

List of potentially relevant States/Regions

How are indicators being used in these different components?

What's the philosophy behind the bill? and what's enforced?

| State/region | Reason for inclusion | Definitions | Content of Duty, who duty applies to | Accountability/ Enforcement/Monitoring mechanisms | Overseas focus |
|---|--|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Australia: Australia Capital Territory (ACT) Victoria | Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment est. 1993 Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability | | | | |
| Belgium | Art. 7bis of Belgian Constitution establishes that every federal entity is to pursue SD objectives regarding social, economic and environmental dimension, taking solidarity between generations into account. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Mention of a Parliamentary Act 1997 (revised 2010) that addresses the federal SD strategy and outlines a “report-plan-do-act-cycle”. | | | | |
| Bhutan | The Gross National Happiness (GNH) philosophy is said to resonate strongly with the SDGs and forms the basis of the country’s five-year plans. This gives Bhutan an interesting take on well-being. Not certain if this is on a statutory footing. | | | | |
| Canada | Federal Sustainable Development Act (2008) – provides legal framework for the development and implementation of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. NB: Amended 2019 | Sd- the principle that sustainable development (i) is a continually evolving concept, (ii) may be achieved by, among other things, the protection of ecosystems, prevention of pollution, protection of human health, promotion of equity, conservation of cultural heritage, respect for domestic and international obligations relating to sustainable development and recognition of the present generation’s responsibility to provide future generations with a | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Quebec | <p>https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/astat/sc-2019-c-2/latest/sc-2019-c-2.html</p> <p>Canada has a Commissioner of the Environment and SD Sustainable Development Act 2006</p> <p>https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/developpement/loi_en.htm</p> | <p>healthy and ecologically sound environment, and</p> <p>(iii) may be advanced by, among other things, taking into account the precautionary principle, the "polluter pays" principle, the principle of internalization of costs and the principle of continuous improvement;</p> <p>(b) the principle of intergenerational equity, which is the principle that it is important to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;</p> <p>(c) the principle of openness and transparency, which is the principle that the release of information should be encouraged to support accountability and public engagement;</p> | | | |
| Gabon | Sustainable Development Act 2014 (seems focused on activities such as carbon offsetting) | | | | |
| Malta | Sustainable Development Act 2012 Has a Guardian of the Future Generations | | | | |
| Finland | Finnish National Commission on Sustainable | "Sustainable development means the well-being of people within the limits of Earth's carrying capacity. This is typically illustrated with the doughnut model of sustainability | The main task of the Commission is to speed up the implementation of the Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to link it to Finland's work on | The Commission is, amongst other things, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasked with accelerating, following | Seems to have a largely domestic focus. However, there is the following which points to international engagement: |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>Development</p> <p>supports the inclusion of society as a whole in the work on sustainable development. Chaired by the Prime Minister and brings together representatives from civil society, industry, business, labour market and educational organisations, representatives from Parliament, government, ministries, local and regional organisations, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, indigenous Sámi people and other public, private and third-sector stakeholders.</p> <p>See https://www.esdn.eu/country-profiles/detail?tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Baction%5D=show&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcontroller%5D=Country&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcountry%5D=9&cHash=57727b611e5e4b5b1b521ca5a75cbd57</p> | <p>developed by economist Kate Raworth." Not taken from a source specific to the Commission but from https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/sustainable-development which appears to be an official Finnish national platform for matters relating to sustainable development (Kestava Kehitys translates as Sustainable Development).</p> | <p>sustainable development at the national level. In addition, the Commission implements and monitors the progress of the content of a key instrument of Finland's approach to sustainability, the document known as Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development, "the Finland we want by 2050". The Commission was central to compiling this document which includes eight objectives and six guiding principles. For more detail see https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/commitment2050 and https://www.esdn.eu/country-profiles/detail?tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Baction%5D=show&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcontroller%5D=Country&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcountry%5D=9&cHash=57727b611e5e4b5b1b521ca5a75cbd57</p> <p>The Commission seeks to involve society as a whole in promoting sustainable development and facilitates interaction, dialogue and networking of different actors. The Commission shares best practices for sustainable development and actively communicates them at the national and international level. https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/agenda2030</p> <p>For a more detailed list of the commission's tasks see https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/commission</p> <p>Any group or individual can sign up to make an "operational commitment" to help achieve "the Finland we want by 2050" at https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/commitment2050</p> | <p>up and reviewing the implementation of the SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly to "promote, monitor and review" the implementation of the findings in "Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development: The Finland we want by 2050" as well as communicating the outcomes of the implementation. <p>The Commission's work is supported and challenged by the Expert Panel on Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda Youth Group." From https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/commission</p> | <p>"The Commission shares best practices for sustainable development and actively communicates them at the national and international level."