

SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS IN NORRBOTTEN

Positioning Norrbotten's Rural
Communities within Sustainability
Transition Policymaking



DUST

Democratising
jUst
Sustainability
Transitions

COLOFON

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PAPER PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy position paper presents the expectations, hopes, and visions of Norrbotten's rural communities regarding the future direction of sustainable transitions in the region. It contrasts these community perspectives with prevailing policymaking approaches and situates local concerns within the broader policy landscape.

As part of the Horizon Europe DUST project, Regional Future Literacy Labs brought together citizens and policymakers to explore the main challenges and opportunities that sustainability transitions pose for rural communities in Norrbotten. Historically underrepresented in transition policymaking, these communities were engaged through a partnership with Hela Sverige Ska Leva Norrbotten, working directly with a regional network of rural actors. This engagement plays a vital role in shaping and implementing just sustainability transitions across the region.

This paper addresses three key audiences:

1. **Policymakers** at EU, national, regional, and local levels, to ensure that sustainability transition policies are responsive to the specific challenges, opportunities, and needs of rural communities in Norrbotten.
2. **Societal groups and NGOs**, to help amplify the voices of communities that are typically least engaged in policymaking.
3. **Citizens**, to raise awareness of regional sustainability issues and encourage dialogue among underrepresented and less-involved rural groups in Norrbotten.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE RURAL COMMUNITY

Through an inclusive and deliberative process, Norrbotten's rural communities have made their position clear: they are not passive recipients of transition policies but active partners in shaping them. A central concern raised in the DUST workshops is the persistent disconnect between national transition strategies and the lived realities of rural areas. Current policies often fail to reflect local conditions, resulting in solutions that overlook or inadequately address the needs of communities beyond urban centers.

Participants expressed frustration at being portrayed as marginal or in need of compensation, rather than being recognised as resilient and innovative communities with valuable contributions to make. In response, Norrbotten's rural communities are advancing a new narrative—one grounded in agency, capability, and collaboration. They argue that the success of the green transition depends on mobilising rural assets: strong social cohesion, ecological knowledge, and a tradition of cooperation.

This community-driven perspective aligns with emerging national and Nordic policy priorities that emphasize place-based and inclusive approaches to just transitions. It also reflects growing public support for equitable development across all regions.

Norrbotten's rural communities strongly assert that targeted public investment is essential to unlocking the region's potential in the green transition.

Through the DUST process, they identified three priority areas for strategic action:

1. **Health care**
2. **Public transport**
3. **Local food production**

These priorities are grounded in local experience and align with broader policy debates on rural resilience and climate adaptation. They reflect shared Nordic values of equity, sustainability, and territorial balance, reinforcing the case for more regionally attuned transition strategies.

TREAT HEALTHCARE AS CRITICAL GREEN TRANSITION INFRASTRUCTURE. SUPPORT DECENTRALISED CARE THROUGH COMMUNITY HEALTH HUBS.

Participants described healthcare as both a social justice issue and a cornerstone of climate resilience. Norrbotten's vast geography and ageing population challenge equitable care. While digital tools like telemedicine show promise, digital exclusion—especially among older residents and those in remote areas—limits their reach. District nurses were seen as essential for continuity of care where hospitals are distant and mobility is limited. Participants called for mobile health services, more local care points in familiar settings, better communication about existing services, and long-term efforts to attract and retain healthcare professionals. Achieving health equity in Norrbotten requires investment in decentralised, community-based care tailored to local conditions.

The quotes below were shared by Norrbotten's RFLP participants.

"Equal and high-quality
access to healthcare
should be guaranteed
for all, regardless of
place of residence."



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON HEALTHCARE

Recognise healthcare as critical green transition infrastructure

Relevant for national policy-makers, regional climate and health planning bodies: reframes healthcare as essential to both social justice and climate resilience. Aims to integrate healthcare into national and regional green transition strategies.

Support decentralised healthcare through mobile units and community health hubs

Relevant for regional health authorities and municipal planners: addresses geographic and demographic challenges by improving access through localised delivery models.

Establish local care points in community hubs (e.g., shopping centres, libraries)

Relevant for municipal governments and community organisations: makes healthcare more accessible and familiar by embedding services in everyday public spaces.

