



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Transforming Our World- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development : Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

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2023 visiting Asian Development Bank

Key Issue: SDGs







Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: **economic** growth, **social** inclusion and **environmental** protection.





Background of SDGs

- On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda.
- The SDGs outline 17 Sustainable Development Goals and its associated 169 targets.

Source: U.N., <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>



What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.



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From MDGs to SDGs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wY3Q3A7wvUE>
(3 mins 02 secs)





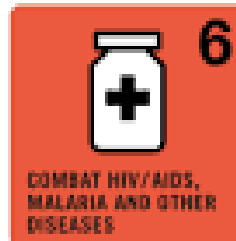
What is MDGs

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty rates to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest. The UN is also working with governments, civil society and other partners to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs and carry on with an [ambitious post-2015 development agenda](#).



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The Sustainable Development Goals – Action Towards 2030 | CAFOD and SDGs

Do you know all 17 SDGs? **5:52**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHkcjX5bimQ>

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger
10 mins

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zyj7dlGUuvc>

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Quality Education 9 mins



Sustainable Development Summit 2015





Sustainable Development Summit 2015





Another Way to Look at SDGs





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首頁 / 市場快訊

「2022台灣社會價值研討會」導入UNDP SDGs影響力標準 台灣社會影響力研究院超前部屬永續發展目標影響力國際通用決策框架模式

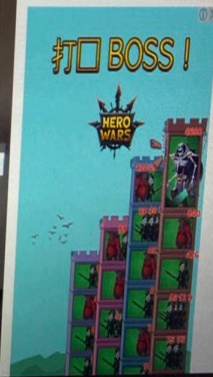
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為什麼會顯示這個廣告? @

【中時新聞網綜合報導/李曼】



講師。

• 社會價值國際組織將計畫在台北籌設亞洲區域網絡中心，亞洲區域聯盟協定組織成員目前暫定為台灣、日本、韓國、香港、印尼、泰國、印度與阿拉伯。

有鑑於台灣的企業或組織在探討如何落實SDGs時，急迫需要實際且可檢核影響力的行動方案，台灣社會影響力研究院經過多年的努力，今天正式取得UNDP SDGs影響力標準授權導入台灣，專題演講邀請UNDP SDGs影響力標準認證架構計畫領導人Jeremy Nicholls說明UNDP SDGs影響力標準為組織「決策」標準框架模式，而非績效報告標準，能夠協助台灣的企業或組織在落實SDGs的真正影響力行動方案時，避免洗綠與商譽宣傳之質疑。除此之外大會也邀請了英國Social Value International影響力總監Adam Richards分享影響力管理與組織運作，如何創造影響力管理價值的最佳化。兩場演講皆希望藉由國際共通標準，引領台灣產官學界超前部屬永續發展目標之影響力行動方案!



嘆~以為是偷竊機，原
主(小馬編)
#零錢 #網友 #拉霸機



CHINATIMES.COM
停車中大獎? 他發現繳罰
簡直是中bar! 1名網友發

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SDGs: Integrity





SDGs: Transformative





Major Tasks of the SDGs

- Realize the **human rights** of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
- Integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: **Economic, Social and Environmental.**



In January 2023, the Legislative Yuan passed the "Climate Change Response Act" for the third reading, enshrining the goal of "2050 net zero emissions" into law, officially marking Taiwan's sustainable commitment to the world. With the EU's "Carbon Boundary Adjustment Mechanism" (CBAM), the United The carbon reduction bill of the "Clean Competition Act" (CCA) is about to hit the road, and Taiwan's mid-term emission reduction target for 2030 has also been revised up to 24%, and it will strive for a global net-zero consensus.



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**SUSTAINABLE
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GOAL 1

<http://i0.wp.com/www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Goal-1.jpg?resize=400%2C309>

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

**NO
Poverty**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



GOAL 2

agriculture

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

**ZERO
Hunger**

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND
IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



GOAL 3

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND
PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

**GOOD
Health**

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GOAL 4

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

**QUALITY
Education**

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GOAL 5

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL
WOMEN AND GIRLS

**GENGER
Equality**

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More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



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GOAL 6

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

**CLEAN Water
& Sanitation**

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More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



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GOAL 7

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Affordable
& Clean
ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



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<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

GOAL 8

DECENT Work &
Economic Growth

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



GOAL 9

Industry
Innovation
Infrastructure

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND
FOSTER INNOVATION





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GOAL 10

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

**REDUCED
Inequalities**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



GOAL 11

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Sustainable
Cities & Communities

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE,
SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



GOAL 12

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Responsible
Consumption & Production



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GOAL 13

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE
AND ITS IMPACTS*

Climate
Action

FULCRUM : <http://www.fulcrum7.com/news/2015/12/25/seventh-day-adventists-weigh-in-on-global-warming>

Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

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More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



GOAL 14

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE
OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



<http://www.worldoceanbank.org/how/un-based-groups-can-protect-the-ocean/>

LIFE below Water

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



GOAL 15



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND
REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT
BIODIVERSITY LOSS

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

<https://prezi.com/begeo8bnjdy1/desertification/>

Life on Land





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GOAL 16

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO
JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE
AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

**PEACE, JUSTICE &
Strong Institutions**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal



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GOAL 17

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND
REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Partnership for
the GOALS

[http://www.balance.dynu.net/
accounting-partnerships.html](http://www.balance.dynu.net/accounting-partnerships.html)





Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZxhZy64cvA>

Global Goal #4: Quality Education 5:10



Goal 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

- Since 2000, there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. The total enrollment rate in developing regions reached 91 percent in 2015, and the worldwide number of children out of school has dropped by almost half. There has also been a dramatic increase in literacy rates, and many more girls are in school than ever before. These are all remarkable successes.





