

Visions as stories

**This book has 89 pages of stories
about the world in 2030, even further ahead,
even if the present and also if
what prevents us from reaching a sustainable future.**



**Agenda 2030
is the base**

First, an introduction of the project in Powerpoint format. [click here](#)

The world is working to change to an ecologically sustainable society by the year 2030.

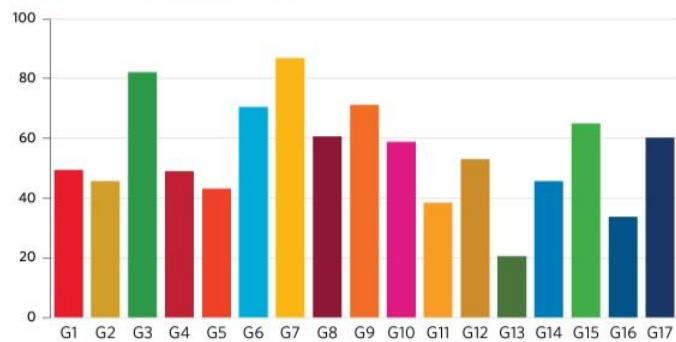
In September 2023, the UN held a follow-up meeting with the countries of the world. Before the meeting, a report came out with an account of how the conversion work works.

We have only met 23% of Goal 13 (G13), Combat Climate change.

A total failure with 30 years of missed climate goals!

Half-time report (diagram) in the transition

Andel länder eller områden med tillgängliga data sedan 2015, efter mål (presentation)



The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 FN

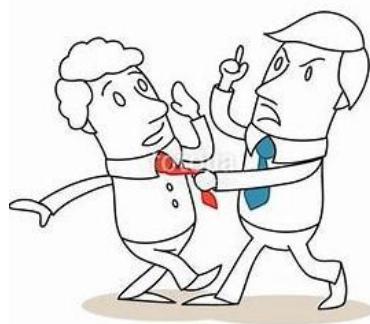
(The Report on Sustainable Development Goals 2022)

"We must rise to save the Sustainable Development Goals – and stay true to our promise of a world of peace, dignity and prosperity on a healthy planet."

António Guterres

He means

Political will and commitment or the political system?



The issue in the background

(normally in political decision-making assemblies)

There were once three people in power in Sweden named Ulf, Jimmy and Magdalena who tried to work together to implement Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. Ulf represented the Moderates (M), Jimmy represented the Sweden Democrats (SD) and Magdalena represented the Social Democrats (S). Despite their common goal of promoting sustainability and creating a better future for the country, their political domiciles were so different that it paralyzed their work.

Ulf, who was an advocate of market liberalism and privatisation, had difficulty accepting ideas that involved government interference or regulation. He was convinced that the market itself could solve the sustainability problems through innovation and entrepreneurship. Ulf often opposed proposals from Jimmy and Magdalena to introduce stricter regulations for the industry or to increase the state's funding of sustainability projects. He believed that it would involve unnecessary interference by the state and hinder economic growth.

Jimmy, on the other hand, had a nationalist and anti-immigration agenda. He was sceptical of international commitments and collaborations. Jimmy questioned the sustainability goals, claiming that they would burden Swedish taxpayers and benefit other countries at Sweden's expense. He particularly opposed proposals to provide financial aid to developing countries to help them achieve their sustainability goals. Jimmy believed that Sweden should primarily focus on its own citizens and their welfare.

Magdalena had strong social democratic values and saw the sustainability goals as an opportunity to promote equality and justice. She recognized the importance of addressing climate change, reducing inequality and promoting social responsibility. Magdalena advocated for increased government regulation and investment in sustainable projects. She was frustrated by Ulf and Jimmy's resistance to taking strong action and their lack of commitment to achieving the sustainable goals.

The three leaders held regular meetings and discussions to try to agree on the way forward. But their differences in political domicile and ideology made it difficult to find joint solutions. Ulf and Jimmy often saw Magdalena's proposal as a threat to economic growth and national sovereignty. Magdalena, in turn, felt that Ulf and Jimmy's ideological opposition to state interference and international cooperation was hindering progress and holding the country back.

Despite a common understanding that goals to achieve the 2030 Agenda's sustainability goals were urgent and crucial for the future, tactical considerations of power and influence became so important that political cooperation failed. The three incumbents spent more time debating and defending their own positions than actually working together to promote sustainability. The political stalemate prevented the implementation of concrete measures and weakened Sweden's opportunities to take leading steps towards a sustainable future.

The story of Ulf, Jimmy and Magdalena is a reminder of the importance of overcoming political differences and finding common ways forward to achieve the

sustainability goals. Real change requires collaboration and compromise across party lines, where politicians can agree on common values and visions for the future. Only by working together can we create a better and more sustainable world for future generations.

In this story, it is clear that decision makers cannot agree on common goals. Nowhere in the story does the word vision appear, despite the fact that many people in the world believe that politicians lack vision and not giving citizens stories about what future we have to look forward to.

but it should look like this



The issue in focus

(In higher-level political decision-making processes, this only occurs when world leaders meet to draft texts for conventions and agreements. One has visions)

At a time when Sweden was facing challenges that required a united effort to achieve Agenda 2030's sustainability goals, Ulf, Jimmy and Magdalena were aware that they had to find a way to work together despite their deep-rooted political differences.

Magdalena realised that in order to bridge the gaps between them, she needed to find common values that they could build on. In one of their meetings, she took the initiative to listen to Ulf and Jimmy's concerns. She listened attentively as Ulf described his concerns about overregulation and the weakening of the economy. She also understood Jimmy's concern for the Swedish citizen's welfare.

After listening carefully, Magdalena presented a vision where sustainability and economic growth did not have to be conflicting goals. She suggested that they could work together to design incentives and support measures that would benefit both business and the environment. By emphasising the innovative power of business and showing how sustainable investments could create jobs and economic prosperity, Magdalena slowly began to win over Ulf and Jimmy's interest.

Jimmy, who had previously been sceptical of international cooperation, began to understand that the sustainability goals were not only about helping other countries, but also about securing Sweden's future. Magdalena highlighted examples of how climate change has already affected Swedish societies and argued that an active role in international collaborations would increase Sweden's security and well-being.

Ulf, for his part, realised that some forms of government intervention might actually be necessary to create a sustainable future. Magdalena presented evidence of how certain regulations had led to positive changes in other countries and increased public confidence in business. Ulf began to open up to the idea that certain regulations could be well balanced and positive for both society and the economy.

After several discussions and debates, the three powers began to see that their differences were not necessarily insurmountable obstacles. They realised that they could find a balance between economic growth, national sovereignty and international cooperation to achieve the sustainability goals.

Together, they devised a strategy that included financial incentives for companies to invest in sustainable projects, while introducing certain regulations to ensure environmental consideration and social responsibility. They also agreed to increase Sweden's participation in international collaborations to deal with global challenges such as climate change and inequality.

It required time and patience, but with Magdalena's stubborn work in building bridges between their different positions and Ulf and Jimmy's openness to new perspectives, Sweden gradually began to move towards achieving Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. Their joint efforts to overcome political obstacles and focus on the larger goal proved to be an important lesson that cooperation and compromise are the keys to creating a better and sustainable future.

In this story we learn that cooperation is required to possibly being able to reach the big goals, the visions, which are about the living environment on the planet, and that someone needs to take the first step.

A question of survival cannot be solved without new thinking about how political decision-making should take place and this requires system changes.



Paul Karlsson

*PK journalistik och
språkutveckling*

Stockholm Sweden

*karlssonpaul04
@gmail.com*

*[https://www.facebook.com/
groups/265084959630552](https://www.facebook.com/groups/265084959630552)*

FB @varldenienhelhet5938



Two world leaders,

one from a rich country and the other from a poor country,
extended the collaboration beyond what the assignment at the conference required.

The year was 2015, and two world leaders with different backgrounds and experiences found themselves side by side at the great global conference in New York. On the one hand, we had President Alana Morgan of the prosperous and technologically advanced country of Nova Prospera, with its modern cities and prosperous population. On the other hand, we had President MwambaChibawae from the small and resource-poor country Kirzaziwe, struggling with challenges such as poverty, disease and lack of infrastructure.

The conference hall was filled with lively discussions and flowing speeches about sustainable development and Agenda 2030. President Morgan and PresidentChibawae had previously crossed each other's paths in the corridors, but it was only when they sat down at a small table during a break that they began to talk seriously.

President A stone began by describing the difficult conditions in Kirzaziwe- the lack of clean water, lack of access to healthcare and the challenges that the population faced every day. President Morgan listened attentively, and it was evident that she felt sympathy and compassion forKirzaziwes situation.

Then President Morgan spoke about Nova Prospera's successes in technology, education and economic growth. She shared the country's experiences in dealing with environmental challenges and developing sustainable energy solutions. PresidentChibawae listened with interest and realized that there were opportunities to learn and be inspired from Nova Prospera's successes.

Their conversation continued for several hours, and they began to realize that their countries could actually complement each other. President Morgan offered Nova Prospera's expertise and resources in technology, education and innovation to support Kirzaziwe development. On the other hand, the President offeredChibawae

Kirzaziwe is rich in natural resources and traditional knowledge of sustainable lifestyles and nature conservation.

The two leaders decided to work together to achieve the visions of Agenda 2030 in a way that benefits both countries. They drew up a plan for knowledge exchange, technological cooperation and joint projects to improve water supply and health care in Kirzaziwe. President Chibwe promised to open up investment and collaboration from Nova Prospera, while President Morgan promised to develop programs to train young citizens in Kirzaziwe in modern technology and innovation.

When the two world leaders left the conference, they did so with a sense of hope and optimism. They knew that their collaboration was a living example of how rich and poor countries could come together to create a better future for all. By breaking down borders and building bridges between their countries, they had shown that unity and cooperation were the keys to realizing the visions of Agenda 2030 and creating a more sustainable and just world.

Goal 1

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has made a breathtaking journey towards eradicating poverty in all its forms. By meeting the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 1, No Poverty, humanity has created a more just and inclusive world.

In this future, global economic and social systems are designed to combat poverty. Through stronger international solidarity and cooperation, we have succeeded in creating a global economy that is more balanced and fair. An equal distribution of resources and opportunities is now the norm, which has narrowed the gaps between rich and poor.

No one lives in extreme poverty or lives below the absolute poverty line anymore. By investing in education, healthcare, and social safety nets, we have ensured that every individual has access to basic rights and opportunities. Everyone has access to nutritious food, clean water, sanitation and housing.

Poverty alleviation has not only been about providing immediate emergency solutions. Instead, the world has invested in building a sustainable foundation for future economic growth and development. By promoting education and vocational training, we have created the conditions for people to be able to get out of poverty in the long term. Everyone has the opportunity to participate in working life and contribute to society's progress.

In this future, vulnerable groups and marginalised communities are also included and protected. Women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities as everyone else. By promoting equality and social justice, we have created a world where no one is discriminated against or left out.

Societies are strong and resilient. By investing in local governance and sustainable development at the grassroots level, we have promoted economic prosperity and social well-being. People are engaged in decision-making and have the right to influence the decisions that affect their lives and communities.

In this world, poverty is no longer a barrier to achieving one's full potential. People have access to education and opportunities to follow their dreams and interests. Innovative solutions and entrepreneurship flourish, leading to economic growth and community development.

This future has not only eradicated poverty, but has also paved the way for a more sustainable and just world. Humanity has learned that solidarity and cooperation are the keys to overcoming global challenges. We have created a world where no one has to suffer from poverty, and where everyone has the opportunity to live a dignified and meaningful life.

Goal 2



The year is 2030 and the world has made tremendous progress towards eradicating hunger in all its forms. By meeting the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 2, No Hunger, humanity has created a world where no one suffers from malnutrition or food shortages.

A new era of sustainable and fair food production has taken shape. By promoting sustainable agricultural systems and efficient use of resources, we have succeeded in increasing global food production. Local farmers have access to the knowledge, technology and resources needed to grow and produce food sustainably. By using innovative solutions and modern farming methods, we have increased productivity while reducing the negative impact on the environment.

No human being suffers anymore from hunger or nutrition. By promoting a fair distribution of resources and closing the gap between rich and poor, we have ensured that everyone has access to nutritious food. The food is not only sufficient in quantity, but also varied and healthy.

Combating food loss and food waste has become a priority. By improving the infrastructure for food transport and storage, we have reduced food waste and losses along the entire food chain. No food is wasted, and resources are used efficiently to provide for all people.

This future is also characterised by global cooperation and solidarity. Rich countries actively assist and share technology, knowledge and resources with developing countries to support their efforts to eradicate hunger. International organisations and non-governmental actors play an important role in coordinating efforts and ensuring a fair distribution of resources.

In this world, sustainable food production and consumption are part of our everyday life. People are aware of the importance of making conscious choices when it comes to food. We prioritise locally produced food and support small-scale farmers. By reducing meat consumption and promoting a more plant-based diet, we have reduced the environmental impact and freed up resources to provide for more people.

Fighting hunger is not only about providing people with food, it is also about creating sustainable and long-term solutions. We invest in education and knowledge about agriculture and nutrition to ensure that communities can continue to support themselves well into the future.

This future is characterised by a world where no one suffers from hunger anymore. People have access to nutritious food, are healthy and can focus on their personal and societal development. We have succeeded in creating a world where food is a basic right and where no one has to go hungry.

Goal 3



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

It was the year 2030, and the world had undergone an astonishing transformation in terms of health and wellness. The UN's Sustainable Health Goals had become a reality, and people all over the world were enjoying an improved quality of life and longer lifespans.

In a remote village in the countryside, a new little soul was born into the world. The mother was safe and surrounded by knowledgeable staff, who had access to modern medical equipment and training. Thanks to advances in maternity care, the number of mothers who died in childbirth had been drastically reduced to less than 70 out of 100,000 births where the baby survived.

In the same village, the children's well-being had become a priority. No one under the age of five was allowed to suffer from preventable diseases or accidents. Through effective vaccination programs, preventive care and a strong investment in education and awareness, they managed to protect the young, who are the future of every society.

On a global level, disease epidemics such as AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis and other infectious diseases had been effectively stopped. Scientific breakthroughs and collaboration across national borders led to the development of innovative treatments, preventive measures and extensive vaccination campaigns. The world's population could breathe a sigh of relief knowing that no one would suffer these torments again.

Health is not only about physical well-being, but also about mental well-being. Stigma and silence around mental health problems had been replaced by an open dialogue and resources to support people's mental health. Governments and societies had recognized that mental well-being was critical to achieving a sustainable future, and invested therefore in mental health care and preventive measures.

Progress had also been made on drug abuse. By prioritising preventive efforts and offering better treatment options, the number of people who started using drugs had decreased significantly. Those who already struggled with addiction gained access to individual

Access to sexual health and reproductive care had been extended to all. No matter where you were on the planet, you had access to the necessary information about sexuality, contraceptive methods and protection against sexually transmitted diseases. Equality and autonomy over one's own body had become the norm.

One of the most impressive achievements was the creation of universal, high-quality health care for all people, regardless of background or income. No child, woman or man had to worry about not being able to afford healthcare or medicine. Financial protection in the event of illness and health insurance had become public rights, and health care systems were efficient and well-functioning.

At the same time, efforts to reduce pollution and harmful chemicals in air, water and soil had yielded positive results. By investing in sustainable technologies and changing production methods, the number of illnesses and deaths had causes of environmental pollution reduced significantly. The World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco had also been implemented, and the tobacco industry was under strict control to reduce tobacco use and its harmful effects.

By 2030, the world had achieved its goals for health and well-being. No human had to suffer unnecessarily, and Earth's inhabitants lived longer and healthier lives. Through a strong will to collaborate, invest in research and education and by prioritising people's well-being, we have created a sustainable and healthy future for future generations.

Goal 4



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 4, Good education for all. Humanity has created a world where education is available to every individual, regardless of background or geographic location.

A revolutionary change has taken place in the education sector. By prioritising investments and resources in education, we have created strong and inclusive education systems worldwide. All children have the right to free and high-quality

compulsory primary education, and barriers to attending school have been eliminated.

Teachers are well trained, motivated and have access to resources and educational materials. By investing in continuing education and professional development for teachers, we have ensured that they have the tools they need to teach in an engaging and effective way. The role of teachers has been recognized and appreciated as a key factor in creating a successful educational environment.

Digital technology has been integrated into the education system in a meaningful way. By providing access to the internet and digital tools, we have opened up a world of knowledge and learning to students around the world. The training has become more interactive and adapted to individual needs and interests.

No human being is denied the opportunity for higher education because of economic or social barriers. By promoting equal access to higher education and vocational training, we have created a world where every individual can follow their interests and reach their full potential. Educational institutions are inclusive and diversified, and they offer a variety of educational programs and study paths.

This future is characterised by a strong emphasis on lifelong learning. Education is no longer limited to childhood and youth, but continues throughout life. People have access to education and knowledge to help them adapt to a rapidly changing world and to meet the challenges of the future.

Education is not just limited to the classroom. Communities and families play an active role in promoting learning and education. Parents are committed to their children's education and support their learning and development. Education is integrated in society, and there are opportunities for hands-on learning and community involvement.

This world is characterised by knowledge, creativity and innovation. People are well educated, confident and have the ability to shape their own future. By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 4, we have created a world where education is a fundamental right and a key factor for individual and societal development

Goal 5



Society 2030 when goal is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 5, Equality. Humanity has created a world where the sexes are equal and where all individuals have equal opportunities and rights.

