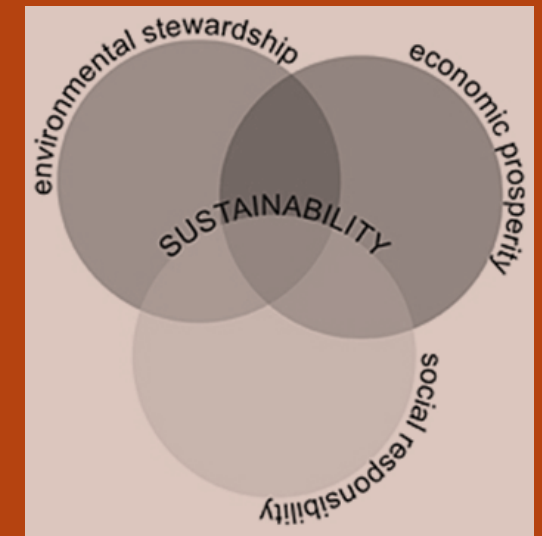
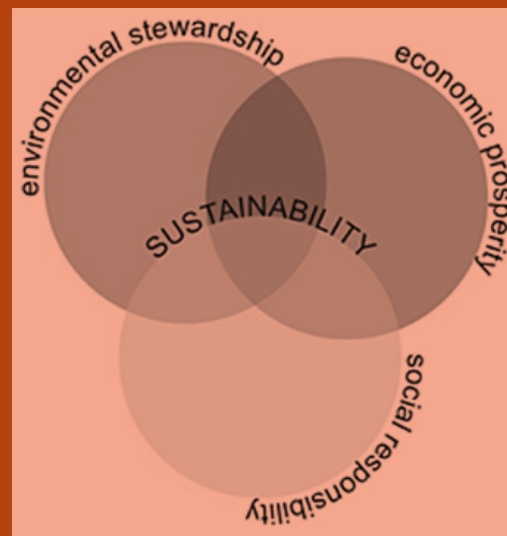
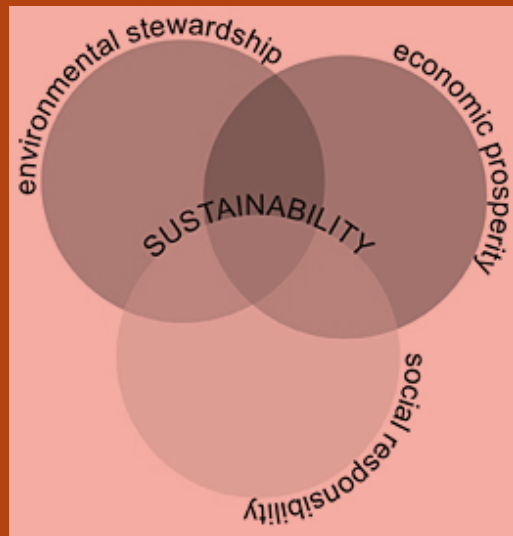


CHALLENGES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2017-A VIEW FROM GERMANY

15th march 2017 , Nairobi,

Professor Dr. h.c. Christa Randzio-Plath, President Marie-Schlei-Verein, President of the Council for Sustainable Development, Hamburg



