3. The Government will introduce a Marine Bill in the next Parliament to improve the current framework within which those who regulate marine activities can ensure the sustainable use and protection of our marine resources. This framework will allow the different uses of the sea - including wildlife protection and human activities - to develop harmoniously. (p. 110)

3.5. Tackling degraded resources and environmental inequalities (p. 110)

- 3.5.1. The Government is committed to working with a range of private and community sector partners to recover and enhance degraded resources (p. 111)
- 3.5.2. The Government will collaborate with the Environment Agency and others to look at proposals to develop a scheme of civil penalties for certain environmental offences to ensure that we have more effective means of tackling environmental pollution and environmental inequalities (p. 112)

- 3.5.3. The Government will take further measures to achieve our aim that everyone should have good opportunities to enjoy the natural environment. Action to improve access to coastal land will be our first priority (*p. 112*)
- 3.5.4. Defra and the Department of Health will enter into a Strategic Partnership Agreement in 2005 to help realise the shared benefit of an enhanced environment to improving health (*p. 113*)

4. Sustainable Communities (*p. 118*)

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- 4.1. Sustainable Communities -- to improve neighbourhood participation, address inequalities and support delivery at the local level (*p. 120*)
 - 4.1.1. The Government has set a new target to deliver cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and to improve the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country with measurable improvement by 2008. (*p. 123*)
 - 4.1.2. The Government will commit £5 million over the next three years to establish a 'How To' programme that works with and for practitioners to provide guidance, action learning and peer support on improving the liveability of town centres, residential areas and streets and parks and open spaces (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.3. CABE Space, the national champion for parks and public spaces, will work with central and local government and other organisations concerned with public spaces to advise on high quality planning, design, management and maintenance (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.4. An expanded Green Flag Award scheme will help recognise and reward progress in well-maintained and managed green spaces (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.5. Sustainable transport measures will allow people to see alternatives to the car as attractive and viable choices. Measures include walking and cycling action plans, school and green travel plans, and publicity and information provision on public transport services. (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.6. Measures to champion the use of public space to ensure healthy lifestyles such as 'Walking your way to health' and Community Forests will be promoted (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.7. 'Extended Schools' will work in partnership with local agencies to provide a range of local services including, for example, NHS Stop Smoking sessions and sexual health services. (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.8. The School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme is part of the '5 A DAY' programme to increase fruit and vegetable consumption. Under the Scheme, all four to six year old children in LEA maintained infant, primary and special schools will be entitled to a free piece of fruit or vegetable each school day. (*p. 124*)
 - 4.1.9. The Government will consider with our partners how to revise the existing guidance and develop toolkits and other materials to support local authorities and LSPs [Local Strategic Partnerships] when reviewing and preparing their Sustainable Community Strategies (*p. 128*)
 - 4.1.10. As part of Community Action 2020 - Together We Can, the Government will celebrate successful Sustainable Community Strategies, parish plans and neighbourhood plans, looking particularly for those that do most to build on Local Agenda 21, are innovative in their approach and help achieve a step change in sustainable development (*p. 128*)
 - 4.1.11. Public access to better local information is vital if communities are going to engage with local service providers. ä The Government is committed to ensuring that people have this access in order to contribute effectively to decision-making and to increasing the transparency of Government and other public authorities. People can gain access to information held by public authorities under the Freedom of Information Act and Environmental Information Regulations. (*p. 128*)
 - 4.1.12. Provide better joined-up public information at a local level both in the form of statistics and through easy to understand mapping services. This will include providing over the next five years a consistent and comparable picture of the local environment at the neighbourhood level as part of the neighbourhood statistics website, and improving access to information about the environment by promoting websites such as 'what's in your backyard' and noisemapping.org (*p. 129*)
 - 4.1.13. the Government will continue to provide extra support to LSPs in the most disadvantaged areas through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and to focus on raising standards in mainstream public services in all deprived communities (*p. 131*)

- 4.1.14. the Government will encourage businesses to work through the LSPs to help identify business opportunities in deprived areas and to support development of their workforce (*p. 131*)
 - 4.1.15. From 2006, the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund will provide core funding to Community Empowerment Networks to co-ordinate, on behalf of all partners, the LSP's community empowerment activities. These networks will have access to Community Action 2020 - Together We Can mentors (*p. 132*)
 - 4.1.16. the government will ensure that appraisal of policy proposals takes account of their local and distributional impact to avoid adverse impacts on the most deprived areas and social groups (*p. 132*)
 - 4.1.17. the government will continue to set "floor targets" as part of Public Spending Agreements (PSA) in Spending Reviews. These ensure that Government performance is measured on how well we are closing the gap between the most deprived areas and social groups, and the rest of the country. Refined floor targets, effective from April 2005, have a new target on liveability (*p. 132*)
 - 4.1.18. The Government will explore the effects of policies to reduce economic segregation in more depth, with initial activity focused on: - UK research using existing data sources on current associations between economic segregation and health and other outcomes - Development of sensitive indicators of economic segregation - Assessing the positive (and any negative) impacts of breaking up carefully selected concentrations of poverty, and - Comparing the relative impact of the different ways to improve conditions for current residents to see if they are actively reducing segregation. (*p. 132*)
 - 4.1.19. The Government will fund further research on the causes of environmental inequality and the effectiveness of measures to tackle it in order to establish the best ways to tackle these issues in communities (*p. 133*)
 - 4.1.20. While we carry out further research to help identify the areas with the worst local environment, the Government will in the short term focus on improving the environment in the areas already identified as most deprived by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. (*p. 134*)
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- 4.2. **Providing opportunity for all nationally -- tackling the key drivers of deprivation that risk pushing people into a spiral of decline.** (*p. 137*)
 - 4.2.1. the SEU's [Social Exclusion Unit] new work programme is looking at how mainstream services could work better to meet the needs of the bottom 10 per cent, in order to improve life chances for the most disadvantaged. (*p. 137*)
 - 4.2.2. [to approach worklessness by] providing support by ensuring the benefit system helps and encourages those on benefits to return to work - while recognising that there are those who, perhaps because of caring responsibilities, disability or health, cannot be required to look for work (*p. 138*)
 - 4.2.3. [to approach worklessness by] ensuring work pays through the introduction of a minimum wage and tax credits (*p. 138*)
 - 4.2.4. [to approach worklessness by] reducing barriers to work by a range of means, including improving skills and access to childcare (*p. 138*)
 - 4.2.5. The Government's long-term goal is to halve the number of children in relative lowincome households between 1998/99 and 2010/11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 (*p. 138*)
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- 4.3. **The global dimension: a fairer world** (*p. 139*)
 - 4.3.1. the Government will continue our bilateral and multilateral support for strengthening anti-corruption capacity in developing countries (*p. 140*)
 - 4.3.2. The Government is committed to achieving the United Nations 0.7 per cent target for ODA as a proportion of gross national income (GNI). (*p. 141*)
 - 4.3.3. Improve aid relationships with partners so that: - financial resources are aligned with priorities set out in country-owned national Poverty Reduction and Development Strategies - donor programmes and procedures are harmonised to reduce duplication among donors and help reduce the burden on partner countries - financial resources are more predictable - enabling partners to plan ahead and engage on longer term programmes, and - there is a more equal partnership, with country-led approaches where programmes build on partner development priorities, where conditions of aid are jointly agreed and based on outcomes rather than activities, and where there is mutual accountability between donor and recipient. (*p. 141*)

- 4.3.4. Promote good governance to reduce waste and corruption (p. 142)
- 4.3.5. Improve policy coherence for development - ensuring that policies, for example, in trade, migration and finance, support development rather than undermine it (p. 142)
- 4.3.6. Use an appropriate mix of aid instruments, including general and sectoral budget support, technical assistance, projects and funds (p. 142)
- 4.3.7. Explore ways of engaging more effectively in fragile states (p. 142)
- 4.3.8. Support developing countries to improve the opportunities for environmental sustainability to be integrated into poverty reduction strategies and programmes, and encourage other donors to do the same (p. 142)

5. International Action (p. 18)

-
- 5.1. Support multilateral and national institutions that can ensure effective integration of social, environmental and economic objectives to deliver sustainable development, especially for the poorest members of society. (p. 18)
-
- 5.2. The UK's international priorities on sustainable development since the UK's 1999 Sustainable Development Strategy have principally been framed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organisation, the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). (p. 18)

6. Helping People Make Better Choices (p. 24)

-
- 6.1. The Government will launch Community Action 2020 - Together We Can later in 2005 as a catalyst for thinking globally and acting locally in communities across England (p. 29)
 - 6.1.1. improving access to information, advice, materials, community packs, web portals and training which will all help communities take action on sustainable development (p. 30)
 - 6.1.2. increasing opportunities for community workers and communities to learn about sustainable development (p. 30)
 - 6.1.3. including sustainable development in National Occupational Standards and accredited units which set out the skills and principles of practice for community development work (p. 30)
 - 6.1.4. increasing opportunities for individuals within communities to volunteer in sustainable development activity (p. 31)
-
- 6.2. pilot open and innovative ways to enable stakeholders to influence decisions about the kind of projects, which would deliver the goals of this strategy (p. 34)
-
- 6.3. Using incentives [...] including subsidies, voluntary initiatives, trading schemes or taxes. (p. 34)
-
- 6.4. Sustainable development principles must lie at the core of the education system, such that schools, colleges and universities become showcases of sustainable development among the communities that they serve. (p. 37)
 - 6.4.1. On behalf of the Government, the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) aims to ensure that sustainable development is embedded in the core education agenda across all education and skills sectors. A Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills, was launched in September 2003. (p. 37)
 - 6.4.2. Defra and the Connexions Card Service of the DfES are launching a joint pilot initiative in schools and colleges to reward student behaviour - individual or in a group - which recognises and responds to environmental and community issues (p. 38)
 - 6.4.3. In 2005 the Government will launch a sustainable development framework for schools, a web-based service hosted within www.teachernet.gov.uk, providing a one-stop shop for teachers and school leaders (p. 38)
-
- 6.5. Life-long sustainable development: The good work started in schools needs to be continued on into higher education and professional development. (p. 38)

- 6.5.1. The Government will implement the United Nations Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which underpins the UN Decade for ESD running from 2005-2014, and will seek ways in which to help other countries develop their own sustainable development education strategies. *(p. 39)*

Task 2 – National Sustainable Development Strategies

2.2 List of Indicators per country

Indicators used in National Sustainable Development Strategies

Austria

-
1. Body mass index (*p. 28*)
 - 1.1. Health behaviour (nutrition, physical activity, smoking) (*p. 28*)
 - 1.2. Sales figures for organic food (*p. 29*)
 - 1.3. Food contaminated with residues of pesticides + dioxin, PCB, heavy metals and mercury (*p. 29*)
 - 1.4. Food contaminated with residues of pesticides (*p. 29*)

 2. Close social and functional mixing (*p. 30*)
 2. Close social mixing (*p. 30*)
 - 2.1. Housing costs relative to household income (*p. 30*)
 - 2.2. Well-being in the living environment (*p. 31*)
 - 2.3. Satisfaction with housing situation (*p. 31*)

 3. Healthy life years at birth (*p. 32*)
 - 3.1. Self-perceived health status by income level (*p. 32*)
 - 3.2. Health care expenditure relative to GDP from the “System of Health Accounts” (*p. 33*)
 - 3.3. Well-being/Health (*p. 33*)

 4. Youth educational attainment 20-24 (*p. 34*)
 - 4.1. Life-long learning (*p. 34*)
 - 4.2. Early school leavers (*p. 35*)
 - 4.3. Public expenditure on education, R&D as % of GDP (*p. 36*)

 5. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (*p. 37*)
 - 5.1. Amount of spending on central themes of Public Development Cooperation (*p. 38*)
 - 5.2. Sale of selected fair trade labelled products (*p. 38*)
 - 5.3. Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries (*p. 39*)

 6. Inequality of income distribution (top/lowest quintile) (*p. 39*)
 - 6.1. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (*p. 40*)
 - 6.2. Projected changes in age-related public expenditure on pensions and education (in % des GDP) (*p. 41*)

 7. Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education (*p. 41*)
 - 7.1. Total unemployment rate by nationality and disabilities (*p. 42*)
 - 7.2. Job satisfaction (*p. 26*)
 - 7.3. Working climate index (*p. 42*)
 - 7.4. Unpaid Work (*p. 26*)
 - 7.5. Housekeeping, childcare, and other forms of care (*p. 43*)

 8. GDP per capita (*p. 43*)
 - 8.1. Equivalised household income (*p. 44*)
 - 8.2. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate (*p. 44*)
 - 8.3. Wealth in time (*p. 45*)

 9. Level of Austrians’ confidence in institutions (*p. 45*)
 - 9.1. Electoral participation (*p. 46*)

- 9.2. Number of LA21 processes (p. 46)
- 9.3. Creating the necessary framework conditions for sustainable development (p. 26)
- 9.4. Environmental taxes (p. 47)

- 10.0.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total (p. 48)
- 10.0.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total (p. 48)
- 10.1. Sense of security (p. 26)
- 10.2. Crime, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood (p. 48)
- 10.3. Disasters (floods, mudflows, avalanches) (p. 49)
- 10.4. Resource dependency (p. 50)

- 11. Public expenditure on cultural activities (p. 50)
- 11.1. Museum sites awarded a quality label (p. 51)
- 11.2. Cultural activities over the past 12 months (p. 51)

- 12. Satisfaction with leisure time organisation (p. 26)

- 13. Compatibility of work and family life (p. 52)
- 13.1. Leisure activities by employment status (p. 53)
- 13.2. Activities by associations and groups (p. 53)

- 14. Access of population to mobility (p. 53)
- 14.1. External costs of transportation (p. 54)
- 14.2. Volume of transport (passenger and freight) (p. 55)
- 14.3. Emissions of air pollutants from transport activities (p. 56)

- 15. Authoritarianism index (p. 57)

- 16. Greenhouse gas emissions (p. 58)
- 16.1. Projected GHG emissions up to 2020 (p. 58)

- 17. Exceedances of the limit value for PM10 (p. 59)
- 17.1. Exceedances of the ozone target value for the protection of human health (p. 59)
- 17.2. Exceedances of the ozone target value for the protection of vegetation (p. 60)
- 17.3. Exceedances of the NO2 limit value (p. 61)

- 18. UV radiation intensity (p. 61)
- 18.1. Thickness of ozone layer (p. 62)
- 18.2. Gamma dose rate (p. 63)

- 19. Energy consumption absolute and relative to GDP (Gross domestic energy consumption and final energy consumption) (p. 63)
- 19.1. Groundwater quantity (p. 65)

- 20. Material input (DMC and DMI) (p. 64)
- 20.1. Amount of waste (p. 65)

- 21. Landscape changes (p. 26)

- 22. Changes in use of land (forests, grassland/arable land) (p. 66)
- 22.1. Development of specific areas for ÖPUL measures (p. 67)
- 22.2. Development of area/length and quality of characteristic landscape features (p. 67)
- 22.3. Fragmentation (p. 68)
- 22.4. Surface area of managed grassland (p. 68)

- 23. Bird species groups and orchids as indicators of habitat quality (p. 69)
- 23.1. Naturalness of composition of tree species (p. 70)

- 23.2. Activities to promote biodiversity (p. 70)

- 24. Quality of surface water (ecomorphology) (p. 26)

- 25. Bodies of running water: ecological and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act (p. 71)
- 25.1. Lakes: ecological and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act (p. 73)

- 26. Groundwater quality according to the Quality Objective Ordinances of the Water Act (p. 72)
- 26.1. Substantially modified or artificial bodies of water: ecological potential and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act (p. 74)

- 27. Use of soil (p. 26)

- 28. Percentage of sealed land (p. 75)
- 28.1. Accumulation of harmful substances in the topsoil or exceedance of recommended values (p. 75)
- 28.2. Percentage of farmland with anti-erosion measures (p. 76)

- 29. Chemicals Index (p. 26)

- 30. Consumption of specific materials (p. 76)

- 31. Noise nuisance (p. 77)
- 31.1. Percentage of the population exposed to street traffic noise above the threshold levels (p. 78)
- 31.2. Percentage of population exposed to railway noise above the threshold levels (p. 78)
- 31.3. Percentage of population exposed to air traffic noise above the threshold levels (p. 79)

Belgium

1.	Population by age group (share of 3 age classes: 0-14, 15-64, >65) (p. 1)
2.	Household number and size (p. 1)
3.	Gross domestic product (value at market prices and growth rate) (p. 1)
4.	Share of consumption of products with an organic farming label and with a fair trade label (p. 1)
5.	Enterprises with an environmental or social management system (EMAS, ISO 14001, SA 8000) (p. 1)
6.	Consumption and production of renewable energy (share of renewable energy in the gross inland energy consumption and share of renewable energy in the production of electricity) (p. 1)
7.	Consumption of pesticides (quantities of pesticides sold in vol., quantities of pesticides sold/ha) (p. 1)
8.	Production of genetically modified crops (area under GM crops and share of GM crops area in total agricultural area) (p. 1)
9.	Energy consumption per inhabitant (gross inland energy consumption in volume and gross inland energy consumption in volume per head) (p. 1)
10.	Water consumption per inhabitant (tap water consumption in volume and tap water consumption in volume per head) (p. 1)
11.	Energy intensity (GDP at constant prices, gross inland energy consumption in volume, gross inland energy intensity) (p. 1)
12.	Road transport intensity (GDP, road transport in vehicle-km, road transport intensity) (p. 1)
13.	Length of working time (Effective length of working time in the market sector and in the manufacturing industry) (p. 1)
14.	Stress at work (share of workers working at very high speed, share of workers working to tight deadlines, share of workers suffering from stress) (p. 1)
15.	Smokers by gender and by level of qualification (share of daily smokers older than 15 years old: total, men, women, and share of people smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day by level of education) (p. 1)
16.	GHG emissions (GHG emissions with sinks and without sinks) (p. 1)
17.	Emissions of atmospheric pollutants (CO, SO ₂ , NO _x , COV-NM) (p. 1)
18.	Air and water emissions of heavy metals (cadmium, mercury and lead) (p. 1)
19.	Water emissions of nitrogen (total and by sector: household, agriculture, industry) (p. 1)
20.	Municipal waste per inhabitant (total municipal waste collected and total municipal waste collected per inhabitant) (p. 2)
21.	Physical investment by the private sector and the public administrations (Gross fixed capital formation in constant prices and share of GDP) (p. 2)
22.	Ethical financing (assets of sustainable responsible investments funds, share in the total UCITS funds, breakdown by fund generation) (p. 2)
23.	Poverty (at risk of poverty rate, number of people at risk of poverty, world poverty rate) (p. 2)
24.	Employment (number of persons aged from 15 to 64 years in employment, persons aged from 15 to 64 years, employment rate) (p. 2)
25.	Unemployment (number of unemployed person, labour force, unemployment rate) (p. 2)
26.	Long-term unemployment (number of long-term unemployed person, labour force, long term unemployment rate) (p. 2)
27.1.	Life expectancy at birth (p. 2)
27.2.	Healthy life years at birth by gender (p. 2)
28.	Children suffering from asthma (p. 2)
29.	People suffering from asbestos-related diseases (number of people who asked for indemnisation for asbestos-related diseases) (p. 2)

30.	Threatened species (share of threatened mammals, share of threatened reptiles, share of threatened birds, share of threatened crops) (p. 2)
31.	Fish catches from stocks outside "safe biological limits" (p. 2)
32.	Concentration of ozone precursors (number of exceedance days of the threshold levels: 180µg/m3 and 120µg/m3) (p. 2)
33.	Net stock of fixed assets (total in value and share of each type of assets) (p. 2)
34.	Household indebtedness (disponible income, private loans, household indebtedness rate) (p. 2)
35.	Public administration debt (in value and in % of GDP) (p. 2)
36.	Content of the Federal Plans for Sustainable Development (share of measures by theme in the first two Federal Plans for Sustainable Development) (p. 2)
37.	Implementation of the first Federal Plan for Sustainable Development (share of measures in the different stages of implementation) (p. 2)
38.	Responses to the public consultations on the first two Federal Plans for Sustainable Development (p. 2)
39.	R&D public expenditures (p. 2)
40.	Social security expenditures (total in value, share of GDP, breakdown by kind of risks) (p. 2)
41.	Social security receipts (total in value, share of GDP, breakdown by sources of receipts) (p. 2)
42.	Environmental protection expenditures (in value and in % of GDP) (p. 2)
43.	Environmental receipts (fiscal income from energy taxation in value and in % of GDP) (p. 2)
44.	Official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income (p. 3)

Czech Republic

1.	Inflation rate (%) (p. 35)
2.	the rate of gross household savings (%) (p. 35)
3.	the income/expenditure balance of public budgets (% of GDP) (p. 35)
4.	the total amount of gross investments (% of GDP) (p. 35)
5.	the total amount of net investments (% of gross investments) (p. 35)
6.	the share of mandatory expenditures in total public expenditures (%) (p. 35)
7.	the share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues (%) (p. 35)
8.	Share of environmentally harmful subsidies and grants (%) (p. 35)
9.	the proportion of the employees of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in the total number of employees by individual sector (%) (p. 36)
10.	Domestic consumption of primary energy sources (toe/person/year) (p. 36)
11.	Structure of primary energy sources (%) (p. 36)
12.	Energy intensity of GDP (toe / CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) (p. 36)
13.	the proportion of the consumption of renewable energy sources in the total domestic consumption of primary energy sources and in the total generation of electricity (%) (p. 36)
14.	Proportion of imported fuel in the gross consumption of primary energy sources (%) (p. 36)
15.	the share of recycled waste (%) (p. 36)
16.	the ratio of imports of raw materials to domestic extraction (% of domestic extraction) (p. 36)
17.	the density of the road and railway infrastructure (in respect of roads categorised as speedway-type roads and others) (km/km ²) (p. 37)
18.	the total capacity of transport and shipping (road passenger, road freight, coach, railway passenger, railway freight, air) by means of transportation (vehicle-km, passenger-km, tonne-km) (p. 37)
19.	Ratio of the carrying capacity of public transport (road + railway) to car transport (%) (p. 37)
20.	Ratio of the carrying capacity of road freight transport to railway freight transport (%) (p. 37)
21.	the specific performance of freight transport (tonne-km/GDP) (p. 37)
22.	the proportion of the rural population (%) (p. 37)
23.	Proportion of organic farming in the total area of farmland (%) (p. 37)
24.	the proportion of uncultivated farmland in the total area of farmland (%) (p. 37)
25.	the proportion of arable land in total farmland (%) (p. 37)
26.	the consumption of fertilisers (kg of pure nutrients per hectare) (p. 37)
27.	Consumption of pesticides (kg/hectare) (p. 37)
28.	@ the proportion of cadastral areas with completed land adjustments in the total number of cadastral territories (%) (p. 37)
29.	the share of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in total added value (%) (p. 38)
30.	GDP per capita (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) (p. 39)
31.	Year-on-year change in GDP (%) (p. 39)
32.	Gross added value by main economic sectors (agriculture, industry and construction, services; %) (p. 39)
33.	Labour productivity/employed person (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity per employed person) (p. 39)
34.	the material intensity of GDP (kg of domestic material consumption ² per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) (p. 39)
35.	Expenditure on research and development (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP) (p. 40)