A historic change has taken place in terms of gender equality. By prioritising equality in all areas of society, we have abolished discrimination and inequalities based on gender. Women and girls have the same access to education, health, work and decision-making as men and boys.

Women's rights and opportunities have been strengthened. By promoting women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship, we have created a world where women have equal access to resources and opportunities to start and run businesses. Women have the same pay and career opportunities as men, and the glass ceiling has been broken.

Women have also played an active role in decision-making at all levels. Women are represented in politics, business and social institutions to the same extent as men. By promoting gender equality in decision-making, we have ensured that women's voices are heard and that their perspectives are taken into account in all social issues.

Violence against women and girls has been eradicated. By fighting gender-based violence and promoting justice and protection for women, we have created a world where no woman has to live in fear or be subjected to physical or psychological violence. Society has zero tolerance for all forms of gender-related violence.

This future is characterised by a strong culture of equality. By promoting gender awareness and education, we have changed stereotypes and traditional gender patterns. Men and women have equal participation in family responsibilities, and caring work is shared equally. Men's custody rights are recognized and promoted.

Young people grow up in a world where they see equality as a matter of course. Education and schools play an important role in promoting equality and gender awareness from a young age. Children and young people receive equal opportunities and support for their personal and financial development regardless of gender.

This world is characterised by equality and respect. People live in harmony and cooperation, and inequalities and discrimination are a thing of the past. By achieving

the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 5, we have created a world where all people can live their lives to the fullest, regardless of gender

Goal 6



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 6, Clean water and sanitation for all. Humanity has created a world where access to clean water and sanitation is a basic right for every individual.

A revolutionary change has taken place in the water and sanitation sector. By prioritising investments and resources, we have ensured access to clean water for all people, regardless of where they are. Water sources have been protected, water pollution has been reduced and water resources have been managed sustainably.

No human being suffers anymore from a lack of clean water. Water supply systems have been built up and improved Worldwide. Water taps and wells are available within convenient distances of homes and communities. Clean water is available for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and crop irrigation.

Sanitary conditions have also improved significantly. Access to sanitation has been expanded, and safe and hygienic toilet facilities have been built in both urban and rural areas. The sanitary infrastructure is accessible to everyone and meets high hygiene standards. No human being needs to live without basic sanitary conditions anymore.

This future is characterised by an increased awareness of water management and sanitation hygiene. Education on water resource management, sanitation, hygiene and prevention of waterborne diseases is an integral part of society's norms. People have the knowledge to manage water resources in a sustainable way and to protect themselves from diseases through good hygiene.

Clean water and sanitation are a fundamental basis for health and well-being. Diseases caused by lack of water and poor sanitation have decreased significantly. People live healthier lives and have better opportunities to work and get an education. Healthcare costs have decreased and the quality of life has improved for everyone.

This world is characterised by sustainable water management and respect for ecosystems. Watercourses, lakes and oceans are protected and preserved to ensure a sustainable supply of water for future generations. By protecting and restoring water environments, we have created a balance between human needs and nature conservation.

The community is self-sufficient in terms of clean water and sanitation. Local water projects and cooperation have been strengthened to meet specific needs and challenges in different regions. Residents are engaged in water management and take responsibility for conserving and protecting water resources.

This world is characterised by justice and inclusion. Clean water and sanitation are available to everyone, regardless of gender, age or socio-economic background. Inequalities have decreased and all individuals have equal opportunities to live a healthy and dignified life.

By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 6, we have created a world where clean water and sanitation is a fundamental right that ensures health, well-being and sustainable development for all

Goal 7

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 7, Sustainable energy for all. Humanity has created a world where access to sustainable energy is universal and where energy consumption is climate-neutral and resource-efficient.

A revolutionary change has taken place in the energy sector. By prioritising investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, we have minimised our dependence on fossil fuels and reduced carbon dioxide emissions. Solar, wind, hydro and bioenergy now make up the bulk of the global energy mix.

All communities have access to reliable and sustainable energy. Clean and renewable energy supply is available to everyone, regardless of whether they are in cities or rural areas. Electricity is available to power households, schools, hospitals and businesses, and energy poverty has been eradicated.

The energy sector is decentralised and diversified. Small-scale renewable energy sources are distributed worldwide, reducing vulnerability to disruptions and increasing local self-sufficiency. People have access to energy systems that are adapted to their specific needs and geographical conditions.

Energy development is sustainable and environmentally friendly. Energy production and consumption is resource-efficient and minimises negative environmental effects. Energy efficiency measures have been implemented in industry, buildings, transport and other sectors to optimise energy use and reduce waste.

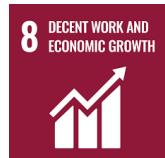
This future is characterised by a strong awareness of energy use and climate change. People have been educated about sustainable energy and energy efficiency, creating a culture of responsible energy behaviour. Energy savings and recycling are a natural part of everyday life, and carbon dioxide emissions have decreased significantly.

The energy sector is also a catalyst for economic growth and employment. The expansion of renewable energy has created millions of new jobs in production, installation, maintenance and research and development. Local and regional energy systems have promoted economic development and created new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs.

This world is characterised by global cooperation for sustainable energy. Countries and regions work together to share knowledge, technology and resources to promote renewable energy and sustainable development. Energy collaborations and partnerships have been strengthened to meet the global challenges of energy supply and climate change.

By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 7, we have created a world where sustainable energy is available to everyone, climate change is minimised and economic growth goes hand in hand with environmental protection.

Goal 8



Society 2030 when goal **is fulfilled.**

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 8. Decent working conditions and economic growth. Humanity has created a world where people can work under dignified conditions and economic growth takes place in a sustainable and inclusive way.

The work for decent working conditions has led to a significant reduction of exploitation and inequalities in the labour market. All workers have access to fair and safe working conditions. Slavery, child labour and forced labour have been eradicated and human rights are fully respected.

Employee rights and benefits have been strengthened. Wages are fair and correspond to the value of the work. Working hours are reasonable and adapted to health and well-being. Employees have the right to a social safety net and social insurance that ensures security in the event of illness, unemployment and retirement.

Trade union rights are strong and collective bargaining plays a central role in ensuring decent working conditions. The labour market is characterised by cooperation and dialogue between employers, employees and authorities. Everyone has the opportunity to influence working conditions and participate in decision-making.

Economic growth has taken place in a sustainable and inclusive manner. Economic systems and policies promote equality, justice and sustainable development. Investment flows have steered towards sectors that promote social and environmental responsibility.

Entrepreneurship and innovation have flourished. Small and medium-sized companies have received support and opportunities to grow. Business operations are conducted with consideration for social and environmental aspects. Sustainable business principles and responsible business practices are the norm rather than the exception.

No person lives in extreme poverty. Unemployment has decreased significantly and access to decent work has increased. Income differences have decreased and everyone has access to resources and opportunities to live a dignified life.

This future is characterised by strong solidarity and cooperation between countries and sectors. Global partnerships promote the exchange of knowledge, technology and resources to promote economic growth and decent working conditions worldwide.

By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 8, we have created a world where work is a source of dignity and economic growth is sustainable and inclusive for all.

Goal 9



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 9, Sustainable industry, innovations and infrastructure. Humanity has created a world where industrial development and infrastructure promotion takes place in a sustainable and innovative way.

The industry has undergone an extensive transformation towards sustainability. Companies have adopted sustainable production methods and minimise their impact on the environment. Carbon dioxide emissions have been reduced drastically and the use of resources is efficient and circular. Recycling and reuse are integrated into the production process, reducing waste and promoting a circular economy. Innovation and technology play a key role in sustainable development. Research and development have been driven forward to find innovative solutions to global challenges. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics and the Internet have been applied to optimise production and increase efficiency. Digitization and automation have created a more adaptable and sustainable industry.

The infrastructure has been modernised and adapted to sustainability principles. Sustainable transport systems, including fast and reliable public transport, have reduced reliance on private vehicles and minimise traffic congestion and pollution. Renewable energy infrastructure, such as solar and wind farms and energy storage systems, is well developed and ensures access to clean and reliable energy.

In this future, societies are well-connected and integrated. Digitization and broadband infrastructure have increased access to information and enabled remote work and distance education. Engineering and innovation have also improved access to clean water supply, sanitation and basic infrastructure in remote and underdeveloped areas.

Sustainable industry, innovations and infrastructure have not only promoted economic growth, but also social prosperity and equality. More jobs have been created in the sustainable sector, and a diversified workforce with inclusive opportunities has flourished. At the same time, it has been a priority to include marginalised groups, such as women and young people, in technological and industrial development.

This world is characterised by strong global cooperation and partnership. Countries and companies collaborate to share knowledge, technology and resources to promote sustainable industry and innovative solutions. Education and capacity building are central to ensuring that people have the skills required for the rapidly changing labour market.

By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 9, we have

created a world where industrial development and infrastructure promotion go hand in hand with sustainability and innovation, leading to a prosperous and sustainable future for all.

Goal 10



The year is 2030 and the world has achieved the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 10, Reduced inequality. Humanity has created a world where inequalities have decreased and all people have equal opportunities for a dignified and meaningful life.

One of the most important advances has been in economic equality. By promoting a fair and inclusive distribution of resources and wealth, the gaps between rich and poor have narrowed significantly. Social safety nets and progressive tax systems have been put in place to ensure that everyone has access to basic services and benefits.

Education has played a central role in reducing inequalities. Quality education has become available to all, regardless of socio-economic background or geographical location. No child is without schooling, and education is considered a basic human right. Opportunities for education have been expanded through digital technology and innovative teaching methods.

Women's and girls' rights have been prioritised, and equality is the norm. By promoting women's participation in working life and in decision-making positions, women have gained greater economic independence and influence. The pay gap has narrowed, and gender discrimination has been actively fought at all levels of society.

Reduced inequality has also been achieved through social inclusion and justice. People with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other marginalised groups have been given equal opportunities and protection against discrimination. Their voices are heard and their needs are taken into account in decision-making processes.

Health and welfare have become universal rights. Access to quality health care has been extended to all people, regardless of their socio-economic status. No people suffer anymore from a lack of access to basic health care or vital medicines.

Society is characterised by inclusion, respect and solidarity. Human rights are respected and protected, and the judiciary is impartial and fair. No one is discriminated against because of their identity or background, and all people have the opportunity to participate and influence society.

This future is characterised by global collaboration and partnership. Countries and organisations work together to promote social justice and equality across national borders.

Economic and technological resources are distributed fairly, and rich countries actively support poorer countries in their efforts to reduce inequality and promote sustainable development.

By achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 10, the world has created a fairer and more inclusive future for all. Inequalities have been reduced, and all people have equal opportunities to flourish and contribute to society in their own unique ways.

Goal 11

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

Cities have undergone a radical transformation to become sustainable. By focusing on public transport and sustainable transport systems, emissions from private cars have been reduced significantly. The cities' infrastructure has been optimised to promote sustainable mobility, with well-developed cycle paths and footpaths. Green areas have been integrated into the urban environment, which not only contributes to better air quality but also promotes physical activity and well-being.

The energy supply in the cities is now mainly based on renewable sources. Solar panels and wind turbines decorate the roofs and facades of the buildings and provide the cities with clean and sustainable energy. Low-energy technologies and energy efficiency have also been implemented, significantly reducing energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.

Urban planning has been imbued with the principles of social justice and inclusion. All residents have access to affordable, high-quality housing and basic infrastructure. Slum areas have been transformed into well-ordered and prosperous communities, where residents are given the opportunity to participate in decision-making and the development of their area.

Sustainable cities also promote local production and sustainable consumption patterns. By promoting local businesses and agriculture, economic growth and job

creation are stimulated. Residents are encouraged to make conscious and sustainable choices in their consumption, which reduces waste and promotes a circular economy.

The cities have become centres of cultural exchange and innovation. Cultural diversity and creativity thrive, and people from different backgrounds and disciplines collaborate to solve common challenges. Innovative technologies and digitization have been integrated to improve city management, service delivery and communication between residents and authorities.

Sustainable cities and communities are also resilient to climate change and natural disasters. Adaptation measures have been taken to protect cities against floods, storms and other climate-related risks. Residents are well prepared and have access to the necessary resources and infrastructure to manage and recover from any stresses.

In this future, the world's cities and communities have been transformed into vibrant and sustainable places where people thrive, collaborate and live in harmony with nature. By achieving the goals in sustainability area 11, the world has created a future where urban life is characterised by sustainability, inclusion and opportunities for all

Measure 12

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

One of the most important changes is the transition to renewable energy and sustainable production methods. Solar and wind power plants are common and replace the fossil fuels that used to be the main energy sources. By reducing emissions, we have succeeded in slowing climate change and creating a cleaner and healthier environment for people and nature.

In the manufacturing sector, the circular economy has become the norm. Products are designed with recycling and reuse in mind. The materials used are biodegradable or recycled. By extending the product's lifespan and reducing waste, we have succeeded in reducing the impact on the environment and saving resources.

People's consumption habits have also changed radically. With increased awareness

of the environmental consequences of our choices, responsible consumption and ethical choices are the norm. Consumers prioritise products that are manufactured in a fair way, without exploitation of labour or harmful impact on the environment. This has led to companies restructuring their operations to become more sustainable and socially responsible.

The global poverty level has decreased significantly as economic growth has taken place in a sustainable and inclusive manner. By promoting a fair distribution of resources and education, we have succeeded in reducing inequalities and giving all people the opportunity to live a dignified life.

Society has become more aware of the importance of protecting and conserving natural resources. Forests, seas and biodiversity recover thanks to effective nature conservation work. By protecting ecosystems and conserving endangered species, we have ensured that biodiversity continues to enrich our planet.

In this sustainable future, people have learned to live in harmony with nature. We have realised that our survival and well-being depend on a balance between human needs and the planet's resources. By following the goals established within Agenda 2030, we have created a better and sustainable world for future generations.



A local personal story from the year 2030– Consumption and Production

My hometown has changed shape over a five-year period. A gentle but clearly visible change has been made. The large business complexes have been divided into smaller units as most of the surplus goods have disappeared from production. The dominant stores are still there but their product range has shrunk from perhaps 20,000 items to 7,000.

In the spaces that have become vacant, previously unknown businesses have taken their place. Second Hand has become so big that there are special shops for women's, men's and children's clothes and shoes. Sometimes it is even stated that

the stores sell with a focus on certain ages.

Furniture, interior design, leisure, sports, music and second-hand pet stores have sprung up like mushrooms from the earth. In 2024, there was one big thrift store in my neighbourhood that sold everything and also served several suburbs. Today, the business has grown to at least 25 stores.

Other businesses that have been added are shops that carry out repairs and alterations with a focus on furniture, electronics, shoes and clothes. This is because production has received higher demands on durability and the possibility of repairing goods that are sold. You also see companies in the centre that take care of different types of waste, including environmentally hazardous ones, and transport it to the nearest recycling centre. These are now also completely changed in their care. Something else that you cannot avoid seeing are shops where you rent out everything from tools to special tools and machines.

Another sign of a time of new values is that everywhere you see calls not to buy more food than you need. In the big shops, reminders about this constantly appear and you now have the same price per kilo regardless of the size of the package. The packaging has also significantly changed shape and colours and is now entirely made of recyclable material. Even in restaurants, guests are now asked about portion sizes.

Advertising with the call to "buy yourself happy" has almost ceased and has been replaced by consumer information and lifestyle campaigns for new values about our consumption. We are asked to be minimalists in our way of life.

On the roads, car traffic and in particular lorries have decreased significantly and in the cities pedestrian streets and green areas have increased significantly. Even in ports and airports, traffic is considerably less, while public transport is being expanded and increased more and more.

In the homes, you have a standard that has been adapted to the new spirit and you have in a short time gotten used to the idea that the accommodation should also be adapted to people's situation and needs.

Out in the countryside, there has also been a change in terms of community service. It has been decided that citizens should only have more than a certain number of kilometres to healthcare, pharmacies, banks and grocery stores in exceptional cases.



A Global Story - Consumption and Production - Kenya

In coastal areas, many millions of people have been able to resume coastal fishing, which has been their livelihood for generations. Fish stocks were close to collapse in the early 2020s. People have again taken up small-scale manufacturing of everyday items and likewise more are employed in small-scale agriculture which now dominates the countryside. It has meant a big boost for the local marketplaces.

A litre of milk used to cost about the same as in Sweden, despite the fact that a worker in Sweden earned per hour what a worker in Kenya can hope to earn per week. Now prices have levelled out thanks to more people getting rights to cultivate the land, better methods, tools and infrastructure so that farmers can also sell their products in other places and with different conditions. They have also created a peaceful coexistence within countries.

The population was formerly one of the world's poorest, despite the fact that there is both gold and diamonds in the ground and the soil is among the most fertile in Africa. When natural resources must be extracted in a sustainable way, chemicals and waste must be managed responsibly, foreign investors lose interest in many businesses in poor countries. When the countries and their own people ran businesses, the country and the population developed. The profits thereby stayed within the country.

It also succeeded in slowing down the informal sector. Now the workers have more power over their own situation and thereby avoid locking people with low education in poorly paid jobs.

The ownership of resources and the rights to extract them has also changed and thereby unused natural resources that were previously seen as a cause of resource scarcity have been turned into profits for both individuals and society.

Short-term greed was once about to deprive the African population of the right to

share in the continent's immense riches, but by fulfilling the objectives of Agenda 2030, they have developed their societies so that a dignified standard of living spreads to more and more people.

They have been able to realise old thoughts that "There are no excuses for Africa's population and environment to once again pay for the outside world's need for raw materials and cheap consumer goods".