- Progress has also been tough in some developing regions due to high levels of poverty, armed conflicts and other emergencies. In Western Asia and North Africa, ongoing armed conflict has seen an increase in the number of children out of school. This is a worrying trend. While Sub-Saharan Africa made the greatest progress in primary school enrollment among all developing regions – from 52 percent in 1990, up to 78 percent in 2012 – large disparities still remain. Children from the poorest households are up to four times more likely to be out of school than those of the richest households. Disparities between rural and urban areas also remain high.
-



- Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xzMS00FqJzk>

10th Sustainable
Development Goal:
Reduced Inequalities 3:33

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H4pI2XcCHbw>

Understand Goal 10:
Reduced Inequalities
(Secondary) 2:30



Goal 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- Income inequality is on the rise—the richest 10 percent have up to 40 percent of global income whereas the poorest 10 percent earn only between 2 to 7 percent. If we take into account population growth inequality in developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 percent.
- Income inequality has increased in nearly everywhere in recent decades, but at different speeds. It's lowest in Europe and highest in the Middle East.





- These widening disparities require sound policies to empower lower income earners, and promote economic inclusion of all regardless of sex, race or ethnicity.
- Income inequality requires global solutions. This involves improving the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where the need is greatest. Facilitating the safe migration and mobility of people is also key to bridging the widening divide.



Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

16 **PEACE AND
JUSTICE**



- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PO_1m9dZIC0

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND
STRONG INSTITUTIONS 2:40

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AjwL5vWqp-Y>

Understand Goal 16: Peace
and Justice (Secondary) 2:12



Goal 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth, and often resulting in grievances that last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is conflict, or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk





- The SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting the rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.



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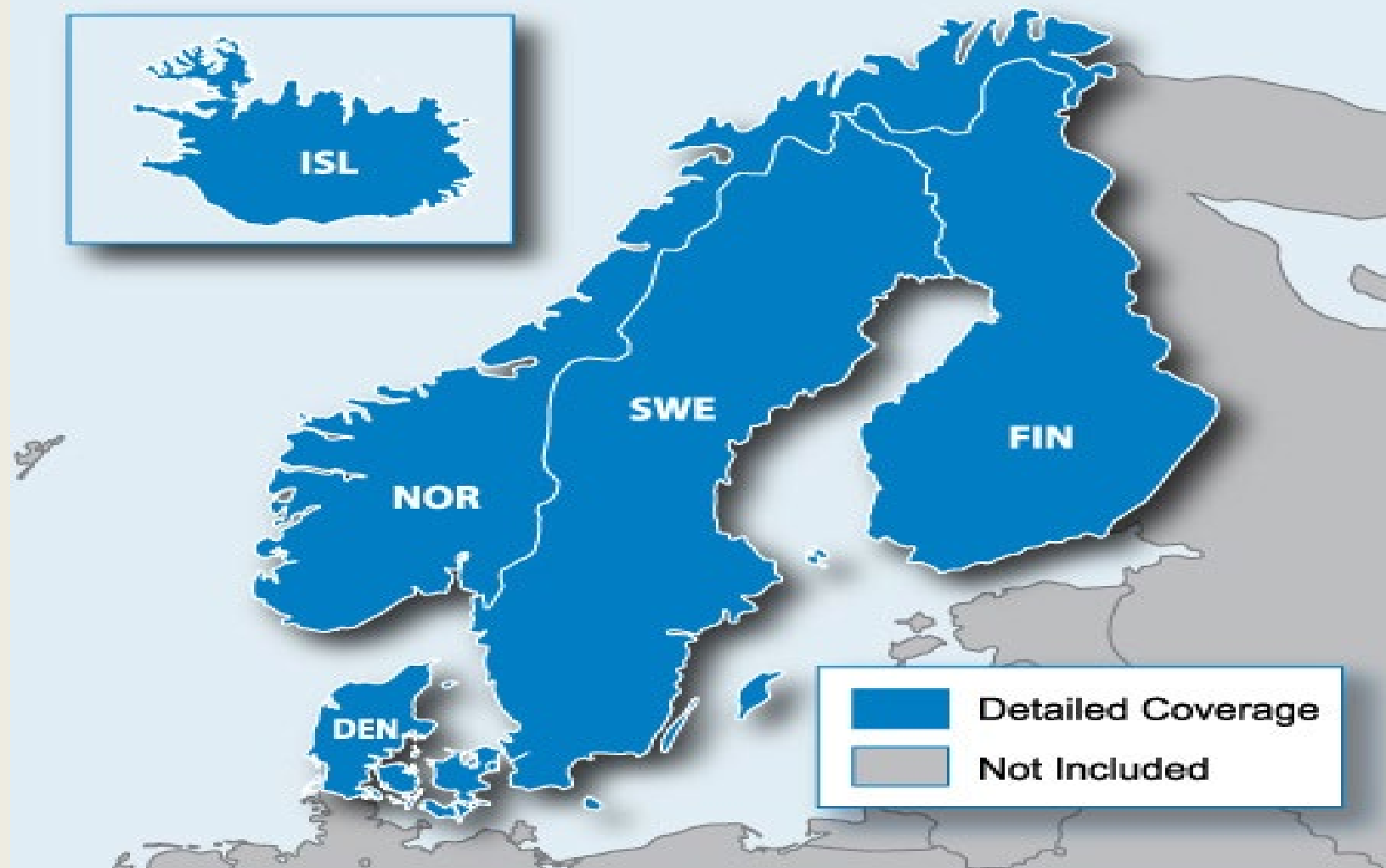
CONTRASTS IN PUNISHMENT: Nordic inclusive penal policy and prison systems