36.	Internet access (millions; % of population, speed) (p. 40)
37.	Specific emissions of nitrogen oxides (t per km ²) (p. 42)
38.	specific emissions of sulphur dioxide (t per km ²) (p. 42)
39.	the ratio of areas with impaired air quality to the total area of the Czech Republic (%) (p. 42)
40.	pollution discharged into water (emissions of undissolved substances, dissolved organic salts and oily products in tonnes per year) (p. 42)
41.	the proportion of the length of water courses of quality class III, IV or V (in respect of any parameter) in the total length of water courses monitored (%) (p. 42)
42.	the proportion of deciduous trees in the total area of forest area; deviation of the actual structure from the natural species composition in respect of spruce; the intensity of timber harvesting (%) (p. 42)
43.	Proportion of the use of farmland for renewable sources of energy in the total area of farmland (%) (p. 42)
44.	forest cover (%) (p. 42)
45.	Production of municipal waste per person (kg per person) (p. 42)
46.	the production of industrial waste per unit of GDP (tonnes per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) (p. 42)
47.	the proportion of municipal waste used for material (%) (p. 42)
48.	Specific emissions of greenhouse gases (kg of (CO ₂)equiv per person, per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) (p. 44)
49.	specific emissions of carbon dioxide (kg of CO ₂ per person, per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) (p. 44)
50.	Consumption of substances depleting the ozone layer (kg of substances depleting the ozone layer, weighed according to ozone depletion potential - ODP) (p. 44)
51.	the development of populations of selected species of birds (changes in numbers) (p. 44)
52.	the ratio between declining and increasing species of butterflies (%) (p. 44)
53.	the number of flats per 1000 inhabitants (number) (p. 45)
54.	Set of social benefits designed to prevent social exclusion (p. 45)
55.	Population living below the poverty line before and after social transfers (%) (p. 45)
56.	the Gini index of income inequality (dimensionless) (p. 45)
57.	the tax progressivity index (the Suits Index) (-1 to +1) (p. 45)
58.	the proportion of mandatory expenses in total public expenditure (%) (p. 45)
59.	Source-based health expenditures (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP) (p. 45)
60.	standardised mortality by cause of death (cardiovascular diseases, neoplastic diseases, suicide, etc.) (number per 100,000 persons) (p. 45)
61.	the proportion of expenditures on culture in total public budget expenditures (%) (p. 45)
62.	General rate of registered unemployment by age category (%) (p. 46)
63.	Employment rate by age category (%) (p. 46)
64.	population growth (% year-on-year) (p. 46)
65.	the proportion of persons above 65 and below 15 years of age in the total population (%) (p. 46)
66.	Aggregate fertility rate (number) (p. 46)
67.	the social allowance for families with children (number) (p. 46)
68.	the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories) (p. 48)
69.	expected duration of education (years) (p. 48)
70.	the proportion of enrolled pupils or students in the total population born in the relevant year (secondary and tertiary education) (%) (p. 48)

71.	Expenditures on education (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP) (p. 48)
72.	expenditures per student, by level of education (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) (p. 48)
73.	the number of Czech students studying abroad and number of foreigners studying in the Czech Republic, by school type and country (numbers) (p. 48)
74.	the number of Czech applications for inventions (number per 1000 persons) (p. 48)
75.	involvement in foreign missions - military, humanitarian, etc. (expended funds in CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity and numbers of the persons involved) (p. 49)
76.	Overall international development assistance in relation to gross national income (%) (p. 49)
77.	the proportion of public expenditures of local authorities in total consolidated public expenditures (%) (p. 51)
78.	GDP per capita per NUTS 3 region (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) (p. 51)
79.	the proportion of revenue from tourism in the total revenues of regions (%) (p. 51)
80.	the percentage of local authorities that have implemented Agenda 21 (%) (p. 51)
81.	participation in elections based on age and type of elections (%) (p. 52)
82.	the percentage of the population involved in the work of NGOs (%) (p. 52)
83.	the percentage of court cases lasting more than one year / three years (%) (p. 52)
84.	the Corruption Perceptions Index (non-dimensional scale of 0 to 10) (p. 52)
85.	the number of criminal offences ascertained, by type of offence (number per 1000 inhabitants) (p. 53)
86.	the percentage of criminal offences solved, by type of offence (%) (p. 53)
87.	Share of government deficit/surplus in GDP (the ratio of projected or actual deficit of the government sector to Gross Domestic product should not exceed 3%, except in cases where: - the ratio declined substantially and continuously and achieved a level near the recommended value; - and/or the reference value was exceeded on an exceptional and temporary basis and the ratio remained near the reference value.) (p. 24)
88.	Share of government debt in GDP (%) (p. 24)
89.	Current account of balance of payments/GDP ratio (%) (p. 33)
90.	Expenditures on environmental protection (expenditures are divided into 9 categories (programme themes) of environmental protection according to the international classification CEPA 2000.) (p. 42)
91.	Public environmental protection expenditures (in mil. CZK, in current prices) (p. 48)
92.	Passenger transport intensity (represents the proportion of the indicator Passenger transport performance to the indicator GDP. It is expressed in person-km/CZK, with GDP taken in constant prices (for 1995).) (p. 55)
93.	CO2 emissions per capita (t CO2 per capita) (p. 74)
94.	CO2 emissions per GDP (t CO2 / relevant GDP units.) (p. 77)
95.	Index of alien species of plants (p. 90)
96.	Life expectancy (describing the death rate in a population; expresses the average number of years that, subject to preservation of current mortality rates, remain for an individual of a given age to live.) (p. 96)
97.	Rate of employment of older people (proportion of employed persons between 55 and 64 years of age to the number of all persons in this age category.) (p. 111)
98.	Town and country planning documentation (represents the proportion of cadastral areas with approved and valid TCPD of municipalities to the total area of the country, expressed as a percentage.) (p. 156)
99.	Regional dispersion of the rate of employment (measures inter-regional differences in the dispersion of employment.) (p. 162)
100.	Participation index (proportion of the number of citizens to the number of NGOs as the indicator of civil participation, which, to get a clearer picture, is complemented by the indicator of political participation (measured in % using the average participation in elections to the PSP CR and to regional bodies).) (p. 167)

Denmark

1. GDP per capita (*p. 80*)
2. Decoupling illustrated by environmental impacts for 4 factors (greenhouse gases, runoffs of nutrients into the sea, emissions of acidifying compounds and emissions to air) in relation to GDP (*p. 80*)
 - 2.1. Nitrogen/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.2. Phosphorus/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.3. SO₂/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.4. NO_x/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.5. Greenhouse gases/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.6. NMVOC/GDP (*p. 12*)
 - 2.7. NH₃/GDP (*p. 12*)
3. Genuine Savings (in % of GDP) (*p. 80*)
4. Employment analysed by age group (*p. 80*)
5. Average life expectancy (analysed between men and women) (*p. 80*)
6. Gross emissions of greenhouse gases analysed between industry, transport, households, agriculture, and waste (*p. 80*)
7. Number of chemicals which have been classified (*p. 80*)
- 8.1. Area of natural habitats (deciduous forest, original forest) (*p. 80*)
- 8.2. Area of natural habitats (meadow, dry grassland, moor, and marshland) (*p. 80*)
9. Resource flows for 3 factors (energy consumption, drinking water consumption, and total waste volume) in relation to GDP (*p. 80*)
 - 9.1. Waste/GDP (*p. 20*)
 - 9.2. Gross energy consumption/GDP (*p. 20*)
 - 9.3. Water consumption/GDP (*p. 20*)
10. Assistance funds as a percentage of GNI, in total and analysed between development and environmental assistance, and assistance to neighbouring countries (*p. 80*)
 - 10.1. Assistance funds, total (% of GDP) (*p. 21*)
 - 10.2. Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe (% of GDP) (*p. 21*)
 - 10.3. Assistance funds, excl. environmental projects (% of GDP) (*p. 21*)
 - 10.4. Assistance for environmental projects (% of GDP) (*p. 21*)
11. The environmental profile of the energy sector, illustrated by energy consumption and emissions relative to GDP (*p. 22*)
 - 11.1. CO₂ emissions (adjusted) [of the energy sector] (*p. 22*)
 - 11.2. NO_x emissions (linear estimate) [of the energy sector] (*p. 22*)
 - 11.3. SO₂ emissions (linear estimate) [of the energy sector] (*p. 22*)
 - 11.4. Energy consumption (adjusted) [of the energy sector] (*p. 22*)
12. Number of ecolabelled products (*p. 80*)
13. Number of EMAS and ISO 14001 registered enterprises (*p. 80*)
14. The atmospheric concentration of CO₂ (*p. 81*)
15. Average temperature worldwide and in Denmark (*p. 81*)
16. Effects of climate change in Denmark indicated by the beginning of the pollen season (*p. 81*)
17. Global CO₂ emissions per capita, and in a number of regions and countries, including Denmark (*p. 81*)
18. Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO₂ equivalents - and analysed between CO₂, N₂O,

	CH4, HFC, PFC and SF6 (p. 81)
19.	CO2 sequestration (absorption) in mill. tonnes. (p. 81)
20.	Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents in relation to GNP at constant prices (p. 81)
21.	Total net (gross less sinks) greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents (p. 81)
22.	Conservation status for species and natural habitats in Natura 2000 sites (p. 81)
23.	Species in Denmark which are on the Red List (p. 81)
24.	Areas acquired by the State for nature management (p. 81)
25.	Danish watercourse fauna index (water quality in watercourses) and transparency (water quality in lakes) (p. 81)
26.	Transgression of critical loads for ammonia and nitrogen oxides (for moors, upland moors, dry grassland, etc.) (p. 81)
27.	Nitrogen and phosphorus discharges into the sea in tonnes per year (p. 81)
28.	Incidences of asthmatic bronchitis and asthma, allergic coryza (hay fever and non-seasonal colds), and allergic eczema in 1987, 1994 and 2000 (p. 82)
29.	The volume of sales of pesticide active substances classified as being particularly hazardous (p. 82)
30.	SO2 Emissions (p. 82)
31.	NOx Emissions (p. 82)
32.	VOC Emissions (p. 82)
33.	NH3 Emissions (p. 82)
34.	Ozone layer thickness (p. 82)
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Task 2 – National Sustainable Development Strategies

2.3. Coverage of Priorities by Indicators per country

Coverage of Priorities by Indicators in National Sustainable Development Strategies

Screensequence	Austria	
	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Sound Public Finances as a Basis for Sustainable Development. Sound national budgets, no new debt, lower tax burden for the population.	
001-001-000	Healthy National Budget: Securing balanced budgets throughout the economic cycle	
001-002-000	No New Debt	
001-003-000	Reduction of Tax Burdens: Creating more tax equity	
002-000-000	Quality of life in Austria. A task for today and tomorrow	Inequality of income distribution (top/lowest quintile) At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate Self-perceived health status by income level Life-long learning Early school leavers Youth educational attainment 20-24 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form Body mass index Health behaviour (nutrition, physical activity, smoking) Sales figures for organic food Food contaminated with residues of pesticides + dioxin, PCB, heavy metals and mercury Healthy life years at birth Health care expenditure relative to GDP from the "System of Health Accounts" Well-being/Health Projected changes in age-related public expenditure on pensions and education (in % des GDP) Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education Total unemployment rate by nationality and disabilities Job satisfaction Working climate index Unpaid Work Housekeeping, childcare, and other forms of care GDP per capita Equivalised household income Wealth in time Sense of security Crime, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood Public expenditure on cultural activities Museum sites awarded a quality label Cultural activities over the past 12 months Satisfaction with leisure time organisation Compatibility of work and family life Leisure activities by employment status Activities by associations and groups Food contaminated with residues of pesticides
002-001-000	A Sustainable Life-style: Orientation of lifestyles towards the model of sustainable development through education and awareness, and initiation of a shift in values	
002-002-000	Opportunities for the Empowerment of All Generations: Designing the financing of family and social benefits, health services and pensions in accordance with the demographic development, and promotion of health	
002-003-000	Gender Equality: Implementation of gender mainstreaming and true equality of men and women at work and in the family	
002-004-000	Solutions Through Education and Research: Exploiting the opportunities of the knowledge society through research, education and life-long learning	
002-005-000	A Decent Life for Present and Future Generations: Fighting poverty, creating social solidarity, and securing equal opportunities for everyone	
003-000-000	Austria as a dynamic business location: Success through innovation and networking	Public expenditure on education, R&D as % of GDP Environmental taxes Material input (DMC and DMI) Energy consumption absolute and relative to GDP (Gross domestic energy consumption and final energy consumption) Amount of waste Resource dependency Creating the necessary framework conditions for sustainable development Groundwater quantity
003-001-000	Innovative Structures Promote Competitiveness: Need-oriented research, technology and development provide system solutions for innovations, structural and social change	
003-002-000	A New Understanding of Business and Administration: Strengthening corporate responsibility and creating efficient administrative structures and processes	

003-003-000	Correct Prices for Resources and Energy: Creating incentives for sustainable behaviour through price signals	
003-004-000	Successful Management Through Eco-efficiency: Decoupling the consumption of resources and energy from economic growth even further – promoting the use of renewable raw materials and sources of energy more strongly	
003-005-000	Strengthening Sustainable Products and Services: Setting impulses for a higher market share for sustainable products and services and promoting sustainable tourism	
004-000-000	Living spaces in Austria: Protection of diversity and quality	<p>Accumulation of harmful substances in the topsoil or exceedance of recommended values</p> <p>Groundwater quality according to the Quality Objective Ordinances of the Water Act</p> <p>Bodies of running water: ecological and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Exceedances of the NO2 limit value</p> <p>Exceedances of the ozone target value for the protection of human health</p> <p>Exceedances of the ozone target value for the protection of vegetation</p> <p>Exceedances of the limit value for PM10</p> <p>Percentage of sealed land</p> <p>Changes in use of land (forests, grassland/arable land)</p> <p>Volume of transport (passenger and freight)</p> <p>External costs of transportation</p> <p>Emissions of air pollutants from transport activities</p> <p>Access of population to mobility</p> <p>Close social and functional mixing</p> <p>Housing costs relative to household income</p> <p>Well-being in the living environment</p> <p>Satisfaction with housing situation</p> <p>Disasters (floods, mudflows, avalanches)</p> <p>Projected GHG emissions up to 2020</p> <p>UV radiation intensity</p> <p>Thickness of ozone layer</p> <p>Gamma dose rate</p> <p>Landscape changes</p> <p>Development of specific areas for ÖPUL measures</p> <p>Development of area/length and quality of characteristic landscape features</p> <p>Fragmentation</p> <p>Surface area of managed grassland</p> <p>Bird species groups and orchids as indicators of habitat quality</p> <p>Naturalness of composition of tree species</p> <p>Activities to promote biodiversity</p> <p>Quality of surface water (ecomorphology)</p> <p>Lakes: ecological and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act</p> <p>Substantially modified or artificial bodies of water: ecological potential and chemical condition according to the Quality Target Ordinance of the Water Act</p> <p>Use of soil</p> <p>Percentage of farmland with anti-erosion measures</p> <p>Chemicals Index</p> <p>Consumption of specific materials</p> <p>Noise nuisance</p> <p>Percentage of the population exposed to street traffic noise above the threshold levels</p> <p>Percentage of population exposed to railway noise above the threshold levels</p> <p>Percentage of population exposed to air traffic noise above the threshold levels</p> <p>Close social mixing</p>
004-001-000	Protection of Environmental Media and Climate: Quality targets and a responsible material policy	
004-002-000	Preserving the Diversity of Species and Landscapes: Preserving animal and plant species, living spaces, natural and cultivated landscapes	
004-003-000	Responsible Use of Land and Regional Development: Orienting and tuning the space-relevant policies towards more quality of life	
004-004-000	Shaping Sustainable Mobility: Reducing mobility pressures and shaping a sustainable fulfilment of mobility needs	
004-005-000	Optimising the Transport Systems: Promoting the most environmentally friendly, most resource-sparing, most energy efficient and safest forms of transport	
005-000-000	Austria's Responsibility: An active role in Europe and in the world	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p> <p>Amount of spending on central themes of Public Development Cooperation</p> <p>Sale of selected fair trade labelled products</p> <p>Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries</p>

005-001-000	Fighting Poverty, Creating a Social and Economic Equilibrium Within and Between the Countries: Making a contribution towards the consolidation of security, peace and human rights	
005-002-000	A Globally Sustainable Economy: Developing a world economy that guarantees an intact environment and social equity	
005-003-000	Our World as a Living Space: Securing natural and social living spaces for everyone in the long term	
005-004-000	International Cooperation and Financing: Making sustainable development affordable for partner countries	
005-005-000	Sustainability Union Europe: Turning the new Europe into a Sustainability Union	
Czech Republic		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	strengthening the competitiveness of the economy	
001-001-000	maintain the stability of the Czech economy and safeguard its resistance to external and internal negative effects	Inflation rate (%) the rate of gross household savings (%) the income/expenditure balance of public budgets (% of GDP) the total amount of gross investments (% of GDP) the total amount of net investments (% of gross investments) the share of mandatory expenditures in total public expenditures (%) the share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues (%) Share of environmentally harmful subsidies and grants (%) the proportion of the employees of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in the total number of employees by individual sector (%) Domestic consumption of primary energy sources (toe/person/year) Structure of primary energy sources (%) Energy intensity of GDP (toe per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) the proportion of the consumption of renewable energy sources in the total domestic consumption of primary energy sources and in the total generation of electricity (%) Proportion of imported fuel in the gross consumption of primary energy sources (%) the share of recycled waste (%) the ratio of imports of raw materials to domestic extraction (% of domestic extraction) the density of the road and railway infrastructure (in respect of roads categorised as speedway-type roads and others) (km/km2) the total capacity of transport and shipping (road passenger, road freight, coach, railway passenger, railway freight, air) by means of transportation (vehicle-km, passenger-km, tonne-km) Ratio of the carrying capacity of public transport (road + railway) to car transport (%) Ratio of the carrying capacity of road freight transport to railway freight transport (%) the specific performance of freight transport (tonne-km/GDP) the proportion of the rural population (%) Proportion of organic farming in the total area of farmland (%) the proportion of uncultivated farmland in the total area of farmland (%) the proportion of arable land in total farmland (%) the consumption of fertilisers (kg of pure nutrients per hectare) Consumption of pesticides (kg/hectare) @ the proportion of cadastral areas with completed land adjustments in the total number of cadastral territories (%)
001-002-000	create conditions for economic growth which is capable, with minimum environmental impact, of ensuring an optimum rate of employment, public service financing (especially in the social sphere) and a progressive reduction in the public and "internal" debt	Energy intensity of GDP (toe per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity) the share of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in total added value (%) the density of the road and railway infrastructure (in respect of roads categorised as speedway-type roads and others) (km/km2) the total capacity of transport and shipping (road passenger, road freight, coach, railway passenger, railway freight, air) by means of transportation (vehicle-km, passenger-km, tonne-km) Ratio of the carrying capacity of public transport (road + railway) to car transport (%) Ratio of the carrying capacity of road freight transport to railway freight transport (%) the specific performance of freight transport (tonne-km/GDP)
001-003-000	create conditions for a flexible economy based on knowledge and skills, and increase the competitiveness of industry, agriculture and services	GDP per capita (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) Year-on-year change in GDP (%) the gross added value by main economic sectors (agriculture, industry and construction, services; %) labour productivity per employed person (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity per employed person) Energy intensity of GDP (toe per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)

		<p>the material intensity of GDP (kg of domestic material consumption² per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p> <p>the proportion of the employees of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in the total number of employees by individual sector (%)</p> <p>the proportion of the consumption of renewable energy sources in the total domestic consumption of primary energy sources and in the total generation of electricity (%)</p> <p>Expenditure on research and development (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP)</p> <p>Internet access (millions; % of population, speed)</p>
002-000-000	protecting nature, the environment, natural resources and the landscape, environmental limits	
002-001-000	ensure that the territory of the Czech Republic benefits from the best possible quality of all components of the environment (including the sound functioning of their basic mutual relations), and subsequently increase their quality, thus creating conditions for the progressive regeneration of the landscape, for the minimisation – or even elimination – of risks to human health, and for the regeneration of wildlife, at the same time preserving the Czech Republic's natural resources (non-renewable sources, biological diversity and diversity of the landscape) to the highest extent economically and socially acceptable	<p>Specific emissions of nitrogen oxides (t per km²)</p> <p>specific emissions of sulphur dioxide (t per km²)</p> <p>the ratio of areas with impaired air quality to the total area of the Czech Republic (%)</p> <p>pollution discharged into water (emissions of undissolved substances, dissolved organic salts and oily products in tonnes per year)</p> <p>the proportion of the length of water courses of quality class III, IV or V (in respect of any parameter) in the total length of water courses monitored (%)</p> <p>the consumption of fertilisers (kg of pure nutrients per hectare)</p> <p>Consumption of pesticides (kg/hectare)</p> <p>the proportion of deciduous trees in the total area of forest area; deviation of the actual structure from the natural species composition in respect of spruce; the intensity of timber harvesting (%)</p> <p>the proportion of arable land in total farmland (%)</p> <p>the proportion of the use of farmland for renewable sources of energy in the total area of farmland (%)</p> <p>Proportion of organic farming in the total area of farmland (%)</p> <p>forest cover (%)</p> <p>Production of municipal waste per person (kg per person)</p> <p>the production of industrial waste per unit of GDP (tonnes per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p> <p>the proportion of municipal waste used for material (%)</p> <p>the proportion of the consumption of renewable energy sources in the total domestic consumption of primary energy sources and in the total generation of electricity (%)</p>
002-002-000	minimise conflicts of interests between economic activities and environmental protection, and gradually decouple environmental pressures from economic growth;	<p>Energy intensity of GDP (toe per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p> <p>Domestic consumption of primary energy sources (toe/person/year)</p> <p>Structure of primary energy sources (%)</p> <p>the material intensity of GDP (kg of domestic material consumption² per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p>
002-003-000	make a contribution, commensurate to the possibilities and significance of the Czech Republic, towards the solution of European and global environmental issues (specifically the threat of climatic changes and depletion of the Earth's ozone layer, as well as the loss of biodiversity).	<p>Specific emissions of greenhouse gases (kg of (CO₂)equiv per person, per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p> <p>specific emissions of carbon dioxide (kg of CO₂ per person, per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)</p> <p>Consumption of substances depleting the ozone layer (kg of substances depleting the ozone layer, weighed according to ozone depletion potential – ODP)</p> <p>the development of populations of selected species of birds (changes in numbers)</p> <p>the ratio between declining and increasing species of butterflies (%)</p>
003-000-000	strengthening social cohesion and stability	
003-001-000	support human resource development with a view to maximising social cohesion	<p>the number of flats per 1000 inhabitants (number)</p> <p>Set of social benefits designed to prevent social exclusion</p> <p>Population living below the poverty line before and after social transfers (%)</p> <p>the Gini index of income inequality (dimensionless)</p> <p>the tax progressivity index (the Suits Index) (-1 to +1)</p> <p>the proportion of mandatory expenses in total public expenditure (%)</p> <p>Source-based health expenditures (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP)</p> <p>standardised mortality by cause of death (cardiovascular diseases, neoplastic diseases, suicide, etc.) (number per 100,000 persons)</p> <p>the proportion of expenditures on culture in total public budget expenditures (%)</p>
003-002-000	continuously reduce unemployment to a rate where people are economically and socially motivated to engage in gainful activities	<p>General rate of registered unemployment by age category (%)</p> <p>Employment rate by age category (%)</p>
003-003-000	maintain a stable number of inhabitants in the Czech Republic,	population growth (% year-on-year)