The unequal distribution of power, in terms of production, which applied in almost all poor countries, has been a major problem. This means not only that people are poor, but also that inequality itself excludes the poor from development by concentrating resources on the social elite.

Most African states are already far more unequal than European ones in particular. A big reason for this is the large informal working life (undeclared jobs) and widespread corruption. How resources are concentrated does not therefore depend on legal and legitimate development with skewed distribution of resources. In Kenya, for example, in 2013, approximately 30 percent of the previous year's state budget could not be accounted for.

The inefficiency and racketeering has been so widespread that it is difficult to understand the patience of Kenyans with those in power. In Kenya, ideas of redistribution and equalisation have never had a strong hold.

When meeting the target descriptions and accounting system according to Agenda 2030, in Consumption and Production, it meant a clear rise in the standard of living for the poorest part of the population and the countries also became richer and could improve their infrastructure.

Goal 13

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has succeeded in achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 13, Combat climate change. Humanity has taken

decisive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to climate change and protect the planet for future generations.

Through ambitious measures and international cooperation, the world has transitioned to a carbon-neutral economy. Renewable energy sources have become the main source of energy and the development of fossil fuel-free technologies has revolutionised the energy sector. Solar and wind power have been expanded on a large scale and new innovations in sustainable energy systems have been introduced. Thanks to these efforts, carbon dioxide emissions have been significantly reduced and climate change has been slowed down.

At the same time, adaptation measures have been taken to deal with the consequences of climate change. Coastal communities have strengthened their defences against rising sea levels and storms, with innovative engineering and natural solutions such as mangrove swamps and coastal restoration. Agricultural systems have become more resilient by using smart irrigation methods, tolerant crops and sustainable farming practices that reduce vulnerability to drought and extreme weather conditions.

International cooperation has played a central role in combating climate change. Countries have actively worked together to reduce emissions and share technology and knowledge. Global agreements and understandings have been strengthened to ensure that all countries take their responsibility to reduce climate impact. Financial support has also been provided to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change and transition to sustainable development models.

In this future, awareness of climate change and sustainability has permeated society at large. Citizens have become active agents of change and have adapted their lifestyles to reduce their own climate impact. Green initiatives and sustainable choices are integrated into everyday life, from choosing public transport and electric vehicles to reducing waste and consuming more sustainably.

There is also a newfound respect and understanding for nature and its importance to the health of the planet. Forests have been replanted and preserved, helping to absorb carbon dioxide and protect biodiversity. Natural ecosystems have recovered and wildlife has been given a chance to thrive again.

By achieving the goals in sustainability area 13, the world has taken great steps towards preserving the planet for future generations. Climate change is no longer a threatening dystopia, but rather a success story about humanity's ability to make positive changes and create a sustainable future for all.

Goal 14



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

The year is 2030 and the world has succeeded in achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 14, Oceans and marine resources. Humanity has taken decisive steps to protect and preserve our oceans and marine ecosystems, resulting in a sustainable and thriving marine environment.

By actively fighting overfishing and protecting endangered species, fish stocks have recovered. Sustainable fishing has been implemented worldwide, with strict regulations and monitoring systems to ensure that fishing resources are used responsibly. The fishing industry has been transformed into a model of sustainability and has become an important driver of economic development and local employment.

Plastic pollution has decreased dramatically. By introducing efficient recycling and waste management systems, the amount of plastic waste ending up in the oceans has been significantly reduced.

Research and innovation have led to advances in the biodegradation of plastics and the development of environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use products.

Protection of coastal and marine habitats has been intensified. Coastal areas and coral reefs have been restored and protected to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem function. By creating marine reserves and protected areas, endangered species and their habitats have been given an opportunity to recover and thrive.

Sustainable tourism has become the norm in coastal areas and on islands around the world. The tourism industry has adapted to sustainable practices and travellers actively choose to support trips that promote conservation of the marine environment. Respect for the ocean and its vulnerability has permeated the tourism sector, and visitors are encouraged to explore and enjoy the ocean in a way that is sustainable and responsible.

Research and innovation play a crucial role in protecting and preserving the ocean. Scientific discoveries and technological advances have enabled us to better understand ocean ecosystems and their connection to climate. Cooperation between researchers, authorities and civil society has promoted the exchange of knowledge

and the implementation of measures to preserve and restore the marine environment.

In this future, our oceans are characterised by purity, biodiversity and balance. They play a central role in the health of the planet, helping to regulate the climate, provide us with food and provide an abundant source of natural experiences and resources. By achieving the goals in Sustainability Area 14, the world has ensured that our oceans and marine resources can continue to support life on Earth for generations to come.

Target 15

Society 2030 when goal



is fulfilled.

By restoring forests, wetlands and other natural habitats, we have recovered from the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Deforestation has been reduced significantly and forests have been given the opportunity to grow and thrive again. By replanting trees and preserving natural habitats, we have restored the balance of ecosystems and promoted biodiversity.

The diversity of animals and plants has been protected and promoted. Endangered species have been given a chance to recover by protecting their habitats and restoring their habitats. Strict regulation of illegal trade in endangered animals and plants has reduced demand and preserved the unique species our planet has to offer.

Sustainable agricultural practices have been introduced worldwide to protect biodiversity and preserve soil fertility. By promoting organic farming, using natural methods of pest control and conserving genetically diverse crops, we have ensured sustainable food production while protecting nature.

Communities have become aware of the importance of biodiversity and have actively contributed to its conservation. Education and awareness have spread and people have become aware of the direct link between biodiversity and their own well-being. By adopting sustainable lifestyles and respecting nature, people have become part of the solution to preserving our planet's unique life diversity.

Research and innovation have played a crucial role in preserving ecosystems and biodiversity. By developing advanced technologies and methods, we have gained a better understanding of the complexity of ecosystems and their importance for the survival of our planet. Cooperation between researchers, authorities and civil society has promoted the exchange of knowledge and the implementation of measures to protect and preserve biological diversity.

In this future, our planet is characterised by abundant biodiversity and living ecosystems. We live in harmony with nature and recognize that our own well-being is dependent on biodiversity. By achieving the goals in sustainability area 15, we have ensured that our ecosystem continues to provide us with essential services and that biodiversity thrives for future generations to experience and enjoy.

Target 16



Society 2030 when goal

is fulfilled.

Democracy is not explicitly mentioned under Goal 16, but can be considered a key to a peaceful and well-functioning society. Sweden ranks high in international surveys with well-functioning institutions and a free civil society.

The year is 2030 and the world has succeeded in achieving the overall goal and all sub-goals within sustainability area 16, Peaceful and Inclusive Societies. Humanity has made tremendous progress in creating peaceful and just societies where all people can live in harmony and with respect for one another.

Conflicts and violence have decreased drastically around the world. Through diplomacy, dialogue and peace negotiations, nations have found sustainable solutions to their conflicts. Investments in conflict prevention and peacekeeping have yielded positive results, and people can now feel safe and secure in their communities.

Equity and inclusion have become core values in societies worldwide. Discrimination, inequality and injustice have been actively fought. By promoting human rights and equality, societies have become more inclusive and respectful of all individuals regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. People have access to

equal opportunities and rights and can live their lives freely and with pride in their identity.

Fighting corruption and organised crime has been high on the agenda. By strengthening the legal system and implementing effective measures against corruption, societies have become more transparent and accountable. People have confidence in their institutions and feel confident that justice will be done.

Education and knowledge have been key factors in building peaceful and inclusive societies. By investing in high-quality education and lifelong learning, people have been given the tools they need to contribute to the development of society. Education has promoted tolerance, respect and understanding of different cultures and perspectives, and has created an atmosphere of cooperation and peace.

Civil society and youth have played a crucial role in shaping peaceful and inclusive societies. By getting involved in political processes, contributing to social development and bringing forward their voices, they have been involved in creating change. Their energy, creativity and visions have inspired others and contributed to a positive change in society.

In this future, the world is characterised by peace, justice and inclusion. People live in harmony with each other and with the planet. By achieving the goals in sustainability area 16, we have created a foundation for a sustainable and peaceful future where all people can thrive and flourish. I woke up to the sound of birdsong outside my window and instantly felt calm. It is a world where Goal 16 has been achieved, and peace and justice are an integral part of our everyday lives. In my society, conflict and violence are a thing of the past, and people live side by side in harmony and mutual respect.



Personal story

I go out into the street and am greeted by smiles and happy greetings from my neighbours. Our society is diverse and inclusive, and we embrace differences that

enrich our lives. We celebrate our unique cultures, traditions and languages, and we learn from each other to create a stronger community.

Our institutions are transparent and accountable. Corruption and abuse of power are a thing of the past, and we have full confidence in our leaders and decision-makers. Our institutions work to serve us, with civic influence and participation as fundamental principles. We have access to legal certainty and know that justice will be served regardless of our background or financial position.

I go to my job and feel safe in the workplace. The working conditions are fair and equal. No one is discriminated against or exploited, and we work together towards common goals. We have access to education and opportunities for skill development, which help us realise our dreams and contribute to the progress of society.

In the evening, I attend a local community meeting where we discuss important issues that affect us all. Our voices are valuable and listened to, and we have the opportunity to influence the decisions that are made. It is an atmosphere of cooperation and open dialogue, where we strive to find solutions that benefit everyone.

When I go to bed at night, I feel grateful to live in a world where Goal 16 has been achieved. I know that my children and future generations will inherit a world marked by peace, justice and inclusion. We have built a sustainable foundation for development and faith in the future.

Living in a world where Goal 16 is achieved means that we can develop our full human potential, unleash our creativity and build stronger communities. It is a world where we respect each other and take responsibility for our planet. It is a world where we not only survive, but thrive and thrive together.

Goal 17



The year is 2030 and the world has taken great strides towards achieving the goals for sustainable development. Countries around the world have understood that the

realisation of these goals requires global cooperation and mutual support. A new era of partnership and solidarity has emerged to shape a better future for all. Let's go on a journey and explore society in 2030 based on various goals.

The goal of helping countries organise their incomes through taxes has proven to be a success. Through increased global cooperation, developing countries have improved their ability to generate income in a fair and sustainable way. Other countries have been eager to support them in this endeavour and have shared their knowledge and expertise.

Developed countries have stuck to their promises to provide public assistance for development. With a goal of giving at least 0.20% of their GNI to the least developed countries, they have helped to reduce inequality and promote economic growth and welfare in these regions.

The organisation of financial resources to developing countries has become more diversified. Through several different sources, such as investment, trade and technology transfer, developing countries have gained access to necessary resources for their development. The international community has worked together to facilitate this support and ensure it reaches where it is most needed.

To ensure a sustainable debt situation for developing countries, a policy has been designed that offers financial assistance to deal with any large debts. This policy has relieved the burden on developing countries and enabled them to focus on their economic growth and social development.

Rules supporting investment in the least developed countries have been introduced and implemented. By creating a favourable environment for investment, these countries have succeeded in attracting both domestic and foreign capital. This has stimulated their economies and helped reduce poverty and inequality.

Cooperation between north and south and south and south has been significantly strengthened. In addition, tripartite cooperation, where the state, employees and employers work together, has become an important part of knowledge and technology transfer both within and between countries. By sharing knowledge and experience, developing countries have been given the opportunity to build up their capacity in science, technology and innovation.

The spread of environmentally friendly technology to developing countries has increased significantly. By agreeing on favourable terms, they have gained access to

and implemented sustainable solutions in various sectors. This has not only benefited the environment but also promoted economic growth and social welfare.

The least developed countries have received extensive support to expand their scientific, technological and innovative capacity. They have also increased their use of information and communication technology, which has opened new opportunities for education, health and economic growth.

International support for achieving sustainable development in developing countries has increased significantly and has been organised effectively. Through cooperation between north and south, south and south, as well as tripartite cooperation, the resources have been allocated in a way that provides maximum benefit and impact.

A fair and open trading system has been established between many countries and parties within the framework of the World Trade Organization. Clear rules have guaranteed that trade benefits all countries and that there is no discrimination. Exports from developing countries have doubled, contributing to a fairer and more balanced global economy.

Developing countries have been freed from tariffs and quotas to ensure that they can participate fully in world trade. The decisions of the World Trade Organization have been respected and the developing countries have been given the opportunity to develop and expand their trade relations throughout the world.

The stability of the global economy has increased. By organising politics and achieving unity between countries, a more robust and resilient economy has been created. This has reduced the risk of crises and created a favourable environment for economic growth and welfare.

It is respected that each country can decide on its policy for sustainable development and that the fight against poverty must be adapted to the country's specific conditions. The international community has recognized and supported this right to self-determination.

The partnership for sustainable development has been strengthened between all countries, and several new partnerships have been created between different actors. By organising and exchanging knowledge, technology and financial resources, a big step has been taken towards achieving the sustainable development goals. Everyone works together to create a better future for all people, especially in the developing world.

Support for developing countries to have better access to current and relevant information has increased significantly. The information is available and divided by, for example, gender, income, ethnicity and disability to ensure an inclusive and fair distribution of knowledge.

The work of measuring progress towards sustainable development has continued to develop. New indicators have been created that complement GDP and provide a more nuanced picture of the progress of developing countries. Statistics support has been provided to ensure that data is collected accurately and reliably.

In society in 2030, cooperation, solidarity and justice are the cornerstones of sustainable development. By meeting the goals, the world has created a platform to shape a future where no country or individual is left behind. A new era of global partnership has paved the way for a more inclusive, just and sustainable world for all.



The importance of the free market- story

There was once a world that had set ambitious goals to achieve sustainable development. These goals were called the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals and included everything from fighting poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and protecting the environment. But to achieve these goals was required an integrated and comprehensive effort by all of society, including the free market.

In this world, the free market was a driving force for economic growth and innovation. Businesses and entrepreneurs had the opportunity to create value and generate profits by offering products and services that meet consumer needs. But at the same time, it was important to ensure that the free market functioned in harmony with the sustainability goals established in Agenda 2030.

One of the most tangible effects of the free market on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was its ability to prioritise economic growth and reduce poverty. When businesses invested in local communities and created employment, living standards increased and inequality decreased. By offering education and vocational training to

people in vulnerable situations, the free market could increase their ability to integrate into the economy and thereby reduce poverty and social exclusion.

Another important role that the free market played was driving innovation and technological development. Through incentives such as competition and potential profits, companies were encouraged to find new solutions to meet the sustainability challenges. For example, companies in the energy sector could invest in renewable energy sources and energy efficiency technologies to reduce carbon emissions and help fight climate change. Similarly, companies in the food industry could work to reduce food waste and promote sustainable agricultural practices to fight hunger and protect ecosystems.

At the same time, it was necessary to establish rules and frameworks for the free market to ensure that it doesn't cause damage to the environment or weaken the social progress made. Regulations could be established to promote responsible business and sustainable business practices. This could include rules to reduce pollution, promote human rights and protect worker welfare. By establishing these rules, it was possible to ensure that the free market worked as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals and not as an obstacle to them.



The importance of the right of veto-

There was once a country by name Progressia, which had a strong democratic tradition and a deep commitment to sustainable development. The country had adopted Agenda 2030's sustainability goals and had ambitious plans to achieve them.

In Progressia the right of veto was a fundamental principle within their democratic system. Each member of the country's parliament had the right to use their veto power to block or change proposals and decisions put to a vote. This gave each individual the power to influence politics and ensure that their views and interests are considered.

Although Progressia had good intentions and strong political will to implement the Agenda's sustainability goals, challenges arose due to the right of veto. In parliament, there were politicians who had different opinions about what was best for the country and its citizens when it came to sustainability issues.

Some politicians were sceptical of certain measures required to achieve the sustainability goals. They believed that certain measures could be costly to the economy or that they would negatively affect certain interests and industries. Therefore, they used their veto power to stop or weaken proposals that promote Sustainable Development.

An example of this was when the government proposed to introduce stricter regulations to reduce deforestation and preserve the country's natural resources. This action would have contributed to achieving the sustainability goals of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. Although the majority of parliament supported the proposal, a minority used their veto power to block it. Their argument was that stricter regulations would have negative consequences for the forest industry and jobs in the sector.

Because of the veto and political disagreement stagnated Development progress towards the sustainability goals. Proposals and actions that were necessary to promote ecological sustainability, social justice and economic transition were prevented or were delayed due to political blocking.

This created frustration among many citizens and Agenda's sustainability goals (NGOs eager) to see real progress towards sustainable development. They mobilised and worked to raise awareness of the importance of overcoming obstacles and encourage politicians to make decisions in line with the sustainability goals.

After some time, a wider realisation began to emerge that the veto power could be a hindrance to Developments progress towards the sustainability goals. The politicians realised that it was necessary to find a balance between the right of veto and the need to act for a sustainable future.

An extensive debate was launched in the country, and citizens, politicians and interest groups participated actively. They discussed opportunities to reshape the right of veto to ensure that the sustainability goals were prioritised and were carried out effectively.

After a thorough evaluation, the Developments Parliament decided to introduce certain restrictions on the right of veto when it came to matters that directly affected the sustainability goals. A process was established where the veto could be overridden by a qualified majority if there was sufficient evidence that the measures were necessary to achieve sustainability and the long-term welfare of citizens.

By changing the right of veto could Progressia take decisive steps forward to implement Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. By balancing democratic principles with the necessity of collective action and sustainable development, the country was able to address challenges and create a more sustainable future for all its citizens.