Expand mobile health services (e.g., health buses)

Relevant for regional healthcare providers and funders: ensures healthcare reaches residents in remote or hard-to-access areas, especially the elderly and those without transport.

Improve communication about available healthcare services

Relevant for health agencies and communications departments: enhances awareness and use of existing services, especially among digitally excluded groups.

Develop long-term recruitment and retention strategies for rural healthcare professionals

Relevant for national and regional health workforce planners, and educational institutions: aims to address staffing shortages through targeted training, incentives, and support for rural practice.

"More locations in rural areas should be available for basic medical tests."



DESIGN RURAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS THAT ARE FREQUENT, FLEXIBLE, AND FAIR—LEVERAGING SHARED RESOURCES AND PRICING MODELS THAT REFLECT RURAL REALITIES.

Public transport was widely acknowledged as both essential and neglected. It suffers from limited routes, poor winter reliability, and overdependence on school-based scheduling, making it impractical for many residents. People highlighted the higher cost-effectiveness of private cars, widespread car dependency, low public trust in current services, and the constraints faced by rural municipalities with limited tax bases.

Still, participants see great potential in rural transport reform—for supporting regional development, enabling better work–life balance, improving accessibility for youth and non-drivers, and advancing the green transition. They proposed shared use of school buses, flexible scheduling, better marketing of train services, and investments in electric vehicles and charging infrastructure.

The quotes below were shared by Norrbotten's RFLI participants.

"Increased housing development is one of the key components for ensuring a fair green transition in Norrbotten."

"The focus should be on building affordable rental housing in rural areas."



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Increase frequency and coverage of public transportation

Relevant for Region Norrbotten and municipalities in Norrbotten: increase the number of bus departures, especially during early mornings and late evenings, to cater to both school children and working adults, as well as evening activities for adults and children. A suggestion is using school buses for general public transport during non-school hours.

More financial support to public transport from national government

Relevant for the national government: Region Norrbotten and the municipalities in Norrbotten need more support from the national government to be able to sustain the public transport. The support has been reduced in the last budget.

Test affordable pricing models in more municipalities

Relevant for municipalities in Norrbotten: implement pricing models similar to the 'Kiruna model', where residents pay a nominal fee for an annual bus pass. This could encourage more people to use public transport regularly.

Consider integrated ticketing system

Relevant for Region Norrbotten: introduce an integrated ticketing system that allows passengers to use a single pass for multiple modes of transport, similar to the system in Stockholm. This could increase the use of public transport.

Incentivize usage of public transportation

Relevant for Region Norrbotten: offer incentives for using public transport, such as discounts for frequent travelers or special promotions for events.

Sustainable practices

Focus on sustainable practices, such as using renewable energy for buses and trains, and promoting public transport as a greener alternative to driving.

Increase collaboration between the region and municipalities

Relevant for Region Norrbotten and municipalities in Norrbotten: increase collaboration between local municipalities and the region to fund and support public transport initiatives. This could include joint projects to improve infrastructure and services.

Long-term planning

Relevant for Region Norrbotten: develop a long-term strategy for public transport that includes regular assessments and adjustments based on community needs and feedback.

Expand routes

Relevant for the national government and Region Norrbotten: develop new routes that better connect rural areas with urban centers, making it easier for residents to access essential services and activities. For this extra support is needed from the national government.

PRIORITISE NORTHERN FOOD SYSTEMS AS A MATTER OF NATIONAL RESILIENCE. EXPAND SUPPORT FOR LOCAL PRODUCERS, COOPERATIVES, AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE.

The workshops revealed broad concern over the vulnerability of local food systems. Despite Norrbotten's capacity to meet most of its own food needs, small producers face high costs, inadequate subsidies, and procurement policies that favour large-scale suppliers. Many producers leave the market within a few years, weakening local resilience.

Participants framed food production as critical for national security, particularly in light of geopolitical uncertainty, and as key to climate adaptation, reduced dependency on imports, and the preservation of local identity and wellbeing. They called for reforms to public procurement to better support local supply, increased youth engagement and training in agriculture, support for cooperative models, and improved local processing infrastructure. Fairer taxation on imports and revised subsidies was also proposed to help level the playing field.

The quotes below were shared by Norrbotten's RFL participants.