</p> <p>From https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/agenda2030</p> |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>Committee for the Future est.1993</p> | <p>Was established in 1993 “to generate dialogue with the government on major future problems and opportunities”. (See https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13572334.2020.1738670?scroll=top&needAccess=true)</p> <p>Seems broadly equivalent to a select committee in the UK. Can't find any legislation which founded this committee so can't find relevant definitions regarding it's remit. However, the committee has the freedom to decide it's own agenda so perhaps things have been left deliberately vague.</p> <p>Two of the committee's recent publications (in English) stood out as potentially useful down the line.</p> <p>“Towards a better future: technological opportunities and threats to the promotion of sustainable development”</p> <p>https://www.eduskunta.fi/FI/valiokunnat/tulevaisuusvaliokunta/julkaisut/Sivut/towards-a-better-future.aspx</p> <p>“For the next generations”</p> <p>https://www.eduskunta.fi/FI/naineduskuntatoimii/julkaisut/Documents/tuvi_5+2016.pdf</p> <p>Two academic articles (could only see abstracts) focus on this committee. Both suggest that it's focus on the future makes it unique in world politics.</p> <p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13572334.2020.1738</p> | <p>The official tasks of the committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare parliament's response to the government's “Government Future Report” produced once every parliamentary term (4years). • Since 2017 the Gov't's implementation plan for “Agenda2030 for Sustainable Development” is also submitted to the committee during each electoral term. • To issue statements to other committees on matters related to the future. • To discuss issues concerning the future and models of development. • To analyse research regarding the future. • To provide reliable and responsible assessments of technological developments and the consequences for society. <p>The committee can set it's own agenda meaning it has the potential to guide where politicians and parties focus their attention.</p> <p>See https://www.eduskunta.fi/EN/valiokunnat/tulevaisuusvaliokunta/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>and</p> | <p>The committee is itself an accountability mechanism, providing parliamentary oversight. Seems broadly equivalent to a select committee in the UK.</p> | <p>“The main task for the committee is to think about the future and work towards the best possible future for Finland and the people of Finland.”</p> <p>This is not direct from an official statement of terms of reference or anything similar but is how the committee describes itself in an intro to one of it's own reports on p9 at https://www.eduskunta.fi/FI/naineduskuntatoimii/julkaisut/Documents/tuvi_5+2016.pdf</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | <p>670?scroll=top&needAccess=true</p> <p>and</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-923X.2006.00770.x</p> | <p>https://www.eduskunta.fi/FI/naine_duskuntatoimii/julkaisut/Documents/tuvi_5+2016.pdf</p> | | |
| Germany | Parliamentary Advisory Council on SD est. 2009 | | | | |
| Hungary | Ombudsman for Future Generations est. 2007(?) | | | | |
| Iceland | <p>An inter-ministerial working group consisting of representatives from all ministries, the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland, Statistics Iceland and the Parliament, as well as observers from the Youth Council for the SDGs and the UN Association in Iceland has been working on the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals since 2017.</p> <p>https://www.esdn.eu/country-profiles/detail?tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Baction%5D=show&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcontroller%5D=Country&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcountry%5D=29&cHash=c8bacd0f89ebc56eca93579751a502ca</p> <p>Later sources refer to the "Prime Minister's Committee on Indicators for measuring Well-being". This could be the official name of the above inter-ministerial committee?</p> <p>https://www.government.is/lisalib/getfile.aspx?itemid=fc981010-da09-11e9-944d-005056bc4d74</p> | <p>"The Prime Minister, Katrín Jakobsdóttir, set up a working group to develop measurements for wellbeing, which ran a survey on what mattered most to people. This identified four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health and access to healthcare • Good relationships: family, friends, neighbourhoods • Secure and affordable housing • Making a living: income and assets <p>The committee then produced a proposal for 39 indicators, which the Prime Minister presented at a conference in September this year. The indicators cover 13 issues: health, education, social capital, security, work-life balance, air quality/climate, land use, energy, waste/recycling, economic conditions, employment, housing and incomes." From https://www.iwa.wales/agenda/2019/10/wellbeing-worldbeaters-ne-w-zealand-and-scotland/</p> | <p>Group initially tasked with analysing how Iceland performing in relation to all 169 SDG targets.</p> <p>It then settled on 65 priority targets to guide "the authorities" in their implementation of the SDGs.</p> <p>https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/iceland</p> <p>The following source seems to confirm that this process meant lifting 65 of the existing 169 targets to be Icelandic priorities rather than formulating 65 bespoke targets based on the SDGs.</p> <p>https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/sustainability-transitions/sustainable-development-goals-and-the-country-profiles/iceland-country-profile-sdgs-and</p> <p>Appears that these targets were reduced to 39 in September 2019 by the Prime Minister's Committee on Indicators for measuring Well-being. See https://www.government.is/lisalib/getfile.aspx?itemid=fc981010-da09-11e9-944d-005056bc4d74</p> | <p>"Iceland has set 65 priority targets that are implemented through targets set for various policy areas in the government's five-year fiscal strategy and various other government policies and programmes."