The story of Progressia emphasises that the right of veto, although an important democratic principle, can affect the implementation of the 2030 Agenda's sustainability goals if it is used as a tool for political blocking. It is important to continue discussing and working to find the right balance between democracy and the need to act for a sustainable future.



Sovereignty of countries

There was once a world where the sovereignty of countries played a decisive role in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and its sustainability goals. The 2030 Agenda was an ambitious global agreement aimed at addressing the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality and climate change.

In this world, each country was sovereign and had full control over its internal affairs. This meant that each country's government had the authority to make decisions on how to implement and achieve the various sustainability goals of the 2030 Agenda. This created a challenge as some countries had different priorities and resources to address the sustainability challenges.

For some countries, the sustainability goals were the highest priority and they worked actively to integrate them into their national policies. These countries recognized the importance of fighting poverty, promoting education, improving the healthcare system and reducing their climate impact. They understood that by achieving these goals, they would not only improve their own communities, but also contribute to a more sustainable and just world.

But there were also countries where sovereignty was used as a pretext to neglect or ignore the sustainability goals that were not in their immediate interest. These countries prioritised their economic growth over environmental concerns and social challenges. They saw the 2030 Agenda as a curtailment of their sovereignty and were unwilling to tackle the major changes required to achieve sustainability.

Conflicts between countries also arose due to disagreements about the best methods to achieve the sustainability goals. Some countries advocated market solutions and investment in green technology, while others favoured government regulation and support for traditional industries. This disagreement hindered the cooperation and global coordination necessary to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda.

Despite these challenges, there were also many examples of how countries' sovereignty could be used in a positive way to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Some countries, realising that they shared similar challenges, formed coalitions and alliances to jointly work towards the sustainability goals. By sharing experiences and resources, these countries were able to benefit from sovereignty while promoting global cooperation.

Gradually, more countries realised the importance of cooperating and coordinating their efforts to achieve sustainability. By recognizing that global problems require global solutions, sovereignty could be used as a basis for shaping international agreements and cooperation platforms. By the countries' governments jointly adopting and committing to meeting the common sustainability goals, sovereignty became a force for change rather than an obstacle.

Finally, sovereignty became a reason for countries to take on a greater role in implementing Agenda 2030. They realised that, as sovereign nations, they had responsibility for the welfare of their own populations and for protecting the planet. By integrating the sustainability goals into their national plans and policies, the countries could create a future where sovereignty and global cooperation did not conflict, but rather strengthened each other.

So, despite the challenges and differences that sovereignty can create, this story showed that sovereignty can also be a force to drive forward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its sustainability goals. With mutual recognition of our common challenges and strong global cooperation, countries can work together to shape a more sustainable and just world.



Democratic systems

There was once a world where democracy played a crucial role in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and its sustainability goals. Democracy was a fundamental principle that meant that the people had the opportunity to influence the decision-making

process and participate in the design of the policies that affected their communities and environment.

In this world, it was through democratic processes that countries' governments were elected and their policies shaped. Democracy gave people the right to express their opinions, organise themselves and participate in decisions that affected their future and well-being. This created a platform for citizens to engage with the sustainability goals of Agenda 2030 and influence their implementation.

In democratic countries, there was a strong connection between the involvement of citizens and the orientation of politics towards sustainability. Citizens had the right to information and could critically scrutinise the government's actions to ensure they were in line with sustainability goals. They also had the right to organise and influence political decisions through, for example, protests, campaigns and participation in public consultations.

Citizen engagement and participation played an important role in creating political will and pushing governments to act to achieve the sustainability goals. By organising themselves in society's organisations, interest groups and citizen movements, people could gather around specific sustainability issues and influence politics at local, national and international level.

Democracy also facilitated accountability and transparency in the implementation of Agenda 2030. Governments were required to account for their progress and report on their actions to achieve the various sustainability goals. Citizens had the opportunity to monitor and evaluate government performance and report deficiencies or non-compliance. This helped create incentives for governments to be responsible and work actively to achieve sustainability.

Non-democratic countries, on the other hand, faced greater challenges when it came to implementing Agenda 2030 and its sustainability goals. In these countries, citizens often lacked the opportunity to express their opinions and influence politics in the same way as in democratic societies. Decision-making was concentrated in a small group of people or a single government power, leading to a lack of transparency, accountability and citizen influence.

Although there were challenges in implementing Agenda 2030 in democratic countries, such as political disagreement and competing interests, democracy was nevertheless a decisive factor in creating a wider understanding and agreement on the need to work towards sustainability. By giving people rights, freedoms and

opportunities to influence politics, democracy became a force to drive forward the implementation of the sustainability goals.

Thus, this narrative shows that democracy played a crucial role in promoting the implementation of Agenda 2030 and its sustainability goals. By giving people the opportunity to participate, influence and monitor politics, democracy was able to create a stronger political will and a responsible system that prioritised sustainability on both a local and global level.



Personal freedom

There was once a world where people had a strong belief in personal freedom. They believed in the right to make their own choices and to live their lives according to their own wishes and values. In this world, they have also set ambitious goals to achieve sustainable development through the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. But how would personal freedom affect the implementation of these goals?

Personal freedom was fundamental to creating awareness and commitment to the sustainability goals. People had the right to express their opinions, get involved in social issues and influence decision makers to prioritise sustainability. By having the opportunity to participate in debates, organise in different movements and exercise their right to vote, people could influence political decisions and ensure that sustainability is integrated in the social agenda.

Personal freedom was also linked to education and the spread of knowledge. By guaranteeing access to quality education and information flow, people could understand the importance of sustainable development and act accordingly. They were able to learn about various sustainable methods and innovations that can contribute to achieving the set goals. By promoting education and knowledge sharing, people became better equipped to make informed decisions in their own lives and contribute to the sustainability goals at an individual level.

Personal freedom also meant that people had the opportunity to act as agents of change in their own lives and societies. They could make conscious choices and change their consumption habits to be more environmentally friendly. By choosing sustainable products and services, reducing their energy consumption and

contributing to recycling, people can live in accordance with the sustainability goals. In addition, they had the freedom to start their own companies or collaborate with others to create innovative solutions for sustainable development. Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship could be driven by the personal freedom to follow one's passion and at the same time contribute to socially beneficial goals.

But personal freedom also had an inherent responsibility. People were aware that their choices and actions had consequences, both for themselves and for the planet. It was important to balance personal freedom with care and respect for other people and ecosystems. Being aware of and following ethical and moral principles was essential to ensure that personal freedom was not exploited to the detriment of others or the planet.

So, in this world, personal freedom became a powerful driving force for achieving the sustainable goals of Agenda 2030. By promoting awareness, education, civic activism and individual choice, people could influence society and contribute to a more sustainable future. Personal freedom was not only a right but also an obligation to act responsibly to create a sustainable and just world.



There was once a world where capitalism was the dominant economic system. In this world, people had a strong belief in the power of the market and the ability of competition to create prosperity and progress. At the same time, they had set ambitious goals to achieve sustainable development through the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. But how would capitalism affect the implementation of these goals?

Capitalism's driving force is profit and economic growth. Businesses and entrepreneurs were motivated to create new products and services to meet consumer needs and maximise their profits. This can mean the development of innovative technologies, the streamlining of production processes and the expansion of markets. These economic advances, in turn, can help reduce poverty and increase the standard of living of people around the world.

Capitalism can also play a role in promoting sustainability goals through incentives and rewards. As consumers show increased demand for sustainable products and services, companies can respond by adapting their business models and offering more environmentally friendly alternatives. This demand can drive innovation and investment in areas such as renewable energy, recycling and sustainable agriculture. By meeting the needs of the market and at the same time contributing to sustainable development, capitalism can act as a catalyst for change.

But at the same time there were challenges with capitalism when it was in order to achieve the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. Capitalism was fundamentally focused on short-term profit and individualism, which could lead to exploitation of resources and social injustice. Some companies could prioritise economic growth over environmental or social considerations. This could lead to overexploitation of natural resources, pollution and negative consequences for people and society.

To ensure that capitalism contributed to the implementation of the sustainability goals, it was necessary to establish rules and frameworks to guide corporate behaviour. Regulations could be introduced to promote responsible business, sustainability reporting and implementation of environmental and social standards. In this way, negative external effects of capitalism could be reduced and a more sustainable and fair economy promoted.

In order to achieve the 2030 Agenda, it was also necessary to promote cooperation and partnership between different sectors. Capitalism could serve as a platform to promote dialogue and cooperation between business, civil society and governments. By working together, they were able to identify common interests and goals, and find solutions that benefit both economic prosperity and sustainable development.

So, in this world capitalism played a complex role when it came to the implementation of Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. Capitalism could be an engine of economic growth and innovation, while requiring regulation and cooperation to manage its potential negative consequences. A balance between capitalist principles and sustainable values was essential to ensure that economic prosperity and sustainable development could coexist and be promoted.

The whole is reality 3 stories





Sofia's story about the transition

Once upon a time there was a young woman named Sofia. She grew up in a world marked by inequality, poverty and environmental destruction. But despite the challenges that surrounded her, she always had a spark of hope and a desire to make the world a better place.

As Sofia grew older and heard about the Millennium Development Goals and its sustainability goals, she was immediately inspired. The goals described a vision of a just, sustainable and peaceful world. She knew it would take a huge effort and cooperation from everyone, but she was determined to contribute to the change.

Sofia began her involvement by working as a volunteer on a local aid project to fight poverty. She saw how their efforts helped people gain access to education, health care and clean water. It was a powerful experience to see how these basic rights changed people's lives and gave them hope for the future.

Motivated by this work, Sofia realised the importance of ensuring food safety for everyone. She joined an organisation which promoted sustainable agriculture and fair distribution of food. By supporting local farmers and encouraging sustainable practices, Sofia contributed to reducing hunger and creating a more equitable food supply.

Health and well-being were also one of Sofia's heart issues. She trained as a nurse and worked in communities with limited access to healthcare. By offering quality care and educating people about preventive health, she saw life expectancy increase and child mortality decrease. She took pride in being able to contribute to people's well-being and leave a lasting positive impact on their lives.

Agenda 2030, which she came into contact with in 2016, convinced Sofia that education was the key to change. She became a champion of the great importance of education and spread her insights in areas where she worked and access to

education was limited. She fought to ensure that every child was given the opportunity to develop to their full potential, regardless of their background. By promoting equality and equity in schools, she helped create a fair and inclusive educational environment.

Sofia realised that all this progress was dependent on sustainable energy and responsible consumption and production. She got involved in projects like promoting renewable energy and the development of sustainable technologies. She also encouraged conscious consumption and shared knowledge on how to reduce one's own environmental impact. Through these efforts, Sofia contributed to reducing the effects of climate change and preserving the planet's resources for future generations.

Over the years, Sofia noticed how the world was changing. Inequalities decreased, sustainable cities and communities flourished, and ecosystem recovered. Peace and inclusion became the norm, and global cooperation to achieve the goals was stronger than ever.

Agenda 2030 was no longer just a vision, but a reality. Sofia felt enormous joy and pride at having been part of that change. She realised that although the goals seemed overwhelming at first, it was through individual efforts and collective efforts that change was truly possible. Sofia's story is just one of many around the world. Every individual, every commitment and every action played a role in shaping a more just, sustainable and peaceful place to live. Agenda 2030 was a reminder that we have the ability to change the world when we work together for a common vision.

Can a single person's commitment, interest and desire have a global impact?

Sofia managed to make her work global through a combination of passion, dedication and determination. Her journey began with volunteering at a local aid project to fight poverty. Through this work, she saw how basic rights such as education, health care and clean water changed people's lives and gave them hope for the future. This experience inspired her to continue her work and expand her efforts to other areas.

Sofia understood the importance of food safety for everyone and joined an organisation that promoted sustainable agriculture and fair distribution of food. By supporting local farmers and encouraging sustainable practices, she helped reduce hunger and create a more equitable food supply.

Health and well-being were also an important part of Sofia's work. She trained as a nurse and worked in communities with limited access to healthcare. By offering quality care and educating people about preventive health, she saw life expectancy increase and child mortality decrease. She realised how important access to health care is to creating sustainable and prosperous societies.

When Sofia came into contact with Agenda 2030 in 2016, education became a central part of her work. She became a champion of the importance of education and spread her insights in areas where access to education was limited. By promoting equality and equity in schools, she helped create a fair and inclusive educational environment.

Sofia realised that sustainable energy and responsible consumption and production were crucial to achieving the global goals. She got involved in projects like promoting renewable energy and the development of sustainable technologies. She also shared knowledge about how to reduce one's own environmental impact and encouraged conscious consumption.

Through her efforts and collaboration with various organisations and communities, Sofia's work became global. She realised that change could not happen in isolation and that collective efforts were required to achieve a just, sustainable and peaceful world. Agenda 2030 became a real opportunity and a guide for Sofia and others to work towards a shared vision of a better future for all.

Sofia's story is an inspiring reminder that the actions and commitment of individuals can make a real difference in the world. By working together towards common goals, we can create a more sustainable and inclusive world for future generations.



A general story

There was once a world where justice, sustainability and peace marked every corner of people's lives. It was the year 2030 and all the goals in Agenda 2030 had been achieved. The world had undergone an amazing transformation, and people lived in harmony with each other and with nature.

In this world, poverty was no longer a burden that weighed on people's shoulders. Through sustainable development programs and a strong social safety net, global poverty has been reduced to a fraction of what it once was. All people had access to

basic rights such as education, health care, clean water and nutritious food. No one had to worry about going hungry or living in misery anymore.

The health care system had developed to be of the highest quality and accessible to all. Diseases and epidemics were no longer a constant concern, as infrastructure and resources to combat them had been strengthened. Life expectancy had increased and infant mortality had decreased drastically. The people could live their lives in prosperity and security.

Education was a universal right for everyone, regardless of gender, age or socio-economic background. Schools and educational institutions were equal and offered high quality teaching and opportunities for personal development. Knowledge and skills were promoted to strengthen people's ability to actively participate in society and shape their own future.

Equality was a matter of course in this world. Women and girls were treated with full respect and their rights were protected. They had the same opportunities as men for education, work, political participation and influence over decision-making processes. There were no longer any obstacles to their success and self-realisation.

Clean water and sanitation facilities were available to all. Water quality was high and ensured to prevent disease. Good hygiene practices reduced the spread of disease and public health was improved significantly. The people could live their lives without fear of waterborne diseases.

The energy supply had undergone a revolution. Sustainable and renewable energy such as solar, wind and hydro was the primary source of energy. Fossil fuel dependence was almost non-existent and greenhouse gas emissions had decreased dramatically. All people had access to reliable and affordable energy for their needs.

Working conditions were decent and economic growth was sustainable and inclusive. People had fair wages and social protection. Vulnerable groups such as young people, the disabled and migrants were protected and given equal opportunities in the labour market. No human had to live in insecurity and poverty due to poor working conditions anymore.

Infrastructure and technological innovation had been strengthened to support sustainable development. Sustainable means of transport and communication systems were accessible to all and helped reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Investment flows were directed towards infrastructure that benefits the environment and technological advances that promote sustainability.

Inequalities had reduced significantly both within and between countries. A fair distribution system had been established to reduce gaps and ensure inclusion and social justice. People had equal access to resources and opportunities and no one was left behind.

Cities and communities had undergone a sustainable transformation. Construction and infrastructure were environmentally friendly and energy efficient. Everyone had access to housing and basic services such as water, sewage and transport. The cities were safe and inclusive, and residents felt safe and happy in their environments.

Consumption and production patterns had changed to be sustainable and resource efficient. Waste management was efficient and recycling was common. Business acted responsibly and strived to minimise its environmental impact. People were conscious consumers and made conscious choices to reduce their own impact on the planet.

Climate change was under control. Greenhouse gas emissions had decreased dramatically and the transition to renewable energy was a completed reality. Actions had been taken to protect ecosystems and preserve biodiversity. The people lived in harmony with nature and respected its resources.

The oceans and marine ecosystems were healthy and well managed. Overfishing and littering had been reduced significantly. Coastal zones were protected and marine biodiversity was preserved. Humans managed their ocean resources sustainably to ensure their survival for future generations.

Earth's ecosystems and biodiversity were protected and restored. Deforestation had decreased significantly and sustainable forestry was the norm. Protected areas and ecological corridors had been established to preserve endangered species and their habitats. The people had learned to live in harmony with nature and protect biological diversity.

Peaceful and inclusive societies were the norm in this world. Fairness, non-discrimination and effective institutions were fundamental to promoting legal certainty and access to justice for all. Conflict and violence were rare and people resolved their differences through dialogue and peaceful means.

The implementation of the sustainability goals was a priority and was effectively implemented. Countries collaborated and formed strong partnerships to share knowledge, technology and resources. International institutions and organisations

played an active role in supporting and promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

This world was the result of an extensive effort and commitment from governments, organisations, companies and people all over the world. It took courage, determination and collaboration to achieve this vision. The people had realised the importance of living in harmony with each other and with the planet, and they had acted accordingly.

This story of a world where all the sustainability goals of Agenda 2030 have been met gives us a vision of what we can achieve if we work together for a better future. It is a reminder that we have the ability to make real change and create a just, sustainable and peaceful world in which to live. Let's let this vision inspire us to act and make the impossible possible.



Locked political mode

It was once a country where the personalities of various rulers played a decisive role in the implementation of Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. These personalities had different characteristics, values and approaches that affected how well the goals could be achieved.

In this country, there were people in power who were visionary and strongly committed to sustainability issues. Their leadership and passion for environmental protection, social justice and economic sustainability inspired an ambitious agenda to achieve the sustainability goals set out in Agenda 2030. Their commitment rubbed off on citizens and created a wider awareness and enthusiasm for working towards sustainable development.