"Food
should
be locally
produced"

"Local food
producers should
receive public
incentives and
support."



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

Subsidise local food production

Relevant for the national government and Region Norrbotten: increase subsidies for small- and medium-scale farmers to make local production economically viable, especially for vegetables, pulses, dairy, and meat.

Support rural land use and reinvestment

Relevant for the national government and relevant ministries: design land use policies that prioritise food production. Ensure profits from extractive industries (e.g., mining, wind energy) are partially reinvested into agricultural and rural development.

Invest in local food processing infrastructure

Relevant for the national government and Region Norrbotten: build or support small-scale processing facilities (e.g., dairy, fish, vegetables) to increase value-adding capacity and reduce dependency on southern Sweden.

Introduce fair pricing mechanisms

Relevant for the national government: explore tax incentives, import tariffs, or compensation schemes to keep local food affordable and competitive with imports.

Support small-scale innovation and urban farming

Relevant for municipalities and local NGOs: fund micro-projects such as community gardens and urban farming, providing training and toolkits.

Reform public procurement to support local producers

Relevant for municipalities and Region Norrbotten: adjust procurement policies to allow public kitchens (schools, care homes, hospitals) to buy from smaller local producers.

Promote agricultural cooperatives

Relevant for municipalities, Region Norrbotten, and rural development programmes: establish cooperatives to pool resources, equipment, and logistics. Support regional supply hubs or collective delivery systems to enhance economic sustainability.

Recognise food production as a security issue

Relevant for the national government and Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB): treat food security in northern Sweden as a component of national defence, aligned with emergency preparedness planning.

Market local food and rural lifestyles

Relevant for municipalities, Region Norrbotten, and tourism agencies: promote the benefits of locally produced food and rural living through public campaigns, targeting families, youth, and newcomers.

Increase youth engagement in agriculture

Relevant for Region Norrbotten, municipalities, and Swedish Board of Agriculture: support young people in farming through land access, loans, training, and mentorship. Integrate with school initiatives and agricultural education.

Create geographically based political representation

Relevant for the national government and political parties: introduce mechanisms for place-based appointments to better represent rural and northern needs in national policy processes.

COMMUNITY AND POLICY FUTURES: VISUALISING DIVERGENT PATHWAYS

We recommend unfolding the poster when reading this section, to explore the artwork in context.

Imagined probable futures

The probable futures reflect what the community expects will happen if current trends continue without major interventions. Participants foresee **mounting environmental pressures** threatening agri-culture and biodiversity, placing natural capital at risk. While improvements in digital infrastructure and AI are expected to expand healthcare access in remote areas—enhancing infrastructure capital—many expressed concerns about losing personalized and culturally sensitive care. **Demographic decline**, driven by youth outmigration and aging populations, was widely seen as a serious threat to human capital and economic sustainability. Climate-induced migration was viewed both as a potential source of cultural enrichment and as a challenge to social cohesion and resource equity. Many questioned whether local governance structures are equipped to respond effectively to these compounding challenges, signaling increasing strain on governance capital.

Imagined preferred futures

In contrast, the preferred future captures the community's hopes for the Norrbotten region. The community imagines a green economy powered by **renewable energy, local food production and circular strategies** as the foundation of economic and infrastructural renewal. Another widely shared aspiration centered on healthy, sustainable workplaces that prioritize employee wellbeing, safety, and environmental responsibility. Collaborative communities also emerged as a strong theme—envisioning self-sufficient neighborhoods built on mutual aid and shared skills. Community organizers, local governments, and citizens were seen as central to fostering local empowerment and social cohesion. Technology plays a significant role in the preferred future, but only when paired with strong ethical oversight. Participants viewed AI and digital tools as transformative in healthcare and education, particularly when deployed through public-private partnerships. **Decentralized healthcare solutions**, including digital tools and local health hubs, were seen as critical for rural access. Demographic renewal is another major theme. Participants envisioned attractive, inclusive living conditions and accessible services as tools to counter youth outmigration and regional decline. Political engagement and **participatory governance** were also strong priorities. Many called for deeper civic education, institutional reform, and stronger local decision-making to strengthen trust and agency within communities. Finally, participants expressed a clear preference for **multigenerational and communal living**—supported by cultural change and innovative housing models—as a way to foster emotional wellbeing, interdependence, and resilience.