</p> <p>https://www.esdn.eu/country-profiles/detail?tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Baction%5D=show&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcontroller%5D=Country&tx_countryprofile_countryprofile%5Bcountry%5D=29&cHash=c8bacd0f89ebc56eca93579751a502ca</p> <p>As per previous column, these seem to have been trimmed to 39 targets. Not clear how far they have been integrated into budgets.</p> <p>The following quotation seems to suggest that the targets being put on a formal footing, but it is not from an official source.</p> <p>"In April 2020, the Icelandic government has approved a motion from the Prime Minister to implement the use of 39 well-being indicators to measure</p> | <p>"The working group also handles international cooperation on the goals and has overseen the preparation of the first VNR to the United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)."</p> <p>https://www.heimsmarkmidin.is/for-sida/en/working-group</p> |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | prosperity and quality of life in the country." From https://www.socialenterprisebsr.net/2020/05/iceland-39-well-being-indicators/ | |
| Israel | Commissioner for Future Generations est. 2001, discontinued 2006. | | | | |
| New Zealand | Wellbeing Budgets | <p>"The Labour Government is committed to achieving its policy goals using a wellbeing approach. This means giving people the capabilities to live lives of purpose, balance, and meaning to them. To do this, we are looking beyond traditional measures of success, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to broader indicators of wellbeing."</p> <p>"We are continually evolving our wellbeing approach and our understanding of what wellbeing means to New Zealanders." https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-budget/wellbeing-budget-2021-securing-our-recovery.html#section-4</p> <p>The meaning of wellbeing is being continually assessed largely, but not exclusively, via the Living Standards Framework alongside other approaches from Māori and Pacific cultures (see below)</p> <p>Wellbeing Budgets are built around five "Enduring Wellbeing Objectives". Currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just Transition • Future of Work • Physical and Mental | <p>"Application of the Treasury's Living Standards Framework is key to continue the progress we have made to embed wellbeing into the Government's decision-making process. The Living Standards Framework has been used in previous Wellbeing Budgets and requires analysis of policy impacts across the different dimensions of wellbeing." https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-budget/wellbeing-budget-2021-securing-our-recovery.html#section-4</p> <p>"Every spending proposal by Government must demonstrate delivery of wellbeing outcomes." Not from official source but from NZ section step 4 of https://www.iwa.wales/agenda/2019/10/wellbeing-worldbeaters-new-zealand-and-scotland/</p> | <p>Under the Public Finance Act 2022 the NZ Treasury is now required to produce a Wellbeing Report every four years. The first is due to be published in 2022 and will be underpinned by the LSF Dashboard Indicators. https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/living-standards-framework-2021.html#section-2</p> <p>Suggestion in this 2021 Guardian article that NZ politicians have stopped talking about wellbeing. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/apr/10/new-zealands-wellbeing-budget-made-headlines-but-what-really-changed</p> | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>Living Standards Framework (LSF), He Ara Waiora and Fonofale.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing • Māori and Pacific • Child Wellbeing <p>“The wellbeing objectives were selected using a collaborative and evidence-based approach, combining evidence from the Treasury’s Living Standards Framework with advice from sector experts and the Government’s chief science advisors.</p> <p>Because these wellbeing objectives are aimed at tackling long-term challenges facing Aotearoa New Zealand, they are intentionally similar to the priorities of our 2019 and 2020 Wellbeing Budgets.”</p> <p>“While the wellbeing objectives should not change year to year, how we think about them will.” https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-budget/wellbeing-budget-2021-securing-our-recovery-html#section-4</p> <p>“Enduring” does seem to leave room for variation year-to-year.</p> <p>“The Living Standards Framework (LSF) captures many of the things that matter for New Zealanders’ wellbeing, now and into the future.</p> <p>The LSF is a flexible framework that prompts our thinking about policy impacts across the different dimensions of wellbeing, as well as the long-term and distributional issues and implications of policy.</p> <p>It supports Treasury analysts by providing a framework to understand the drivers of wellbeing and to consider the broader impacts of our policy</p> | <p>The NZ Treasury is tasked with designing and reviewing the LSF.</p> <p>The Treasury also compiles the LSF Indicator Dashboard.</p> <p>“The LSF Dashboard pulls together a range of wellbeing indicators which inform the Treasury’s advice on policy priorities for improving New Zealanders’ living standards.” https://mch.govt.nz/culture-wellbeing-and-living-standards-framework-perspective-june-2019</p> <p>More info regarding the dashboard at https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/</p> | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | <p>advice in a systematic and evidenced way.”</p> <p>https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework</p> <p>“The Treasury developed the LSF to strengthen the quality of its policy advice through the more consistent use of wellbeing data and evidence.”</p> <p>https://mch.govt.nz/culture-wellbeing-and-living-standards-framework-perspective-june-2019</p> <p>The LSF has three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual; and collective wellbeing, including twelve “domains” ● Institutions and Governance divided into six spheres. ● Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand divided into four categories with culture underpinning all four. <p>Four “analytical prompts” (distribution, resilience, productivity and sustainability) are offered to guide how the framework is applied.