	increase the population over time and improve its age structure	the proportion of persons above 65 and below 15 years of age in the total population (%) Aggregate fertility rate (number) General rate of registered unemployment by age category (%) the number of flats per 1000 inhabitants (number) the social allowance for families with children (number)
004-000-000	Research and development, education	
004-001-000	attain a high level of education in society, and thus ensure the competitiveness of Czech society and develop ethical values in accordance with European cultural traditions.	the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories) expected duration of education (years) the proportion of enrolled pupils or students in the total population born in the relevant year (secondary and tertiary education) (%) Expenditures on education (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP) expenditures per student, by level of education (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) the number of Czech students studying abroad and number of foreigners studying in the Czech Republic, by school type and country (numbers) Expenditure on research and development (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP) the number of Czech applications for inventions (number per 1000 persons) Internet access (millions; % of population, speed)
005-000-000	European and international context	
005-001-000	to advocate and promote the principles of sustainable development in the framework of the broadest international relations, in international global and regional organisations, and as part of bilateral relations. This involves co-operation and initiative at all international levels and, in particular, efforts towards overcoming	involvement in foreign missions – military, humanitarian, etc. (expended funds in CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity and numbers of the persons involved) Overall international development assistance in relation to gross national income (%)
005-002-000	be an active member of the EU and contribute to the EU's becoming a functioning and prosperous community, provided that the prosperity of the EU increases the living standard of Czech citizens, and improve the quality of their lives, security and freedom.	
006-000-000	Good governance	
006-001-000	ensure the gradual approximation of the constitutional system to the needs of the society for purposes of transition to the trajectory of sustainable development	
006-002-000	ensure that regions/municipalities are granted a status corresponding to their prospective functions in ensuring an equilibrium between the several pillars of sustainable development	Proportion of organic farming in the total area of farmland (%) the proportion of public expenditures of local authorities in total consolidated public expenditures (%) GDP per capita per NUTS 3 region (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity) the proportion of revenue from tourism in the total revenues of regions (%) the percentage of local authorities that have implemented Agenda 21 (%) the proportion of expenditures on culture in total public budget expenditures (%)
006-003-000	improve conditions for the participation of the public in decision-making in matters concerning sustainable development, and to	participation in elections based on age and type of elections (%) the percentage of the population involved in the work of NGOs (%)
006-004-000	set up and develop institutions and forms of work of public administration in accordance with the requirements of sustainable development.	the percentage of court cases lasting more than one year / three years (%) the Corruption Perceptions Index (non-dimensional scale of 0 to 10) the proportion of public expenditures of local authorities in total consolidated public expenditures (%)
006-005-000	ensure that the measures to be taken, with a view to supplying external and internal security, reflect the requirements of protection from changing forms of crime, including international crime and terrorism in particular.	the percentage of court cases lasting more than one year / three years (%) the number of criminal offences ascertained, by type of offence (number per 1000 inhabitants) the percentage of criminal offences solved, by type of offence (%)
Denmark		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	The welfare society must be developed and economic growth must be decoupled from environmental impacts.	Employment analysed by age group GDP per capita Decoupling illustrated by environmental impacts for 4 factors (greenhouse gases, runoffs of nutrients into the sea, emissions of acidifying compounds and emissions to air) in relation to GDP Genuine Savings (in % of GDP) Nitrogen/GDP Phosphorus/GDP SO2/GDP NOx/GDP Greenhouse gases/GDP NMVOC/GDP NH3/GDP
001-001-000	Welfare must be protected, strengthened and extended.	
001-002-000	All Danes must be guaranteed a dignified and safe old age irrespective of whether they have had an opportunity to save.	

001-003-000	We must create a more inclusive labour market where more people join the workforce and where there is room for those who do not fully meet the high demands for efficiency. Conditions for members of the workforce aged 50 or over need to be improved to reduce the number of people claiming early-retirement pensions, disability pensions, etc. Flexible working arrangements for the disabled (flex jobs) should also be facilitated.	
001-004-000	We must become better at using the workforce resource represented by immigrants [...]	
001-005-000	In order to ensure that as many people of working age as possible are given the opportunity of being an active member of the workforce, central and local government must provide daycare for children and care for the elderly.	
001-006-000	Long-term sustainable development is only possible in a society that solves fundamental social problems in relation to disadvantaged groups. The Danish Government's reform programme “The Common Responsibility aims to strengthen initiatives for helping disadvantaged groups in society. [...] The objective is to improve the quality of life for disadvantaged groups.	
001-007-000	The welfare society must continue to develop. In future, the common responsibility for addressing a range of welfare tasks must be combined with individual freedom to choose between different solutions. People should have the opportunity of choosing between various private and public solutions within a number of service areas.	
001-008-000	An active policy must be pursued to promote sustainable development, and active environment policy must be pursued to ensure that future generations can live in a clean environment. There is international agreement on the fact that decoupling is the overall challenge in relation to ensuring sustainable development. This is stated in the EU's Sixth Environment Action Programme, which sets the framework for initiatives in the next decade in the EU.	
001-009-000	We must avoid critical impacts on the environment, nature and health, and we must protect and preserve special and unique natural values, which cannot be restored if they disappear.	
002-000-000	There must be a safe and healthy environment for everyone, and we must maintain a high level of protection.	Average life expectancy (analysed between men and women) Gross emissions of greenhouse gases analysed between industry, transport, households, agriculture, and waste Number of chemicals which have been classified
002-001-000	The environmental quality in Denmark must not be harmful to humans, animals and plant life. Steps must be taken to ensure that soil, air and water are sufficiently clean and free from harmful compounds and micro-organisms so as not to impact the health of humans, plants and animals. The Danish Government's objective is that Denmark must be one of the most efficient OECD countries at reducing pollution.	
002-002-000	Climate changes are among the greatest global challenges of this century. Therefore, we should stabilise the concentration of greenhouse gases at a level that prevents harmful, man-made effects on the climate system. To live up to the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark has undertaken to reduce total emissions of greenhouse gases by 21 per cent from the 1990 level in the years 2008 to 2012.	
002-003-000	The manufacture, use and disposal of products and goods must not be harmful to the environment and human health.	
002-004-000	Consumption of hazardous chemicals must be reduced to a minimum. Industry must assume responsibility for examining the hazards of chemicals and ensure that they can be used without jeopardising health and the environment.	
002-005-000	The precautionary principle will be instrumental in securing this protection [for humans and the environment] and is a principle recognised by treaty in the EU as well as Danish policy. We must take action at the smallest hint of any unacceptable risk or hazard.	
003-000-000	We must secure a high degree of biodiversity and protect ecosystems	Area of natural habitats (deciduous forest, original forest) Area of natural habitats (meadow, dry grassland, moor, and marshland)
003-001-000	Nature and the ecosystems are vital to all life on Earth. The development potential of both present and future generations depends on viable and varied natural resources. This is why we must enhance the quality of nature and increase the forest area.	
003-002-000	We must reduce physical impacts on nature and in particular the discharge to nature of nutrients and environmentally harmful compounds. In the interests of our descendants, industries that are detrimental to nature must adjust their use of natural resources and contribute to the development of technological solutions so that environmental impacts can be curtailed.	

003-003-000	Certain values inherent in cultural and natural landscapes, special landscape types and the diversity of species and genetic pools are irreplaceable. We must prioritise and target the initiatives to protect biodiversity by enhancing the quality of existing natural areas, increasing the size of natural areas and developing better cohesion between natural areas.	
003-004-000	We must ensure that the population has easy access to outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature in forests and in the open country. Finally, we must - also out of consideration for tourism - safeguard our historic environment, including historic traces in the landscape and the historic heritage that lives on in rural districts and coastal regions.	
004-000-000	Resources must be used more efficiently	Resource flows for 3 factors (energy consumption, drinking water consumption, and total waste volume) in relation to GDP Waste/GDP Gross energy consumption/GDP Water consumption/GDP
004-001-000	Over the coming years, we can expect a growing global population and increasing economic wealth - also in developing countries. We must therefore use the available natural resources in a sustainable way.	
004-002-000	Danish enterprises must produce their products efficiently so that still fewer resources are used per unit produced.	
004-003-000	We must adjust our patterns of consumption and methods of production so that the production and consumption of goods and services are less detrimental to the environment and offer improved resource utilisation.	
004-004-000	We must continue to develop new technology, new materials and new solutions to redirect society towards sustainable development. The wider use of existing technologies and new technological breakthroughs present an opportunity to develop more sustainable methods of production. By changing the technological bases of production we can in the long-term significantly reduce the dependence of society on certain resources.	
004-005-000	It is important to provide the right framework and a strong platform for the development and dissemination of new environmental technologies and for the removal of any barriers to the market access of such technologies.	
005-000-000	We must take action at an international level	Assistance funds as a percentage of GNI, in total and analysed between development and environmental assistance, and assistance to neighbouring countries Assistance funds, total (% of GDP) Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe (% of GDP) Assistance funds, excl. environmental projects (% of GDP) Assistance for environmental projects (% of GDP)
005-001-000	Denmark will work actively to promote global sustainable development.	
005-002-000	Denmark will contribute to creating a world of peace and stability building on democracy and respect for human rights. Denmark must sustain its efforts to combat poverty and achieve growth and social development in the poor countries of the world. Economic and social development in the poor regions of the world must contribute to global sustainable use of resources and conservation of nature and the environment.	
005-003-000	Denmark will give priority to multilateral and bilateral assistance to developing countries and Central and Eastern European countries in partnership with governments, civil societies and business communities in these countries, so that we achieve the most efficient measures.	
005-004-000	Denmark will help integrate environmental considerations into EU sector policies, and attaches importance to ensuring that the EU Heads of State and Government follow these endeavours.	
006-000-000	Environmental considerations must be taken into account in all sectors	The environmental profile of the energy sector, illustrated by energy consumption and emissions relative to GDP CO2 emissions (adjusted) [of the energy sector] NOx emissions (linare estimate) [of the energy sector] SO2 emissions (linare estimate) [of the energy sector] Energy consumption (adjusted) [of the energy sector]
007-000-000	The market must support sustainable development	Number of ecolabelled products
007-001-000	Prices that reflect the actual costs to society encourage consumers and producers to make sustainable choices. The polluter-pays principle must be followed. Market-oriented means such as environmental taxes, subsidies and tradeable quotas can be used for this purpose.	
007-002-000	Reliable information about how products affect the environment is important in order to increase supply and demand for environmentally friendly products. Incentives and framework conditions that make it attractive for both manufacturers and consumers to supply and demand sustainable products are to be created.	
008-000-000	Sustainable development is a shared responsibility, and we must measure progress.	Number of EMAS and ISO 14001 registered enterprises

008-001-000	Consumers and producers, employees, society's institutions, children and young people are all key players in the achievement of sustainable development. They must be involved and share in the responsibility. Information, education and teaching can disseminate knowledge about sustainable development and thereby change attitudes and behaviour.	
008-002-000	Research and development must ensure that we always have a good knowledge base.	
009-000-000	Climate change	
009-001-000	In the long term, the atmospheric content of greenhouse gases must be stabilised at a level sufficiently low to prevent anthropogenic hazardous impacts on the climate. Unavoidable climate change must take place at a pace that allows ecosystems	The atmospheric concentration of CO2 Average temperature worldwide and in Denmark Effects of climate change in Denmark indicated by the beginning of the pollen season
009-002-000	In 2005, the aim is to cut Danish CO2 emissions from energy consumption by 20 per cent compared to the 1988 level. Pursuant to EU agreements on distribution of EU emission reductions under the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark must reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 21 per cent in 2008-12 compared to 1990.	Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents - and analysed between CO2, N2O, CH4, HFC, PFC and SF6 CO2 sequestration (absorption) in mill. tonnes. Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents in relation to GNP at constant prices Total net (gross less sinks) greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents CO2 emissions in mill. tonnes actual and adjusted, and in relation to gross energy consumption
009-003-000	It is necessary to reduce emissions of strong industrial greenhouse gases such as HFCs, PFCs and SF6.	
010-000-000	Biodiversity - Nature protection and public access to nature	
010-001-000	Denmark is a beautiful country with many lovely natural areas and a good environment, and this must remain so. Sustainable development means that we must safeguard nature's scope for	Area of natural habitats (deciduous forest, original forest) Area of natural habitats (meadow, dry grassland, moor, and marshland)
010-002-000	Biodiversity considerations must be integrated into the activities of the sectors involved.	
010-003-000	Public awareness must be increased for people to understand that certain natural assets associated with natural and cultural landscapes, habitats and the diversity of species and gene pools are unique and irreplaceable.	
010-004-000	The public must have good access to nature, forests and the open countryside.	
011-000-000	Environment and health - Chemicals, environmental pollution, food, physical working environment and physical indoor conditions	
011-001-000	Denmark should be a country where pollution from products, food, working environment, traffic and physical indoor conditions affecting the population's quality of life and health is constantly falling. [...] The protection level must take account of especially sensitive groups of people - such as children, pregnant women, people who suffer from allergies or from chronic illness - and of particularly vulnerable ecosystems.	
011-002-000	Harm to animals and plants from pollution should also be limited.	
011-003-000	Chemicals used in society must not have any undesirable impact, such as carcinogenic effects, reproduction toxicity, mutagenicity or effects on vulnerable ecosystems. By 2020, no products or goods on the market may contain chemicals or have highly problematic effects on health and the environment.	The volume of sales of pesticide active substances classified as being particularly hazardous
011-004-000	The use of chemicals must be limited, and whenever relevant any chemicals with harmful effects on human and animal health and on nature must be prohibited.	Number of chemicals which have been classified
011-005-000	We must avoid unnecessary tests and experiments on animals, including repetition of experiments that have already been carried out. At the same time, we must ensure that the tests carried out entail as little suffering as possible to the animals.	
011-006-000	Biocide consumption must be reduced as much as possible or substituted by less harmful compounds.	
011-007-000	Contaminated soil must not threaten drinking water or human health.	Number of sites where remediation of soil contamination has been carried out in order to enable housing and/or drinking water supply (number of remediations per year and analysed between types of financing)
011-008-000	By 2020, there must be no emissions to air, soil, or water which are harmful to human health or the environment.	Bathing areas where water quality is so poor that bathing is not recommended
011-010-000	Ozone depletion must be halted to reduce the number of skin cancer cases in humans and improve the growing conditions of plants. Denmark will continue its international efforts to phase out ozone-depleting compounds.	Ozone layer thickness
011-011-000	Clean drinking water remains a high priority. The ban on pesticides endangering the groundwater must remain in force.	Number of occurrences of pesticides in groundwater used for drinking water
011-012-000	Food must be safe and healthy and of high quality. Food safety must be absolute and the presence of chemical pollutants must be minimised.	Level of selected incidences of chemical pollution in food PCBs in cod liver from Danish waters 1998-2000 Consumption of 4 heavy metals in Danish diets (number of foods) in three 5-year monitoring periods
011-013-000	All Danish workplaces should form a safe and healthy basis for creativity, quality and productivity. In 2020 no one will be exposed to harmful impacts from chemical substances at work, especially carcinogenic compounds, organic solvents, and heavy metals.	

011-014-000	Physical indoor conditions in dwellings must not constitute a nuisance to residents. Construction and housing materials should be of a quality that neither emits nor develops harmful compounds.	
012-000-000	Resources and resource efficiency	
012-001-000	A long-term aim is to increase resource efficiency significantly during the course of one generation. First of all, we must limit the use of natural resources that are particularly scarce or vulnerable, or particularly harmful to the environment when used. [...] a long-	Denmark's total consumption of selected resources (raw and ancillary materials) Total consumption of material resources (TMR) per inhabitant [measured every third year]
012-002-000	In Denmark, sustainable use of raw materials must be achieved by developing new technologies, increased coordination of the extraction of raw materials, and increased knowledge concerning total remaining raw material reserves. Recycling and use of	Recycling in the building and construction sector as a percentage of recovered raw materials. Known reserves in the North Sea in relation to the current annual production of oil and gas respectively
012-003-000	Various considerations must be combined to minimise conflicts between different uses of the same piece of land. Outside urban areas, diversified land use must be promoted.	Development in area utilisation (km ²) analysed by the following area types: nature, forest, farmland, houses, and roads in the countryside and in towns and cities
013-000-000	Denmark's international activities	
013-001-000	Denmark supports the overall objective of global sustainable development	
014-000-000	Food production - food safety, agriculture and fisheries	
014-001-000	Denmark's objective for food production is to ensure that the food produced and sold to consumers is healthy and of high quality and that the level of information on food is high. [...] A crucial objective is to achieve an unconditionally high level of food safety by continuing the fight against diseases caused by food.	Number of incidences of illness caused by food
014-002-000	Production methods that preserve the resource basis of the agricultural and fisheries sectors and secure the environment, nature, animal welfare and good working conditions must be promoted.	Index: Environmental impacts from agriculture: 3 environmental impacts, eg. energy use, frequency of pesticide application, number of livestock, methane emissions, ammonia losses, and nitrogen surpluses in relation to changes in value of production. Number of farms, size and specialisation (harmonic and unharmonic farms)
014-003-000	Cost-effective production and marketing should be promoted in the food-producing sectors.	
014-004-000	Fisheries activities should be limited as soon as possible and adjusted to the volume that the fish stocks can sustain.	The number of fish stocks where the spawning biomass is within safe biological limits and the number of fisheries operated within safe biological limits
015-000-000	Forestry	
015-001-000	The forested area of Denmark must be increased so forest landscapes cover 20 - 25 percent of the Danish area in the course of one tree generation (80-100 years).	Area of natural habitats (deciduous forest, original forest)
015-002-000	The Government will promote near to nature and environmentally friendly forest management and protect the natural assets in forests.	Forest regeneration and establishment methods. These include the proportion of regeneration material consisting of native tree species. (From 2002 also stand structure (diversity in age and species) and the volume of deadwood in production forests) Forests with special nature considerations
015-003-000	The population should be more involved in decisions concerning forests.	Number of visitors to forests
015-004-000	Denmark will continue its efforts aimed at gradually more binding international cooperation on forests through international agreements and conventions. Denmark will follow up international agreements, promote sustainable forestry and make experience gained available to others.	
016-000-000	Industry, trade and services	
016-001-000	The Government intends to cooperate with market players to establish an environmentally friendly market. This requires the introduction of framework conditions motivating enterprises to make	Number of licenses for eco-labelled products Number of eco-labelled products, analysed as the number of trade names
016-002-000	Safeguard and improve recreational opportunities for tourists, local inhabitants and disabled people, for example by improving access to natural areas from housing and holiday areas.	Number/percentage of tourism enterprises that participate in eco-labelling schemes Number of "Blue Flag" beaches and marinas
016-003-000	The public must have better and easier access to information about environmental and ethical aspects of production, goods and services.	
016-004-000	Cleaner technology and products must be developed and made more widespread. We must develop and advocate the use of cleaner technology and products and provide room for new solutions, radical innovations, and technological advancement. In addition,	Index for manufacturing industry's resource efficiency - selected parameters (eg. energy and water, etc.) in relation to GDP Changes in industrial sector emissions of CO ₂ , NO _x , SO ₂ , and changes in GVA
016-005-000	Use and development of methods that bring environmental considerations into corporate decision-making must be strengthened to increase the number of Danish enterprises using environmental management and recognised environmental management systems.	Number of EMAS and ISO 14001 registered enterprises
017-000-000	Transport	
017-001-000	To decouple growth in the impacts of transport on the environment and health from economic growth.	Traffic performed/GDP Passenger performed work and freight performed work analysed by means of transport
017-002-000	Health, environmental and safety considerations must be integrated into transport policy.	
017-003-000	To reduce national emissions of greenhouse gases and to ensure that air pollution from traffic constitutes no health hazard to the population.	Transport emissions (CO ₂ , CO, PM ₁₀ , NO _x , NMVOC and SO ₂)
017-004-000	Traffic noise must be reduced to a level which ensures that nobody is exposed to significant negative health impacts.	
017-005-000	Transport must be safe for everybody.	Number of fatalities analysed by means of transport

017-006-000	The negative impact of the transport system on the natural habitats of animals and plants must be curbed.	
017-007-000	The transport system must ensure that the population has access to work, shops, public services and leisure-time activities, and all citizens must be ensured efficient mobility through public and private transport solutions.	Average length of trip analysed between activities
018-000-000	Energy	
018-001-000	Anthropogenic climate change and SO ₂ and NO _x emissions must be limited [...] Denmark intends to reduce SO ₂ emissions by about 30 per cent and NO _x emissions by about 45 per cent compared to the 1998 levels by the end of 2010.	SO ₂ emissions in mill. tonnes in actual figures and in relation to gross energy consumption in PJ NO _x emissions in mill. tonnes in relation to gross energy consumption in PJ
018-002-000	The Government intends to develop market-oriented instruments that can ensure stable, cost-effective energy supply, and promote environmental objectives while maintaining balance in the economy.	Gross energy consumption in PJ Final energy consumption in PJ Energy intensity for all production trades, and for agriculture and horticulture Combined heat and power as a proportion of thermal electricity production
018-003-000	The expansion of renewable energy supplies must continue as renewable energy also contributes to a cost-effective means of fulfilling environmental goals - including the CO ₂ objective.	
019-000-000	Urban and housing development	
019-001-000	The Government's primary objective is to promote sustainable development of towns, housing and buildings.	Proportion of all dwellings which have district heating, washing facilities, and toilets
019-002-000	Residents and users in individual urban and housing areas should participate actively in this development, for instance through a lifestyle that calls for everybody to consider the environment and	Energy consumption for heating in the city as a whole Index for changes in electricity consumption, water consumption and waste volumes in dwellings/households
019-003-000	Towns and cities must secure a framework for continued growth and they must provide attractive localisation for new businesses.	
019-004-000	Urban transport should be organised so as to achieve the most effective utilisation of the overall transport system, and so that more can benefit from using public transport.	Proportion of recently built office facilities in the Greater Copenhagen Area, which has been built within a distance of 500 metres from an S-train station
019-005-000	There must be a balance in the housing market, and the individual should have a real choice between renting and owning a dwelling.	
019-006-000	Improve the quality of urban recreational opportunities.	Proportion of the population in Copenhagen and Aalborg who have access to a green area (km ²) within a distance of 15 minutes of walking
020-000-000	Measures and knowledge base	
020-001-000	Research and development in support of sustainable development should be strengthened.	Total funds for research and development
020-002-000	Attention will be also be directed to information, education and teaching.	
021-000-000	Public participation and Local Agenda 21	
Estonia		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Viability of the estonian cultural space (ensure the preservation of the Estonian nature and culture through the ages; The Estonian cultural space is defined as an arrangement of social life based on Estonian traditions and the Estonian language.)	
001-001-000	Extent of the Estonian cultural space	number of carriers of the Estonian culture degree of materialisation of the Estonian culture (in architecture, landscapes, sign environment) prominence of the Estonian culture (its translatability and distribution outside of Estonia)
001-002-000	Functionality of the Estonian culture	intensity of the use of Estonian culture elements (in different spheres of life (everyday communication, research, education, legislation, politics, technology, etc.))
001-003-000	Temporal continuity and plasticity of the Estonian culture	capability of cultural memory (as a link between past experience and the future, openness of national culture to the new, enrichment and interpretation capability of national culture on the world's changing cultural scene, endurance of cultural memory (tradition) and applicability of cultural memory in relation to new discoveries, new spheres, new technical environment, new cultural phenomena, new relationships and modes of communication.)
002-000-000	Growth of Welfare(the satisfaction of the material, social and cultural needs of individuals, accompanied by opportunities for individual self-realisation and for realising one's aspirations and goals.)	
002-001-000	Economic wealth	level of financial income (per family member and structure of incomes) level of consumer expenditures (per family member and structure of the expenditures (share of expenditures on basic needs))
002-002-000	Level of security	health status Risk of illness Criminal offences recorded by the police Risk of unemployment Distribution of stress
002-003-000	Diversity of opportunities (for self-realisation, recreation, social communication)	actual length of working week satisfaction with work use of time (share of "tied" time) possibilities for educational use of time