Dr, Hua-Fu Hsu

Professor, Department of Criminology

Dean, International Affairs Office

National Chung Cheng University





Anders Behring Breivik, Killer in 2011 Norway Massacre

- Anders Behring Breivik, the Norwegian terrorist who killed 77 people in gun and bomb attacks in 2011, was denied parole on Feb , 2022 by a Norwegian court that said he “appeared devoid of empathy and compassion for the victims of the terror.”
- Mr. Breivik, 42, who has served 10 years of a 21-year sentence for the attacks, showed no signs that his extremist views had waned during his years of incarceration.

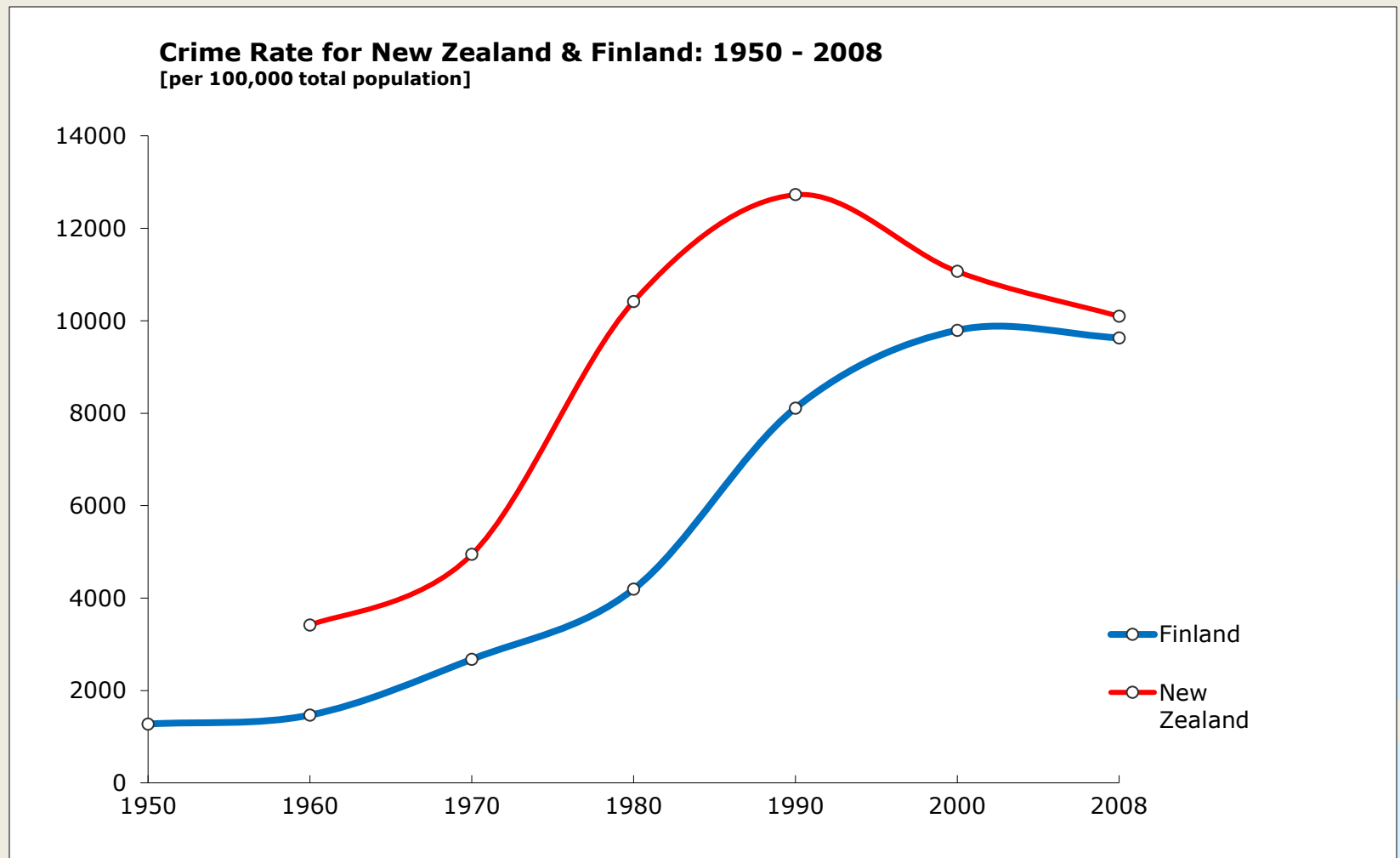






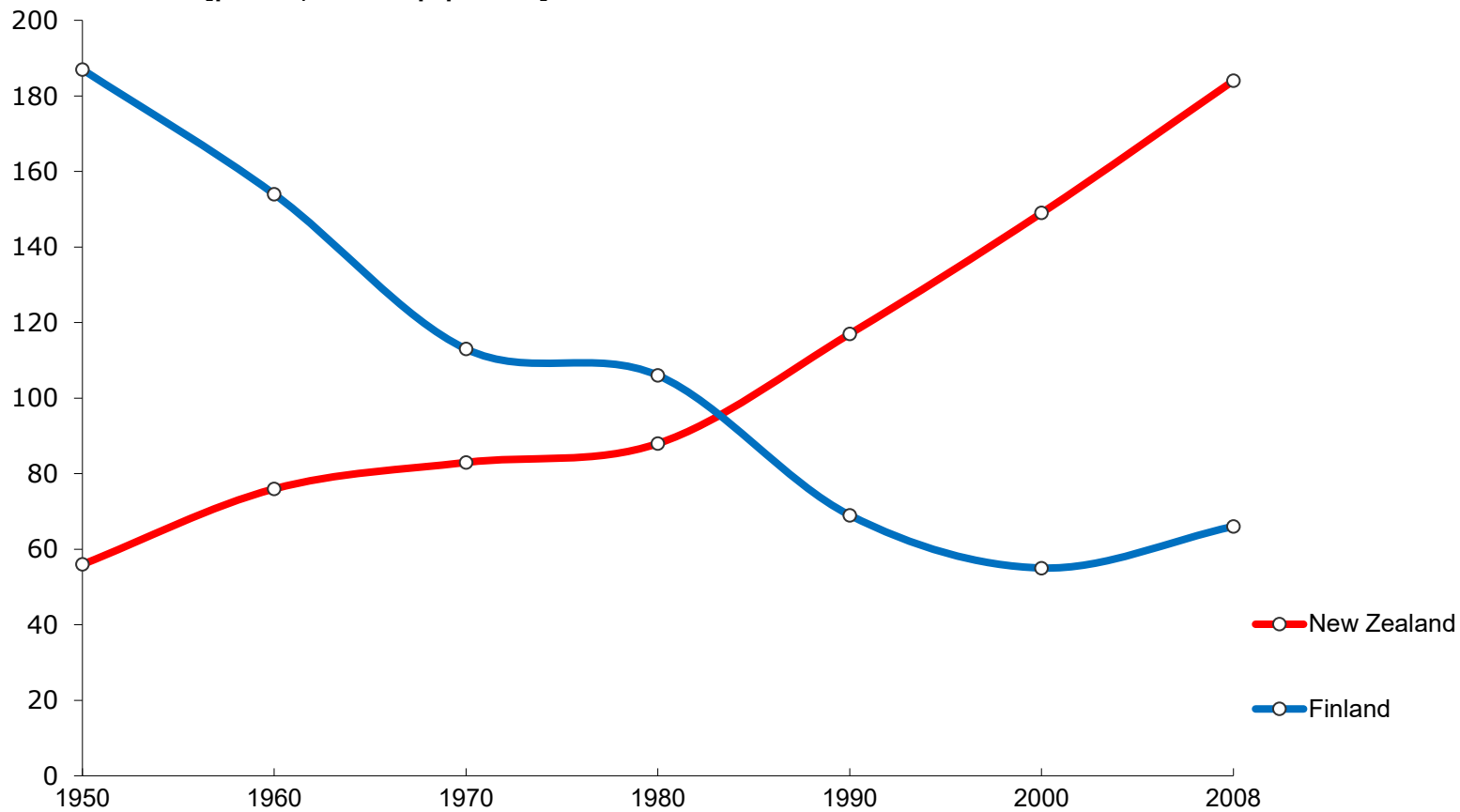


Crime Rate for New Zealand and Finland: 1950 – 2008 (per 100,000 total population)