These hopes are powerfully voiced by community members themselves:

"We need  population growth... twice as many people in Norrbotten."

"Equal healthcare for everyone."

 "Housing projects will focus on communities building their own small rental houses or villas."

"Rural areas will... grow by providing fresh produce to Norrbotten... through community farming where people come together to cultivate crops and supply local stores. "

Policy futures

One result of the first stages of the labs is a mapping of sustainability transition policy measures. The policies were identified based on their specific relevance to the green transition or their focus on regional or local issues, such as regional development documents. The identified policies are led by different levels of government and include national government investigations of the green transition in the north of Sweden, regional development plans, regional Smart Specialization strategies, municipal development plans, and reports from other agencies. Full list of policies is presented in the Annex.

In comparison to the community's desired future, the policy documents present a future which is more **focused on industry transition and technical advances**.

From the policy documents, a few focus areas have been identified. The policies have a focus on meeting national and international climate goals. Even though these measures are important for the green transition, the challenge is that they do not have an impact on people's day-to-day lives.

1. **Carbon neutral industries:** Investments in green technology, phasing out fossil fuels.
2. **Reskilling and adapting the work-force:** Preparation for future green jobs.
3. **Technology-driven solutions:** Large-scale innovations to reduce emissions and produce renewable energy.

From the policies, several aspects of concern were identified, and a list of "Territorial Capitals" (TCs) was created.

The following tables outline key **territorial capitals** identified from policy perspectives, and places them alongside **territorial capitals mentioned by the community**. This juxtaposition highlights how both policy and local perspectives engage with the region’s core assets and challenges.

Natural capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
Metals and minerals	Forest	Circular economy initiatives	Biodiversity conservation
Cold climate	Biodiversity	Harmony with nature	Local food growth
Water courses (rivers, lakes, sea)	Space (non built-up land in large area)		

Economic capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
State owned European-leading companies	Mining and steel production	Housing availability	Small businesses
High level of innovation	Regional economy	Local entrepreneurship in green economy	
Large public sector			

Built environment capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
Built up areas around the coast	Green transition “hot spots”	Community and youth spaces	Safe and inclusive public areas

Human capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
Strong triple helix cooperation	Small business owners	Civil society and community engagement	Citizen-municipality cooperation
Engaged civil society	Competence	Competence in and of the public sector	Educational programs on innovation
Horizontal cooperation	Indigenous Sami traditions	Healthy workplaces	
Social trust and strong institutions	Large labour union movement		

Infrastructure capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
Access to fast broadband	Good size and quality of airport(s)	Public transport access	Urban-rural connectivity
Renewable energy		Renewable energy infrastructure	Digitalised and decentralised healthcare

X-capital

Policy perspective		Community perspective	
Excellent research environment	Cross border collaboration	Urban-rural connectivity	Decentralised governance
Attractiveness	National security	Participatory governance	Ethical digitalization
Regional challenges			

DRAFTING THE RURAL COMMUNITY STATEMENTS

After mapping both policy and community futures, the two perspectives were carefully compared. This comparison provided a detailed analysis of how community concerns align with, diverge from, or complement the scope of existing sustainability transition policy measures. Based on these insights, a series of statements were drafted to capture key areas of agreement and tension for further public deliberation.

Insights into aspects where community members and policymakers held diverging views were transformed into statements for public deliberation. Examples include:

"Public transport
in rural areas
should be scaled
back and adapted
to actual needs."



"Infrastructure and policies
should support and enable
relocation to rural areas."

The full list of statements is presented in the Annex.

It is important to note that certain issues were emphasised in policy perspectives but not in community discussions—and vice versa. For example, both communities and policy documents highlighted the importance of housing, as reflected in the shared statement:

"Increased housing
development is one of
the key components
for ensuring a fair
green transition in
Norrbotten."



In contrast, the following statement originated from community discussions but was not actively addressed in policy documents.

"Banks should be required to
lend a certain percentage
of their loans to rural areas
where it is currently difficult
to obtain financing for
buying or building homes."