003-000-000	Coherent society (to reach a situation where all members of the society participate within their powers in the creation of benefits and get a fair share of the creation/production)	
003-001-000	Social inclusion (creating values and in consuming them, but also in shaping the development of the society.)	Gini coefficient Employment rate Share of working population in relation to total population Share of population living below poverty line share of population covered with health insurance
003-002-000	Regional balance	distribution of incomes and level of poverty risk broken down by regions Share of school dropouts and university admissions broken down by regions regional preferences in the choice of places for living and working
003-003-000	Strong civil society (active network of citizen associations has developed alongside the public and private sector.)	number and membership of citizen associations legal drafts submitted by the third sector dynamics of financing of the third sector
004-000-000	Ecological Balance(integrate the considerations of self-regeneration capacity of nature into the use of nature.)	
004-001-000	Use of natural resources in ways and quantities that ensure ecological balance.	existence and compliance monitoring of resource use regulations based on continuous monitoring of the reserve and regeneration capacity of natural resources (e.g. licensing, as is currently applied in fishery); share of consumption of renewable natural resources in relation to total use of natural resources share of semi-natural landscapes
004-002-000	Reduction of pollution	effect of pollution charges on the organisation of production; (ratio between emissions and sinks of toxic and greenhouse gases; water quality (drinking water quality, recreational and fishery value of the sea and inland waters); Waste treatment and disposal facilities share of packaging tax in the cost of products share of production based on secondary raw material) degree of environmental impact of the entire product life cycle Passenger transportation
004-003-000	Preservation of biological diversity and natural areas	Protected land area share of lands excluded from economic use (at least 5% of the territory by the year 2010); share of semi-natural landscapes Environmental protection investments as a percentage of GDP investments into environmental education (% of GDP) share of traditional land use practices Species diversity index
Finland		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	The strengths and challenges of sustainable development in Finland	Environmental Sustainability Index (The international index produced by Yale and Columbia universities for the World Economic Forum in 2001, 2003 and 2005 uses a special index to compare the environmental sustainability of countries. This index divides sustainability into five components: environmental systems, reducing environmental stresses, reducing human vulnerability, societal and institutional capacity, and global stewardship.) Human development Index
002-000-000	Balance between the use and protection of natural resources	
002-001-000	Limiting greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions (Million equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide; Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, F gases)
002-002-000	Increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy	Total energy consumption (Terajoules) Use of renewable energy sources (Terajoules)
002-003-000	Adapting to the adverse effects of climate change	
002-004-000	Ensuring biodiversity	Proportion of endangered species by habitat (%)
002-005-000	Promoting sustainable production patterns	Environmental loading in relation to economic growth (Index) Energy and natural resource consumption in relation to economic growth (Index) The development in use of Finland's natural resources in 1970–2025 (including 65 the estimation, in billion kilograms)
002-006-000	Changing consumption habits	Proportion of household expenditure on services
002-007-000	Improving the state of the Baltic Sea	Eutrophication discharges into Baltic Sea (nitrogen discharge and phosphorous discharge)
002-008-000	The cultural significance of natural resources	
003-000-000	Sustainable communities in a sustainable regional structure	Relative change in population across different regional types in continental Finland
003-001-000	A polycentric and networked regional structure	
003-002-000	Functionally diverse and structurally sound communities and a good living environment	Distance of certain services from homes of people aged 15–74: a comparison 79 between 1999 and 2004 (in km)
003-003-000	Ensuring a vital rural region and its services	Economic dependency ratio by province, 2003 (Number of people - children, students, pensioners and the unemployed- outside the workforce per employed)
003-004-000	Ensuring the availability of services	Municipal residents' satisfaction in services: a comparison of years 1999, 2000 and 2004, by size of municipality
003-005-000	The transport system and information society services as a basic precondition for a functional society and interaction	Development of public and passenger car transport (in million person-kilometres)
004-000-000	Citizens – well-being throughout the entire life cycle	

004-005-000	Reducing the quantity of household waste on the basis of storage and incineration	
005-000-000	Public health, risks prevention and management	Healthy life years
005-001-000	Leading a co-ordinated policy to prevent health risks involving all levels of decision	
005-002-000	Policing the respect of human and animal food legislation	
005-003-000	Promoting high-quality standards in animal health and welfare	
005-004-000	Reducing the progression of diseases linked to lifestyle	
005-005-000	Reducing inequalities in the area of health	
005-006-000	Reinforcing the policy for the management of chemical substances accompanying the introduction of the REACH regulation	
005-007-000	Improving information linked to pollution of the environment and its harmful effects on health	
005-008-000	Improving mental health and dealing with the risk of suicide	
006-000-000	Social inclusion, demography and immigration	At-risk-of poverty rate Old-age dependency rate
006-001-000	Reducing the risks of poverty and social exclusion	
006-002-000	Guaranteeing a high level of social cohesion throughout the country whilst respecting cultural diversity	
006-003-000	Modernising social protection systems and ensuring their feasibility	
006-004-000	Promoting a non-discriminatory labour market which encourages the participation of women, the elderly and migrants	
006-005-000	Leading an integration policy for migrants and their families	
006-006-000	Attenuating the negative effects of globalisation	
006-007-000	Promoting employment for young people	
006-008-000	Increasing the involvement of the disabled in the employment market	
007-000-000	World poverty and international challenges	Official development aid
007-001-000	Achieving the objective of the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Summit	
007-002-000	Contributing to better international governance and the reinforcement of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)	
007-003-000	Increase aid to 0.7% of GDP by 2015 and achieve the intermediary objective of 0.56% by 2010	
007-004-000	Better integrating sustainable development into commercial negotiations	
007-005-000	Integrating sustainable development into all external policies	
008-000-000	Cross-cutting issues	
008-001-000	Education and training	
008-002-000	Research and development	
009-000-000	[Levers] and strategic instruments	
009-001-000	Financing and economic instruments	
009-002-000	Coordination of national and local policies and controlling their implementation	
009-003-000	Communication and mobilising actors	
Germany		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Intergeneration equity	
001-001-000	Conservation of resources Making prudent and efficient use of scarce resources	Energy productivity (Index 1990 or 1994 = 100;) Raw materials productivity (Index 1990 and/or 1994)
001-002-000	Climate protection Reducing greenhouse gases	Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (Index 100=1990)
001-003-000	Renewable energies Extending sustainable systems of energy provision	Proportions of energy consumption from renewable energy (%)
001-004-000	Land use Conserving open spaces	Land use for housing and transport (Increase in ha per day)
001-005-000	Biodiversity Conserving species – protecting habitats	Sustainability indicator for biodiversity (Index %)
001-006-000	National debt Reducing debt – creating new scope for action	Public finance deficit (Deficit as a percentage of GDP) (State, Länder, municipalities, social insurance system)
001-007-000	Provision for future economic stability Creating positive investment conditions – securing long-term prosperity	Gross capital formation in relation to GDP (in %) (Gross capital formation is investment in the form of equipment, buildings and other installations of companies and the state.)
001-008-000	Innovation Shaping the future with new solutions	Private and public expenditure on research and development (Spending in percentage of GDP)
001-009-000	Education and training Continuously improving education and vocational qualification	25-year-olds with completed education (Percentage of all 25-year-olds) University entrance rate (%)
002-000-000	Quality for life (economic prosperity ranks as a central goal of sustainable policy. But quality of life embraces far more than material prosperity. An intact environment is as much a part of it as good schools and personal security. Even the reorientation of agricultural policy introduced by the German Federal Government aims for better quality of life.)	
002-001-000	Economic prosperity Raising economic output by environmentally and socially compatible means	GDP per capita (in 1995 prices in Euro)
002-002-000	Mobility Designing environmentally friendly forms of mobility	Transport intensity (Transport output per Euro 1,000 GDP; Index 1999=100) Proportion of freight transport per rail (%) Share of water transport in total freight transport output (share in %)

002-003-000	Nutrition Environmentally sound production of healthy food	Organic farming (Proportion of farmland in %) Nitrogen surplus (whole agricultural sector, kg/ha)
002-004-000	Air quality Keeping the environment healthy	Concentration of air pollution (Index 1990=100) (The index comprises emissions of SO2, NOX, VOC and NH3. It states the average level of falling emissions as a percentage of their 1990 level.)
002-005-000	Health Healthy living	Premature mortality (below the age of 65; Fatalities per 100.000 of population) Satisfaction with health (by gender)
002-006-000	Crime Further increasing personal security	Burglaries involving a break-in (reported cases)
003-000-000	Social Cohesion (not only the responsibility of the state. Businesses and trades unions, churches and associations and civil society as a whole are called upon to make their contribution to solidarity within society.)	
003-001-000	Employment Boosting employment levels	Employment rate (per cent)
003-002-000	Perspectives for families Improving the compatibility of work and family life	Full-time day care facilities in the West German Länder (Proportion of age-group in %)
003-003-000	Equal opportunities Promoting equal opportunities in society	Comparison of gross annual earnings from full-time employment (Women and men aged between 35 and 39; West German Länder in %)
003-004-000	Integration of foreign citizens Integration instead of exclusion	Foreign school leavers not gaining the first secondary school-leaving certificate (Hauptschule, in %)
004-000-000	International responsibility	
004-001-000	Development cooperation Supporting sustainable development worldwide	Official Development Assistance (Share of ODA in % of gross national income)
004-002-000	Opening markets Improving trade opportunities for developing countries	EU imports from developing countries (Euro billion)
Greece		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Reduction of environmental pressures	
001-001-000	Climate change abatement	Evolution of greenhouse gas emissions and deviations from the Kyoto target Progress in decoupling economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions Sectoral analysis of greenhouse gas emissions Contribution of the energy sector to CO2 emissions
001-002-000	Reduction of air pollutants	Evolution of air pollutants emissions and deviation from the targets set by the 2001/81 Directive Progress in decoupling economic growth from the emissions of air pollutants Sectoral analysis of air pollutants Per capita SO2 and ΝΟx emissions Air quality in the urban environment
001-003-000	Reduction and management of solid waste	Municipal waste production Per capita production of municipal waste Municipal waste composition Relative share of waste disposal methods Recycling of packaging materials
001-004-000	Water resources management	Water uptakes Per capita water demand Sectoral analysis of water demand Intensity of water use in agriculture Quality of inland and bathing waters Oil Spills Urban wastewater treatment
001-005-000	Desertification abatement	
001-006-000	Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems	Total number of plant and animal species Endemicity of plant and animal species Percentage of endangered species Number, type and conservation status of habitats Protected areas Geographical area and distribution of woodlands by altitude Forest fires Reforested areas
001-007-000	Sustainable forest management	
002-000-000	Promotion of social solidarity policies	
002-001-000	Combat exclusion from employment opportunities	
002-002-000	Better opportunities for women in the labour market	
002-003-000	Exclusion from public goods	
002-004-000	Prevention of exclusion risk	
002-005-000	Protection of vulnerable population groups	
003-000-000	Integration of the environmental dimension in sectoral policies	
003-001-000	Spatial policies	
003-002-000	Energy sector	Evolution of primary energy demand Evolution of final energy consumption Per capita energy consumption and CO2 emissions Contribution of the energy sector to total emissions Decoupling the economy from energy demand and pollutants emissions Energy intensity Relative evolution of energy and electricity demand Composition of the electricity production mix

		Participation of Renewable Energy Sources in electricity production
		Electricity production from Renewable Energy Sources excluding large hydroelectric facilities
		Installation of solar collectors for water heating
003-003-000	Transport	Evolution of the transport volume
		Percentage share of transport modes
		Evolution of the number of passenger cars
		Decoupling economic growth from transport
		Evolution of the transport intensity
		Contribution of the transport sector to atmospheric emissions
		Eco-efficiency of the transport sector
		Evolution of the share of automobiles with catalytic converters
		Road density
		Evolution of road accidents
003-004-000	Agriculture and fisheries	Farming mechanization level
		Use of fertilizers and pesticides / Nitrogen balance
		Irrigated agricultural land
		Eco-efficiency of the agricultural sector
		Contribution of agriculture and animal breeding to emissions
		Percentage participation of organic farming
		Evolution of fisheries production
003-005-000	Industry	Number and average size of industrial enterprises
		Concentration of industrial plants in the greater Athens area
		Evolution of energy consumption in the industrial sector
		Analysis of added value and energy consumption
		Continuation of the industrial sector to atmospheric emissions
		Eco-efficiency of the industrial sector
003-006-000	Tourism	Foreign arrivals
		Analysis of arrivals per transport mode
		Geographical distribution of tourism-related activities
		Seasonability of tourist flows
		Hotel accommodation
		Number and occupancy of tourist lodging facilities
		Development of agro-tourism
003-007-000	Employment	
004-000-000	Horizontal actions	
004-001-000	Use of economic instruments to "get prices right", incl. incentives to further the introduction of environmental products and technologies and the use of emissions trading in the context of the EU system	
004-002-000	Better collection, processing and dissemination of information on environmental parameters	
004-003-000	Institutional and administrative reforms are to ensure the implementation of the NSDS	
004-004-000	Development of modern infrastructures to improve resource efficiency and encouragement of investment in technology, human capital and organisational improvement of businesses	
004-005-000	Use of assessment tools, such as EIA and SEA	
005-000-000	International actions	
005-001-000	International and bilateral co-operation are enhanced through participation in international organisation, such as the UN and the OECD and by bilateral agreements for development assistance. Such bilateral agreements exist since 1997.	
		Iceland
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Healthy and Safe Environment	
001-001-000	Clean Air	Concentration of NO ₂ , O ₃ and SO ₂ in the atmosphere in Reykjavik 1994–2000 (μg/m ³) (show annual means from a single observing station in Reykjavik, close to the city's main traffic artery.)
		Concentration of airborne particulate matter in Reykjavik 1995–2002 (μg/m ³)
		Atmospheric carbon monoxide concentrations near Grensásvegur in Reykjavik (mg/m ³)
		Atmospheric ozone concentrations near Grensásvegur in Reykjavik (μg/m ³)
		Trends in the number of motor vehicles per thousand inhabitants (number of cars per 1000 capita)
		Choice of modes of transport in several cities (%)
001-002-000	Clean Freshwater	Concentration of N and P in selected rivers and lakes (number of rivers and lakes)
		Agricultural use of prepared fertiliser (tons of N, P and K)
		Concentration of nitrates in drinking water (mg/l)
001-003-000	Safe Food Products	Confirmed cases of Salmonella and Campylobacter in Iceland 1990–2000 (number of cases)
		Pesticides above permissible maximum levels, percentage of samples 1991–2000 (percentage of samples (%))
001-004-000	An Environment Free of Hazardous Materials	Trends in dioxin emissions (g I-TEQ)
		Trends in PAH emissions (kg)

001-005-000	Outdoor Activities in Harmony with Nature	Total number of foreign tourists to Iceland 1990–2000 (number) Total number of overnight stays categorized by region 1998–2001 (number) Park rangers and volunteers working on behalf of the Environment and Food Agency (number of working weeks)
001-006-000	Protection Against Natural Disasters	Finances of the Avalanche Fund 1996–2000 (in million IKR)
002-000-000	Protection of Icelandic Nature	
002-001-000	Protection of Iceland's Biota	Total area of wetlands reclaimed 1996–2001 (hectare) Breeding pairs of selected rare bird species (number) Rare and endangered species (number) Size of ptarmigan population (population index I(t))
002-002-000	Protection of Unique Geological Formations	
002-003-000	Wilderness Conservation	Total area of wilderness areas and protected areas (square km) Trends in size and number of protected areas (in hectares and number)
003-000-000	Sustainable Use of Resources	
003-001-000	Sustainable Use of Living Marine Resources	Cod (thousand tons) (shows the Marine Research Institute's recommendations for catch quota and total allowable catch (TAC) as determined by the government, as well as landings.) Cod catch per unit effort by fishing gear Haddock (thousand tons) Greenland halibut (thousand tons) Stock size Haddock (thousand tons) Stock size Cod (thousand tons) Greenland halibut catch per unit effort Shrimp in shallow waters (thousand tons) (shows the Marine Research Institute's recommendations for catch quota and total allowable catch (TAC) as determined by the government and landings.)
003-002-000	Sustainable Use of Vegetation and Reclamation of Land	Total number of sheep and horses 1980–2001 (number) Recorded afforestation 1990-2003 (shows the location of the areas) Trees planted per year (million trees)(shows the number of trees, in millions, that were planted in Iceland each year during the period 1940–1998.) Areas protected for revegetation and land reclamation (thousand hectares) Participation in the project "Farmers revegetate the land" (number) (is a collaborative endeavour of the Soil Conservation Service and Icelandic farmers, with the aim of revegetating home fields. The objective of the project is to support farmers in their land reclamation efforts, to stop erosion, and revegetate the land.)
003-003-000	Increased Utilization of Renewable Energy	Total energy use per capita 1990–2000 (MJ) Division of electricity between industry and public use 1990–2000 (GWh) Proportional division of energy 1990–2000 (%) Use of imported energy by source (petajoule) (total, oil and coal)
003-004-000	Reduction and Improved Handling of Waste	Total amount of waste per capita 1992–2000 (kg) Proportion of waste recycled (including energy recovery), incinerated and put in landfills 1992–2002 (%) Number of locations with open pit burning 1995–2001 (number)
004-000-000	Global Issues	
004-001-000	Clean Ocean	Percentage of inhabitants with waste water treatment 1990–2000 (%) Concentration of PCB, mercury and Cs-137 in cod 1994–2000 (Index: 1994 = 100) Concentration of arsenic and lead in Ölfusá river (microgramm/l) (shows the concentration of arsenic and lead in the Ölfusá river near the town of Selfoss.) Concentration of zinc and cadmium in Ölfusá river (microgram/l) (shows the concentration of zinc and cadmium in the Ölfusá river near the town of Selfoss.)
004-002-000	Limitation of Climate Change	Total emission of 6 greenhouse gases (including carbon sequestration) 1990–2000 (CO2 equivalent (Gg)) Variation of mean annual temperature in Stykkishólmur 1900–2000 (°C) Emissions of GHGs divided by origin 1990–2000 (CO2 equivalent (Gg)) Carbon dioxide concentrations around Iceland (μmol mol-1) Forecasted temperature developments in Reykjavik (°C) Glacial developments in Iceland (meters) (illustrates the total change in four outlet glaciers over the past decades, measured in metres.)
004-003-000	Protection of the Ozone Layer	Import of ozone-depleting substances 1986–2000 (ODP - tonne)

		Import of ozone-depleting refrigerants (onboard vessels) 1990–2001 (tonne)
		Thickness of the ozone layer over Reykjavik 1980–2000, in comparison to the average thickness of the ozone layer globally (Dobson units)
004-004-000	Protection of Biodiversity	
Ireland		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Securing Sustainable Development: Better Supporting Structures	
002-000-000	A Positive Impact on Enterprise and Employment	
003-000-000	Achieving Integration: Bringing Environment to the Heart of Sectoral Performance	
003-001-000	Agriculture	
003-002-000	Forestry	
003-003-000	Marine resources	Bathing Water Quality Monitoring Results for Sea Water Bathing Areas
003-004-000	Energy	Total Primary Energy Requirement (TPER) Total Final Energy Consumption by Sector
003-005-000	Industry	
003-006-000	Transport	Vehicle Numbers
003-007-000	Tourism	Overseas Tourist Numbers Overseas Tourism Revenue
004-000-000	A Quality Environment: An Investment in the Future	
004-001-000	Water resources	River Water Quality (recent trends) Lake Water Quality
004-002-000	The coastal zone	
004-003-000	Landscape and nature	
004-004-000	Waste management	Household and Commercial Waste collected by, or on behalf of Local Authorities (Landfilled)
004-005-000	Air quality	SO2 Emissions NOX Emissions VOC Emissions CO Emissions
004-006-000	Spatial planning	
005-000-000	Human Settlements are Shaped by their Environment	
005-001-000	Built environment	
006-000-000	Individual Action Counts....	
007-000-000	Global Sustainability requires Global Solidarity	
007-001-000	Trade	
007-002-000	International actions	
Italy		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Climate and atmosphere	
001-001-000	Reduction of GHG emissions at national level by 6.5%, compared to 1999, to be accomplished in the period 2008 - 2012	
001-002-000	Training, information and research on climate	
001-003-000	Reduction of GHG emissions by 70% in the long term period	
001-004-000	Adapting to climate change	
001-005-000	Reduction in the release of stratospheric ozone layer-depleting gas	
002-000-000	Nature and biodiversity	
002-001-000	Preservation of biodiversity	
002-002-000	Protection of the territory against hydro-geological, seismic and volcanic risks as well as coastal erosion	
002-003-000	Reduction and prevention of the desertification	
002-004-000	Reduction of the pollution on inland waters, marine environment and soils	
002-005-000	Reduction of the anthropic pressure on natural systems, farm and forest areas, sea and coasts	
003-000-000	Quality of life and environment in urban areas	
003-001-000	Urban and territorial rebalance	
003-002-000	Urban environment quality enhancement	
003-003-000	Sustainable use of natural resources	
003-004-000	Social-economical resources promotion and their fair distribution	
003-005-000	Improving a social and democratic involvement	
003-006-000	Atmospheric polluting emissions cut and pollutants threshold maintenance in order to avoid damages to human health, ecosystems and cultural heritage	
003-007-000	Reduction of acoustic pollution and exposed citizens	
003-008-000	Reduction of exposure to electromagnetic fields where human health and environment are treated	
003-009-000	Sustainable use of GMO Spreading knowledge and awareness on GMO and biotechnologies	
003-010-000	Food security and quality	
003-011-000	Reclamation of polluted sites and areas	
003-012-000	Strengthening of environmental crimes legislation and its relevant enforcement	
003-013-000	Promotion of democratic participation and awareness to environmental security scheme	
004-000-000	Exploitation of natural resources and waste generation	