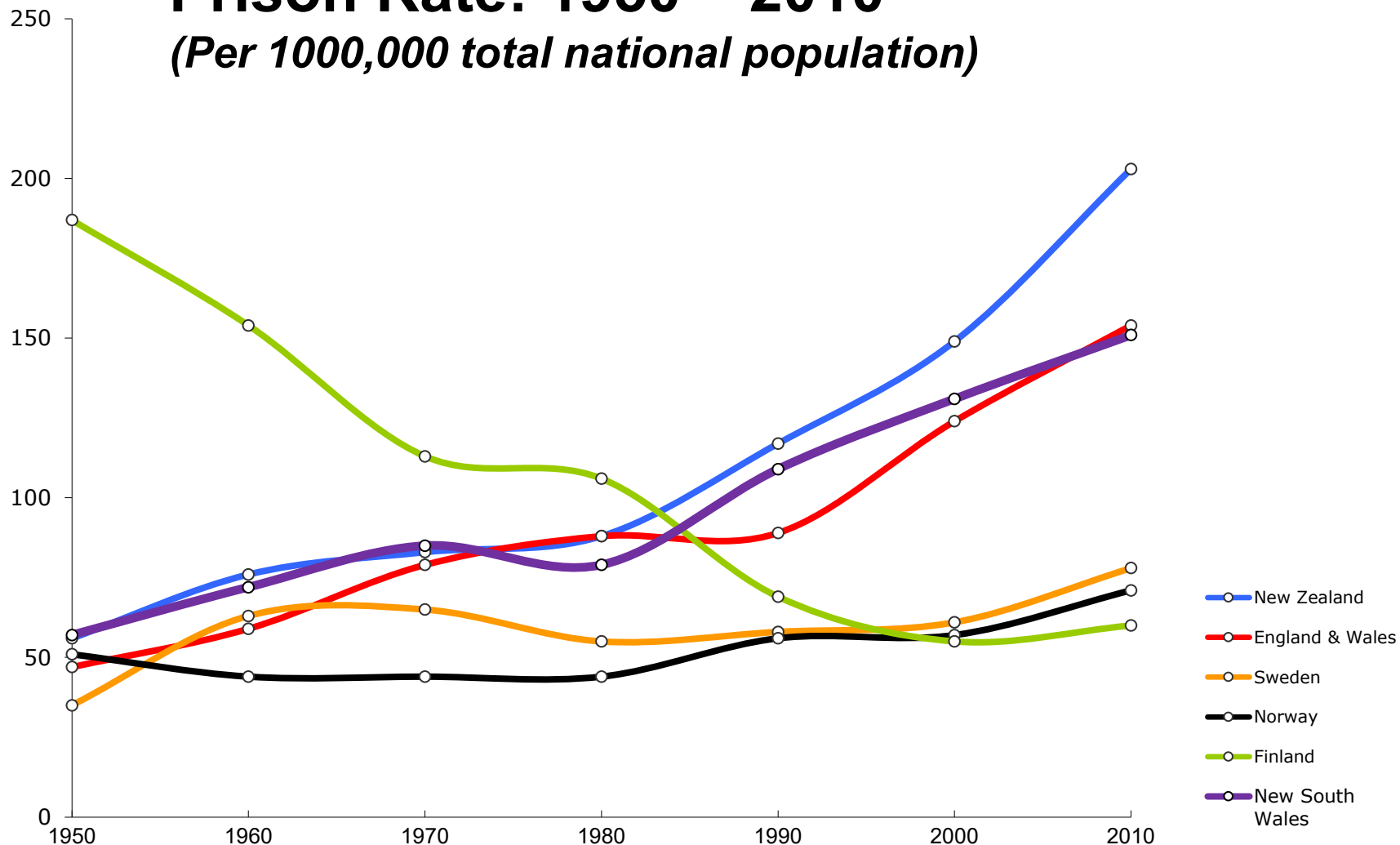
Prison Rate for New Zealand & Finland: 1950-2008
[per 100,000 total population]





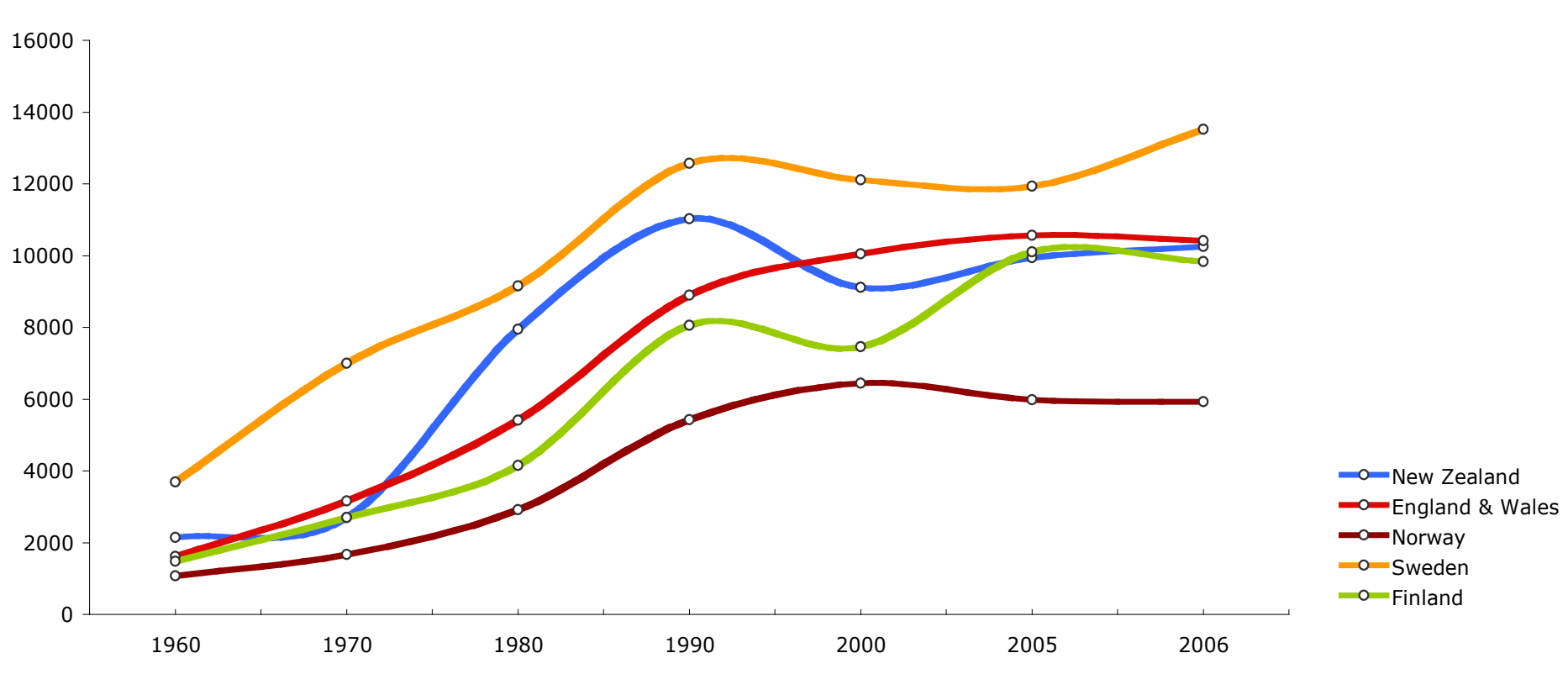
Prison Rate: 1950 – 2010

(Per 1000,000 total national population)