On the other hand, there were also those in power who were more sceptical of the sustainability goals and had a short-term view of politics and economics. Their focus was primarily on short-term profit opportunities and economic growth, often at the expense of the environment and social justice. Their lack of commitment to the sustainability agenda and their reluctance to take the necessary actions prevented progress on the 2030 Agenda.

Personalities of those in power also influenced political decisions and priorities. Some people in power had a more strategic and analytical approach to sustainability issues. They used evidence-based decision-making models and collaborated with researchers and experts to justify their decisions. Their ability to analyse complex problems and make informed decisions was crucial in promoting the implementation of the sustainability goals.

At the same time, there were also those in power who were more inclined to let their personal interests and political agenda influence their decision-making. Their actions were often influenced by partisan political considerations or financial interests, which hindered the implementation of sustainability measures. Their lack of cooperation and openness to new ideas limited the possibilities for progress in the 2030 Agenda.

The story of the role of personality in the implementation of Agenda 2030's sustainability goals reminds us of the importance of choosing and supporting leaders who have a strong foundation in sustainability issues. By having committed and visionary leaders, we can create a positive change and tackle the challenges posed by the sustainability goals. It is also important to foster a culture of evidence-based decision-making and collaboration to ensure that the sustainability agenda is prioritised over personal interests and short-term profit opportunities. In this way, we can work towards a more sustainable and fair future for all of us.



Global rulers

There was once a world where the personalities of global power-holders played a decisive role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda's sustainability goals. These power holders had different characteristics and styles in their leadership that affected how well the sustainability goals could be achieved on a global scale.

In this world there were global leaders who were charismatic and inspirational. Their personalities had an ability to engage and mobilise people around the world. These leaders used their influence and authority to advance the sustainability agenda and bring countries and stakeholders together to work together. Through their conviction and communication skills, they managed to create a strong global movement to achieve the sustainability goals.

On the other hand, there were global leaders who had a more self-centred or short-term approach. Their personalities were marked by egocentrism and an unwillingness to make sacrifices to promote sustainable development. These leaders could be reluctant to cooperate or support international agreements and measures that would benefit the environment and society. Their lack of commitment to the sustainability goals could slow down progress and create obstacles to reaching the set goals.

Personalities of global power holders also influenced the political agenda and priorities at the global level. Some leaders had a more progressive and forward-looking view of sustainability issues. They were prepared to make difficult decisions and drive change through political reform and international cooperation. Their determination and persistence in promoting sustainable development helped drive the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

At the same time, there were also global leaders who were more likely to prioritise short-term economic interests and political benefits over sustainability goals. Their personalities were marked by a competitive attitude and an unwillingness to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve a sustainable future. Their decisions and actions could slow progress and create tensions between countries and regions.

The story of the role of personality in the implementation of Agenda 2030's sustainability goals reminds us that global power holders have a decisive influence on the world's sustainability efforts. By selecting and supporting leaders with a strong foundation in sustainability issues and an ability to mobilise and collaborate, we can promote positive change on a global level. It is also important to encourage and support leaders to work towards the Agendas goals (SDGs) by creating incentives, promoting education and awareness, and creating a strong global movement for sustainable development. In this way, we can work together towards a more sustainable and fair world for everyone.



Financial interests and adjustment

In the small town of Oakville, there were two prominent figures, James and Maya, who represented opposite sides of the debate on the implementation of the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. James was a successful businessman and owner of a large energy company. He was well known for his financial success and recognized that

changes were needed to protect the environment, but was sceptical about sacrificing financial interests for the transition.

Maya, on the other hand, was a passionate environmentalist and scientist. She had dedicated her life to fighting climate change and advocated for a rapid transition to renewable energy sources and sustainable practices. She was convinced that the transition was necessary and that financial interests would not hinder the implementation of the sustainability goals.

Their paths crossed for the first time at a conference on Agenda 2030 in the city. Both were invited speakers and were immediately drawn to each other's strong personalities and passion for their respective positions. They quickly became rivals and often ended up in lively debates and discussions about how best to implement the sustainability goals.

But despite their differences, they had a deep respect for each other and realised that they needed to get along to achieve real change. Over time, they began to develop a friendly rivalry and realised that they had a lot to learn from each other.

James began to understand that the transition to renewable energy sources could create new economic opportunities and benefits for his company. He began to reevaluate his business models and looked for sustainable innovations that could reduce the company's carbon footprint while generating profit.

Maya, for her part, recognized the importance of taking into account financial interests and business needs to ensure that the transition was sustainable in the long term. She began working to build bridges between the environmental movement and business and promote dialogue and cooperation to find joint solutions.

Over time, James and Maya became role models for cooperation and compromise. They traveled around the country and gave speeches together, emphasising the importance of reconciling economic interests and the need for change to implement the sustainability goals. Their unique partnership and ability to find common solutions inspired people around the world to overcome contradictions and work together for a sustainable future.

With joint effort and conviction, Oakville could become a forerunner for sustainability and a model city for the implementation of Agenda 2030 sustainability goals. James and Maya showed that even the most different personalities and positions can unite and contribute to a better world if they are open to dialogue and cooperation.



Connection

It was once a country where the relationship between politics and research played a decisive role in the implementation of Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. In this country, science and research were recognized as important tools for participating in political decision-making processes and promoting sustainable development.

The politicians in the country realised that in order to achieve the ambitious goals of Agenda 2030, they needed to rely on evidence-based decisions. They understood that research could contribute knowledge and solutions to address the complex challenges of sustainability, including poverty, climate change and inequality.

The politicians and the researchers established a close collaboration and cooperation. Policy makers actively sought scientific expertise to strengthen their decisions and design strategies to implement the sustainability goals. Researchers, for their part, ensured that their work was relevant to societal challenges and communicated their findings in a way that was understandable and useful to policymakers.

This collaboration between politics and research led to several positive effects. First, politicians could make decisions based on scientific knowledge and the best available evidence. They could avoid ideological or partisan influences and instead focus on designing effective and expedient policy measures.

The researchers' expertise also helped identify priority areas and potential solutions. By analysing data and conducting research, they were able to offer insights into the most effective strategies to reduce carbon emissions, promote sustainable economic growth and promote social inclusion.

The close link between policy and research also helped foster a culture of transparency and accountability. Political decisions were well founded and could be traced back to scientific sources and research reports. This increased public confidence in politics and created a sense of participation among citizens.

However, there were also challenges in the relationship between policy and research. Sometimes political interests influence the research agenda or the interpretation of research results. It was important to maintain scientific integrity and independence to ensure that the research was impartial and objective.

Despite these challenges, the overall result of the collaboration between politics and research was positive for the implementation of Agenda 2030's sustainability goals. Policy decisions became more evidence-based and effective, and research could inform and support the implementation of sustainability strategies.

This story reminds us of the importance of building bridges between politics and research to create a sustainable future. By fostering collaboration and using scientific insights, we can effectively address the challenges presented by Agenda 2030 and work towards a more sustainable and just world for future generations.



Economic interests and the global goals

There was once a country that strived to achieve sustainability in accordance with the UN Agenda 2030 and its sustainability goals. The country was rich in natural resources and had a thriving economy based on traditional industries such as mining and manufacturing. At the same time, the country had a strong commitment to preserving the environment and ensuring a sustainable future for its citizens.

But the country faced a major challenge: the conflict between economic interests and the need for change to achieve the sustainability goals. The traditional industries were strongly anchored in the country's economy and created jobs and economic growth. But these industries were also known to have a negative impact on the environment and contribute to climate change.

The government in the country realised that it was necessary to balance economic interests with the need for adjustment. They started conversations and negotiations with both business and civil society to find solutions that could promote both economic development and sustainability.

It became clear that there was a strong resistance from certain parts of business to change. Companies and industries dependent on fossil fuels and unsustainable production methods were concerned that their profitability would be adversely affected if they were forced to make changes.

At the same time, there was a strong public opinion in society to prioritise sustainability and protect the environment for future generations. Environmental organisations and activists called for measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, preserve biodiversity and promote renewable energy sources.

The government faced a difficult challenge to balance these conflicting interests. They recognized that a rapid transition to sustainable industries could create economic hardship and unemployment for some sectors. On the other hand, they understood that if they did not take measures to reduce the environmental impact and promote sustainability, they would not be able to achieve the sustainability goals and risk an uncertain future for the country's citizens.

The government prepared a comprehensive plan to promote a gradual transition to a sustainable economy. They offered financial incentives and support to companies that implemented sustainability initiatives, such as investing in renewable energy, reducing emissions and promoting the circular economy. At the same time, they also implemented stricter regulations and environmental standards to reduce the negative impact of unsustainable industries.

It was a difficult and protracted process to navigate between financial interests and adjustment needs. Some companies and industries were reluctant to change and fought the government's actions. But over time, more and more companies began to realise the importance of sustainability and the financial opportunities that came with the transition to a sustainable economy.

Through a combination of economic incentives, regulations and education, the country gradually succeeded in reducing its environmental impact and promoting sustainability. While some traditional industries were downsizing, new green jobs were being created and sustainable businesses were emerging.

The implementation of the Agenda 2030 sustainability goals was a challenging journey for the country, marked by contradictions between financial interests and the need for adjustment. But with a strong political will, cooperation between different stakeholders and the awareness of the importance of sustainability for the future, the country managed to find a balance and start moving towards a more sustainable future.



Rich and poor in the transition

There was once a world where the gap between rich and poor was deep and wide. Some people swam in abundance while others struggled to survive. In this world, the UN had adopted Agenda 2030, an ambitious plan to promote sustainability and

eradicate poverty. But this plan faced major challenges due to the unequal distribution of resources and power.

In a big city lived two young women, Emma and Sara, who were born and grew up in different worlds. Emma belonged to the wealthy upper class and had everything she could wish for. She had access to high-quality education and health services, and her family owned several successful businesses. On the other hand, Sara's family struggled to make ends meet every day. They lived in cramped quarters and spent long hours in the fields to earn a living.

Emma and Sara met for the first time at a conference on Agenda 2030. There they both became aware of the crucial role that inequality played in achieving the sustainable goals. Emma realised that she had privileges that allowed her to affect change, while Sara struggled to even have her basic needs met.

Despite coming from different worlds, Emma and Sara realised that they had a common vision. They both wanted to see a world where opportunities and resources are distributed more fairly. Together they decided to work to reduce the gap between rich and poor and promote sustainable development.

Emma used her position and resources to start social programs and initiatives that would give poor people access to education and health care. She partnered with companies to create sustainable jobs and invest in renewable energy and technologies that would reduce climate impact.

On the other hand, Sara shared her experiences and insights about the challenges poor people faced in their everyday lives. She worked to empower poor communities and promote financial inclusion through microcredit and entrepreneurship programs. She also fought to raise awareness of the Agenda 2030 goals among those with power and influence.

Through their collaboration and commitment, Emma and Sara succeeded in mobilising other people and organisations to work together towards a more sustainable future. They realised that it was necessary to change the system that maintained the gap between rich and poor. They fought to introduce fair tax systems, reduce corruption and promote social responsibility among businesses and governments.

It wasn't an easy journey, but Emma and Sara saw how their efforts began to pay off. More people gained access to education and better living conditions. Many poor communities prospered and became self-sufficient. The gap between rich and poor

gradually narrowed, and more people became aware of the importance of sustainability.

Emma and Sara showed that by bridging the contradiction between rich and poor, the Agenda 2030 goals for sustainable development could be achieved. By collaborating and sharing resources, they were able to create a more just and sustainable world for all.



Me as poor

I wake up every morning in a cramped and shabby apartment. It is easy to see how poverty surrounds me on all sides. There is no electricity, no running water and no convenience that most people take for granted. Every day is a struggle for survival, and the basic needs are always in focus.

My stomach is constantly growling with hunger. It is difficult to find food that is nutritious and sufficient to satisfy hunger. Sometimes I have to choose between buying food or paying for other basic needs, like rent or medical care. Poverty limits my choices and means that I always have priorities the most urgent.

Job opportunities are few and low-paid. I am forced to work in precarious and exploitative conditions just to get a small income that is barely enough to cover my daily needs. There is no opportunity for career development or to create a better future for myself or my family.

It is hard to see my children suffer because of poverty. They cannot afford to go to school and their future looks uncertain. I dream of giving them better opportunities and the chance for an education that can open doors for them. But poverty holds me back and I feel powerless in front of their situation.

Poverty extends beyond the material. It affects my self-confidence and my sense of self-worth. I feel shame and stigma for being poor, as if it were my fault that I ended up in this situation. It is a feeling of inadequacy that constantly gnaws at my heart.

Despite all the difficulties, I fight every day to survive and hope for a better future. I look for opportunities and take advantage of the small progress I can make. I dream

of a time when poverty will no longer define my life, when I can give my children a better future and create a positive change for myself and my community.

Poverty in the first person is a story of struggle, survival and hope. It is a reminder that no one deserves to live in these circumstances and that we as a society must work together to create a more just and equal world where poverty is no longer a reality for so many people.



The future

Five stories - different future models.

Once upon a time there was a country called Harmonia, which was well known for its democracy and ambitious goals for sustainable development. The country had engaged citizens and a strong political will to achieve Agenda 2030's sustainability goals.

The 2030 Agenda was a global agreement adopted by countries around the world to address the most pressing challenges to sustainable development. In Harmonia, the government had worked hard to integrate the goals into their policies and strategies, and they had achieved some success by promoting renewable energy, organic farming and social inclusion.

Despite their efforts, Harmonia faced challenges that threatened to hinder the implementation of Agenda 2030 goals. One of these challenges was the right of veto, a right that gave any member of Harmonia's parliament the ability to block or change decisions concerning policy measures and reforms.

There were politicians in parliament who were sceptical about some of the measures required to achieve the sustainability goals. They considered that certain measures could be financially costly or contrary to certain interests, especially in the industrial sector. These politicians used the veto power to stop or weaken proposals that promoted sustainable development, which created a political struggle in Harmonia.

Many citizens of Harmonia became frustrated with this obstacle and demanded change. They organised Agendas goals (NGOs) and carried out protests and campaigns to draw attention to the importance of sustainable development and the

need to overcome political blockade. They succeeded in creating awareness and increasing pressure on politicians to act.

Slowly but surely, the politicians in Harmonia began to realise that the right of veto could be a hindrance to the country's progress towards the sustainability goals. It held back change and prevented the implementation of necessary political reforms. Therefore, the government began a discussion on reconsidering the use of the veto right and exploring possibilities for change.

After extensive debates and consultations with citizens, Harmonia's parliament decided to limit the right of veto on specific issues that directly affected the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda goals. They established a process involving public consultation, evaluation of the use of the veto, and a qualified majority to avoid political blocking. By doing this could the country take decisive steps forward to achieve the sustainability goals and ensure a better future for its citizens and the environment.

The story of Harmonia and its veto obstruction shows the importance of balancing democratic principles with the need to act for a sustainable future. Finding ways to overcome political gridlock and promote collaboration and change is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda's goals and creating a more sustainable and just world for all.

This is how the future can be described



or like this

The year is 2030, and we find ourselves in a world where political will and commitment have reached an alarming low. People around the world have become apathetic and disillusioned with the inability of politics to solve the global challenges that threaten humanity. Trust in politicians and the established political institutions has eroded to the point that many choose to distance themselves from politics altogether.

In this dystopian world, societal problems have escalated. Climate change has led to increased extreme weather, sea levels have risen and natural disasters have become more common. Economic divides have deepened, with many living in extreme poverty while a small elite controls the majority of the world's wealth. Advances in

technology have created new opportunities, but they have also resulted in increased unemployment and social polarisation.

The political system has turned into a corrupt and bureaucratic machine where politicians prioritise their own interests and party politics over the common good. Corruption and abuse of power are common, and politicians are seen by many as incompetent and untrustworthy.

Citizens have given up hope that their voices and opinions will make a difference. Many choose not to vote in the elections and do not participate in political discussions. Political participation is minimal, and society feels increasingly divided and apathetic.

But despite the dystopian picture, there are also signs of hope and change. In the underground network of activists, volunteers and technology pioneers, something has begun to sprout. They have realised that they can no longer rely on the established politicians to save the world. Instead, they have begun to take matters into their own hands and work together to find solutions to society's problems.

Grassroots movements and non-profit organisations have become more important than ever before. They work to solve local and global challenges through innovative projects and collaborations. Through the power of social media and technology, they have managed to create a community of people who share their vision of a better future.

At the same time, artificial intelligence and automation have enabled people to let go of some of their daily tasks and focus on more meaningful activities. This has given room for more people to get involved in social issues and politics in different ways.

Citizen participation has taken on a new meaning when technology enables citizens to directly influence decision-making through digital platforms. Political decisions have become more transparent and accessible to the public, which increases accountability from politicians.

In this world, political will and commitment may have bottomed out, but there is a bud of hope that is beginning to sprout. People have realised that if they want change, they have to be the driving force behind it. They have learned that collective action and cooperation can overcome apathy and powerlessness.

Over time, these seeds of change grow and spread throughout the world. It is becoming clear that it is no longer sustainable to let politics and society be controlled

by an unreliable and corrupt elite. People are once again beginning to believe in the power of their own voices and their ability to create a more just and sustainable future.

So, albeit slowly, the world is once again moving towards a time of change, where citizens take responsibility for their society and politics reflects their needs and wants. The year 2030 can be a turning point, where we realise that it is joint commitment and collective action that will shape our future. There is still hope for a better world, but it is up to us to make it a reality.