GAUGING THE REGIONAL PUBLIC OPINION

Five fast facts about the Pol.is deliberation in Norrbotten

1. **Total participants:** 84 people took part in the online deliberation.
2. **Original statements:** 91 statements were drafted based on community and policy discussions.
3. **Added statements:** 42 new statements were submitted by participants during the deliberation.
4. **Total statements evaluated:** 133 in total (original + added).
5. **Total votes cast:** 4,579 votes were submitted—this includes all agree, disagree, and pass responses across all statements, showing how actively participants engaged with the material.

During the final stages of the RFLLs, the community-generated statements were submitted for public deliberation via the Pol.is platform in the Norrbotten region. The aim was to gather broader public input on key locally raised themes.

The results provide insights into which issues generated the most engagement, where consensus existed, and where opinions diverged. Some statements attracted strong agreement or disagreement, revealing clear divides. Distinct opinion groups formed around statements such as: “The need to expand or scale back public transport in rural areas”; and “The state should continue to support large-scale agriculture over small-scale, local food production.”

While some statements sparked substantial interaction and voting, others received limited attention—suggesting that not all issues resonated equally with the wider public.

The Pol.is table on the right page illustrates the consensus statements and includes agreement levels for each.

Consensus statements

Public transport should be expanded to better connect urban and rural areas in Norrbotten.	Agree Disagree Pass 91% 2% 6%	Preferred Future? YES Policy Future? NO
Public transport in rural Norrbotten should be scaled down and the money should be spent elsewhere.	Disagree Agree Pass 92% 0% 7%	Preferred Future? NO Policy Future? NO
Public transport in rural Norrbotten works well as it is.	Disagree Agree Pass 82% 2% 15%	Preferred Future? NO Policy Future? YES
Train traffic in Norrbotten needs to be more reliable (punctual) for more people to want to use it.	Agree Disagree Pass 91% 0% 8%	Preferred Future? YES Policy Future? N/A
Equal and high-quality access to healthcare should be guaranteed for all, regardless of place of residence.	Agree Disagree Pass 94% 1% 5%	Preferred Future? NO Policy Future? NO
Youth want to be involved in society and therefore need to be included in societal development.	Agree Disagree Pass 97% 2% 0%	Preferred Future? YES Policy Future? YES
Youth long for investment where they live and therefore need to be included in societal development.	Agree Disagree Pass 95% 0% 4%	Preferred Future? YES Policy Future? YES
The urban norm needs to be challenged —young people must be able to choose to live, work, and thrive throughout Norrbotten.	Agree Disagree Pass 97% 0% 2%	Preferred Future? YES Policy Future? N/A
Land use and energy: Local food producers should receive public incentives and support.	Agree Disagree Pass 91% 1% 7%	Preferred Future? NO Policy Future? N/A
Food should mostly be imported.	Disagree Agree Pass 94% 0% 5%	Preferred Future? NO Policy Future? N/A

REGIONAL FUTURE LITERACY LABS: STEP BY STEP PROCESS

The Regional Futures Literacy Labs (RFLs) were conducted in the four case study regions of Norrbotten (Sweden), Lusatia (Germany), Stara Zagora (Bulgaria), and Katowice (Poland). In each region, a distinct transition community was involved. Each lab followed these steps:

1. **Preparatory step:** The impacts of local, national, and EU sustainability transition policy measures were mapped.
2. **First workshop:** Communities and policy-makers met for the initial RFL workshop to discuss the projected impacts of transitions and transition policymaking on communities. At the end of the workshop, communities decided on the scope of upcoming deliberations.
3. **Second workshop:** Community members discussed their expected and preferred futures in relation to sustainability transitions.
4. **Futures analysis:** An analysis of the conversations enabled the visualization of the futures that communities expect to happen—referred to as plausible futures—as well as the futures they would prefer—referred to as preferred futures.
5. **Policy comparison:** A comparison between these community futures and policy impact projections—referred to as policy futures—

provided insights into communities' opinions and positions on local, national, and EU policymaking.

6. **Third workshop:** Communities developed these positions into policy statements.
7. **Public deliberation:** The policy statements were then submitted for public deliberation in each case study region. The e-democracy tool Pol.is enabled the public to vote on and comment on the statements.
8. **Fourth workshop:** In the final RFL workshop, communities translated the outcomes from earlier steps into practical recommendations for policymakers at various levels of government.