Crime rate per 100,000 total population (indictable/notifiable offences and their equivalents): 1960 - 2006





Hamar Prison Norway





Cell (living room) in closed prison





Common room – closed prison





Kitchen – closed prison





Prison Dining Room – Sweden



Barrier to an Open Prison – Sweden





Open Prison Accommodation – Norway





Visitation room – Oslo prison





guardian.co.uk

In Norway, prisoners take part in TV debates

A pre-election TV debate in Norway was held in a jail, in front of an audience of prisoners and guards. Gwladys Fouché asks if this could ever happen in the UK



Gwladys Fouché in Oslo
guardian.co.uk, Thursday 10 September 2009 10.00 BST



Celebrities and politicians appear on the BBC's Question Time, so why not broadcast from a jail with prisoners taking part? Photograph: Zak Hussein/PA

It was a stunning political debate that would be hard to imagine in Britain. But it was not so shocking in Norway, where a general election is taking place on Monday.

The topic was crime policy and – so far so normal – it featured a panel of politicians discussing the best ways to reduce crime. But the live TV show was set inside a high security prison, the audience consisted exclusively of guards and prisoners, with one inmate, Bjørnar Dahl, taking part in the panel alongside the justice minister and the deputy leader of the main opposition party.

"It was high time the politicians came here to talk about crime policy," explains Dahl, 43, a few days after the event. "This is about us, what happens in prisons and how we can return to society in a way that is beneficial to everyone."

Dahl, who is serving a five-year sentence for complicity in smuggling amphetamines, stole the show. When the representative from the populist Progress party, Per Sandberg, argued that there was an increase in criminality in Norway caused by gangs of Eastern Europeans organising beggars in the streets of Oslo, Dahl dismissed him as talking "crap" and asked him whether he had any knowledge of the situations the beggars were coming from.

When Sandberg tried to argue that the solution to reduce drug abuse in prisons was to increase the level of control on inmates, Dahl shot back: "We're controlled from the moment we wake up to the moment we go to sleep. I get strip-searched every time I have a visit and all my phone calls are monitored. You can't have more control than we

**Norway:
Prisoners
take part in
TV debates**



**Picture from a treatment programme –
‘when one is in prison, one participates in either
work, education or treatment
(Kriminalvårdens website, 2010)**





**Halden
Prison
Norway
'the world's
most
humane
prison**





Prisoner Accommodation Halden Norway





Visiting Room Halden





Visitor Area – New Zealand





Reasons for Nordic / Anglo differences

1. Longstanding Nordic cultures of equality and cohesion; Anglophone cultures of inequality and division
2. Differing forms of welfare state:
'social democratic' model in the Nordic countries, 'liberal' model in the Anglophone



Three Important Nordic concepts

1. *Likhet*: 'sameness and of equal value'
2. *Lagom*: 'just enough', 'everything in moderation'
3. *Trygghet*: 'safety and security'



Toddington Manor, England: the Anglo dream of a country house and large estate. Built by a 19th century industrialist.

Note the architecture – Gothic revivalism.



A 19th century country cottage, Norway: the Nordic dream:
space, isolation, countryside.



Almost the Best of Everything

Article in New York Times, Sept 28, 1975

Almost the Best of Everything

SWEDEN By Tom Wicker

New York Times (1923-Current file); Sep 28, 1975;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2007)
pg. 201

Almost the Best of Everything

SWEDEN

By Tom Wicker

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27—Modern Sweden seems to have almost the best of everything, including a criminal justice system generally considered fair, humane and effective. Policemen are polite here, and as Kurt Lindruth, their chief constable, puts it, "We do not like to shoot."

They do like to get their man, however (narcotics offenses are one of their most extensive problems), and for this they have the latest and best equipment. The Police Command and Control Center in Stockholm is a marvel of modern technology where, for example, the whereabouts of every known firearm in Sweden can be determined instantly by a computer check.

Fifteen major traffic routes through Stockholm's 420 square kilometers can be constantly monitored by one officer at the center of a closed circuit television network. Detail maps

and photos of places where trouble may be brewing—such as the area around the Spanish Embassy, where crowds have been gathering to protest executions by the Franco regime—can be speedily retrieved and projected on control center screens, for quick security planning.

Sweden's prisons, too, are models of decency and humanity, at least by comparison with their American counterparts. Although debate continues among socially aware Swedes as to whether prisons here are not still too harsh, most American inmates would regard even Kumla—Sweden's maximum security pen—as a country club.

Offenders who receive sentences of a year or less are sent to "open" prisons, where there are no walls or fences, and "inmates" may hold jobs in the community if anyone will hire them. Other institutions have some-

what higher levels of security, but still provide extensive educational, psychiatric and job-training opportunities—again by American standards, although Swedish prison critics like Jari Hjalmarson consider these services inadequate.

Kumla is a more traditional, walled prison, but even there the inmates live in small rooms, not unlike those in the more austere American college dormitories. They can earn relatively good pay—\$25 to \$50 a week, sometimes more—by comparison to the pittance paid American inmates, and Lennart Wilson, Kumla's director, has a food budget of about \$3 per day

per inmate, in sharp contrast to the 62 cents per man per day on which New York was trying to feed inmates at the time of the Attica uprising in 1971.