-The future is a consequence of what we do today or what we don't do.

The future is made by our actions or our inability to act.

The consequences of what we do or don't do thus determine what the future will look like.
We thereby have an extremely large responsibility for the future.



In a world where today's choices shape tomorrow's reality, I find myself walking through a living lesson in responsibility and influence. Every step I take, every choice I make, is like a brushstroke on an unpainted canvas of tomorrow. I am constantly reminded that the future is not a distant dream, but rather a reflection of my actions and my omissions.

It's a time when I can no longer close my eyes to my choices, when I realise that every plastic bottle I neglect to recycle is like a lost key to an uncertain future. As I look at the narrow stream that was once a roaring river, I understand that my water use habits can either dry up or preserve the precious resources that our society so desperately needs.

In this world, no choice is too small, no contribution too insignificant. I see how my choices to support sustainable energy sources are like a seed planted to create a greener future, while my indifference to renewable energy is like a brake holding back progressive change.

But it's not just my positive actions that play a role; that's also what I don't do. Every time I remain silent and ashamed of injustice, every time I avoid acting when I see someone who needs help, I cast a shadow over tomorrow. I realise that my voice, my compassion and my ability to stand up for what is right are crucial to shaping a future that is dignified for all.

It is a lesson that cannot be understated. The future is not just an abstract idea that floats beyond our reach; it is a constant reminder of our power and responsibility.

Every decision I make is like a domino effect that creates a chain reaction of consequences. I realise now that I am not just a spectator of tomorrow. I am its architect.

So as I stand here, surrounded by opportunities and challenges, I understand that the future is not something foreign or distant. It is a manifestation of my choices, my beliefs and my actions. I carry with me a sense of responsibility that drives me to act wisely, to think about the consequences and to be aware that every step I take today shapes the world that the following generations will inherit when their time comes.

A different view of the future:

**-The future belongs to the unborn,
because they will be many times more than those alive today.**

**The future will exist even if man does not exist.
Is the future determined without our participation?**



In the shadow of today's sunset, as the last ray of daylight fades away, I look ahead and imagine a future still shrouded in darkness. It is a gift we shape with every breath and every decision. I think of the generations to come, those who have not yet breathed our air or tasted our tastes. Their future paths are yet unexplored, their stories yet unwritten, and yet, we have already left marks on their maps.

It is a paradox that we who live today bear part of the responsibility for those who have not yet seen the light of day. They will outnumber us, a multitude that stretches beyond the horizon. I feel a wave of humility and concern when I think about it. We have decided their life situation before they have even had the chance to express their dreams and desires.

I ask myself the question: What right do we have to shape their tomorrow without hearing their voices? Is it not our duty to give them a platform, a voice, a chance to co-create their own destinies? We have built bridges between generations, but have we built them strong enough to carry the thoughts and dreams of the yet unborn?

It is a reminder that our power extends beyond our own timeline. We are united not only with those who have gone before us, but also with those who come after. I think of the stars that have yet to light up in the sky and wonder what direction they will take. Our responsibility spans the boundaries of time, and our role as forerunners becomes to create a platform for them to stand on, to give them the tools to build their own future fairy tales.

So when I look into the darkness and think of the unborn, I feel a deep desire to shape a future that is just, inclusive and sustainable. To let their voices be heard and their dreams become realised. Because the future belongs to them and it is our job to ensure that it is a place where they can thrive and flourish, just as we have had the chance to do.

and one more option

**-The future is an opportunity and the important questions to ask then are,
opportunity for what and for whom?**

The future can be democratised to achieve the society we want to live in.

**If we don't ask the questions, we consider the goal to be a given
and we assume everyone benefits from it.**

Then new technology is often presented as the solution to everything.



The future is hopeful because we can fill it with desirable things. "Ordinary" people find it difficult to influence the future more than in a small-scale perspective. Otherwise, it is an area that expertise takes care of.

In the shadow of today's events and changing times, I ponder the upcoming chapters that await in our shared history. The future rises like an open book, beckoning with possibilities and adventures yet to be written. There are dreams that have not yet been formed, innovations that have not yet been shaped and a social structure that we can shape for the better.

But in this garden of the future, where flowers of change are waiting to bloom, ordinary people face a unique challenge. Our hands are like small seeds in this large field, and our ability to influence the future can feel limited to small-scale efforts. But does that mean that our dreams of a bright future are doomed to remain dreams?

This is where we meet the guidance and power of expertise. They are like tree roots, deeply rooted in knowledge and experience, and they reach out across the landscape to support the emergence of a future that is both sustainable and desirable. With their guidance, we can find the paths that lead to progress and development, and they can help us avoid dangers and pitfalls that we might not even have foreseen.

The expertise is like a guide that helps us navigate through the unknown terrain and make informed decisions. They can transform our small-scale efforts into powerful actions that affect society at large. They take the complex challenges and make them understandable and manageable for all of us.

So while ordinary people may not have the direct power to shape the entire future, we still have an important role to play. We still can sow seeds of change in our own lives and communities, and we can contribute to a collective effort towards a desirable future. Expertise and ordinary people can work together as a powerful alliance, where vision and knowledge unite to create a better tomorrow.

When I think about the future, I feel a glimmer of hope and anticipation. I know that while our hands may feel small, our collective influence is greater than we may imagine. By working together with the expertise, we can reshape what is possible and create a future that is bright, exciting and desirable for all of us.

The year was 2030, and I remember it like it was yesterday. It was a time of joy and hope for humanity when we had finally met all the Agenda 2030 goals. I want to share my personal story about the future we reached when we worked together for a better world.



In the middle of life

I woke up to a sunny morning in my home, which is now powered entirely by renewable energy. Solar panels covered the roofs of the houses all around, and the wind swirled quietly on the horizon. Green energy was available to everyone, and we had managed to reduce our carbon footprint significantly.

Looking out the window, I saw the neighbours gathering in a nearby meeting room. It was a Monday, and it was time for our weekly fellowship meeting. Everyone was welcome to participate and contribute their thoughts and ideas about how we can make our city even better.

On the way to the meeting, I passed a busy city park. It was full of people enjoying the clean air and that lush verdant landscape. Children ran around and played in the playgrounds, while adults took part in yoga classes and meditation exercises held under the shady trees.

When I arrived at the meeting, I was warmly welcomed by friends and neighbours. During the meeting, we shared experiences about how our lives had changed since reaching the Agenda 2030 goals. We talked about how access to clean water and sanitation improved our health and increased our quality of life. No one in our community had to worry about lack of food or water anymore.

We also talked about education and gender equality. All children now had access to high-quality education, regardless of background or economic status. Women and men shared responsibilities at home and in the workplace more fairly. We celebrated the progress we had made towards achieving the goals of eradicating poverty and hunger.

After the meeting, I went to work at a local technology company. The company was committed to developing innovative solutions to combat climate change and promote a sustainable lifestyle. Our efforts have led to a cleaner environment and more green job opportunities for our community.

In the evening I had dinner with my family, and we discussed the events of the day. Our children were happy to live in a world where nature was respected and where their future was secured. We reflected on how far we had come since 2023, when we first set out the Agenda 2030 goals.

In the future I experienced, it was peaceful and sustainable. Humanity had worked together to solve global challenges and create a better world for all. We had fulfilled our commitment to the planet and were on our way to a brighter future for generations to come. It was a future filled with hope, cooperation and opportunity.



An approach to society

There was once a society that strove after making a transition to an ecologically sustainable society. Many people were engaged and inspired to contribute to a cleaner and more sustainable environment. But unfortunately, they faced an obstacle that threatened their endeavour.

Corruption was widespread at various levels of society. There were politicians and officials who used their positions for personal gain instead of acting in the public interest. When applied the transition to an ecologically sustainable society was a serious obstacle to corruption.

One of the most prominent effects of corruption was that financial resources and investments were not directed towards sustainable initiatives and environmentally friendly projects. Money that would have been used to develop and implement green technology and infrastructure instead ended up in the pockets of corrupt actors. This led to a lack of financial support for projects and initiatives that could have promoted the transition to an ecologically sustainable society.

Another consequence of corruption was that rules and laws were not applied consistently or fairly. Environmental protection laws and regulations could be circumvented through bribery and abuse of power. Companies and industries that caused large environmental impacts could escape responsibility and avoid taking steps to reduce their emissions or improve their sustainability practices. This led to continued destruction of the environment and the transition to a sustainable society became significantly more difficult to achieve.

Another aspect of corruption that hindered the transition was that decisions in politics and planning were influenced by corrupt interests. Politicians and decision-makers could be influenced by bribery and lobbying by companies that had a financial interest in continuing with unsustainable practices and activities. This resulted in political decisions and strategies not favouring sustainable solutions and instead favouring short-term economic gain.

Corruption also undermined the trust and commitment of people who wanted to contribute to the transition to an ecologically sustainable society. As corruption flourished and injustice prevailed at the societal level, people felt dejected and hesitant to participate in the process of change. It created a culture of mistrust and lack of cooperation that made it difficult to implement sustainable initiatives.

To overcome this obstacle, it was crucial to fight corruption at various levels. Strong political will and measures were required to strengthen the legal system, improve

transparency and accountability, and promote ethical norms and values. In addition, active citizen participation was needed to monitor and report corruption and to promote a culture of integrity and honesty.

Over time and through hard work, society managed to deal with corruption. By fighting corruption, a fair and equal playing field was created where financial resources and investments could be directed towards sustainable initiatives. Environmental protection laws and regulations were strictly enforced, leading to a reduction in environmental impact. Political decisions and strategies became more focused on sustainable solutions and people regained their trust and commitment to work towards an ecologically sustainable society.

The story of society clearly shows how corruption can be an obstacle to a transition to an ecologically sustainable society. By fighting corruption and promoting integrity, we can pave the way to achieve a cleaner and more sustainable world where the environment and society's best interests come first.



Personal perspective on future hopes

Let me take you on a personal journey through the complex challenges and opportunities of Agenda 2030. My name is Mia and I am a young activist passionate about sustainable development and a better world. I have always believed in the power of people's collective efforts to create change, but I have also realised that the road ahead is full of obstacles and compromises.

When I first heard about Agenda 2030, I felt a wave of hope and optimism. That world leaders had agreed on 17 ambitious goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and justice seemed like a real opportunity to make a difference. But soon I was faced with the reality of political gamesmanship and lack of commitment.

I attended meetings and demonstrations where I met people from all over the world who shared my passion. We talked about the challenges we faced: the lack of political will and commitment, the volatility of the existing economic system, and the fact that a few countries' veto power could block progress for everyone else. It was a struggle to balance the sovereignty of different nations with the global goal of creating a better future.

When half the conversion time had passed, we had to look back and reflect on the results achieved. I remembered the various goals and their percentages of progress.

Goal 13, on climate action, had reached 22%, and while not enough to stop climate change completely, it was a start.

Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, was at 37%. It filled me with hope to see the increase, but I knew we needed more to change the world's conflict landscape.

The goals that dealt with education, gender equality, sustainable urban development and marine protection were between 42 and 48%. It was as if the world had begun to understand the importance of these areas, but we still had a long way to go.

Goals 8, 10 and 12, which dealt with decent working conditions, reduced inequality and sustainable consumption, had reached between 50 and 55%. I felt a mixture of hope and frustration when I thought about the small progress, while also being aware that financial interests still stood in the way of real change.

Goals 6, 9, 15 and 17, which revolved around clean water and sanitation, sustainable industry, ecosystem protection and global partnership, had reached between 61 and 75%. These numbers showed that when we worked together we could make progress, but we were still stuck in a system that favoured short-term gain over long-term sustainability.

Finally, goals 3 and 7, which dealt with health and sustainable energy, reached between 82 and 86%. These numbers filled me with hope for what could be achieved when political will and global cooperation really came together.

My personal journey within Agenda 2030 had been both challenging and uplifting. I realised that change was possible, but it required constant work, commitment and struggle to overcome political obstacles, economic interests and national sovereignty issues. The war in Ukraine reminded me of the real consequences of global conflicts and how they could affect our aspirations.

My hope for the future was that the small advances would accumulate into larger changes. I continued to fight for the 2030 Agenda and was determined to affect change through my actions and commitment. Because even though the road was difficult and long, I saw the light in the possibility of shaping a more sustainable and fair world for all of us.



Time is running out

In a world where time is short and traditional practices are changing, a group of committed individuals found themselves in the middle of a struggle for change. They faced overwhelming challenges and closed doors, but they refused to give up. Instead, they decided to combine and adapt different strategies in a creative and focused way to achieve their peaceful objective.

Prioritise and focus. With a lack of time, the group realised that they could not direct their efforts in all directions. They chose instead to identify the most urgent issues that required change and concentrated their efforts on these. By establishing a clear path forward, they were able to avoid getting lost in the complexity.

Digital rapid mobilisation. Social media became their megaphone to the world. Using viral campaigns and shareable posts, their message spread like wildfire. Hashtags that unite people all over the world became a powerful tool to rally support and spread awareness on a global scale.

Creative actions. To capture the attention of a wide audience, the group planned creative and unexpected reactions. They staged spectacular flash mobs and artistic installations that not only attracted media attention but also touched people's emotions and commitment.

Fast lobbying and influence work. Through their existing networks and contacts, they were able to quickly communicate with decision makers. They created articulate messages highlighting the problem and demanding change. Their persuasive arguments and strategic approach accelerated policy decisions.

Create local solidarity. The group's focus on the local level was a key to success. By collaborating with their immediate surroundings, they managed to create a strong local movement. This movement had a snowball effect that spread to the national and even international level.

Become a source of information. With time in short supply, the group prepared short videos, infographics and quick facts that were shared across a variety of channels. This rapidly generated source of information helped spread awareness of the issue and prompt people to act.

Gather broad support. By partnering with other like-minded organisations and groups, the group strengthened its voice and accelerated mobilisation. A united front proved to be more powerful and effective in effecting change.

Mobilise internationally. Through its international contacts, the group was able to quickly reach beyond the borders. They appealed for support from other countries and organisations, and their message spread like a wave across continents.

Engage influencers and opinion leaders. By involving people with influence in society and on social media, the group was able to spread its message to wider target groups and at the same time mobilise support from unexpected quarters.

Create greater awareness. By utilising various communication methods, from street art to social media, the group was able to quickly reach a wide audience and raise awareness of the problem and its solutions.

In a situation where time was of the essence, these committed individuals showed that by being quick, flexible and creative in their approach, they could influence in a peaceful way. By combining technology, collaboration and engagement in a strategic way, they were able to overcome obstacles and have a significant impact on development. Their story became an inspiring example of how people, when they fight together, can create change even when the challenges seem insurmountable.



The prime minister's contact with reality

At dawn, the first rays of the sun broke through the mysterious fog that swept over the surrounding lakes and forests at the small cabin in Yellowknife, Canada. A magical feeling was in the air, but the idyllic mood was abruptly broken by a disturbing message from the authorities, which reached Sweden's Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson and his wife Birgitta. During their holiday trip, they had found themselves in the middle of a natural disaster that shook the entire area and threatened their own safety. The 20,000 inhabitants of the city now received evacuation orders. By noon the following day, everyone would have left the city. The city management could not take responsibility for those who refused.

Evacuation plans were in full swing, but the airports could not handle everyone. Those most in need of help, such as women with small children and the elderly who were not fully healthy, were prioritised for evacuation by plane. Ulf and his wife

realised they had no choice. They would have to get to the nearest evacuation centre and settlement, which was over 1,000 kilometres away, by car. Before departure, everyone leaving the city passed a registration centre where they were told to bring a teenager and her grandmother on the trip.

During the journey, it became increasingly clear how nature had been affected by merciless fires and smoke along the only road between the city and the evacuation centre. The threat was tangible and the risk was high. The gruelling journey required 36 hours of endurance and several stops due to the thick smoke that hung in the air.

On arrival at the evacuation centre, Ulf was met by people who had been forced to break up and who now faced an uncertain future. The eyes of those affected told stories of loss and hope. Their stories were full of despair. This experience reinforced the realisation that climate change was not a distant danger, but an ongoing crisis that affects everyone, regardless of social position.

Ulf's meeting with the affected and the stressful journey through the fog of the forest fires changed his perspective on climate change. He realised that decisive action and sustainable solutions were of the utmost importance. Listening to experts and investing in adaptation technologies became essential to meet this challenge. This experience became a key to reshaping his view of leadership and strengthening his determination to lead the country towards a more sustainable future.

When the prime minister returned to Sweden, he brought with him a deep-rooted change in how he saw his role as a leader. The climate issue was no longer something that could be postponed to the future. With his eyes open to the seriousness of climate change, he was determined to act to make a positive difference. The challenging 1,000 km journey from Yellowknife to the evacuation centre was a turning point in his life, and he was determined to use his position to make real change through his leadership for both his country and the planet.

Maybe we would get completely different priorities in politics than those that exist today?

but

It is we voters who decide how politicians should prioritise in democracies.



Life in Spain at +2°C

I remember a time when Spain was a land of beauty and abundance. Our green landscapes were a constant reminder of nature's generosity, and my little community lived in harmony with the beautiful surroundings. But then came the merciless climate change, and everything we loved began to disappear.

My hometown, once lush and filled with green hills, had now become a desert. Farming, which my family had been doing for generations, was struggling to survive. My parents' farm, where I had learned to farm and care for the soil, was now devastated by a drought we had never experienced before. The harvest was miserable, and the food began to run out. Our crops died in the scorching sun, and I couldn't help but think of the old stories of the lush soil that was once ours.