</p> <p>For a fuller explanation see https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/tp/living-standards-framework-2021-html#section-4</p> <p>“The LSF does not seek to comprehensively incorporate everything that is important for children, or everything that is important from te ao Māori and Pacific perspectives. We have aimed to incorporate some of the most important concepts at a high level, but intend to use the LSF alongside in-depth frameworks such as:</p> | <p>higher-living-standards/measuring-wellbeing-lsf-dashboard</p> | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He Ara Waiora for a mātauranga Māori perspective on wellbeing • Fonofale for a Pacific perspective on wellbeing, and • The Children's Commissioner's Wellbeing Wheel for a perspective on children's wellbeing. <p>This approach avoids overloading the LSF with too much complexity and helps maintain the integrity of those complementary perspectives."</p> <p>https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework</p> <p>Budget 2021 does mention He Ara Waiora as being given some thought for the first time (an indicative approach?). More available at https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-budget/wellbeing-budget-2021-securing-our-recovery-html#section-4</p> <p>and</p> <p>https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/he-ara-waiora</p> <p>There is no mention of Fonofale being more present in this budget. More about Fonofale can be found at https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/dp/dp-18-09-html</p> <p>There is a separate "Child Poverty Report" in the 2021 budget (the third time it has featured). See https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-budget/wellbeing-budget-2021-securing-our-recovery-html#section-4</p> | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment est. 1986 | very-html#section-6 | | | |
| Norway | Ombudsman for Children est. 1981 | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | National Responsible Planning and Monitoring Act 2016 | | | | |
| Peru | Reference to “concerted development plans established in the Peruvian Constitution since 2002” | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | Framework Act on Sustainable Development 2007 | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | Sustainable Development Act 2017 | | | | |
| United Kingdom: East Riding of Yorkshire | Sustainable Communities Act 2008 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Gibraltar | Sustainable Development and Future Generations (not yet passed) | | | | |
| Northern Ireland | <p>Under section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, Government Departments and District Councils have a statutory duty to promote the achievement of sustainable development in the exercise of their functions</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/sustainable-development</p> | | <p>s.25</p> <p>(1)A public authority must, in exercising its functions, act in the way it considers best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in Northern Ireland, except to the extent that it considers that any such action is not reasonably practicable in all the circumstances of the case.</p> <p>(2)For this purpose—</p> <p>(a)a public authority must have regard to any strategy or guidance relating to sustainable development issued by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, and</p> <p>(b)a public authority other than a Northern Ireland department must have regard to any guidance relating to sustainable development issued by a Northern Ireland department other than the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs..</p> <p>(3)In this section “public authority” means—</p> <p>(a)a Northern Ireland department,</p> <p>(b)a district council in Northern Ireland, and</p> <p>(c)any other person designated</p> | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>for the purposes of this section by order made by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs .</p> <p>(4)The power to make an order under subsection (3)(c) is exercisable by statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1573 (N.I. 12)).</p> <p>(5)Such an order may not be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Northern Ireland Assembly. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/33/section/25</p> <p>S25(2)(a) states that a public authority must have regard to any strategy or guidance relating to sustainable development issued by DAERA.</p> <p>The most recent document appears to be "Sustainability for the Future: DAERA's Plan to 2050" see particularly pp.8-14. Although also note this plan seems specifically focussed on agriculture and the countryside. https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/SUSTAINABILITY%20FOR%20THE%20FUTURE%20DAERA%E2%80%99S%20-%20PLAN%20TO%202050.PDF</p> <p>In addition the Programme for Government Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018 - 19 has been mapped onto the SDGs at https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/UN%20SDGs%20mapped%20to%20PfG%20Outcomes%20and%20Indicators%20-%20web%20page%20version%20-%20final.XLSX</p> <p>An earlier SD plan from 2010 entitled "Everyone's Involved" can be found at</p> | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Wales | Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 including a Commissioner for Future Generations est. 2016 | | <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/Sustainable-Development-Strategy.pdf</p> <p>It isn't clear which of these (alone or in combination), if any, a public authority ought to consult to comply with s.25(2)(a).</p> <p>"Following a restructuring of the NI Civil Service in May 2016 sustainable development became the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs. The principles of sustainable development have been integrated into the work of all Departments and District Councils through the draft Programme for Government and the NICS Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018 – 19."</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/sustainable-development</p> | | |
| United Arab Emirates | Minister of State for Happiness National Programme for Happiness and Positivity Both referred to at | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/05/new-zealand-is-publishing-its-first-well-being-budget/ | | | | |
| USA: Minnesota | Sustainable Development Act 1996 | | | | |