SETTING THE SCENE

Why are community-led sustainability transitions important?

Sustainability transitions involve deep socio-economic changes that impact communities in diverse and unequal ways across Europe. These transitions can bring both opportunities and challenges, especially in regions with slower economic growth. For transitions to be fair and effective, they must be designed through place-based, community-led policymaking that empowers citizens, increases awareness, and builds resilience. Active citizen involvement ensures policies are accountable, inclusive, and tailored to local needs—especially those of underrepresented groups.

What is the current status of sustainability transition in Norrbotten?

Norrbotten, Sweden's northernmost region, is known for its arctic landscape and as the traditional homeland of the Sami people. It is also Europe's largest iron ore producer, with mining accounting for 10% of local jobs. Technological innovation is reshaping the industry, positioning Norrbotten as a key player in Sweden's green industrial shift.

This transformation could add 2–3% to Sweden's GDP by 2030, generate up to 160 billion SEK annually, and create 20,000 jobs. However, it requires public investment of up to 260 billion SEK—only a fraction of which is currently secured. Key challenges include energy access, infrastructure, housing, and workforce shortages.

Beyond these material needs, the transition must address social inequalities. Rural areas in Norrbotten face demographic, geographic, and economic pressures. A just transition requires the inclusion of civil society and marginalised voices, which are often absent from current processes.

Why is the rural community less engaged in Norrbotten's transition?

Transition efforts have largely centered on urban areas and been driven by government bodies and industry, sidelining rural municipalities. Despite their deep understanding of local environments and innovation potential, rural residents often lack the resources, access, and trust needed to participate in policymaking. These barriers hinder their engagement in shaping the region's future.

HORIZON EUROPE'S DUST PROJECT & THE REGIONAL FUTURE LITERACY LABS

The DUST project, funded by Horizon Europe, aims to democratise territorial responses to sustainability transitions by increasing citizen participation and trust. Through **Regional Future Literacy Labs**, the project fosters inclusive, place-based dialogue between citizens and policymakers in transition-vulnerable regions.

These labs help citizens imagine and prepare for the future, increasing their capacity to adapt. They aim to:



The labs follow an eight-stage structure, using both in-person workshops and the digital engagement tool pol.is.



ANNEX

Complete list of analysed policy

- » Bodens kommun, (2025), Översiktsplan 2025,
- » Bodens Kommun, (2023), Strategisk plan 2024-2026, Kommunfullmäktige 2023-10-16 § 121
- » Näringsdepartementet, (2022), Rapport från samordnaren för samhällsomställning vid större företagsetableringar och företagsexpansioner i Norrbotten och Västerbotten, Sveriges Regering
- » Region Norrbotten, (2020), Strategy Smart Specialisation Norrbotten, Print: Luleå Grafiska 2020:2, ISBN: 978-91-986069-0-4
- » Region Norrbotten, (2019), Regional utvecklingsstrategi för Norrbotten 2030, Tryck: Luleå Grafiska 2019, ISBN: 978-91-984222-8-3
- » Tapia, C. Cedergren, E. Löfving, L. Moodie, J. Sanchez-Gassen, N., (2021), Potential territorial impacts of the transition to a climate neutral economy in Gotland, Norrbotten, and Västra Götaland - Support to the preparation of Territorial Just Transition Plans in Sweden (REFORM/SC2020/118), Nordregio
- » Tillväxtverket, (2024), Nyindustrialiseringen och samhällsomvandlingen i Norrbotten och Västerbotten,
- » Nyindustrialiseringen och samhällsomvandlingen i Norrbotten och Västerbotten - Tillväxtverket (tillvaxtverket.se)

Complete list of seed statements

Housing and essential services

Kollektivtrafiken bör byggas ut för att bättre knyta samman landsbygdsområden i Norrbotten.

- » Infrastruktur och policyer bör stödja och förbättra tillgången till privata fordon för invånare i Norrbotten.
- » Kollektivtrafiken bör byggas ut för att bättre knyta samma stad och land i Norrbotten.
- » Kollektivtrafiken bör skalas ned i landsbygden i Norrbotten och pengarna borde läggas på andra områden.

Kollektivtrafiken bör stanna på fler platser på landsbygden för att fler ska kunna använda den.