The forests that I had once loved to explore were now a constant time bomb. The heat and drought made forest fires a constant danger. Every summer we held our breath and prayed not to see the smoke in the distance. The fear of losing our homes and possessions was overwhelming, and we were always ready to evacuate if the fire got closer.

Having access to clean water was a luxury we could no longer take for granted. The nearby rivers, which had once supplied us with fresh water, had dried up into small streams. We needed to prioritise water use and save every drop. Sometimes we had to walk long distances to collect water from the few springs that were still available. It was a reminder of how vulnerable we were to the forces of nature.

My relatives and friends who lived near the coast experienced flooding that threatened their homes. They fought to protect their properties, but sea level rise was relentless. Many were forced to abandon their homes and flee to safer places, which was painful to see.

The summers were a pain with constant heat waves. Being outdoors without shelter was dangerous, and many suffered from heatstroke and other heat-related illnesses. Air pollution from fires and industry made breathing difficult, and our hospitals were overflowing with people fighting the health problems caused by climate change.

My family and neighbours struggled to survive financially. Our income from farming dropped dramatically, and it became increasingly difficult to support our families and pay the bills. Many of us considered leaving our beloved country in search of better opportunities.

Our surroundings saw an increase in climate refugees from other worse affected areas. It was a reminder of how global climate change was affecting even remote communities. We tried to help them as best we could, but our resources were scarce.

Businesses and businesses in our nearest town were struggling to survive. Many closed down due to the extreme climate conditions and increased costs for energy and water. Unemployment was high, and our financial future was uncertain.

In this dystopian reality, it was hard to see any hope. But in the midst of all this misery, we struggled to survive and tried to find solutions to the problems that the climate crisis had created. We knew there was no easy way out of this dark future, but we refused to give up hope of saving what was left of our world. We supported each other and collaborated to find ways to adapt to the changing conditions and hopefully one day contribute to slowing climate change.



Livet in Italy at +3°C

In a time marked by the climate crisis, where Italy had been hit hard by a temperature increase of +3 degrees Celsius, I found myself in a dystopian reality that I could never have imagined. I was a farmer in one of the worst affected areas of Italy, and my life had changed in ways I could never have predicted.

The environment around me had undergone a drastic change. The green hills that once graced the landscape were now brown and dry, as if nature itself had lost hope. The forests had turned into fire areas, and the diversity of plant life had declined dramatically. There was a sad silence in the air, and many of the animals that had once been part of our ecosystem were no more.

Climate change was a constant reminder of our vulnerability. The summers were a torment with constant heat waves where the thermometer often exceeded 40° degrees Celsius. It was dangerous to stay outdoors without protection, and many suffered from heatstroke and other heat-related illnesses. The spring and fall were marred by intense rains and floods that forced people to flee their homes and lose property.

Poverty and ill health had become our everyday life. Our harvests were miserable due to drought and extreme weather conditions, and food prices skyrocketed. Queuing for hours to access clean water was a constant problem, and hospitals were overcrowded with people suffering from climate-related illnesses. Climate refugees from areas that had been hit even harder than us poured into our already overcrowded cities, and resources were scarce.

The water shortage was acute. The nearby rivers had dried up, and groundwater levels were dropping rapidly. What water remained was often contaminated, and we struggled to find safe sources. Washing, hygiene and sanitation that worked had become luxuries that were no longer self-evident.

The air was stifling and polluted. Smog covered the cities like a grey blanket, and we had to wear protective masks to breathe. Lung diseases and other health problems caused by air pollution were becoming more common, and the health care system was overburdened.

The economy was in ruins. Unemployment was high, and many businesses had gone bankrupt due to the extreme climatic conditions and the increased costs of energy and water. Our income was low, and it was a daily struggle to make ends meet.

In this dark future it was hard to see any hope. The harmony of nature had been broken, and man was forced to pay the price for his actions. We had lost a lot, both in terms of our environment and our health, and it seemed like we were in an inexorable downward spiral. But in the midst of all this misery, there were some of us who were struggling to survive and trying to find solutions to the problems that the climate crisis had created. We knew there was no easy way out of this dark future, but we refused to give up hope of saving what was left of our world.

In this time of climate crisis, I found myself as one of those who faced a difficult decision: to remain in the dystopian landscape that Italy had become at +3 degrees Celsius temperature increase, or to leave and seek a better future elsewhere .

I had a close friend, Marco, who had come to the same point in life. He and I had farmed our lands together for many years, and we had shared both successes and setbacks. Now, as the world around us collapsed, we had different opinions on how to handle the situation.

Marco was determined to stay. He argued that our bond with our country and our roots were irreplaceable. He did not want to abandon the lands that had been in his family's possession for generations, even though they had turned into a dry and desolate place. He argued that we as farmers had a duty to try to restore our lands and fight for our community, despite the terrible conditions.

On the other hand, I was convinced that there was no longer any future for us here. I had seen our crops fail year after year and our water sources dwindle drastically. Our children no longer had the opportunity for a good education or a secure future in this desolate landscape. I tried to convince Marco that we had to leave, look for a life elsewhere where the conditions were more favourable.

We had our heated discussions, sometimes with tears in our eyes, and sometimes in total silence when we realised that we would not be able to convince each other. Marco didn't want to abandon his home, and I didn't want to sacrifice my family's future. So in the end we came to the painful conclusion that we must go our separate ways.

I decided to seek refuge for my family and myself. I had heard of countries where they had invested in sustainable solutions and where the climate crisis had been dealt with more effectively. I was prepared to struggle and work hard to build a new life in a foreign place.

Marco, on the other hand, chose to stay behind and continue fighting in his homeland. He said goodbye to me with a hug and wished me luck. We had different views on the future, but we had always respected each other's decisions.

It was a painful separation, but we both realised that we had made the decisions we thought were best for ourselves and our families. In a world where the climate crisis had upended everything we knew, there were no longer any easy answers or right or wrong decisions. We just had to follow our own hearts and hope that we would find what we were looking for, wherever and in our own way

When my family and I decided to leave Italy and seek a better future elsewhere, we were aware of the challenges that awaited us. While we had previously struggled against the devastating effects of the climate crisis, now our new homeland, Sweden, would become our sanctuary and our beginning of a new life.

We were not alone in our determination to leave our homeland. Climate refugees from all over the world poured into Sweden, where the authorities had tried to deal with the large numbers of people seeking protection and a better future. The situation was complex, and Sweden faced a huge challenge when it came to integrating and providing support to those who came.

For us, as farmers from Italy, it was not obvious to find work and housing right away. We had a dream to continue farming, but it would take time and adaptation to the Swedish conditions. The authorities in Sweden had a program set up to support climate refugees with education and professional development in areas that had a positive impact on the environment. This gave us hope that we could rebuild our lives and contribute to the sustainability of our new society.

It was not easy to adapt to the Swedish culture and climate, but we felt welcome and supported by our new neighbours and society. The integration was a challenge, but we realised that we had made the right decision for our children's future. We were convinced that Sweden, with its resources and focus on the environment and sustainability, was the right place for us to build a new life.

While we continued our fight against the climate crisis and the challenges it brought, we felt that we had taken the first step towards a better future. We had come to Sweden hoping to give our children a safer and more sustainable future, and we were prepared to do whatever it took to make that possible.

It was not an easy journey, and we knew we would face difficulties along the way. But our determination and hope to build a better future for ourselves and our children was stronger than ever. We had left our dystopian reality in Italy behind and bet on a new beginning in Sweden, and we hoped that this decision would turn out to be the right one in the long run.

Ecological footprint, lifestyle changes



Ecological footprint calculations are not based on actual footprints in nature, but use consumption and production statistics to estimate how much of the planet's renewable capacity is needed to produce everything we consume and absorb the waste that is produced. In the Living Planet Report, WWF regularly reports how the footprint of humanity and the various countries is developing, while showing the effects on biodiversity. If everyone lived like we do in Sweden, about 4 planets would be needed.

Live within 1.0 footprint?

One day you wake up in beautiful Sweden and feel a strong calling to live in harmony with nature. Your goal is simple but deeply rooted in ecological sustainability. You open your window and breathe in the fresh air, knowing that every breath is connected to the health of the planet. Today it will happen after two weeks of preparation.

To meet this goal of ecological sustainability, start your day by making conscious choices. Instead of quickly throwing on clothes from the latest fast fashion collection you carefully select garments that are made of sustainable materials and produced with minimal environmental impact. You realise that every choice you make regarding clothing has a direct connection to the global textile industry's impact on the environment.

Your breakfast is a composition of local and organic foods. You take the time to explore the local producers to support locally produced food and reduce the impact of transport. Every bite is a conscious act to reduce the ecological footprint.

Transport is another important factor in your quest for sustainability. You choose the bicycle over the car and public transport whenever possible. Every trip becomes an opportunity to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and promote a more sustainable lifestyle.

Your home is also a place where you take responsibility. Solar panels adorn the roof, and you've invested in energy-efficient appliances. The awareness that every kilowatt you use directly affects the planet's resources drives you to be frugal and efficient.

After a day of conscious choices, you settle down to relax. You choose to lose yourself in a book instead of devouring hours in front of a TV or computer. Less energy consumption and less electronic waste are part of your quest for ecological sustainability.

When you reflect on the day, you feel a sense of satisfaction. You realise that through your actions, step by step, you are on your way to reducing your ecological footprint. If everyone in Sweden lived like you, we would be approaching a sustainable way of existing on this planet. Living in harmony with nature is not just a goal, it's your lifestyle.

35,000 Swedish crowns (SEK) to consume per month.

Meet Erik, a man with a newfound commitment to reducing his ecological footprint. With SEK 35,000 in consumption space per month, he faces the challenge of reshaping his lifestyle 1.0 ecological footprint. A journey that requires creativity, awareness and some sacrifices.

First of all, Erik takes a closer look at his housing situation. He is considering the possibility of moving closer to his work to reduce the impact of the commute. By changing to a smaller home, perhaps even considering shared accommodation, he can both reduce his housing costs and reduce energy consumption.

Erik's next step is to think about his food. He decides to cut back on his meat intake and instead focus on a plant-based diet. Shopping locally and growing your own vegetables becomes a priority. By reducing his dependence on foods with a high carbon dioxide impact, Erik can significantly reduce his ecological footprint.

Transport is another aspect of Erik's life that needs change. He is considering selling his car and instead rely on cycling, public transport and shared transport. Every trip becomes not only an adventure but also a step towards reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

When it comes to clothes, Erik realises that he doesn't need to constantly follow the latest trends. Instead of buying clothes impulsively, he chooses to invest in durable, high-quality garments that last longer. He also explores second-hand shops and swaps clothes with friends to reduce his footprint in the fashion industry.

Erik also makes changes in his home. By installing solar panels, using energy-efficient appliances and being careful to turn off the lights when they are not needed, he significantly reduces his energy consumption.

Finally, to balance his lifestyle transformation, Erik is looking for community and support. He participates in local environmental groups and engages in community projects that promote sustainability. By inspiring and being inspired by others, he realises that every individual action has a collective impact.

Erik discovers that change is not only about sacrifices, but also about creating a richer and more meaningful lifestyle. With SEK 35,000 as financial space and a will to make a difference, he is on his way to living in harmony with the planet.

50,000 per month at 1.0 footprint

The Larsson family, consisting of two adults and their two children, faces the challenge of reshaping their consumption habits to achieve a 1.0 ecological footprint with a monthly budget of SEK 50,000. Aware of the need for sustainability and inspired by a desire to leave

a healthy planet to their children, they are making concerted efforts to make significant changes in their lifestyles.

First, the family looks at their accommodation. They are considering the possibility of downsizing their home to a smaller, more energy-efficient version. By investing in energy-efficient appliances and improving insulation, they reduce their energy consumption.

Eating habits are the next area for change. The family switches to a mainly plant-based diet and reduces their meat intake. They are starting to shop more local and organic, and are even planting some vegetables in the garden to further reduce their footprint. It will not only be a fun project for the children, but also a learning experience about sustainability.

Transportation becomes a key aspect for the family. They are considering replacing their car with an electric car or using public transport and cycling more often. Weekend trips become opportunities to explore the local area instead of taking long car journeys.

For clothes, it will be a combination of second-hand shopping and investing in sustainable clothing brands. By changing and reusing clothes, as well as being aware of material choices, the family reduces its footprint in the fashion industry.

In the home, they install solar panels to take advantage of renewable energy and replace traditional light bulbs with energy-efficient LED lights. The children are involved in turning off unnecessary electronic devices and lights to learn about energy efficiency.

The Larsson family is also reviewing their leisure activities. Instead of buying new toys or gadgets, they explore nature together, attend local events, and invest in experiences over material possessions.

At the same time, they get involved in local sustainability projects and participate in local community efforts to reduce their collective footprint. It becomes an opportunity to build community and inspire others to make similar changes.

By making these adjustments and being aware of their choices, the Larsson family creates an environmentally friendly lifestyle. With a budget of SEK 50 000, they show that sustainable choices are not only possible, but also accessible and enriching for the whole family.

The lifestyle with 50,000 for consumption and 11 in footprint

The Larsson family had long lived a comfortable and well-ordered lifestyle. Raised in a time of economic growth and abundance, they had gradually adapted to the surrounding consumer culture without carefully reflecting on the consequences of their choices.

It all started with their home. The dream of the bigger house in the exclusive area became a matter of course as careers flourished and incomes increased. Without hesitation, they invested in the spacious home with all modern conveniences, from an extra room for each family member to the large, well-tended garden that invited luxurious garden parties.

Food became a taste experience and a status symbol for the Larsson family. They enjoyed international cuisine, exotic ingredients and restaurant visits became a regular part of their lives.

Shopping quickly and conveniently became a priority, and they felt that price was not an issue when it came to quality and convenience.

The family's lifestyle was also reflected in their travel habits. Exotic holidays, weekend trips and adventure excursions became part of their DNA. Exploring the world was a matter of course, and they flew first class to maximise comfort during their travels.

Fashion was another aspect where the Larsson family kept pace with the trends. They bought clothes from high-profile brands and followed the latest trends. The clothes were not only garments, but also expressions of their social status and individual taste.

The car was obviously of the latest model and was used extensively for all kinds of errands, from quick grocery shopping to long car journeys. The thought of reducing the number of vehicles or considering alternative modes of transport was not something that had crossed their minds.

This high level of consumption had become the norm for the Larsson family, a lifestyle they lived in without question. It was only when they began to reflect on the health of the planet and the effects of their lifestyle on the environment that they realised the need for a change. With insight and a desire to contribute to a more sustainable future, they began to evaluate and adjust their consumption habits to reduce their ecological footprint. It became a journey towards a more conscious and responsible lifestyle for the Larsson family.

Embracing a lifestyle

The change in the Larsson family's lifestyle began as a silent walk, a creeping pressure from the society around them that slowly but surely began to guide them towards a more sustainable future. It was as if a collective consciousness had crept into their everyday life and questioned the conventions they had followed for so long.

It was the neighbours who started exchanging experiences on sustainability, discussing the advantages of solar panels and exchanging tips on growing their own vegetables. The Larsson family felt a new kind of community, one that wasn't just about sharing fences and lawns, but about sharing a desire to make a difference.

At school, the children began to be taught about environmental issues and sustainability. They came home with enthusiasm and a curiosity that rubbed off on the parents. Suddenly it became natural to talk about climate change at the dinner table and to explore what they could do as a family to reduce their ecological footprint.

Social media became a platform where the Larsson family saw not only friends and acquaintances' updates on their lifestyle, but also a stream of information about sustainable initiatives, simple lifestyle changes and inspiring stories from people around the world who were taking small steps towards a greener future.

It was as if sustainability had become a trend, a trend that was not about consumption and abundance, but about conscious choices and community. Influencers shared their own journeys towards sustainability and inspired others to do the same. The Larssons saw these stories as small sparks of change that, when collected, could ignite a new way of life.

In their local community group, they heard about projects and events that promoted sustainability. Neighbours organised joint efforts to recycle and reduce waste, and suddenly the Larsson family was part of a movement. They began to realise that their choices not only affected themselves but also contributed to a larger positive change.

It was as if society had given them a subtle mission, a call to be part of the solution rather than the problem. The Larsson family, drawn by the spirit of the community and the growing commitment around them, embraced with joy and enthusiasm the opportunity to reshape their lifestyle to make it more sustainable. It was not just a change for them, but a collective response to the overall mission of caring for the planet for future generations.

The politicians about consuming more

Storytelling is like a game where the politicians are the masters and the citizens are their opponents. In this game, the message is a powerful piece that moves across the board and controls people's thoughts and actions.

Imagine that politicians have a magic wand that they wave and whisper in people's ears: "Consume more, my friend". "It is the key to happiness and success." This charming formula begins to seep into people's minds like an enticing melody that they cannot resist.

Soon people begin to measure their own worth by the things they own. The more gadgets, the more successful and satisfied you feel. The politicians' message becomes like an inner voice whispering, "You need this new, shiny object to be happy." And so begins the pursuit of happiness through consumption.

It is as if society dances to the tune of the politicians. Department stores and shopping malls become temples where people sacrifice their money to satisfy the ever-growing hunger created by the politicians. It's like a never-ending circle of desire, where the politicians' message is the conductor and the people are the orchestra.

But beneath the surface, a conflict is bubbling. People begin to ask themselves if they are truly free or if they are just following an invisible conductor. They feel trapped in one consumption trap, but the politicians' message is so embedded in their consciousness that it is difficult to break free.