004-001-000	Reduction of resources exploitation without affecting the quality of life	Total Material Requirement (TMR) eventually linked to GDP as a general indicator for the dematerialization of the economy Environmental space (as a pro capita resource) Ecological footprint Material Input Per Unit Service (MIPS)
004-002-000	Preservation and restoration of water resources	
004-003-000	Improvement of the quality of water resources	
004-004-000	Sustainable management of water resources production/consumption system	
004-005-000	Reduction of production, recovery of materials and energy from waste	
Latvia		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Water Protection	Quality of surface and ground waters Volume of utilization of the water resources Renewal and volume of utilisation of ground waters Volume of waste water and the quality of the waste water treatment Diversity and quality of water ecosystems and those of the terrestrial ecosystems depending thereupon Quality of drinking water Household water consumption per capita Concentration of Nitrogen pollution into the Gulf of Riga Concentration of Phosphorus pollution into the Gulf of Riga.
001-001-000	promote a sustainable and rational utilisation of water resources.	
001-002-000	protect water ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems directly dependent upon the water, and wetlands, to improve the condition thereof	
001-003-000	ensure a good quality (condition) of all underground and surface waters, to prevent any further pollution and to decrease gradually the existing pollution	
001-004-000	minimise the pollution with substances hazardous to the water environment.	
001-005-000	ensure the renewal of underground water resources	
001-006-000	ensure anti-flood protection	
001-007-000	ensure the protection of marine waters, paying particular attention to the reduction of chemical contamination in the Baltic Sea and on the fulfilment of the international commitments of Latvia	
002-000-000	Climate Changes and Protection of the Ozone Layer	Total quantity of emissions causing "greenhouse" effect in the country Consumption of ozone depleting substances
002-001-000	ensure the fulfilment of Latvia's international commitments with respect to the limitation of ozone layer depleting substances.	
002-002-000	ensure the contribution of Latvia in the prevention of global climate changes in such a manner that does not hinder the economic development of the country	
003-000-000	Use of Natural Resources	Wood logging volume (m3) Total stock volume of forest plantations (m3) Forested areas in total (ha) Reforested areas in total (ha) Size of hunting populations Number of animals hunted Catch of specific fish species Reserves and production of raw materials for construction Peat reserves and the volume of production thereof Proportion of wetlands in agricultural lands Proportion of acidulous lands in agricultural lands
003-001-000	prevent deforestation	
003-002-000	ensure the preservation and increasing of productivity and values of woodlands	
003-003-000	promote the forestation of non-agricultural farmland	
003-004-000	ensure the preservation and renewal of fish resources, having, at same time, ensured the employment in the fields of fisheries and fish processing	
003-005-000	promote such utilisation of hunting resources to ensure the protection and preservation of populations, gene pool and its community protection and conservation	
003-006-000	promote the rational and prudent use of mineral deposits	
004-000-000	Conservation of Biodiversity	Stability of the number of protected species in Latvia Area of protected territories Forest area and age structure of plantations (including the proportion of plantations centennials and older plantations) Area and dynamics of natural meadows Area of natural bogs Quantity of populations of selected species (black stork, corncrake, otter) Number of endangered species compared to the total number in the country Quantity of fish restored in natural watercourses Assessment of fish reserve status according to ICES classification
004-001-000	conserve and restore ecosystems and the diversity of their natural composition	
004-002-000	conserve and foster the diversity of local wildlife species	

004-003-000	conserve the genetic diversity of wildlife species as well as that of cultivated plants and domestic animal breeds	
004-004-000	facilitate the preservation of traditional landscape structure	
004-005-000	ensure a balanced and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources	
005-000-000	Management and Reduction of Waste	Number of household waste dumps Quantity of household waste generated and collected on a centralised basis Quantity of hazardous waste generated Quantity of waste packaging recycled Number of dumps re-cultivated
005-001-000	To limit the generation of waste by reason of economic growth, and to ensure a considerable reduction of the total amount of waste generated by means of the best waste prevention possibilities, best available techniques, by increase in the efficiency of the use of resources and encouragement of more prudent consumer behaviour.	
005-002-000	To ensure the availability of services of a centralized household waste management system to all residents.	
005-003-000	To procure that the most part of the waste is returned in the economic circulation, in particular, by recycling, having therefore developed the packaging recycling systems, or returned in the environmentally friendly (e.g., compost) or harmless form.	
005-004-000	Reduce the quantity of storable waste and to provide waste elimination or storage in the the human health and the environment safe manner.	
005-005-000	promote waste processing as much as possible in the proximity of its generation	
005-006-000	encourage the sustainable development of re-cultivated dump areas	
006-000-000	Elimination of Poverty	Purchasing power of the population Consumer price index GDP per capita and actual pace of GDP increase Level of unemployment Balanced regional development Number of individuals in poverty or on low budgets Average income per household member Average income per household member in the 1st (lowest) quintile
006-001-000	reduce the number of individuals in absolute poverty and to improve the living standard of such persons	
006-002-000	prevent causes of poverty by means of coherent, coordinated and purposeful action involving all sectors and administrative levels	
006-003-000	encourage the planning and implementation of successful and coordinated poverty prevention measures	
006-004-000	encourage the employment and occupational skills development of those in poverty and low budgets	
007-000-000	Employment	Proportion of women in the totality of jobseekers The average job-seeking period Registered level of unemployment among handicapped people Number of self-employed persons Proportion of permanently unemployed persons among the totality of unemployed Training programmes for unemployed persons, number of persons accomplishing them
007-001-000	increase the quality of workforce to meet the demands of labour market	
007-002-000	ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market	
007-003-000	promote the integration of handicapped people, risk and socially repudiated groups of people	
007-004-000	increase the quality of services rendered to jobseekers and unemployed people	
008-000-000	Education and Science	Number of inhabitants having secondary and higher education Number of students (per number of population) Number of balanced development and environmental education programmes in educational establishments State financing for education and science (% of GDP) Number of those employed in science
008-001-000	ensure the access of education for everyone.	
008-002-000	ensure the quality of education at all levels and in all respects in line with the needs of social and economic development	
008-003-000	ensure social equality in the access of education	
008-004-000	ensure flexible opportunities in obtaining education all through lifetime	
008-005-000	ensure the rate of growth of the scientific potential	
009-000-000	Environment and Health	Average lifetime expectancy of population Mortality among newborns State financing for healthcare (% of GDP). Human morbidity and mortality rate caused by hazardous environmental factors
009-001-000	increase the lifetime expectancy of the inhabitants of Latvia by means of improving the environmental condition and social conditions	

009-002-000	improve the quality of life of the population and the safety of households	
009-003-000	diminish sickness rate, mortality and invalidity caused by: - contaminated food; - occupational diseases; - natural nidus infections and other infectious diseases; - accidents; - chronic (e.g., cardiovascular) diseases.	
009-004-000	decrease the effect of physical factors (e.g., noise) on the human health	
009-005-000	change the attitudes of people towards the environment and health	
009-006-000	improve the health condition of the population of Latvia.	
010-000-000	Housing Policy	Average total area of the home per capita Improvements in the national and public housing fund (sewerage, water pipe, central heating, gas, hot water supply, bath (shower)) Decreasing number of unfinished constructions Availability of mortgage loans Economy of energy resources and the minimisation of direct greenhouse gas emissions as the result of heat insulation of the buildings
010-001-000	implementation of the state policy in housing matters with the mediation of a public agency and the increasing its institutional capacity in regions	
010-002-000	promote the balanced development of various housing segments in the country by means improving the housing crediting system thus approximating the living quality conditions to the average standard of the EU Member States	
010-003-000	Saving and efficient utilisation of energy focusing on the sources of renewable energy	
010-004-000	Utilisation of long-drawn construction sites and old buildings for new needs	
010-005-000	ensure all inhabitants with good, healthy and safe home in the efficient and flexible housing market featured by adequate protection of consumer rights, creating favourable conditions for the improvement of the existing homes by individuals and legal entities (including the improvements in residential areas and humanisation of the urban environment), and for construction and acquisition of the new ones	
011-000-000	Industry	Increase in the share of industries based on knowledge-intensive technologies in the GDP. Proportion of those employed in the industry Availability of local resources (how many years would it be sufficient under the current output) Number of companies implementing the environment management systems (EMAS, ISO 14000) and quality management systems (QMS, ISO 9000), as well as good manufacturing practice Pollution emissions from industrial companies
011-001-000	Modernisation and restructurisation of the manufacturing, i.e. production process based on environmentally friendly use of renewable natural resources employment of technological innovations	
011-002-000	Development and linking of the scientific potential with the production	
011-003-000	Development of information technologies	
011-004-000	Economical consumption of energy resources and non-renewable raw materials	
012-000-000	Energy	Increase of energy, especially electrical energy, consumption in relation to the increase of the gross national product Quantity of emissions of pollutant substances from energy production facilities, number of equipment, where emissions fully correspond to the marginal values of emissions Proportion of the persons employed in the energy sector Structure of energy resources (renewable/ non-renewable, by types) General characteristics of the energy sector and their changes Energy used by households, proportion of the total
012-001-000	promote the development of energy industry in accordance with balanced and sustainable economic development	
012-002-000	decrease the environmental pollution from energy facilities, especially emissions of air pollutant substances	
012-003-000	increase the use of renewable (local) energy resources	
012-004-000	increase the safety of energy supply	
012-005-000	ensure the technical and organisation readiness of Latvia's energy supply system for synchronous operation with the systems of the Nordic countries and those of Central Europe	
013-000-000	Transport	Quantity of emission of vehicles and amount of emission per one km driven Number of passengers carried by public transportation value added in GNP from transport industries proportion of employment in transport and communications industry Length of bicycle roads, km
013-001-000	decrease air pollution and noise caused by transport	
013-002-000	optimise production structure to decrease the cargo transport volume	

001-001-000	Air Quality and Climate Change	GHG emissions by sector (tonnes of CO2 equivalent per annum) Emissions of air pollutants (ambient levels of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, benzene, lead, ozone, heavy metals and nitrogen oxides)
001-002-000	Energy-efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources	
001-003-000	Freshwater	Water Exploitation Index
001-004-000	Biodiversity	Proportion of surface area protected and managed tototal surface area of the Maltese Islands Trends in abundance, distribution and status of selected species (priority protected/threatened species)
001-005-000	Wastes	Waste arising by type and treatment method
001-006-000	Marine and Coastal Environment	Percentage of seawater meeting bathing water quality standards
001-007-000	Land Use	Relative contribution of land-cover categories to uptake by urban and other artificial land development Permitted new dwellings on previously developed land or through conversions and permitted dwellings outside designated development areas
001-008-000	Promoting a Sustainable Transport System	Level of private car ownership Level of public bus usage
001-009-000	Natural and Technological Risks	
001-010-000	Leisure and the Environment	Percentage of seawater meeting bathing water quality standards
002-000-000	Promoting Sustainable Economic Development	Growth in GDP, and GDP per capita Employment ratio Real value added per person in employment in the private and public sectors Government budget balance
002-001-000	Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	
002-002-000	Reliance on Market Forces and Fair Trading	
002-003-000	Promoting Innovation, Science and Technology	
002-004-000	Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishing	
002-005-000	Curbing the Damage of Construction and Quarrying	
002-006-000	Sustainable Manufacturing	
002-007-000	Promoting Sustainable Tourism	
002-008-000	Linking Infrastructural Needs to Sustainable Development	
003-000-000	Fostering Sustainable Communities	
003-001-000	Promoting Social Cohesion	Income distribution Proportion of women in the labour force
003-002-000	Strengthening Public Health	Overweight population
003-003-000	Education for Sustainable Development	Early School Leavers
003-004-000	Promoting Stakeholder and Major Group Participation in Decision-Making	
003-005-000	Raising Public Awareness	
004-000-000	Cross-cutting Strategic Issues	
004-001-000	The Need for Integrated Planning	Spatial Development Plan
004-002-000	Developing Procedures for Monitoring: Indicators and Target Setting	
004-003-000	Promoting use of Economic Instruments	Economic instruments strategy
004-004-000	Enforcement	An audit of enforcement mechanisms
004-005-000	Promoting International and Regional Co-operation	
Romania		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Increased standard of living and prosperity for individuals and society as a whole at the national level; economic development within the sustainability limits determined by the natural capital in a way that should guarantee the quality of life for future generations.	
001-001-000	To guarantee public health. To ensure complementarity and correlation among all economic and social sectors for the purpose of sustainable human development.	
001-002-000	To establish those sectors that could potentially be competitive as priorities for sustainable development in the context of the overall international trends and in accordance with the international commitments Romania has made.	
001-003-000	To adjust the size of social and economic structures, to reshape them and to transform them into a sustainable system. To ensure the continuous and stable improvement of the standard of living in accordance with the requirements of E.U. integration.	
001-004-000	To stop the deterioration of the country's natural capital and to start rebuilding it.	
001-005-000	To develop a coherent legislative and institutional framework, compatible with that of the E.U. countries, and to consolidate democracy by encouraging civic participation.	
001-006-000	To create human resources meeting the international scientific, technological and information standards in all social and economic sectors.	
001-007-000	To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of economic, social and ecological performance within a system of quantitative and qualitative indicators.	
002-000-000	Priorities of Sustainable Development	
002-001-000	Public health	Life Expectancy at birth in Romania (years) standard of living, assessed in terms of GDP per capita
002-002-000	Education	Education indices (1996) 7-14 years old not included in schools (%) (1996/1997)

		The average schooling period (years) (1992)
		Secondary education population in % compared to population the 15 years old and over - (1992)
		Population with University studies % compared to the 23 years old and over - (1992)
002-003-000	Economic growth	Annual GDP variation (%)
		Annual average inflation rate (%)
		Unemployment rate
		Population structure according to the employment sectors
		Gross generation of fixed capital (in GDP)
		Environment protection spending according to activity sectors (Leu)
002-004-000	Conservation of energy resources	
Slovenia		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
006-000-000	A competitive economy and faster economic growth	Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards
006-001-000	Fostering entrepreneurial development and increasing competitiveness	Labour productivity
		Market share
		Unit labour costs
		Structure of merchandise exports according to factor intensity
		Gross fixed capital formation as a share of GDP
		Exports and imports as a share of GDP
		Foreign direct investment
		Slovenia's world competitiveness by the IMD
		Slovenia's world competitiveness by the WEF
006-002-000	Increasing inflows of development - promoting domestic and foreign investment	
006-003-000	Stimulating the economy's internationalisation	
006-004-000	Increasing the competitiveness of services	Total assets of banks
		Insurance premiums
		Market capitalisation
006-005-000	Successful participation in the exchange rate mechanism ERM II and adoption of the euro	Real growth of gross domestic product
		Inflation
		General government sector balance
		General government debt
		Balance of payments
		Gross external debt
007-000-000	Effective generation, two-way flow and application of the knowledge needed for economic development and quality jobs	Investment in knowledge
007-001-000	Increasing economic efficiency and the level of investment in research and technological development	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
		Science and technology graduates
		Number of researchers per thousand labour force
		Internet use
007-002-000	Improving the quality of education and promoting lifelong learning	Share of population with tertiary education
		Average years of schooling attained by persons in employment
		Ratio of students to teaching staff
		Total public expenditure on education
		Public and private expenditure on educational institutions
		Expenditure on educational institutions per student
008-000-000	An efficient and less costly state	
008-001-000	Increasing the state's institutional competitiveness and efficiency	
008-002-000	Development-oriented restructuring of public finances	Expenditure by institutional sector – general government
		Public expenditure according to the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)
		Economic structure of taxes and contributions
		State aid
008-003-000	Improving the judicial system's functioning	Court backlogs
009-000-000	A modern social state and higher employment	
009-001-000	Increasing the labour market's flexibility	Employment rate
		Unemployment rate
		Part-time employment
		Temporary employment
009-002-000	Modernising the social protection systems	Social protection expenditure
009-003-000	Reducing social exclusion	Human development index (HDI)
		Gender pay gap
		Long-term unemployment rate
		Population in jobless households
		Risk of poverty rate after social transfers
		Risk of poverty rate before social transfers
		Number of practising doctors and nurses
		Life satisfaction
		Trust in others – generalised trust
		Trust in institutions
010-000-000	Integration of measures to achieve sustainable development	
010-001-000	Sustained population growth	Percentage of the population aged 65 and over
		Migration coefficient
		Birth rate
010-002-000	Balanced regional development	Regional variation in GDP
		Regional variation in unemployment
		Regional variation in personal income tax base per capita
		Regional variation in the demographic structure
010-003-000	Ensuring optimal health conditions	Life expectancy

		Infant mortality
		Health satisfaction
010-004-000	Improving spatial management	Changes in municipal spatial plans
		Issued building permits
010-005-000	Integrating environmental standards with pectoral policies and consumption patterns	Share of road transport in total goods transport
		Energy intensity
		Renewable energy sources
		Dirty industries
		Agricultural intensity
		Intensity of tree felling
		Municipal waste
010-006-000	Developing the national identity and culture	Household expenditure on culture
		Use of spare time for culture
United Kingdom		
Screensequence	Priority	Indicator
001-000-000	Sustainable Consumption and Production	Greenhouse gas emissions (excluding international aviation/shipping)
		Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions
		CO2 emissions from industry
		CO2 emissions from domestic
		CO2 emissions from transport sectors (excluding international aviation and shipping)
		CO2 emissions from other sectors (mostly commercial and public sector)
		Greenhouse gases from UK-based international aviation bunkers
		Greenhouse gases from UK-based international shipping fuel bunkers
		Household spending (household final consumption expenditure)
		Domestic energy consumption from households
		Domestic CO2 emissions (including an estimate of share of energy industry emissions) from household energy use
		CO2 emissions from road transport
		PM10 emissions from road transport
		NOx emissions from road transport
		Private car-kilometres
		Private car CO2 emissions
		Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) CO2 emissions
		Road freight kms
		Road freight tonnes
		Manufacturing sector output
		NOx emissions of the manufacturing sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) of the manufacturing sector
		PM10 emissions of the manufacturing sector
		SO2 emissions of the manufacturing sector
		Service sector output
		NOx emissions of the service sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) from the service sector
		Public sector output
		NOx emissions of the public sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) from the public sector
		Domestic Material Consumption
		Construction output
		Mineral (stone, sand and gravel) extraction for construction
		Total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water
		Leakage losses (Water resource use)
		Domestic water consumption
		Waste arisings by sector
		Waste arisings by disposal
		Household waste arising per person
		Household waste recycled or composted per person
		Agriculture sector output
		CH4 emissions of the agriculture sector
		Fertiliser input (Agriculture sector)
		NH3 emissions of the agriculture sector
		Land recycling: new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversions
		Land recycling: all new development on previously developed land
		Fish stocks around the UK at full reproductive capacity and harvested sustainably
		Landings from UK fish stocks
		Emissions of air pollutants: NH3
		Emissions of air pollutants: NOx
		Emissions of air pollutants: PM10
		Emissions of air pollutants: SO2
		Rivers of good biological quality
		Rivers of good chemical quality
		Gross Domestic Product
		GDP per head
		Productivity: UK output per worker

		Total investment in chained volume measures
		Social investment
		Demography: Population
		Demography: population of working age
		Households
		Single person households
		Dwelling stock
001-001-000	better products and services, which reduce the environmental impacts from the use of energy, resources, or hazardous substances	
001-002-000	cleaner, more efficient production processes, which strengthen competitiveness	
001-003-000	shifts in consumption towards goods and services with lower impacts	
001-004-000	Sustainable public procurement	
001-005-000	Sustainable Organisations, Workplaces and Skills	
001-006-000	Tourism [...] needs to be approached from the perspective of sustainable consumption and production.	
001-007-000	Achieving more sustainable consumption and production of food	
001-008-000	Environmental Industries	
001-009-000	Sustainable Waste Management	
002-000-000	Climate Change and Energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (excluding international aviation/shipping)
		Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions
		CO2 emissions from industry
		CO2 emissions from domestic
		CO2 emissions from transport sectors (excluding international aviation and shipping)
		CO2 emissions from other sectors (mostly commercial and public sector)
		Greenhouse gases from UK-based international aviation bunkers
		Greenhouse gases from UK-based international shipping fuel bunkers
		Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity
		Total electricity used
		Fossil fuels used in Electricity generation
		CO2 emissions from Electricity generation
		NOx emissions from Electricity generation
		SO2 emissions from Electricity generation
		Household spending (household final consumption expenditure)
		Domestic energy consumption from households
		Domestic CO2 emissions (including an estimate of share of energy industry emissions) from household energy use
		CO2 emissions from road transport
		PM10 emissions from road transport
		NOx emissions from road transport
		Private car-kilometres
		Private car CO2 emissions
		Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) CO2 emissions
		Road freight kms
		Road freight tonnes
		Manufacturing sector output
		NOx emissions of the manufacturing sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) of the manufacturing sector
		PM10 emissions of the manufacturing sector
		SO2 emissions of the manufacturing sector
		Service sector output
		NOx emissions of the service sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) from the service sector
		Public sector output
		NOx emissions of the public sector
		CO2 emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) from the public sector
		Energy production
		Gross inland energy consumption
		Agriculture sector output
		CH4 emissions of the agriculture sector
		Fertiliser input (Agriculture sector)
		NH3 emissions of the agriculture sector
		Gross Domestic Product
		GDP per head
002-001-000	Emission targets	
002-002-000	show leadership in tackling climate change [International framework]	
002-003-000	future development of the energy supply sector	
002-004-000	Business commitment to tackling climate change	
002-005-000	transport has to make a contribution to reducing carbon dioxide emissions	
002-006-000	Households and energy efficiency	
002-007-000	Land Use, Agriculture and Forestry	

002-008-000	The public sector has an important role to play in providing leadership and driving change in other sectors.	
002-009-000	Adaptation to climate change	
003-000-000	Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement	Assessments of water availability: Winter surface water Assessments of water availability: Summer surface water Bird populations: farmland birds Bird populations: woodland birds Bird populations: coastal birds Bird populations: wintering wetland birds Priority species status (Biodiversity conservation) Priority habitat status (Biodiversity conservation) Agriculture sector output CH4 emissions of the agriculture sector Fertiliser input (Agriculture sector) NH3 emissions of the agriculture sector Farming and environmental stewardship: Land covered by environmental schemes Land use (Area covered by agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban) Land recycling: new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversions Land recycling: all new development on previously developed land Dwelling density (Average density of new housing) Fish stocks around the UK at full reproductive capacity and harvested sustainably Landings from UK fish stocks Ecological impacts of air pollution: Area of sensitive UK habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication Emissions of air pollutants: NH3 Emissions of air pollutants: NOx Emissions of air pollutants: PM10 Emissions of air pollutants: SO2 Rivers of good biological quality Rivers of good chemical quality Flooding: Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding Gross Domestic Product GDP per head Households Single person households Dwelling stock
003-001-000	Developing the evidence base	
003-002-000	Protecting the global environment	
003-003-000	The national approach	
003-004-000	Modernising delivery	
003-005-000	Tackling degraded resources and environmental inequalities	
004-000-000	Sustainable Communities	Land recycling: new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversions Land recycling: all new development on previously developed land Dwelling density (Average density of new housing) Gross Domestic Product GDP per head Productivity: UK output per worker Total investment in chained volume measures Social investment Demography: Population Demography: population of working age Households Single person households Dwelling stock Active community participation: Informal and formal volunteering at least once a month in the last 12 months BCS (British Crime Survey) vehicle-related thefts BCS (British Crime Survey) burglary Recorded theft of or from vehicles Recorded burglary in dwellings Recorded robbery Fear of crime: Theft of car Fear of crime: Burglary Fear of crime: Physical attack Fear of crime: Car crime Employment (People of working age in employment) Population living in workless households: working age Population living in workless households: children Percentage of people of working age who are economically inactive Childhood poverty: Children in relative low-income households before housing costs Childhood poverty: Children in relative low-income households after housing costs Young adults (16–19 year-olds not in employment, education or training) Pensioner Poverty: Pensioners in relative low-income households before housing costs

		<p>Pensioner Poverty: Pensioners in relative low-income households after housing costs</p> <p>Pension provision: Proportion of working age people contributing to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four</p> <p>Education: 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications and above</p> <p>Infant mortality: differences between socio-economic groups</p> <p>Life expectancy: differences in average life expectancy between local authority areas</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy (by gender)</p> <p>Life expectancy (by gender)</p> <p>Mortality rates: Death rates from circulatory disease below 75 years and for deprived areas</p> <p>Mortality rates: Death rates from cancer below 75 years and for deprived areas</p> <p>Mortality rates: suicides</p> <p>Prevalence of smoking: all adults</p> <p>Prevalence of smoking: 'routine and manual' socio-economic groups</p> <p>Childhood obesity: Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds</p> <p>Diet: Proportion of people consuming five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day (by income group)</p> <p>Mobility: Number of trips per person: Walking and cycling</p> <p>Mobility: Number of trips per person: Private motor vehicles</p> <p>Mobility: Number of trips per person: Public transport and taxis</p> <p>Mobility: Distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose</p> <p>How children get to school: Walking and cycling</p> <p>How children get to school: Private motor vehicles</p> <p>How children get to school: Public transport and taxis</p> <p>Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Corner shop/ supermarket (with/without car)</p> <p>Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Post office (with/without car)</p> <p>Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Doctor/hospital (with/without car)</p> <p>Road accidents: Number of people and children killed or seriously injured</p> <p>Air quality and health: Rural ozone</p> <p>Air quality and health: Urban background ozone</p> <p>Air quality and health: Roadside PM10</p> <p>Air quality and health: Urban background PM10</p> <p>Air quality and health: days when air pollution is moderate or higher in urban areas</p> <p>Air quality and health: days when air pollution is moderate or higher in rural areas</p> <p>Housing conditions: social sector homes</p> <p>Housing conditions: vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard</p> <p>Households living in fuel poverty with someone aged 60 or over</p> <p>Households living in fuel poverty with someone aged under 16</p> <p>Households living in fuel poverty with someone disabled / long-term sick</p> <p>Homelessness: number of rough sleepers</p> <p>Homelessness: total number of households in temporary accommodation</p> <p>Homelessness: number of households with children in temporary accommodation</p> <p>Assessment of local environmental quality</p> <p>Percentage of overall households satisfied with the quality of the places in which they live</p> <p>Percentage of households in deprived areas satisfied with the quality of the places in which they live</p> <p>Net Official Development Assistance per cent of Gross National Income</p> <p>Net Official Development Assistance per capita</p>
004-001-000	Sustainable Communities -- to improve neighbourhood participation, address inequalities and support delivery at the local level	
004-002-000	Providing opportunity for all nationally -- tackling the key drivers of deprivation that risk pushing people into a spiral of decline.	
004-003-000	The global dimension: a fairer world	
005-000-000	International Action	
005-001-000	Support multilateral and national institutions that can ensure effective integration of social, environmental and economic objectives to deliver sustainable development, especially for the poorest members of society.	
005-002-000	The UK's international priorities on sustainable development since the UK's 1999 Sustainable Development Strategy have principally been framed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organisation, the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).	