- » Man borde införa expressbussar som enbart stannar i större hubbar för att personer snabbare kan röra sig från a till b.

Kollektivtrafiken på landsbygden i Norrbotten fungerar bra som den är.

- » Tågtrafiken i Norrbotten måste bli mer förutsägbar (vara i tid) för att fler ska vilja använda den.
- » Detkrävsettnytänktillektivtrafikplaneringen – den behöver inte byggas ut, utan istället bli mer flexibel.
- » Man borde kunna åka på samma biljett med flera olika kollektivtrafik-operatörer.

Kollektivtrafiken ska inte enbart möjliggöra resor till arbete, utan även till fritidsaktiviteter och vardagssysslor.

- » Det viktigaste är att kollektivtrafiken möjliggör pendling till och från arbete istället för resor till fritidsaktiviteter och vardagssysslor.

Kollektivtrafiken bör stanna på fler platser på landsbygden i Norrbotten för att fler ska kunna använda den.

- » Man borde införa expressbussar som enbart stannar i större hubbar och för att personer snabbare kan röra sig från a till b.

Bostadspolitiken bör uppmuntra utveckling av småhus och villor i landsbygdsområden i hela Norrbotten.

- » Bostadspolitiken bör främja storskaliga bostadsprojekt i Norrbottens urbana områden/huvudorter och städer.
- » Kommunen borde köpa upp tomter och bygga bostadsområden som är planerade för gemenskap och social tillvaro.

Ett ökat bostadsbyggande är en av de viktigaste komponenterna för att säkra en rättvis grön omställning i Norrbotten.

- » Det behövs inte byggas fler bostäder i Norrbotten.

Det borde finnas krav på banker att det måste låna ut en viss andel till landsbygdsområden där man i nuläget har svårt att få lån för att köpa eller bygga

- » Det borde inte finnas några krav på banker att låna ut till specifika områden, marknaden bör reglera detta själv.
- » Staten borde gå in som garant och lyfta en del av risken vid lån för att öka bostadsbyggande i området där det är svårt att få lån för att bygga.

Det borde vara enklare att få bygglov i attraktiva områden i landsbygden.

- » Attraktiva områden bör skyddas från byggnation
- » Strandskyddet måste ses över för att öka bostadsbyggande i attraktiva områden på landsbygden.
- » Strandskyddet måste vara kvar för att skydda miljö, biodiversitet och allas tillgång till vatten.

Man borde undersöka möjligheter för innovativt ägande som lösningar för bostadsbyggande på landsbygden.

- » Man borde fokusera på att bygga billigare hyreshus på landsbygden.
- » Man borde utveckla pilotprojekt kring bostadsbyggande för att testa ekonomisk gångbarhet.

Det är ett stort problem med ödegårdar på landsbygden i Norrbotten.

- » Ödegårdar på landsbygden är inget problem eftersom det ofta är familjehem som används några månader om året.
- » Man borde inventera ödegårdar på landsbygden och undersöka hur man kan minska antalet.
- » Man borde skapa engagemang för att hantera och restaurera tomma byggnader på landsbygden.

Fritidsboenden urholkar landsbygden

- » Fritidsboenden är viktiga för landsbygden.

Det borde finnas en distinktion mellan bostads- och fritidshus i form av beskattning.

- » Fritidsboenden är viktiga för landsbygden.
- » Det ska inte finnas någon extra beskattning för de som äger fritidshus.

Man borde begränsa att personer som inte är bosatta i Sverige äger fritidshus.

- » Man borde underlätta för personer som är bosatta utanför Sverige att köpa fritidshus i Sverige.
- » Det borde finnas en distinktion mellan personer som är bosatta i Sverige och personer bosatta utomlands när det kommer till ägande av fritidshus.

Man borde möjliggöra för mindre skolor med färre elever i olika åldrar på landsbygden.

- » Skolor borde främst finnas i urbana områden där man kan ha större klasser med elever i samma ålder.

Skolor behövs i mindre samhällen.

- » Det är inte en prioritering att ha kvar skolor i små samhällen.
- » Skolor bör framförallt finnas på landsbygden och barn i urbana områden borde åka till dem.

Statusen för lärare måste öka för att höja kompetensen på lärare på landsbygden.