At Kumla, private rooms are available for conjugal visiting, and the worst disorder Mr. Wilson can remember came in 1972 when about one hundred inmates climbed to the roof of a prison building and held out for a day and a night. The authorities simply waited them out, which in Sweden's winter weather was a more certain tactic than violence and shooting.

Despite its comparative excellence, however, in one crucial respect the Swedish prison system does not have a better record than the American. Of those who leave prison here, having served their terms, about 70 per cent will return, convicted of another offense. Lennart Wilson concedes that

many of the inmates at Kumla, where the hardest cases are sent, are serving fourth and fifth terms.

Thus, recidivism here is at least as high as in the United States—although the over-all crime rate is much lower—and prisons are at least as ineffective in preventing crime. This may lend weight to the belief of men like Mr. Hjalmarson that Sweden should put even more resources into rehabilitative services for offenders.

But since Sweden already makes a far greater effort at decent treatment and rehabilitation for its offenders than the United States does, the fact that recidivism here is just as high may also suggest that rehabilitation can rarely be achieved in a prison setting, no matter what the quality of the prison and its services. Prisons exist to confine and punish, and societies may delude themselves that they can do more.

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Norwegian Labour Party's Crime Policy (2006):

“With good welfare services for everyone crime can be prevented and many of the initial incentives for a life of crime can be removed. Given that 60 percent of violent crime is committed under the influence of alcohol, it is important to adhere to a restrictive drug and alcohol policy. Good psychiatric health care services and an active labour market policy are important for comprehensive crime fighting.”



Consequences of liberal welfare state:

Crime and resentment become central issues of governments. Tony Blair (2006): “Crime, antisocial behaviour, racial intolerance, drug abuse, destroy families and communities. They destroy the very respect on which society is founded. Fail to confront this evil and we will never build a Britain where everyone can succeed. By acknowledging the duty to care, we earn the right to be tough on crime. It is time for zero tolerance of yob culture.”



Sign at the entrance to woods near Oslo:

“The city forests are our common property. Wherever you move around in these forests you have rights and responsibilities. Take care of the forests and of their animals and the plants there. Help us to keep the area clean ... You can bathe in all rivers and lakes where there are no restrictions due to protection of drinking water. The rules are valid for rowing and paddling in a boat that you might have brought with you.”



Sign at the entrance to woods in Wellington, New Zealand:

One sign indicates with drawings in circles and red lines through them that no guns, fires, bicycles, camping or taking plants is allowed on pain of fines.

A second sign warns car owners to “lock it or lose it” - the responsibility for its safety is all theirs.

The third sign warns dog owners “don’t risk a fine. Keep your dog on its lead and clean up its mess.”



6





‘Dogs must be on leads’





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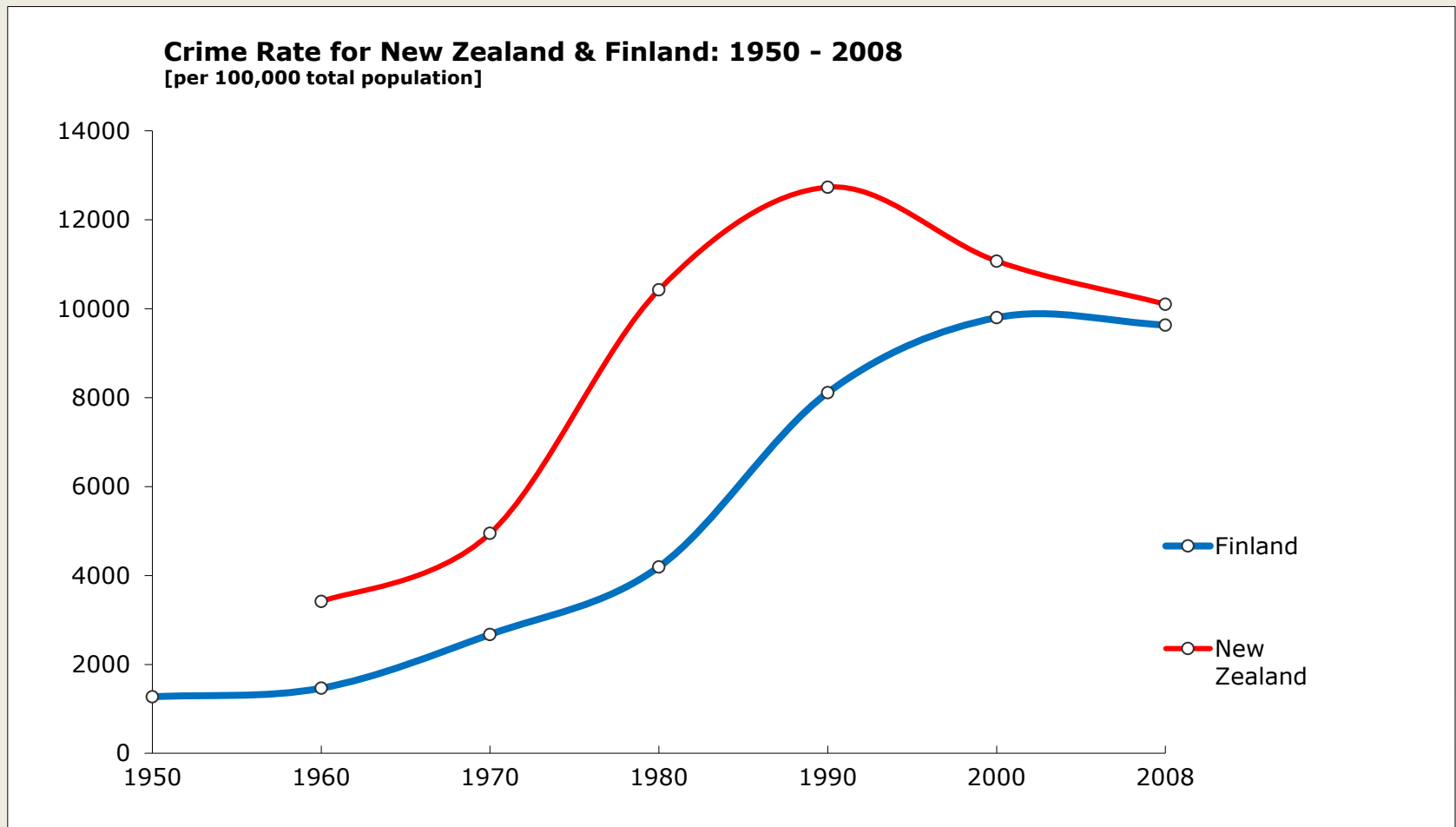
In the Nordic Countries, the state was seen as a saviour rather than an enemy:

the state is not a threat to or an enemy of the individual. On the contrary, many of his problems can only be solved through cooperation and solidarity, through the state and municipality'

Swedish Prime Minister, 1967

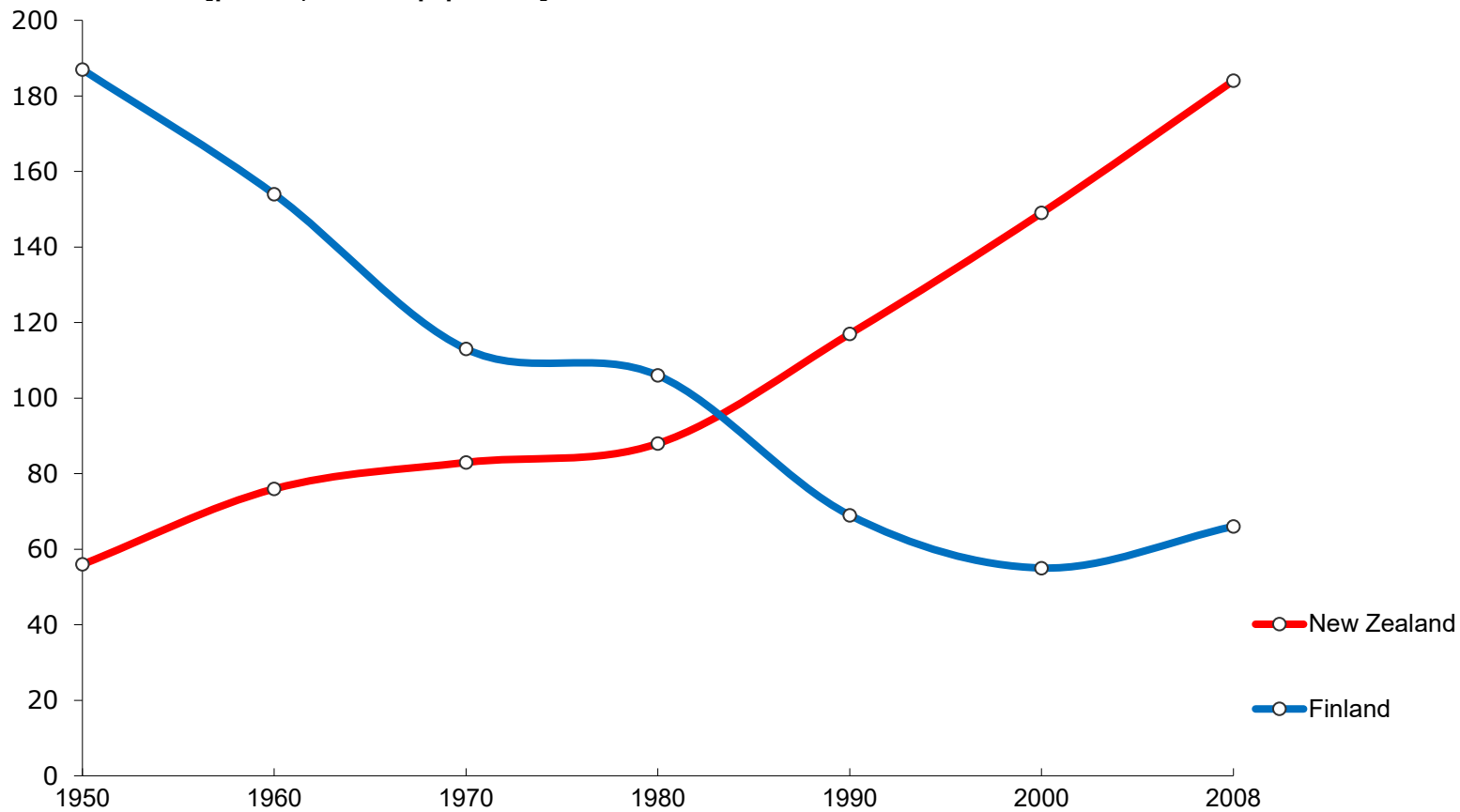


Crime Rate for New Zealand and Finland: 1950 – 2008 (per 100,000 total population)





Prison Rate for New Zealand & Finland: 1950-2008
[per 100,000 total population]





Thank you for your listening