006-000-000	Helping People Make Better Choices	
006-001-000	The Government will launch Community Action 2020 – Together We Can later in 2005 as a catalyst for thinking globally and acting locally in communities across England	
006-002-000	pilot open and innovative ways to enable stakeholders to influence decisions about the kind of projects, which would deliver the goals of this strategy	
006-003-000	Using incentives [...] including subsidies, voluntary initiatives, trading schemes or taxes.	
006-004-000	Sustainable development principles must lie at the core of the education system, such that schools, colleges and universities become showcases of sustainable development among the communities that they serve.	
006-005-000	Life-long sustainable development: The good work started in schools needs to be continued on into higher education and professional development.	

Task 3 – Comparison

3.3. Ranking of Structural Indicators according to their use in NRPs

Completely Identical

Country	NRP Indicator		SDS Indicator
Austria	Long-term unemployment rate		Long-term unemployment rate
	Debt ratio in % of GDP	E	Debt ratio (% of GDP)
	Emissions of greenhouse gases	E	Greenhouse gas emissions
Denmark	Water consumption in Denmark relative to GDP	E	Water consumption/GDP
Estonia	Coverage of the population by health insurance in % of total population	E	share of population covered with health insurance
	Unemployment rate (15-64-year-olds)	E	Unemployment rate
	Unemployment rate of young people (15-24)	E	Youth unemployment rate
	GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity	E	Gross domestic product (GDP) (per capita; purchasing power parties per inhabitant)
	General government debt in % of GDP	E	General government debt
	Public R&D expenditures (% of GDP) (compared to EU average)	E	Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (% of GDP)
Germany	Employment rate - total	E	Employment rate (per cent)
Ireland	GDP growth in %		GDP growth
	Government debt % GDP	E	General Government Debt as a Percentage of GDP
	General government deficit in % of GDP		General Government Deficit (GGD) as a percentage of GDP
Latvia	Number of national patents per year, in total and per 1.000 people		Number of patents issued per year
Luxembourg	Unemployment rate	E	Unemployment level (percent)
	Real growth rate of GDP	E	Change in GDP (percent in fixed prices)
Malta	Early school leavers, total	E	Early School Leavers
	Overall employment rate	E	Employment ratio
Netherlands	Total greenhouse gas emissions	E	Greenhouse gas emissions
	GDP per capita	E	GDP per capita
	Per capita income		Income per capita
	Unemployment overall	E	Unemployment
Slovenia	Energy intensity		Energy intensity
	Long-term unemployment rate	E	Long-term unemployment rate
	Employment rate	E	Employment rate
	Energy intensity of the economy	E	Energy intensity
	Birth rate		Birth rate
	Overall unemployment rate		Unemployment rate
	GDP per capita at purchasing power parity	E	Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards
	Poverty risk rate after social transfers (in %)	E	Risk of poverty rate after social transfers
Sweden	Employment rate	E	Employment rate
	Absence from working life due to sick leave		Sickness absenteeism (Sickness absences, activity compensation)
	Long-term unemployment rate	E	Long-term unemployment (Percentage of long-term unemployed in the labour force)
	Youth unemployment ratio	E	Youth unemployment (Percentage of young people who are unemployed)

Virtually Identical

Country	NRP Indicator		SDS Indicator
Austria	GDP per capita in PPS	E	GDP per capita
	Real GDP growth in %	E	Growth rate of the national economy (GDP)
	Youth education attainment level: the percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 years having completed at least upper secondary education		Youth educational attainment 20-24
	Adult working age population participating in life-long learning in %		Life-long learning
	Number of pupils leaving school early without any subsequent further training (in %)	E	Early school leavers
	At risk of poverty rate (total, male, female)	E	Risk of poverty
Czech Republic	GDP per capita	E	GDP per capita (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity)
	current account deficit in % of GDP	E	Share of government deficit/surplus in GDP (the ratio of projected or actual deficit of the government sector to Gross Domestic product should not exceed 3%, except in cases where: - the ratio declined substantially and continuously and achieved a level n)
	public expenditure on education in % of GDP		Expenditures on education (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP)
	government sector gross debt in % of GDP		Share of government debt in GDP (%)
	unemployment rate by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and more)	E	General rate of registered unemployment by age category (%)
	total energy intensity: the consumption of primary energy sources related to a unit of GDP		Energy intensity of GDP (toe per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)
	real GDP: year on year growth in %	E	Year-on-year change in GDP (%)
	% of employees that work in SME		the proportion of the employees of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in the total number of employees by individual sector (%)
	general government balance (in % GDP)	E	the income/expenditure balance of public budgets (% of GDP)
	share of R&D expenditure on GDP (in % of private and public funds)		Expenditure on research and development (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP)
	average national inflation rate: year-on-year growth in %	E	Inflation rate (%)
Denmark	Energy consumption in Denmark relative to GDP	E	Gross energy consumption/GDP
	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]	E	Gross energy consumption/GDP
	GDP per capita in PPS	E	GDP per capita
Estonia	Price stability: Inflation rate Harmonized consumer price index	E	Changes in consumer price index
	Employment rate (15-64 year olds)	E	Employment rate

	The relative importance of renewable energy sources in electrical energy being produced as a % of gross consumption	E	Renewable energy resources (production of energy from renewable energy resources)
Finland	Unemployment rate, per year	E	Number of unemployed and unemployment rate (% of working aged population)
	Total greenhouse gas emissions (indexed on actual base year = 100)	E	Greenhouse gas emissions (Million equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide; Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, F gases)
Germany	Total greenhouse gas emissions (1990/1995 = 100)		Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (Index 100=1990)
	GDP per capita (PPS, EU 25=100)	E	GDP per capita (in 1995 prices in Euro)
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in % of GDP	E	Private and public expenditure on research and development (Spending in percentage of GDP)
	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy consumption; %		Proportions of energy consumption from renewable energy (%)
	Public deficit in % of GDP		Public finance deficit (Deficit as a percentage of GDP) (State, Länder, municipalities, social insurance system)
Ireland	Unemployment rate	E	Seasonally adjusted standardised unemployment rate
	Unemployed persons	E	Unemployment - Labour Force Survey basis
	General government deficit in % of GDP		General Government Deficit (GGD)
	Ratio of debt to GDP (in %)		General Government Debt as a Percentage of GDP
Latvia	Unemployment rate in %	E	Level of unemployment
	Percentage of inhabitants using the Internet at least once a week		Number of internet users per 100 inhabitants
	Relative price level of private consumption; % of EU-25 average	E	Consumer price index
	Greenhouse gas emission	E	Total quantity of emissions causing "greenhouse" effect in the country
	Percentage of land area being specially protected nature reserves		Area of protected territories
Lithuania	Standardised death rate, heart and blood vessel diseases (0–64 year group) per 100,000 population	E	Mortality rate from circulatory system diseases, per 100000 inhabitants
	Employment rate in %, age group 15-64	E	Economic activity and employment rate; % from employable people.
	Portion of treated wastewater of the set requirements, %	E	Amount of discharged wastewater (thousand t.), a part of wastewater treated according to EU standards (in percents).
	Final energy consumption for the GDP unit, (oil equivalent), USD	E	Amount of final energy consumed in production; total (thousand tons by oil equivalent) and per GDP unit (in total and according to branches of economic activities).
	GDP per capita in PPS, EU 25=100	E	GDP per capita; Lt.

	Share of electric energy produced by using recovering energy resources of total consumption of electric energy, %	E	Part of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total electricity consumption, %.
	Share of recovering energy resources in total balance of initial energy, %	E	Part of renewable energy in total primary energy consumption; %
	Share of bio-fuel (bio-diesel oil, bio-ethanol) in total fuel used for highway transport, %		A part of biofuel in total amount of fuel consumed in transport sector; thousand t and %
	Attracted FDI in LTL million	E	Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
Luxembourg	Public debt ratio as % of GDP		Public debt as percentage of GDP (current prices)
	Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995)	E	Change in GDP (percent in fixed prices)
	Portion of the population between 25-64 with a university education	E	Level of tertiary education
	Energy intensity		Energy intensity (energy use, GDP and GDP/unit of energy)
	Total greenhouse gas emissions	E	Emissions of greenhouse gases (tons of CO2 equivalents per year)
	Inflation	E	Average annual inflation
Malta	GDP growth at constant (2000) prices	E	Growth in GDP, and GDP per capita
	General Government Deficit as a % of GDP	E	Government budget balance
	Percentage of early school leavers (female and male)		Early School Leavers
Netherlands	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	E	R&D expenditure
	Relative unit labour costs compared to relative unit labour costs of competitors		Competitiveness – labour costs
	Number of premature school-leavers	E	Early school-leavers
	Inflation rate, per year	E	Inflation
	Total public spending in % of GDP (per year)	E	Public expenditure
Slovakia	Index of consumer prices (average growth)	E	Development of inflation (in %)
	Growth of GDP	E	GDP growth index (1989 year = 100)
	GDP in current prices	E	GDP in current prices (SKK billion)
Slovenia	State aid in % of GDP		State aid
	Average inflation rate (in %)		Inflation
	Public debt in % of GDP		General government debt
	Labour productivity in PPS	E	Labour productivity
	Production of electricity from renewable resources	E	Renewable energy sources
	Annual FDI inflows	E	Foreign direct investment
	Budget deficit in % of GDP		General government sector balance
	Share of renewable energy sources		Renewable energy sources
	Investment in R&D as % of GDP	E	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
Sweden	Working time	E	Hours worked per person (Number of hours worked per person of working age (20–64))
	Employment rate among people not born in Sweden (men, women)		People born abroad, employment (Employment rate and unemployment among people born abroad)

	Gender pay gap	E	Equal opportunity, wages (Wage gap between men and women)
	Unemployment among young people (male and female)		Youth unemployment (Percentage of young people who are unemployed)
	Greenhouse gas emissions	E	Greenhouse gases (Emissions that impact climate expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents)
	R&D expenditure (in %)	E	R&D expenditures
	Investment in human resources	E	Investment in Education
	Unemployment rate (male and female)	E	Unemployment (Percentage of unemployed in the labour force)
	Growth of real wages		Real wages (Pre-tax real monthly wages)
	Absence from working life due to sick leave		Sickness absenteeism (Sickness absences, activity compensation)
	Energy intensity of the economy	E	Energy intensity, Wh/GDP
	Inflation [CPI, Dec-Dec in percent]	E	Inflation (Consumer price index, average for the year)
	Open unemployment rate as a per cent of the labour force, per year	E	Unemployment (Percentage of unemployed in the labour force)
United Kingdom	Proportion of 19 year-old who achieve at least upper secondary education		Education: 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications and above
	Employment rate (in %)		Employment (People of working age in employment)
	Labour productivity (output per worker and per hour worked)		Productivity: UK output per worker
	Supply in % of UK electricity by renewables		Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity
	Greenhouse gas emissions		Greenhouse gas emissions (excluding international aviation/shipping)
	Emissions of carbon dioxide (in %)		Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions

Similar

Country	NRP Indicator		SDS Indicator
Austria	Energy intensiveness of the economy	E	Energy consumption absolute and relative to GDP (Gross domestic energy consumption and final energy consumption)
	Number of unemployed disabled persons (total, men, women)	E	Total unemployment rate by nationality and disabilities
	Change in unemployment levels (per month) compared to previous year	E	Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education
	Volume of freight transport	E	Volume of transport (passenger and freight)
	Adult working age population participating in life-long learning in %		Further vocational training
	Percentage of people with disabilities in total unemployment		Total unemployment rate by nationality and disabilities
	Youth unemployment rate		Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education
	Employment rate of women in %		Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education
	Tax ratio	E	Taxes on labour
	Share of gross domestic consumption accounted for by renewable forms of energy	E	Share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy supply
	Unemployment rate - women		Total unemployment rate by age, gender and highest level of education
	Share of renewable energies [by countries]	E	Share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy supply
	Research and Development expenditure/spending in % of GDP	E	Public expenditure on education, R&D as % of GDP
	Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP for all levels of education	E	Public expenditure on education, R&D as % of GDP
	Average gross annual income of workers working full-time a whole year - difference between women and men in %	E	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
Czech Republic	institutional support in % of total public R&D expenditures		Expenditure on research and development (billions of CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity; % of GDP)
	State of motorways and expressways - no. of kilometres in operation	E	the density of the road and railway infrastructure (in respect of roads categorised as speedway-type roads and others) (km/km ²)
	% of persons with completed higher secondary education (compared to EU average)		the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories)
	unemployment rate by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and more)	E	Rate of employment of older people (proportion of employed persons between 55 and 64 years of age to the number of all persons in this age category.)

number of unemployed persons by age group (15-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over)	E	Rate of employment of older people (proportion of employed persons between 55 and 64 years of age to the number of all persons in this age category.)
share of tertiary education graduates (compared to EU countries)		the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories)
share of people with tertiary education		the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories)
share of people with upper secondary education in % of adults between 25-64 years		the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories)
educational structure of citizens (in % and per year)	E	the level of education attained (proportions of inhabitants based on the level of education attained and age categories)
number of students admitted to universities		the proportion of enrolled pupils or students in the total population born in the relevant year (secondary and tertiary education) (%)
gross energy consumption (GWh)	E	Domestic consumption of primary energy sources (toe/person/year)
total fertility rate in % per year		Aggregate fertility rate (number)
labour utilisation: relative level of hours worked per capita compared with eurozone in %	E	labour productivity per employed person (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity per employed person)
hourly labour productivity: relative level in purchasing power parity compared to eurozone in %	E	labour productivity per employed person (CZK, US\$ in purchasing power parity per employed person)
share of energy production from RES on gross energy consumption	E	the proportion of the consumption of renewable energy sources in the total domestic consumption of primary energy sources and in the total generation of electricity (%)
share of energy production from RES on gross energy consumption	E	Structure of primary energy sources (%)
material intensity (in tonnes on 1000 USD GDP)		the material intensity of GDP (kg of domestic material consumption ² per CZK 1000 of GDP, per US\$ 1000 of GDP in purchasing power parity)
share of households with internet access	E	Internet access (millions; % of population, speed)
share of households with broadband internet access	E	Internet access (millions; % of population, speed)
number of apartments by ownership (public, private)		the number of flats per 1000 inhabitants (number)
employment rate: share of employed on population aged 15-64	E	Employment rate by age category (%)

	employment rate: older workers		Employment rate by age category (%)
	% of GDP produced by SMEs		the share of small and medium-sized enterprises (up to 250 employees) in total added value (%)
Denmark	Total investment in research and development in % of GDP		Total funds for research and development
	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]	E	Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents - and analysed between CO2, N2O, CH4, HFC, PFC and SF6
	Emmissions of CO2 relative to GDP	E	CO2 emissions in mill. tonnes actual and adjusted, and in relation to gross energy consumption
	Age distribution for employees in the municipal sector and for all employees on the labour market	E	Employment analysed by age group
	Energy intensity of the economy	E	Energy intensity for all production trades, and for agriculture and horticulture
	CO2 emissions by the transport sector relative to GDP, per year	E	Transport emissions (CO2, CO, PM10, NOx, NMVOC and SO2)
	Development in water consumption and waste generation relative to GDP	E	Waste/GDP
	Nitrogen run-off and leaching (in %)		Decoupling illustrated by environmental impacts for 4 factors (greenhouse gases, runoffs of nutrients into the sea, emissions of acidifying compounds and emissions to air) in relation to GDP
	Nitrogen run-off and leaching (in %)		Nitrogen/GDP
	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]	E	Decoupling illustrated by environmental impacts for 4 factors (greenhouse gases, runoffs of nutrients into the sea, emissions of acidifying compounds and emissions to air) in relation to GDP
	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]	E	Greenhouse gases/GDP
	Employment rate for elderly people (55-64 years) in %	E	Employment analysed by age group
	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]	E	Gross emissions of greenhouse gases analysed between industry, transport, households, agriculture, and waste
	Nitrogen run-off and leaching (in %)		Nitrogen and phosphorus discharges into the sea in tonnes per year
	Development in water consumption and waste generation relative to GDP	E	Resource flows for 3 factors (energy consumption, drinking water consumption, and total waste volume) in relation to GDP
	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]	E	Gross energy consumption in PJ
	Development in water consumption and waste generation relative to GDP	E	Water consumption/GDP

	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]	E	The environmental profile of the energy sector, illustrated by energy consumption and emissions relative to GDP
	Emissions and up-take of greenhouse gases [in millions of tonnes CO2 equivalents]	E	Total net (gross less sinks) greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents
	Development in gross energy consumption relative to GDP [TJ per GDP in thousands]	E	Resource flows for 3 factors (energy consumption, drinking water consumption, and total waste volume) in relation to GDP
Estonia	Average life expectancy of men (in years)	E	Life expectancy at birth
	Broadband penetration rate (number of broadband lines per 100 population) (compared to EU average)	E	Internet access (total number of Internet users per 100 population)
	Average life expectancy of women (in years)	E	Life expectancy at birth
	Usage of means of transport by employed population, differentiated in public transport, cars, light vehicles	E	Passenger transportation
	The collection and proper treatment of sewage in settlements with over 2,000 population equivalents (% of settlements)	E	Public treatment of the waste water of population
	Financial position of the Health Insurance Fund as % of GDP	E	National health expenditure as % of GDP
	Population with tertiary education (% of population aged 25-64) (compared to EU average)	E	Levels of educational attainment (% of selected age group)
	Share of young people (20-24) with third level ISCED educations	E	Levels of educational attainment (% of selected age group)
	Share of people (30-34) with fifth and sixth level ISCED educations	E	Levels of educational attainment (% of selected age group)
	The status of the evaluated water bodies of is good. in%	E	Concentration of faecal coliforms in water bodies
	Waste treatment according to internationally recognized environmental and health standards (% of waste)	E	Generation and disposal of municipal solid waste
	Employment rate of people with disabilities	E	Employment rate
	Current account structure (% of GDP)(for goods, services, revenues, transfers)	E	Net current account
	Employment rate of older workers (55-64)	E	Employment rate
	School drop-outs: secondary education level/10th grade	E	Share of school dropouts and university admissions broken down by regions
	Average monthly income in €	E	level of financial income (per family member and structure of incomes)
	Employment rate of women (15-64)	E	Employment rate
	School drop-outs: third level of primary school	E	Share of school dropouts and university admissions broken down by regions
School drop-outs: post-primary vocational education level	E	Share of school dropouts and university admissions broken down by regions	

	School drop-outs: upper secondary vocational education	E	Share of school dropouts and university admissions broken down by regions	
	Waste treatment according to internationally recognized environmental and health standards (% of waste)	E	Waste treatment and disposal facilities	
Finland	R&D investment in % of GDP from private sector		Research and development expenditure and patenting (% of GNP)	
	R&D investment in % of GDP from public sector		Research and development expenditure and patenting (% of GNP)	
	Expected retirement age for a 50-year old		Expected retirement age (years, men and women)	
	Old-age dependency ratio (ratio of the population aged 65 or over to the population of working age)		Economic dependency ratio (Non-employed persons-Pensioners, children, non-employed- per one hundred employed persons)	
	Investment in R&D in % of GDP		Research and development expenditure and patenting (% of GNP)	
	Expected retirement age for a person aged 25		Expected retirement age (years, men and women)	
	General government gross debt in per cent of GDP		Public debt (state and municipal) in relation to GNP (% of GNP)	
	General government debt as percentage of GDP		Public debt (state and municipal) in relation to GNP (% of GNP)	
	Rate of employment and unemployment by nationality and gender	E	Employment rate of immigrants and number of non-Finnish speaking school children (% of working aged persons; number of children)	
	Unemployment rate, 55-64 years, per year	E	Number of unemployed and unemployment rate (% of working aged population)	
	Unemployment rate, 15-24 years, per year	E	Number of unemployed and unemployment rate (% of working aged population)	
	France	GDP per capita		Growth rate of GDP per capita
		Change in Sector breakdown of greenhouse gas emission 1999-2004, (transport, residential and services, agriculture and forestry, waste treatment, energy industry, manufacturing industry)	E	Total greenhouse gas emissions
Sector breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions in percent of total emission, (transport, residential and services, agriculture and forestry, waste treatment, energy industry, manufacturing industry)		E	Total greenhouse gas emissions	
Germany	Employment rate of women, %		Employment rate (per cent)	
	Employment rate of older workers in %		Employment rate (per cent)	
	Youth education attainment level - total (%)	E	25-year-olds with completed education (Percentage of all 25-year-olds)	
	Share of R&D expenditure financed by industry		Private and public expenditure on research and development (Spending in percentage of GDP)	
Greece	Energy consumption in the tertiary sector and households		Evolution of final energy consumption	
Ireland	GDP growth in %		Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
	GNP growth annual rate (in %)		Gross National Product (GNP)	