- » Man borde sänka kraven om behörighet för lärare och istället fokusera på hur pedagogisk personen är.

Lika och högkvalitativ tillgång till sjukvård bör garanteras för alla, oavsett bostadsort.

- » Sjukvården bör koncentreras till urbana områden.

Telemedicin och digital patientvård bör prioriteras och fortsätta att få finansiering och utvecklas.

- » Hälso- och sjukvård bör fokusera på fysiska vårdcentraler och vårdlösningar, medan

telemedicin och digitala hälso- och sjukvårdstjänster bör täcka landsbygdsområden i Norrbotten.

- » Det borde finnas tillgång till både fysisk och digital sjukvård på landsbygden.

Regionen borde erbjuda sjukstugor i mindre samhällen i Norrbotten.

- » Äldreboende borde vara en punkt personer på landsbygden kan ta enklare prover.
- » Det är inget problem att resa till större städer för provtagning där det finns mer resurser.
- » Det borde finnas fler ställen på landsbygden där man kan ta enklare prover.

Genom en kampanj borde man lyfta det Norrbotten och Västerbottens bidrar med i form av energi och export för att omvärdera hur mellersta och södra Sverige ser på Norra Sverige.

Skatteintäkter från gruv- och energibolag i Norrbotten bör samlas in och fördelas av regionala myndigheter (region och kommun).

- » Skatteintäkterna från gruv- och energibolag bör samlas in och fördelas av staten.

Land use

Lokala livsmedelsproducenter bör få offentliga incitament och stöd.

- » Staten bör fortsätta att gynna storskalig livsmedelsproduktion.

Offentliga myndigheter bör prioritera upphandling från lokala livsmedelsproducenter livsmedelsproduktion.

- » Offentliga myndigheter bör prioritera upphandling från industriell livsmedelsproduktion.

Maten bör vara lokalt producerad.

- » Maten bör till största delen importeras.

Lokala timmerindustri bör få offentliga incitament och stöd.

- » Staten bör fortsätta att gynna storskalig livsmedelsproduktion.

Solenergi bör inte vara en prioriterad energikälla i Norrbotten.

- » Solenergi bör utvecklas och stödjas i Norrbotten.

Förnybar energi bör driva transportmedel.

- » Transportmedel bör fortsätta använda fossila bränslen.

Svenskägdd mineralutvinning bör fortsätta att expandera med strikt regler för att minska miljöpåverkan för att möta den globala efterfrågan på råvaror.

- » All mineralutvinning bör begränsas kraftigt i Norrbotten för att skydda lokala ekosystem och samhällen.

Planerade storskalig vindkraftverken bör ställas in i Norrbotten.

- » Fler vindkraftverk bör byggas i Norrbotten.

Culture

Kulturen i landsbygdsområden bör utvecklas genom offentlig och private investeringar i teater, film och konst.

- » Kulturcentrum bör enbart finnas i urbana områden.

Kultur har en naturlig del i skolorna i Norrbotten.

- » Undervisningen i skolorna i Norrbotten bör fokusera på kärnämnen och inte på kultur.

En ökning av engelsktalande invånare och mångkulturella traditioner bör stödjas.

- » Landsbygdssamhällen bör bevara lokala svenska traditioner framför mångkulturella influenser.

Traditionella könsroller bör inte längre definiera landsbygdssamhället.

- » Traditionella könsroller bör upprätthållas i landsbygdsområden.

Landsbygdssamhället är i dag karakteriserat av jämställdhet.

- » Traditionella könsroller bör ses över.

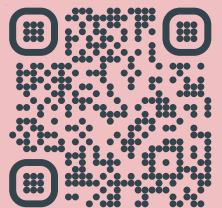
Vardagslivet i Norrbotten bör vara starkt påverkat av AI och digitalisering.

- » Begränsningar bör införas för expansionen av AI och digitalisering.

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En vision för Norrbotten enligt den regionala politiken

A vision for Norrbotten according to regional policy



Ett landsbygdssamhälles farhågor och drömmar om Norrbotten

A rural community's fears and dreams of the Norrbotten region



Ett landsbygdssamhälles önskade framtid för Norrbotten

A rural community's preferred future for Norrbotten



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