It becomes like a battle between two forces: on the one hand the politicians' seductive message of abundance and on the other the common sense of people whispering, "Do I really need this to be happy?"

So, the story of how people are affected by politicians' constant message to consume more becomes like a dramatic journey through the soul of society, where each individual struggles to find the balance between their own well-being and the alluring call of the politicians' wand.

The task and role of the media to change trends and lifestyles

Public service has an important task and role when it comes to influencing trends and lifestyles. By acting as a platform for information, education and cultural influence, public service can play a key role in promoting sustainable lifestyles and conscious consumption.

First, it is through news reporting and documentaries that public service has the opportunity to highlight global environmental challenges and promote awareness of sustainability. By reporting on the consequences of overconsumption, climate change and other environmental issues, they can inspire viewers to reflect on their own habits.

In the form of educational programs and information campaigns, public service can provide viewers with the tools and knowledge needed to make sustainable choices. It can be anything from explaining the benefits of renewable energy sources to showing how you can reduce your ecological footprint through small everyday changes.

By integrating sustainability into entertainment programs and series, public service can also influence cultural norms and trends. Characters who live sustainably, dialogues that discuss environmental issues, and positive representations of sustainable choices can all contribute to making sustainability part of the cultural identity.

Public service also has the opportunity to collaborate with other sectors, such as business and educational institutions, to create a holistic view of sustainability. By promoting collaboration and dialogue, they can contribute to creating a culture where sustainability is prioritised throughout society.

In addition, the public service can use its own internal processes and resources to reduce its own impact on the environment and act as an example for others. By demonstrating concrete measures, such as reducing energy consumption and using resources efficiently, they can inspire others to follow suit.

In summary, public service has an important role in shaping and influencing society's trends and lifestyles. By using their channels for information, education and cultural influence, they can contribute to creating an awareness of sustainability and promote positive changes in society.

80 countries raised living standards to footprint 1.0

In a future where the health of the planet is a global concern, some 80 countries made a collective decision to strive towards a sustainable standard of living within Ecological Footprint 1.0. It was an epoch-making agreement in which these nations realised that raising the standard of living did not have to be at the expense of the planet, but rather in harmony with it.

In this global consensus, technological innovations and knowledge exchange became fundamental tools. Countries started investing in green technology and renewable energy sources to meet their energy needs without overusing the planet's resources. Parks with solar panels dotted the landscape, wind turbines danced on the horizon and hydroelectric plants became a source of clean energy.

Education and awareness became an important part of this journey. In schools and communities children and adults were taught about the principles of sustainability, and the citizens themselves

became active agents of change. Community project and community initiatives for self-sufficiency flourished, and people shared their knowledge of living more sustainably.

The 80 countries prioritise local production and consumption to reduce the impact of transport and promote business within its borders. Local markets became hubs of economic activity, and small-scale agriculture flourished to meet the needs of a growing population without impoverishing Earth's resources.

A change in consumption habits was central to this transition. People began to value quality over quantity and bought consciously and sustainably. Sharing economy and reuse became the norm, and products were designed to be durable and easy to repair.

Urban planning underwent a transformation. Public transport and cycling were prioritised, green areas were created to preserve biodiversity and buildings were designed for energy efficiency. Cities became an example of a sustainable future, where people could live and work without harming the environment.

In this global collaboration, the countries' economies were transformed from being dependent on non-renewable resources to being drivers of innovation and sustainability. Investments in research and development led to breakthroughs in green technologies, and entrepreneurship flourished in sectors that supported sustainable solutions.

This journey towards a standard of living within Footprint 1.0 was a collective achievement that not only gave people a higher quality of life but also preserved the planet's resources for future generations. It became an example for the rest of the world to follow, an inspiring story of how national borders could be overcome to create a common and sustainable future.

Same footprint for countries

In a world where equality and sustainability were in focus, rich countries decided to rethink their consumption habits and resource utilisation to make room for global justice. At the same time, they recognized the need to support poor countries in their efforts to raise living standards and fulfil basic human rights.

Meet Anna, a conscious citizen of one of the rich countries. She realised that her lifestyle, with an abundance of consumption and a high ecological footprint, had consequences for both the planet and people in other parts of the world. With a desire to change and support global justice, Anna began to reshape her way of life.

Anna started by reducing her personal ecological footprint. She switched to a plant-based diet, reduced her travel and invested in sustainable products. It was not only a change in her lifestyle but also a conscious choice to reduce the impact on global resources.

At the same time, the government of the rich country opened up to support sustainable initiatives. Taxes stimulated green investment, and incentives were given to companies that adopted environmentally friendly practices. It became clear that economic decisions could have a positive impact on both the planet and people's lives.

The rich countries also began to actively share technological expertise and research to help poorer countries develop sustainably. Through international cooperation projects, knowledge about

renewable energy sources, agricultural techniques and water purification technology was shared to strengthen the poor countries' ability to meet their basic needs themselves.

In a fictional situation, the governments of rich countries decided to set aside part of their budgets to support global sustainability projects. This financial assistance was directed not only at infrastructure but also at education and capacity building, creating long-term and sustainable change in poor countries.

Poor countries, which now had access to sustainable technologies and resources, could begin to raise their living standards. Better water supply, education and access to clean energy became a reality for people who previously fought for their basic human rights.

Anna and people like her in rich countries realised that sustainability and global justice were intertwined. By reducing the ecological footprint in the rich countries and at the same time supporting sustainable development in poorer countries, it became possible to create a balance that benefits all of humanity and the planet. It was a story about cooperation, responsibility and the pursuit of a more just world.

Consciousness and knowledge about the impact of environmental and climate change on our lifestyle

In a small town called Gröndal, there lived a group of people who were busy with their everyday lives. It was a place where the street sweeper shared the sidewalk with the lawyer and where the cafe owner knew every resident by name. But despite the idyllic surface, there was an uneasiness in the air, an uneasiness just waiting to be brought to life.

One day a young woman named Emma came to Gröndal. She carried a backpack filled with facts, inspiration and a burning desire to make a change. Emma knew that the people in Gröndal didn't have time to sit down and read thick reports about climate change. So instead, she decided to tell their story in a way that would make them think and act.

She started by organising a large open-air cinema in the city's park. The residents were curious and gathered on the lawn under the stars. Emma had created a film that told the story of Gröndal and how environmental changes affected their lifestyle, from the changing seasons to the increasing price of locally grown vegetables.

After the film, Emma surprised them by inviting local environmental experts and farmers to share their experiences. They talked about simple ways to reduce the carbon footprint, such as growing your own vegetables, reducing meat consumption and using renewable energy. Emma showed that small changes in everyday life could actually make a big difference.

But Emma didn't stop there. She organised "Green Tuesdays", where businesses and local shops offered discounts on environmentally friendly products every week. The city became a mecca for recycling and cycling, and soon green initiatives were flourishing everywhere.

People began to understand that their actions, even the small ones, had a direct impact on the environment and the climate. Gröndal gradually transformed into a city where conscious choices were a natural part of everyday life.

It all started with a young woman with a backpack and a story that touched the heart. It showed that change doesn't have to be difficult or boring. Sometimes it's enough to arouse curiosity and inspire people to act, and that's exactly what Emma did in little Gröndal.

Emma's initiative in Gröndal grew like a green seed and spread across the country like a wave of change. The news of the small town changing its lifestyle to save the environment quickly caught the attention of the media and the public. Here is the story of how Gröndal's green movement became a national inspiration:

Media coverage and social media:

Local and national media were captivated by the inspiring story of Gröndal. Reporters wrote articles, conducted interviews and created reports about the small town that made big changes. Images and videos spread like wildfire on social media, and people across the country began sharing their own ideas and initiatives.

National campaign and collaboration:

Inspired by Gröndal, environmental organisations and companies started national campaigns to encourage other cities to follow their example. They created collaborations with celebrities and influencers to raise awareness and engage a wider audience. Gröndal's green progress became a symbol of a sustainable lifestyle.

Political support and legislation:

Politicians and decision-makers in different parts of the country took Gröndal's initiative as a model for promoting environmentally friendly behaviour. This led to several cities and municipalities adopting similar measures and creating incentives for citizens to live longer and sustainably. National laws and guidelines also began to take shape to support an overall climate-friendly strategy.

Education and Awareness:

Schools and universities integrated Gröndal's history into their curricula to teach about environmentally friendly choices and their impact on society. Educational programs and workshops were created to spread knowledge about sustainability, and lecturers travelled around the country to share Gröndal's success story.

Local involvement:

Grassroots movements and local organisations were started across the country to promote environmental awareness and sustainable behaviours. People were inspired to get involved in their own communities and affect change at a local level. It became a popular movement where every individual felt involved in the greater goal of saving the planet.

Gröndal eventually became not just a city but a symbol of the whole of Sweden's quest for a sustainable future. What began as a local story of change became an inspiring national anthem for a greener and more conscious nation.

Feelings when you are forced to leave your lifestyle

Leaving your established lifestyle can be like throwing yourself into the unknown, like abandoning a safe harbour for an uncertain sea. It can evoke a variety of emotions, and each individual reacts to change in their own way. Here are some of the feelings that people may experience when they are forced to leave their current lifestyle:

Uncertainty: Change often means uncertainty, and leaving your established lifestyle can feel like losing ground under your feet. The uncertainty about the future and how the new elections will affect can create a feeling of insecurity.

Grief: Leaving something behind, be it a habit, a place or a lifestyle, can trigger feelings of grief. It's like saying goodbye to an old friend and giving thanks for the familiar routines.

Resistance: People can feel resistance to change, even if they know it is for the better. It can be difficult to break away from established patterns and comforts, and the internal battle between the old and the new can be stressful.

Excitement: On the other hand, change can also evoke feelings of excitement and adventure. The opportunity to explore something new and discover unexpected sides of life can be a powerful driving force.

Guilt: If the change is linked to reducing the impact on the environment or improving society, people may feel guilty for their past behaviour. This can be a double challenge when struggling to accept both change and dealing with feelings of guilt.

Hope: Despite the challenges and emotional roller coaster that change can bring, it can also create a sense of hope. Hope about that makes a difference, hope for a better future and hope to create meaningful changes in one's own life and in the world.

Leaving your lifestyle can be a complex journey filled with conflicting emotions, but it is also an opportunity for personal growth and a positive impact on the world around you.

Change lifestyle reactions

Changing lifestyle can trigger different reactions and actions depending on a person's attitude and perspective. Here are some possible scenarios based on different attitudes:

Enthusiastic customization:

- *Actions:* The person embraces the change with enthusiasm and actively engages in adapting their lifestyle. They may start growing their own vegetables, buy environmentally friendly products and become advocates of sustainable behaviour.
- *Effects:* This attitude can lead to a positive impact on the person's own health and the environment. In addition, enthusiasm can be contagious and inspire others to make similar changes.

Resistance and belittling:

- *Actions:* The person resists change and downplays the need to adapt their lifestyle. They continue to live as usual and dismiss environmentally friendly measures as excessive or unnecessary.
- *Effects:* The resistance can lead to a continued burden on the environment and perhaps even the person's health. It can also contribute to delaying joint efforts to solve environmental challenges.

Confusion and uncertainty:

- *Actions:* The person feels overwhelmed by the information about lifestyle changes. They may be taking small steps in the direction of sustainability but are unsure of which measures will really make a difference.
- *Effects:* The changes may be gradual and small, and the person may experience an increased awareness of their choices. However, the confusion may remain and prevent them from making more significant changes.

Anxiety and guilt:

- *Actions:* The person feels strong anxiety and guilt about their past lifestyle. They may overcompensate by making drastic changes, such as completely eliminating certain products from their lives or overexerting themselves.
- *Effects:* Despite good intentions, excessive measures can be difficult to sustain and lead to emotional burnout. It is important for the person to find a balance between responsibility and well-being.

Gradual and conscious adaptation:

- *Actions:* People are taking small, gradual steps towards a more sustainable lifestyle. They make changes at their own pace, perhaps by making conscious purchases, reducing waste and using more environmentally friendly modes of transport.
- *Effects:* This method can be sustainable in the long term and integrate smoothly into the person's life. It can create a stable foundation for long-term changes and contribute to a positive impact on the environment.

Each person's journey towards adapting their lifestyle is unique, and the outcome depends on the individual's attitudes, motivation and ability to cope with change.

Summation

Now we have turned over all the stones to try to understand how we can get a world as close to the one that the visions describe. We have been given fantastic descriptions and stories about the world, but we have also been given too difficult and insurmountable obstacles described. Some obstacles can be overcome.

Unfortunately, we cannot reach the goals/visions through the main gift that humans have when solving contradictions - language - because that resource is not enough and rarely has been enough throughout history.

In addition, we have another gift that is unique to us, to be able to study the past, gain experience from it and apply the knowledge when planning the future. However, this requires the participation of experts and researchers all the way to the finish line in the decision-making processes.

The world leaders now have another opportunity to slow down the warming of the earth at a climate meeting at the end of 2023. If it is still not recognized that the world is in the middle of a time period where the conditions of all life forms are strongly threatened, then the chances for a manageable future are significantly reduced.

If you also avoid agreeing on necessary decisions at this two-week meeting, the citizens of the world's democracies cannot continue to passively sit still and watch while the bus loaded with all the life forms of the earth slowly steers towards "purgatory".

What is the reason why the world's rulers do not take their responsibility even though the UN chief calls their lack of action criminal?

Economic system does not take into account anything other than the Western world's need for increased growth. This model could not drive development forward for the good of the planet and life forms. The largest study on the impact of the economy on society shows that ever since the 18th century, economic decisions have increased inequality in the world (taking into account the needs of nature was a utopia until 2010). Planetary limits and the needs of all people for established basic needs such as food, water, health care, energy and a fair distribution - to fulfil human rights must be accommodated in the goals of an economic program.

The fact is that the **West's excessive consumption of resources** is the biggest source of stress on the planet. Today, the richest 10 percent of the world's population, and the production patterns of the companies that produce the goods and services that are purchased, are a very serious problem. By 2030, the global demand for water is expected to increase by 30 percent and the demand for both food and energy by 50 percent.

The democratic system has locked decision-making into structures that hinder development towards an ecologically sustainable society.

At the UN conference in September 2023, it was stated that the **veto system** must be changed.

In addition, the sovereignty **of countries** is tied to clear commitments with reprisals.

The various functions of the democratic system must be reviewed.

The political systems decision-making bases cannot continue to rest on ideas from the 19th century.

The elected politicians must undergo a health and fitness test.

The free market conditions must be reconsidered and heavily regulated.

One too unregulated **capitalism**.

Freedom of the individual must be coordinated with the rights and freedoms of the state.

In addition, the analysis shows **lack of political will and commitment** has great significance for how weakly the goals in Agenda 2030 have been fulfilled so far.

Finally, I give an example that shows that it is possible to stop a disaster if the right measures are put in place;



How we saved the earth

Our story begins in the 1920s when a scientist, eager to improve our lives, created CFCs as a revolutionary innovation. Freons was used as a coolant in refrigerators and was marketed as "Better things for better lives... with CHEMISTRY." Soon the use of freons for air conditioning spread and as propellant in spray cans, which led to an explosive increase in their use.

In the 1960s, the United States was rocked by large protests that touched on civil rights, the Vietnam War and environmental issues. Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring" stirred the pot and led to the formation of Earth Day, with people calling for healthy living environments.

But it wasn't until 1973 that scientists began to realise that CFCs, these "long-lived" chemicals, had spread throughout the atmosphere and were beginning to destroy the ozone layer. Despite early warnings and research findings, the problem was initially ignored. But when the ozone layer quickly turned out over Antarctica, the scientists realised they were facing an urgent situation.



A forerunner in research, Jerry Rawlings, took the step to speak out and demand immediate action. Despite opposition from industry and politicians, he managed to convince of links between CFCs and the ozone layer and that a ban on CFCs in spray bottles must be implemented. Oregon became the first state to introduce such a ban.

During the 1980s, the evidence for the harmful effects of CFCs became increasingly clear. Margaret Thatcher, a scientifically literate chemist and politician, played a central role in convincing world leaders of the need for action. In 1987, the Montreal Protocol was signed, the world's first agreement to protect the ozone layer, and countries committed to reducing the use of CFCs.

Although the freons were phased out, new problems arose. "Soft CFCs" were created to replace the harmful ones, but they turned out to be strong contributors to climate change. In 2016, the world decided that even these soft CFCs should be phased out.

A story of challenges, resistance and international cooperation to save our planet.

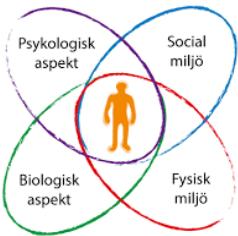
Finally, from people who played various roles in the fight against CFCs and in today's effort to combat climate change, comes the challenge;

that if we could save the ozone layer, we can also do it for the climate.

It requires leaders who understand the consequences of their decisions, or the decisions they should have made, and are ready to act in good time.

The precautionary principle is emphasised

*but they remind
that by the time full certainty has been achieved, it is often too late.*



What a world we could have if humanity united in the fight for the future.
What a life the people could have if guns were banned.
What future would world citizens have if the visions in Agenda 2030 were fulfilled.



There is also a 300-page book where you will find most of what you need to know about the conditions for the conversion work.



There you get stories, background,
detailed descriptions of the relationship between the goals,
all the obstacles that are in our way
towards an ecologically sustainable society
and forecasts about the future.

You can find a sample chapter [here](#)

Sincerely

Paul Karlsson