	Irish GNP per Capita (Euro, current prices)	E	Gross National Product (GNP)
	Unemployment rate (in %)		Unemployment - Labour Force Survey basis
	Unemployed persons	E	Unemployment - Labour Force Survey basis
	Annual emissions of greenhouse gases in % above 1990 levels		Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	Energy consumption (growth in %)		Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP
Latvia	GDP per capita; % of the EU-25 level by purchasing parity standards (PPS)	E	GDP per capita and actual pace of GDP increase
	Education level reached by youth – men	E	Number of inhabitants having secondary and higher education
	Number of employed young people (15-24 years)	E	Structure of total employment and employment by sex
	GDP per capita; % of the EU-25 level by purchasing parity standards (PPS)	E	Purchasing power of the population
	Cargo transportation volume in terms of GDP	E	Freight turnover by main types of transport (mill-tons km)
	Employment rate - men	E	Structure of total employment and employment by sex
	Employment rate - women	E	Structure of total employment and employment by sex
	Employment rate - total; number of employed % of population aged 15 to 64 years	E	Structure of total employment and employment by sex
	Energy intensity in economy	E	Increase of energy, especially electrical energy, consumption in relation to the increase of the gross national product
	Number of scientists per 1000 employees		Number of those employed in science
	Public financing for professional education establishments as % of GDP		State financing for education and science (% of GDP)
	Long-term unemployment – total	E	Proportion of permanently unemployed persons among the totality of unemployed
	Education level reached by youth – women	E	Number of inhabitants having secondary and higher education
	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	E	Number of individuals in poverty or on low budgets
	Public expenditure for R&D as % of GDP		State financing for education and science (% of GDP)
	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – women	E	Number of individuals in poverty or on low budgets
	Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – men	E	Number of individuals in poverty or on low budgets
	Share of self-employed and entrepreneurs as % of all employed people		Number of self-employed persons
	Percentage of unemployed taking part in professional training, retraining and improvement of professional skills during a year		Training programmes for unemployed persons, number of persons accomplishing them

	Education level reached by youth – total number of young people (20-24 years) with at least secondary education, per cent of youth aged 20-24 years	E	Number of inhabitants having secondary and higher education
Lithuania	Employment growth		Economic activity and employment rate; % from employable people.
	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as % of GDP		Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of GDP, %	E	Investments into science and technology development; mill. Lt.
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of GDP, %	E	Allocations to education and science; part of GDP in percents.
	Total long-term unemployment rate	E	Unemployment and long-term unemployment rate; % from labour force.
	Accumulated foreign direct investments at the beginning of the year, LTL million	E	Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
	increase in accumulated FDI percentage of GDP	E	Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
	Total greenhouse gas emissions	E	Emission of greenhouse gases in CO2 equivalent; total (mln. t.) and per area unit (km2) as well as per GDP unit (in total and according to the branches of economic activities)
	Poverty risk level before granting social benefits	E	Part of people living below poverty level; % and ratio with average of the country.
	Increase of accumulated FDI per capita	E	Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
	increase in average annual FDI flow	E	Foreign investment; mill Lt and a part from total foreign investments in the country in percents.
	Luxembourg	Waste disposal	
At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - total		E	Poverty: Percentage of households with disposable income under 60 percent of the median national disposable income
Serious work accidents		E	Working accidents
Persistent at-risk of poverty rate		E	Poverty: Percentage of households with disposable income under 60 percent of the median national disposable income
Volume of municipal waste collected		E	Waste management (municipal waste): generated, recycled and disposed (kilos per inhabitant)
Modal split in transportation choice- percentage of car users as transportation method		E	Transport on land: Modal split = numbers of public transport journeys relative to all motorised journeys in a day (percent)
Malta	Employment rate - male	E	Employment ratio
	% of species (higher plants, fish, crustaceans) of international importance protected by legislation	E	Trends in abundance, distribution and status of selected species (priority protected/threatened species)

	Cubic metres of sewage treated	E	Waste arising by type and treatment method
	Nominal GDP growth	E	Growth in GDP, and GDP per capita
	GDP market prices (Lm millions)	E	Growth in GDP, and GDP per capita
	Share of municipal waste land filled	E	Waste arising by type and treatment method
Netherlands	Percentage of early school-leavers, men	E	Early school-leavers
	Risk of financial poverty before social security	E	Poverty
	Level of education in % distribution [for Native Dutch, Western immigrants, Non-western immigrants and total]	E	Education
	Energy intensity of the economy	E	Energy intensiveness
	Share of sustainable energy consumption (in %)	E	Renewable energy
	Percentage of adults participating in lifelong learning	E	Professional training (lifelong learning)
	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfer	E	Poverty
	Labour costs per unit product		Competitiveness – labour costs
	Real growth of GDP in percentage, per year	E	GDP per capita
	Gini co-efficient [Co-efficient that shows the income differences across the entire population: the closer the result is to 0 the smaller the income inequality]	E	Income distribution
	S80/S20 ratio [Ratio of the income of the 20% highest-earning households divided by the income of the 20% lowest-earning households]	E	Income distribution
	Percentage of early school-leavers, women	E	Early school-leavers
	Risk of financial poverty (60% of median), women	E	Poverty
	Risk of financial poverty (60% of median), men	E	Poverty
Slovakia	Energy intensity of the economy (gross domestic energy consumption per GDP unit), in toe/1000 EUR	E	Final energy consumption (PJ)
	Designed quantity of recycled substances depleting the ozone layer of the Earth, in kg	E	Consumption of ozone depleting substances in Slovakia (tonnes/year)
	Productivity of labour per employee	E	Labour productivity in industrial production
	The number of inhabitants with connection to public water main	E	Providing inhabitants with water and connection of households to sewerage
	The number of inhabitants with connection to the sewerage system	E	Providing inhabitants with water and connection of households to sewerage
	Reduction of emissions of pollutants calculated in tons of SO ₂ , in %	E	Development of emissions of pollutants – thousand tonnes, (1990-1999)
	Reduction of VOC emissions, in %	E	Consumption of ozone depleting substances in Slovakia (tonnes/year)
	Designed quantity of destroyed substances depleting the ozone layer of the Earth, in kg	E	Consumption of ozone depleting substances in Slovakia (tonnes/year)

	Designed quantity of regenerated substances depleting the ozone layer of the Earth, in kg	E	Consumption of ozone depleting substances in Slovakia (tonnes/year)
	Increase in the share of tourism and hotel industry in the GDP, in %	E	Share of foreign currency incomes from tourism in GDP and export of Slovakia (%)
	Average rate of unemployment, pursuant to VZPS	E	Unemployment rate development in Slovakia (on annual basis)
	Unemployment rate		Unemployment rate development in Slovakia (on annual basis)
	Graduate population	E	University education (% of inhabitants in age over 22)
	The population percentage in the age of 20-24 years who completed at least secondary education	E	Full secondary education (% of inhabitants in age over 17)
	Growth of work productivity in %	E	Labour productivity in industrial production
	Real growth	E	GDP growth index (1989 year = 100)
	Productivity of labour per hour of work	E	Labour productivity in industrial production
Slovenia	Employment rate for older workers	E	Employment rate
	Growth of total export demand		Exports and imports as a share of GDP
	Employment rate for women		Employment rate
	Number of Internet access points	E	Internet use
	Number of top qualified labour in business and industry	E	Number of researchers per thousand labour force
	Annual growth of exports/imports from/to the EU	E	Exports and imports as a share of GDP
	Unemployment rate women	E	Unemployment rate
	Share of GDP devoted to the education system		Public and private expenditure on educational institutions
	Share of long-term unemployed in % of total unemployed		Long-term unemployment rate
	Employment rate for men		Employment rate
Sweden	Number of young people who are latent jobseekers		Youth unemployment (Percentage of young people who are unemployed)
	Long-term unemployment rate, older women and men		Long-term unemployment (Percentage of long-term unemployed in the labour force)
	Underlying inflation (in %)	E	Inflation (Consumer price index, average for the year)
	Tax on fossil coal in household waste used for heating		Environmental taxes (Environmental taxes disaggregates by type)
	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (in %)	E	Risk of poverty (No. of people in households with income less than 60 per cent of the median)
	Volume of freight transport	E	Transport of goods/GDP (Total transport of goods (rail, road waterway) in relation to GDP (decoupling))
	Participation in education and training	E	Continuing education (Course participation on and off the job)
	Inflow into long-term unemployment	E	Long-term unemployment (Percentage of long-term unemployed in the labour force)

	Number of pupils that do not complete higher secondary education		Basic requirements of the educational system (Percentage of students in year nine with a leaving certificate that does not qualify them for upper secondary school, and percentage of students who have not received a leaving certificate from upper secondary)
	Government allocations to export of environmental technology and other programmes related to environmental technology		Investments in environmental protection
	Number of additional sickness and activity compensation cases		Sickness absenteeism (Sickness absences, activity compensation)
	Government allocation to strengthen the drive for environmental compatibility in public procurement in line with the next three-year action plan, in SEK		Green public procurement (Percentage public procurement adapted to the environment)
	Unemployment rate by age group		Unemployment (Percentage of unemployed in the labour force)
	Consolidated gross debt in per cent of GDP	E	Public debt
	Basic financing of Industrial Research Institutes by the Government in SEK		R&D expenditures
	Investment stimulus for energy and environmental investments in public premises, in SEK		Investments in environmental protection
	Number of start-up businesses		Business climate (Employees of small and medium-sized businesses, number of business starts)
United Kingdom	Absolute low income for number of pensioner households per year		Pensioner Poverty: Pensioners in relative low-income households before housing costs

All indicators

Country	# completely identical indicators	# virtually identical indicators	# similar indicators (NRP)	# similar indicators (SDS)
AT	3	6	15	9
BE	0	0	0	0
CY	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	11	22	15
DK	1	3	10	17
EE	6	3	20	13
FI	0	2	11	6
FR	0	0	3	2
DE	1	5	4	3
GR	0	0	1	1
HU	0	0	0	0
IE	3	4	7	5
IT	0	0	0	0
LV	1	5	19	13
LT	0	9	10	7
LU	2	6	6	4
MT	2	3	6	5
NL	4	5	14	9
PL	0	0	0	0
PT	0	0	0	0
SL	0	3	17	11
SI	8	9	10	7
ES	0	0	0	0
SE	4	13	17	15
UK	0	6	1	1

Explicitly named indicators

Country	# completely identical indicators	# virtually identical indicators	# similar indicators (NRP)	# similar indicators (SDS)
AT	2	4	10	8
BE	0	0	0	0
CY	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	6	11	9
DK	1	3	8	15
EE	6	3	20	13
FI	0	2	3	2
FR	0	0	2	1
DE	1	2	1	1
GR	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0
IE	1	2	2	2
IT	0	0	0	0
LV	0	3	14	9
LT	0	8	8	6
LU	2	4	5	4
MT	2	2	6	5
NL	3	4	13	8

PL	0	0	0	0
PT	0	0	0	0
SL	0	3	16	11
SI	5	4	5	5
ES	0	0	0	0
SE	3	9	6	6
UK	0	0	0	0

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- 3.2. List of Structural Indicators, including total numbers for ‘completely identical’, ‘virtually identical’ and ‘similar’ indicators in NRPs

Reference to Structural Indicators in NRPs - Total numbers for 'completely identical', 'virtually identical' and 'similar'			
EU Structural Indicators	CI	VI	SIM
a1 GDP per capita in PPS	9	6	2
a2 Real GDP growth rate	9	9	5
b1 Labour productivity per person employed	9	6	7
b2 Labour productivity per hour worked	4	5	8
c1 Employment growth - total	7	4	1
c2 Employment growth – females	3	2	0
c3 Employment growth – males	2	1	0
d Inflation rate	5	7	4
e Unit labour cost growth	2	3	4
f Public balance	12	10	10
g General government debt	15	3	0
I.1.1 Employment rate - total	21	5	7
I.1.2 Employment rate – females	21	2	3
I.1.3 Employment rate – males	9	2	2
I.1.4 Employment rate of older workers - total	22	1	2
I.1.5 Employment rate of older workers – females	6	1	0
I.1.6 Employment rate of older workers – males	7	1	0
I.2.1 Average exit age from the labour force – total	4	5	3
I.2.2 Average exit age from the labour force – females	1	1	0
I.2.3 Average exit age from the labour force – males	1	2	0
I.3 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	2	5	1
I.4.1 Tax rate on low wage earners - Tax wedge on labour cost	4	0	0
I.4.2 Tax rate on low wage earners – Unemployment trap	1	3	1
I.4.3 Tax rate on low wage earners - Low wage trap - Single person without children	0	0	0
I.4.4 Tax rate on low wage earners - Low wage trap - One earner couple with two children	0	0	0
I.5.1 Life-long learning – total	10	8	5
I.5.2 Life-long learning – females	1	0	2
I.5.3 Life-long learning – males	1	0	1
I.6.1.1 Serious accidents at work – total	0	4	2
I.6.1.2 Serious accidents at work – females	0	0	0
I.6.1.3 Serious accidents at work – males	0	0	0
I.6.2 Fatal accidents at work	0	2	0
I.7.1 Unemployment rate – total	11	7	4
I.7.2 Unemployment rate – females	7	1	2
I.7.3 Unemployment rate – males	5	2	2
II.1 Spending on Human Resources (public expenditure on education)	9	6	5
II.2.1 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	19	7	6
II.2.2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - industry	9	6	4
II.2.3 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - government	6	4	5
II.2.4 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - abroad	2	0	1
II.3.1 Level of Internet access - households	6	1	6
II.4.1 Science and technology graduates - total	2	4	7
II.4.2 Science and technology graduates – females	0	0	3
II.4.3 Science and technology graduates – males	0	0	1
II.5.1 Patents – EPO	4	3	5
II.5.2 Patents – USPTO	3	1	5
II.6.1 Venture capital investments – early stage	1	1	1
II.6.2 Venture capital investments – expansion & replacement	1	0	0
II.7.1 ICT expenditure – IT	1	2	2

II.7.2 ICT expenditure – telecommunications	1	0	0
II.8 E-Commerce	1	3	5
II.9.1 Youth education attainment level - total	14	11	5
II.9.2 Youth education attainment level – females	4	0	1
II.9.3 Youth education attainment level – males	4	0	1
II.10.1 E-government on-line availability	2	3	5
II.11.1 E-government usage by individuals - total	0	2	3
II.11.2 E-government usage by individuals - females	0	0	2
II.11.3 E-government usage by individuals - males	0	0	1
II.12.1 E-government usage by enterprises	0	1	3
II.13.1 Broadband penetration rate	3	8	10
II.14.1 High-tech exports	2	0	1
III.1.1 Comparative price levels	10	0	0
III.1.2 Price convergence between EU Member States	1	0	0
III.2a.1 Price of telecommunications – local calls	1	0	1
III.2a.2 Price of telecommunications – national calls	1	0	2
III.2a.3 Price of telecommunications – calls to USA	1	0	2
III.2b.1 Electricity prices – industrial users	1	0	1
III.2b.2 Electricity prices – households	1	1	1
III.2c.1 Gas prices – industrial users	1	1	1
III.2c.2 Gas prices – households	0	0	1
III.3.1 Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market	1	0	1
III.3.2.1 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications – local calls (including calls to the Internet)	1	0	3
III.3.2.2 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - long distance calls	1	0	3
III.3.2.3 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications – international calls	1	0	3
III.3.3 Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunications	2	0	1
III.4 Public procurement	1	0	0
III.5.1 Total State aid	2	1	2
III.5.2 Sectoral and ad hoc State aid	0	1	2
III.6.1 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to households for house purchases (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	2	0	2
III.6.2 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to non-financial corporations up to 1 year (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	1	0	2
III.6.3 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to non-financial corporations - over 1 year (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	1	0	2
III.6.4 Trade integration of goods (Market integration)	1	0	5
III.6.5 Trade integration of services (Market integration)	1	0	2
III.6.6 Foreign Direct Investment intensity (Market integration)	1	2	1
III.7 Business investment	7	2	3
III.8.1 Business demography - birth rate	1	5	4
III.8.2 Business demography – survival rate	2	2	0
III.8.3 Business demography – death rate	1	0	1
IV.1 Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	1	1	1
IV.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total	1	0	1
IV.2.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – females	1	0	0
IV.2.5 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – males	1	0	0
IV.2.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	8	1	2
IV.2.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – females	4	0	0
IV.2.6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – males	4	0	0
IV.3.1 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – total	0	0	0

IV.3.2 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – females	0	0	0
IV.3.3 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – males	0	0	0
IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates - total	3	1	1
IV.4.2 Dispersion of regional employment rates - females	2	0	0
IV.4.3 Dispersion of regional employment rates - males	1	0	0
IV.5.1 Early school-leavers – total	6	7	7
IV.5.2 Early school-leavers – females	3	0	0
IV.5.3 Early school-leavers - males	3	0	0
IV.6.1 Long-term unemployment rate - total	14	2	3
IV.6.2 Long-term unemployment rate – females	5	1	0
IV.6.3 Long-term unemployment rate – males	5	1	0
IV.7.1 Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	2	0	1
IV.7.2 People aged 18- 59 living in jobless households:	1	0	0
IV.7.3 Women aged 18-59 living in jobless households	0	0	0
IV.7.4 Men aged 18-59 living in jobless households	0	0	0
V.1 Total greenhouse gas emissions	4	9	3
V.2 Energy intensity of the economy	11	2	7
V.3.1 Volume of freight transport relative to GDP	6	3	1
V.3.2 Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP	1	0	1
V.3.3 Road share of inland freight transport	1	1	0
V.3.4 Car share of inland passenger transport	1	0	1
V.4.1 Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone	1	0	0
V.4.2 Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	1	0	0
V.5.1 Municipal waste generated	1	1	0
V.5.2 Municipal waste landfilled	1	0	1
V.5.3 Municipal waste incinerated	1	0	1
V.6 Share of electricity from renewable energy to gross electricity consumption	4	1	12
V.7.1 Fish catches from stocks outside of safe biological limits	0	0	1
V.7.2.1 Protected areas for biodiversity – Habitats Directive	1	1	1
V.7.3 Population index of farmland birds	1	0	1
V.8.1 Healthy Life Years at birth - females	0	1	0
V.8.1 Healthy Life Years at birth - males	0	1	0
Implicit Tax Rate on Labour Ratio of taxes and social security contributions on employed labour income to total compensation of employees	0	3	10
Implicit Tax Rate on Energy Ratio of energy tax revenues to final energy consumption, deflated	0	0	1
Combined Heat and Power Generation As a percentage of gross electricity generation	0	0	0
Resource Productivity Ratio of gross domestic product to domestic material consumption	0	0	1

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3.3. Ranking of Structural Indicators according to their use in NRPs

Ranking of Structural Indicators according to their use in NRPs			
EU Lisbon Indicators	CI	VI	SIM
I.1.1 Employment rate - total	21	5	7
f Public balance	12	10	10
II.2.1 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	19	7	6
II.9.1 Youth education attainment level - total	14	11	5
I.1.2 Employment rate – females	21	2	3
I.1.4 Employment rate of older workers - total	22	1	2
a2 Real GDP growth rate	9	9	5
I.5.1 Life-long learning – total	10	8	5
b1 Labour productivity per person employed	9	6	7
I.7.1 Unemployment rate – total	11	7	4
II.13.1 Broadband penetration rate	3	8	10
II.1 Spending on Human Resources (public expenditure on education)	9	6	5
IV.5.1 Early school-leavers – total	6	7	7
V.2 Energy intensity of the economy	11	2	7
II.2.2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - industry	9	6	4
IV.6.1 Long-term unemployment rate - total	14	2	3
g General government debt	15	3	0
a1 GDP per capita in PPS	9	6	2
b2 Labour productivity per hour worked	4	5	8
V.6 Share of electricity from renewable energy to gross electricity consumption	4	1	12
d Inflation rate	5	7	4
V.1 Total greenhouse gas emissions	4	9	3
II.2.3 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - government	6	4	5
I.1.3 Employment rate – males	9	2	2
II.3.1 Level of Internet access - households	6	1	6
II.4.1 Science and technology graduates - total	2	4	7
Implicit Tax Rate on Labour Ratio of taxes and social security contributions on employed labour income to total compensation of employees	0	3	10
c1 Employment growth - total	7	4	1
I.2.1 Average exit age from the labour force – total	4	5	3
II.5.1 Patents – EPO	4	3	5
III.7 Business investment	7	2	3
IV.2.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	8	1	2
I.7.2 Unemployment rate – females	7	1	2
II.10.1 E-government on-line availability	2	3	5
III.1.1 Comparative price levels	10	0	0
III.8.1 Business demography - birth rate	1	5	4
V.3.1 Volume of freight transport relative to GDP	6	3	1
e Unit labour cost growth	2	3	4
I.7.3 Unemployment rate – males	5	2	2
II.5.2 Patents – USPTO	3	1	5
II.8 E-Commerce	1	3	5
I.1.6 Employment rate of older workers – males	7	1	0
I.3 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	2	5	1
I.1.5 Employment rate of older workers – females	6	1	0
I.6.1.1 Serious accidents at work – total	0	4	2
III.6.4 Trade integration of goods (Market integration)	1	0	5
IV.6.2 Long-term unemployment rate – females	5	1	0
IV.6.3 Long-term unemployment rate – males	5	1	0
c2 Employment growth – females	3	2	0
I.4.2 Tax rate on low wage earners – Unemployment trap	1	3	1
II.11.1 E-government usage by individuals - total	0	2	3
II.7.1 ICT expenditure – IT	1	2	2