Brief Summary of Wellbeing Economy Alliance Briefing Paper – “Understanding Wellbeing”

https://weall.org/wp-content/uploads/WEAll-Briefing-Understanding-Wellbeing_July2020.pdf

The paper argues that once a society has achieved a certain level of material wealth the link between social progress and increased income breaks down.

It is suggested that wellbeing ought to be approached from three distinct but related perspectives – personal, community and societal.

Personal wellbeing – the pursuit of happiness

Defends subjective reports of happiness as a robust measure. More specifically the notion of subjective and/or psychological wellbeing which has three components:

- Evaluative happiness or wellbeing - overall satisfaction with life.
- Emotional wellbeing/ hedonic happiness – moment-to-moment emotional state.
- Human flourishing/psychological wellbeing/eudemonic happiness – whether psychological needs are being met, such as freedom and purpose.

None of these are sufficient measures of happiness taken in isolation.

Community wellbeing – the pursuit of social capital

Pursuit of personal happiness can be at the expense of others' happiness. Community wellbeing is therefore more than the sum of individual happiness. Overall, what enhances community wellbeing is not well researched but there are important insights to be had from literature on "Social Capital" where the emphasis is on the quality of relationships within a community.

Over emphasising community wellbeing can be problematic particularly where some members are excluded from enjoying any benefits due to the presence of 'othering'.

Societal wellbeing – the pursuit of sustainable development

It is suggested that the following themes are common to most proponents of societal wellbeing:

- Human Rights – increased wellbeing can't come at the expense of some people's HRs.
- Equality – wellbeing shouldn't be concentrated in certain groups.
- Personal Agency and Control – a meaningful life requires agency and control.

Societal wellbeing includes a concern for wellbeing across generations.

Sustainable Development is one way that societal wellbeing is talked about. Defined as "[d]evelopment that allows for personal and community well-being to be achieved everywhere in the world and maintained across generations." (p6) Key to this cross-generational fairness is pursuing development within environmental boundaries.

Conclusion

Instead of seeing personal, community and societal wellbeing as being in competition the paper argues that they ought to be viewed as interconnected layers.

“a wellbeing economy recognises that each ‘tier’ of wellbeing relies on the others: happiness without a future generation is time-limited; community wellbeing without equality is ultimately destructive to societal wellbeing; and societal wellbeing can only exist within the resources of our common home, the earth.” (p9)

Research Methodology

- Google search of “Sustainable Development Act” (first 10 pages of results from 5/11/21)
- European Sustainable Development Network. A “peer learning, networking, knowledge, and advocacy platform for sustainability professionals”. Country profiles www.esdn.eu/country-profiles accessed 8/11/21
- Overviews of each State’s most recent Voluntary National Reviews delivered to the UNs High Level Political Forum on SD found at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/> accessed 8-9/11/21
- Network of Institutions for Future Generations (NIFG). An informal network of institutions from around the world promoting what they consider to be best practice for responsible, long-term governance that considers the well-being of future generations and their natural environment. <https://futureroundtable.org/en/web/network-of-institutions-for-future-generations> accessed 9/11/21
- A section of the Gibraltar government’s website regarding their efforts towards SD legislation, particularly the FAQ section <https://www.futuregenerations.gi/about-us/faqs> accessed 9/11/21