

Estonia – SD Priorities

Source document: Estonian National Strategy on Sustainable Development - Sustainable Estonia 21 (2005)

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)

Total number of priorities: 32

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