II.9.2 Youth education attainment level – females	4	0	1
II.9.3 Youth education attainment level – males	4	0	1
III.5.1 Total State aid	2	1	2
IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates - total	3	1	1
I.4.1 Tax rate on low wage earners - Tax wedge on labour cost	4	0	0
II.12.1 E-government usage by enterprises	0	1	3
III.3.2.1 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications – local calls (including calls to the Internet)	1	0	3
III.3.2.2 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - long distance calls	1	0	3
III.3.2.3 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications – international calls	1	0	3
III.6.1 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to households for house purchases (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	2	0	2
III.6.6 Foreign Direct Investment intensity (Market integration)	1	2	1
III.8.2 Business demography – survival rate	2	2	0
IV.2.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – females	4	0	0
IV.2.6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – males	4	0	0
c3 Employment growth – males	2	1	0
I.2.3 Average exit age from the labour force – males	1	2	0
I.5.2 Life-long learning – females	1	0	2
II.14.1 High-tech exports	2	0	1
II.2.4 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds - abroad	2	0	1
II.4.2 Science and technology graduates – females	0	0	3
II.6.1 Venture capital investments – early stage	1	1	1
III.2a.2 Price of telecommunications – national calls	1	0	2
III.2a.3 Price of telecommunications – calls to USA	1	0	2
III.2b.2 Electricity prices – households	1	1	1
III.2c.1 Gas prices – industrial users	1	1	1
III.3.3 Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunications	2	0	1
III.5.2 Sectoral and ad hoc State aid	0	1	2
III.6.2 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to non-financial corporations up to 1 year (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	1	0	2
III.6.3 Convergence in bank lending rates: Loans to non-financial corporations - over 1 year (Financial market integration - convergence in bank lending rates)	1	0	2
III.6.5 Trade integration of services (Market integration)	1	0	2
IV.1 Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	1	1	1
IV.5.2 Early school-leavers – females	3	0	0
IV.5.3 Early school-leavers - males	3	0	0
IV.7.1 Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	2	0	1
V.7.2.1 Protected areas for biodiversity – Habitats Directive	1	1	1
I.2.2 Average exit age from the labour force – females	1	1	0
I.5.3 Life-long learning – males	1	0	1
I.6.2 Fatal accidents at work	0	2	0
II.11.2 E-government usage by individuals - females	0	0	2
III.2a.1 Price of telecommunications – local calls	1	0	1
III.2b.1 Electricity prices – industrial users	1	0	1
III.3.1 Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market	1	0	1
III.8.3 Business demography – death rate	1	0	1
IV.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total	1	0	1
IV.4.2 Dispersion of regional employment rates - females	2	0	0
V.3.2 Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP	1	0	1
V.3.3 Road share of inland freight transport	1	1	0
V.3.4 Car share of inland passenger transport	1	0	1
V.5.1 Municipal waste generated	1	1	0
V.5.2 Municipal waste landfilled	1	0	1
V.5.3 Municipal waste incinerated	1	0	1
V.7.3 Population index of farmland birds	1	0	1

II.11.3 E-government usage by individuals - males	0	0	1
II.4.3 Science and technology graduates – males	0	0	1
II.6.2 Venture capital investments – expansion & replacement	1	0	0
II.7.2 ICT expenditure – telecommunications	1	0	0
III.1.2 Price convergence between EU Member States	1	0	0
III.2c.2 Gas prices – households	0	0	1
III.4 Public procurement	1	0	0
Implicit Tax Rate on Energy			
Ratio of energy tax revenues to final energy consumption, deflated	0	0	1
IV.2.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – females	1	0	0
IV.2.5 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – males	1	0	0
IV.4.3 Dispersion of regional employment rates - males	1	0	0
IV.7.2 People aged 18- 59 living in jobless households:	1	0	0
Resource Productivity			
Ratio of gross domestic product to domestic material consumption	0	0	1
V.4.1 Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone	1	0	0
V.4.2 Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	1	0	0
V.7.1 Fish catches from stocks outside of safe biological limits	0	0	1
V.8.1 Healthy Life Years at birth - females	0	1	0
V.8.1 Healthy Life Years at birth - males	0	1	0
Combined Heat and Power Generation			
As a percentage of gross electricity generation	0	0	0
I.4.3 Tax rate on low wage earners - Low wage trap - Single person without children	0	0	0
I.4.4 Tax rate on low wage earners - Low wage trap - One earner couple with two children			
	0	0	0
I.6.1.2 Serious accidents at work – females	0	0	0
I.6.1.3 Serious accidents at work – males	0	0	0
IV.3.1 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – total	0	0	0
IV.3.2 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – females	0	0	0
IV.3.3 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – males	0	0	0
IV.7.3 Women aged 18-59 living in jobless households	0	0	0
IV.7.4 Men aged 18-59 living in jobless households	0	0	0

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3.4. Number and Percentage of Structural Indicators used in National Reform Programmes per country

Number and Percentage of Structural Indicators used in National Reform Programmes

EU Structural Indicators	AT	BE	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	GR	HU	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MA	NL	PL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Completely identical - No.	18	7	8	12	27	19	24	4	19	10	90	12	2	19	29	27	6	15	3	4	16	21	21	31	5
Completely identical - %	14	5	6	9	20	14	18	3	14	8	68	9	2	14	22	20	5	11	2	3	12	16	16	23	4
Virtually identical - No.	16	9	14	10	10	11	4	4	6	6	11	13	0	6	10	7	9	14	2	3	10	8	14	20	6
Virtually identical - %	12	7	11	8	8	8	3	3	5	5	8	10	0	5	8	5	7	11	2	2	8	6	11	15	5
Similar - No.	14	5	16	15	26	16	7	2	6	7	15	9	0	9	16	10	5	8	11	9	17	10	17	14	6
Similar -%	11	4	12	11	20	12	5	2	5	5	11	7	0	7	12	8	4	6	8	7	13	8	13	11	5

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- 3.5. List of Sustainable Development Indicators, including total numbers for 'completely identical', 'virtually identical' and 'similar' indicators in NSDSs

Reference to Sustainable Development Indicators in NSDs - Total numbers for 'completely identical', 'virtually identical' and 'similar'

EU SD Indicator	CI	VI	SIM
Growth rate of GDP per capita	3	4	4
Investment as % of GDP, by institutional sector	0	3	10
Real GDP growth rate	0	4	7
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards	0	6	6
Regional breakdown of GDP per capita	0	2	4
Total consumption expenditure as % of GDP	0	0	4
Net national income as % of GDP	0	0	4
Inflation rate	1	5	3
Net saving as % of GDP, by institutional sector	0	0	3
Labour productivity per hour worked	0	1	6
International price competitiveness (real effective exchange rate)	0	1	1
Unit labour cost growth for total and industry	0	2	1
Lifelong learning	1	0	2
Turnover from innovation as % of total turnover, by economic sector	0	2	0
Total R&D expenditure as % of GDP	0	7	5
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	1	5	6
Total employment rate	0	7	6
Total employment growth	0	1	0
Total employment rate, by gender and by highest level of education attained	0	3	7
Total unemployment rate, by gender, by age group and by highest level of education attained	0	4	12
Regional breakdown of employment rate	0	2	3
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	1	4	8
At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate	1	1	3
At-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender, by age group, by highest level of education attained and by household type	0	0	7
Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	0	0	0
Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	0	4	4
Poverty mobility (i.e. probability to enter or exit poverty)	0	0	1
Total long-term unemployment rate	0	4	7
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	1	4	2
Very long-term unemployment rate	0	0	0
People living in jobless households, by age group	0	4	0
At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by most frequent activity	0	0	0
Early school-leavers	1	1	3
Persons with low educational attainment, by age group	0	0	11
Adequacy of housing conditions	0	0	7
Current and projected old-age-dependency ratio	0	1	5
Projected theoretical replacement ratio (ratio between income and after and prior to retirement)	0	0	0
Ratio of median household equivalised income of persons aged 65+ to median house-hold equivalised income of persons aged <65	0	0	2
At-risk-of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over	0	0	1
Life expectancy at age 65, by gender	0	0	2
Total fertility rate	1	2	2
Net inwards migration, by main age groups	0	0	5
General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP	1	4	11
Current and projected public (and private) pensions expenditure as % of GDP	0	0	3
Total employment rate, by age group	0	2	3
Average exit age from the labour market	0	1	2
Current and projected public expenditure on care for elderly as % of GDP	0	0	2
Healthy life years at birth, by gender	1	4	17
Percentage of overweight people, by age group	0	2	2

Resistance to antibiotics (Streptococcus pneumoniae pathogens)	0	0	0
Healthy life years at age 65, by gender	0	0	2
Health care expenditure as % of GDP	0	4	6
Cancer incidence rate, by gender and by type	0	1	4
Suicide death rate, by gender and by age group	0	1	3
Percentage of present smokers, by gender and by age group	0	1	5
Work with high level of job strain/stress	0	0	4
Serious accidents at work	0	1	4
Deaths due to infections food-borne diseases	0	0	2
Salmonellosis incidence rate in human beings	0	0	1
Dioxins and PCBs in food and feed	0	1	2
Heavy metals, and mercury in particular, in fish and shellfish	0	1	0
Pesticides residues in food	0	1	5
Index of apparent consumption of chemicals, by toxicity class	0	0	4
Index of production of toxic chemicals, by toxicity class	0	0	3
Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	0	0	11
Population exposure to air pollution by ozone	0	0	11
Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise and from pollution	0	0	4
Monetary damage of air pollution as % of GDP	0	0	0
Total greenhouse gas emissions	0	12	12
Gross inland energy consumption, by fuel	0	2	15
Greenhouse gas emissions, by sector	1	5	6
CO2 intensity of energy consumption	0	0	3
CO2 removed by sinks	0	0	0
Energy intensity of the economy	2	5	6
Final energy consumption, by sector	0	3	11
Gross electricity generation, by fuel used in power-stations	0	0	2
Share of renewable energy, by source	0	4	9
Combined heat and power generation as % of gross electricity generation	0	1	0
Energy intensity of manufacturing industry	0	0	3
Consumption of biofuels as % of total fuel consumption in transport	0	1	2
External costs of energy use	0	0	0
Energy tax revenue at constant prices and energy consumption	0	0	0
High-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel awaiting permanent disposal	0	1	3
Total material consumption and GDP at constant prices	0	0	4
Domestic material consumption and GDP at constant prices	0	1	2
Emissions of acidifying substances and ozone precursors and GDP at constant prices, by source sector	0	2	15
Generation of waste, by all economic activities and by households	0	1	12
Municipal waste collected per capita	0	4	12
Components of Domestic Material Consumption	0	0	0
Domestic Material Consumption, by material	0	0	4
Municipal waste treatment, by type of treatment method	0	1	11
Generation of hazardous waste, by economic activity	0	4	5
Electricity consumption per dwelling for lighting and domestic appliances	1	0	1
Green public procurement	0	0	1
Household number and size	1	1	3
Meat consumption per capita	0	0	1
Share of consumption of products with an EU or national eco-label	0	0	3
Share of area under EU agri-environmental support in total utilised agricultural area	0	5	1
Livestock density index	1	0	2
Nitrogen surplus	0	0	5
Share of area occupied by organic farming in total utilised agricultural area	0	0	12
Use of selected pesticides	0	2	11

Share of industrial production from enterprises with a formal sustainable management system	0	0	0
Enterprises with an environmental management system	0	2	7
Ethical financing	1	0	1
Eco-label awards, by country and product group	1	0	3
Biodiversity index	0	0	7
Population trends of farmland birds	0	1	7
Fish catches outside safe biological limits	1	2	5
Sufficiency of member states proposals for protected sites under the EU Habitats directive	0	0	11
Change in status of threatened and/or protected species	0	1	16
Trends in spawning biomass of selected fish stocks	0	3	2
Effective fishing capacity and quotas, by specific fisheries	0	0	6
Size of fishing fleet	0	1	1
Structural support to fisheries and % allocated to promote environmentally friendly fishing practices	0	0	0
Ground water abstraction as % of available groundwater resources	0	0	12
Population connected to wastewater treatment systems	0	2	7
Emissions of organic matter as biochemical oxygen demand to rivers	0	0	11
Index of toxic chemical risk to aquatic environment	0	0	0
Land use change, by category	0	3	13
Built-up areas as % of total land area	0	0	9
Exceedance of critical loads of acidifying substances and nitrogen in sensitive natural areas	0	2	5
Percentage of total land area at risk of soil erosion	0	0	3
Percentage of total land area at risk at soil contamination	0	0	4
Percentage of forest trees damaged by defoliation	0	1	1
Fragmentation of habitats due to transport	0	0	1
Vehicle-km and GDP at constant prices	0	0	1
Energy consumption by transport and GDP at constant prices	0	1	0
Car share of inland passenger transport	0	0	10
Road share of inland freight transport	1	2	8
Modal split of passenger transport	0	2	11
Modal split of freight transport	0	2	10
Volume of freight transport and GDP at constant prices	0	1	9
Energy consumption, by transport mode	0	0	5
Access to public transport	0	3	1
External costs of transport activities	0	1	3
Freight transport prices, by mode	0	0	1
Investment in transport infrastructure, by mode	0	1	2
Emissions of air pollutants (particulate matter and ozone precursors) from transport activities	0	1	6
Greenhouse gas emissions by transport activities, by mode	0	0	4
People killed in road accidents, by age group	0	2	6
Emissions of NOx from road vehicles (petrol and diesel)	0	0	1
Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions	0	2	0
Proportion of environmentally harmful subsidies	0	1	2
Number of infringement cases brought before the Court of Justice, by policy area	0	0	5
Administrative cost imposed by legislation	0	0	0
Share of major proposals in the Commission's Legal and Work Programme for which an impact assessment has been undertaken	0	0	1
Transposition of Community law, by policy area	0	0	0
Voter turnout in national parliamentary elections	0	3	2
Responses to EC Internet public consultations	0	0	0

Voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections, by gender, by age group and by highest level of education attained	0	1	0
E-government on-line availability	0	1	0
E-government usage by individuals	0	0	0
Official Development Assistance (ODA) as % of Gross National Income	3	9	3
EU imports from developing countries, (total and agricultural products) and agricultural budgetary support	0	0	1
Sales of selected fair-trade labelled products	1	0	2
Total EU imports from developing countries, by income group	0	0	3
Total EU imports from developing countries, by group of products	0	0	0
Bilateral Official Development Assistance, by category	0	0	1
Total EU financing for developing countries, by type	0	0	0
Official Development Assistance and Foreign Direct Investment in developing countries, by income group and geographical area	0	1	4
Share of untied Official Development Assistance (ODA) in total bilateral ODA commitments	0	0	0
Official Development Assistance per capita, in EU donor and recipient countries	0	1	0
EU imports of material from developing countries, by group of products	0	0	0
Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to GHG emission reductions in developing countries	1	0	1

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3.6. Ranking of Sustainable Development Indicators according to their use in NSDSs

Ranking of Sustainable Development Indicators according to their use in NSDSs

EU SD Indicator	CI	VI	SIM
Total greenhouse gas emissions	0	12	12
Healthy life years at birth, by gender	1	4	17
Change in status of threatened and/or protected species	0	1	16
Emissions of acidifying substances and ozone precursors and GDP at constant prices, by source sector	0	2	15
Gross inland energy consumption, by fuel	0	2	15
General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP	1	4	11
Land use change, by category	0	3	13
Municipal waste collected per capita	0	4	12
Total unemployment rate, by gender, by age group and by highest level of education attained	0	4	12
Official Development Assistance (ODA) as % of Gross National Income	3	9	3
Final energy consumption, by sector	0	3	11
Use of selected pesticides	0	2	11
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	1	4	8
Energy intensity of the economy	2	5	6
Generation of waste, by all economic activities and by households	0	1	12
Investment as % of GDP, by institutional sector	0	3	10
Modal split of passenger transport	0	2	11
Share of renewable energy, by source	0	4	9
Total employment rate	0	7	6
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards	0	6	6
Greenhouse gas emissions, by sector	1	5	6
Ground water abstraction as % of available groundwater resources	0	0	12
Modal split of freight transport	0	2	10
Municipal waste treatment, by type of treatment method	0	1	11
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	1	5	6
Share of area occupied by organic farming in total utilised agricultural area	0	0	12
Total R&D expenditure as % of GDP	0	7	5
Emissions of organic matter as biochemical oxygen demand to rivers	0	0	11
Growth rate of GDP per capita	3	4	4
Persons with low educational attainment, by age group	0	0	11
Population exposure to air pollution by ozone	0	0	11
Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	0	0	11
Real GDP growth rate	0	4	7
Road share of inland freight transport	1	2	8
Sufficiency of member states proposals for protected sites under the EU Habitats directive	0	0	11
Total long-term unemployment rate	0	4	7
Car share of inland passenger transport	0	0	10
Health care expenditure as % of GDP	0	4	6
Total employment rate, by gender and by highest level of education attained	0	3	7
Volume of freight transport and GDP at constant prices	0	1	9
Built-up areas as % of total land area	0	0	9
Enterprises with an environmental management system	0	2	7
Generation of hazardous waste, by economic activity	0	4	5
Inflation rate	1	5	3
Population connected to wastewater treatment systems	0	2	7
Fish catches outside safe biological limits	1	2	5
Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	0	4	4
People killed in road accidents, by age group	0	2	6
Population trends of farmland birds	0	1	7

Adequacy of housing conditions	0	0	7
At-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender, by age group, by highest level of education attained and by household type	0	0	7
Biodiversity index	0	0	7
Emissions of air pollutants (particular matter and ozone precursors) from transport activities	0	1	6
Exceedance of critical loads of acidifying substances and nitrogen in sensitive natural areas	0	2	5
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	1	4	2
Labour productivity per hour worked	0	1	6
Current and projected old-age-dependency ratio	0	1	5
Effective fishing capacity and quotas, by specific fisheries	0	0	6
Percentage of present smokers, by gender and by age group	0	1	5
Pesticides residues in food	0	1	5
Regional breakdown of GDP per capita	0	2	4
Share of area under EU agri-environmental support in total utilised agricultural area	0	5	1
At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate	1	1	3
Cancer incidence rate, by gender and by type	0	1	4
Early school-leavers	1	1	3
Energy consumption, by transport mode	0	0	5
Household number and size	1	1	3
Net inwards migration, by main age groups	0	0	5
Nitrogen surplus	0	0	5
Number of infringement cases brought before the Court of Justice, by policy area	0	0	5
Official Development Assistance and Foreign Direct Investment in developing countries, by income group and geographical area	0	1	4
Regional breakdown of employment rate	0	2	3
Serious accidents at work	0	1	4
Total employment rate, by age group	0	2	3
Total fertility rate	1	2	2
Trends in spawning biomass of selected fish stocks	0	3	2
Voter turnout in national parliamentary elections	0	3	2
Access to public transport	0	3	1
Domestic Material Consumption, by material	0	0	4
Eco-label awards, by country and product group	1	0	3
External costs of transport activities	0	1	3
Greenhouse gas emissions by transport activities, by mode	0	0	4
High-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel awaiting permanent disposal	0	1	3
Index of apparent consumption of chemicals, by toxicity class	0	0	4
Net national income as % of GDP	0	0	4
People living in jobless households, by age group	0	4	0
Percentage of overweight people, by age group	0	2	2
Percentage of total land area at risk at soil contamination	0	0	4
Proportion of population living in households considering that they suffer from noise and from pollution	0	0	4
Suicide death rate, by gender and by age group	0	1	3
Total consumption expenditure as % of GDP	0	0	4
Total material consumption and GDP at constant prices	0	0	4
Work with high level of job strain/stress	0	0	4
Proportion of environmentally harmful subsidies	0	1	2
Average exit age from the labour market	0	1	2
CO2 intensity of energy consumption	0	0	3
Consumption of biofuels as % of total fuel consumption in transport	0	1	2
Current and projected public (and private) pensions expenditure as % of GDP	0	0	3

Dioxins and PCBs in food and feed	0	1	2
Domestic material consumption and GDP at constant prices	0	1	2
Energy intensity of manufacturing industry	0	0	3
Index of production of toxic chemicals, by toxicity class	0	0	3
Investment in transport infrastructure, by mode	0	1	2
Lifelong learning	1	0	2
Livestock density index	1	0	2
Net saving as % of GDP, by institutional sector	0	0	3
Percentage of total land area at risk of soil erosion	0	0	3
Sales of selected fair-trade labelled products	1	0	2
Share of consumption of products with an EU or national eco-label	0	0	3
Total EU imports from developing countries, by income group	0	0	3
Unit labour cost growth for total and industry	0	2	1
Ethical financing	1	0	1
Percentage of forest trees damaged by defoliation	0	1	1
Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to GHG emission reductions in developing countries	1	0	1
Current and projected public expenditure on care for elderly as % of GDP	0	0	2
Deaths due to infections food-borne diseases	0	0	2
Electricity consumption per dwelling for lighting and domestic appliances	1	0	1
Gross electricity generation, by fuel used in power-stations	0	0	2
Healthy life years at age 65, by gender	0	0	2
International price competitiveness (real effective exchange rate)	0	1	1
Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions	0	2	0
Life expectancy at age 65, by gender	0	0	2
Ratio of median household equivalised income of persons aged 65+ to median house-hold equivalised income of persons aged <65	0	0	2
Size of fishing fleet	0	1	1
Turnover from innovation as % of total turnover, by economic sector	0	2	0
At-risk-of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over	0	0	1
Bilateral Official Development Assistance, by category	0	0	1
Combined heat and power generation as % of gross electricity generation	0	1	0
E-government on-line availability	0	1	0
Emissions of NOx from road vehicles (petrol and diesel)	0	0	1
Energy consumption by transport and GDP at constant prices	0	1	0
EU imports from developing countries, (total and agricultural products) and agricultural budgetary support	0	0	1
Fragmentation of habitats due to transport	0	0	1
Fright transport prices, by mode	0	0	1
Green public procurement	0	0	1
Heavy metals, and mercury in particular, in fish and shellfish	0	1	0
Meat consumption per capita	0	0	1
Official Development Assistance per capita, in EU donor and recipient countries	0	1	0
Poverty mobility (i.e. probability to enter or exit poverty)	0	0	1
Salmonellosis incidence rate in human beings	0	0	1
Share of major proposals in the Commission's Legal and Work Programme for which an impact assessment has been undertaken	0	0	1
Total employment growth	0	1	0
Vehicle-km and GDP at constant prices	0	0	1
Voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections, by gender, by age group and by highest level of education attained	0	1	0
Administrative cost imposed by legislation	0	0	0
At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by most frequent activity	0	0	0
CO2 removed by sinks	0	0	0
Components of Domestic Material Consumption	0	0	0
E-government usage by individuals	0	0	0

Energy tax revenue at constant prices and energy consumption	0	0	0
EU imports of material from developing countries, by group of products	0	0	0
External costs of energy use	0	0	0
Index of toxic chemical risk to aquatic environment	0	0	0
Monetary damage of air pollution as % of GDP	0	0	0
Projected theoretical replacement ratio (ratio between income and after and prior to retirement)	0	0	0
Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	0	0	0
Resistance to antibiotics (Streptococcus pneumoniae pathogens)	0	0	0
Responses to EC Internet public consultations	0	0	0
Share of industrial production from enterprises with a formal sustainable management system	0	0	0
Share of untied Official Development Assistance (ODA) in total bilateral ODA commitments	0	0	0
Structural support to fisheries and % allocated to promote environmentally friendly fishing practices	0	0	0
Total EU financing for developing countries, by type	0	0	0
Total EU imports from developing countries, by group of products	0	0	0
Transposition of Community law, by policy area	0	0	0
Very long-term unemployment rate	0	0	0

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3.7. Number of Sustainable Development Indicators used in National Sustainable Development Strategies per country

Number of Sustainable Development Indicators used in National Sustainable Development Strategies

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	GR	HU	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MA	NL	PL	PT	RU	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK	IS	NO	CH
Completely identical	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2
Virtually identical	26	1	0	0	15	9	10	5	9	7	0	0	15	5	7	8	9	5	8	0	0	0	8	19	0	19	17	3	1	10
Similar	42	22	0	0	32	46	46	16	1	19	27	0	46	51	49	32	17	12	29	0	0	8	24	14	0	32	43	23	14	42