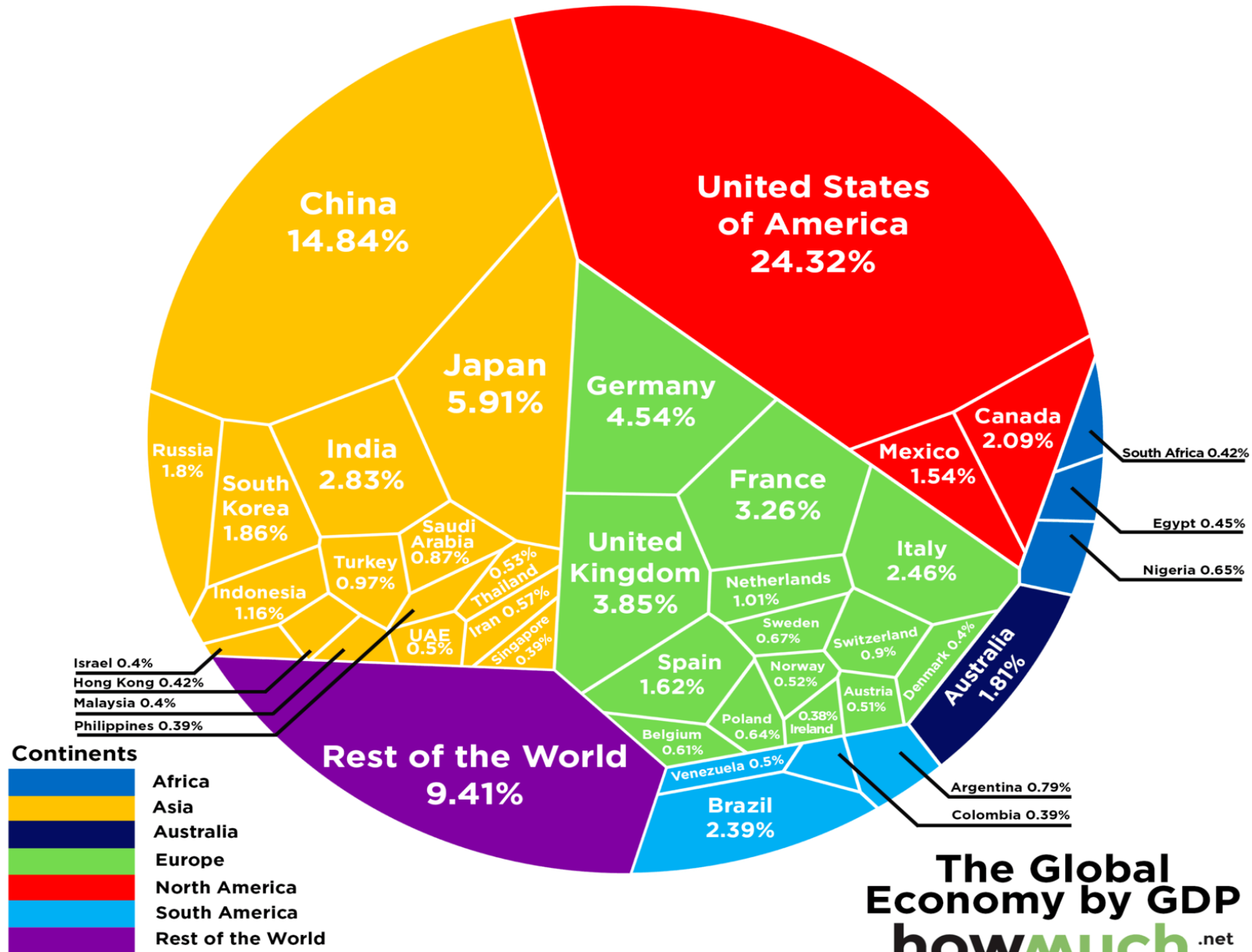
G20 2016 CHINA

二十国集团领导人杭州峰会 G20 HANGZHOU SUMMIT

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Sources: World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 1 February 2017

UN-AGENDA 2030

GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **This world is a planet humankind developed. What is the challenge for the 21st century? Take the New York 2030 UN –Agenda, Paris and other agreed steps .“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". It contains two key concepts: the concept of "needs", in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs(Brundtland Report).**
- **Is globalisation worth to be saved? Globalisation is made by men. Increasing inequality protectionism and isolationism, growing right wing populist movements are the reality. Chances for reforms of globalisation are weak in view to the goals of Agenda 2030.**

GLOBALISATION

- **Globalisation is manmade. Globalisation is in a crisis because globalisation has contributed to the dramatic inequality of societies and within societies. People rightly protest against the hidden hands of the markets being the players and ending the prerogative for political power. People are in favor of market economy but against market society. The forthcoming G20 has to make clear that the UN SDG can only contribute to economic, ecological and social sustainability if the ruling neoliberal ideology is overcome and transformation takes place. Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon – the interconnectedness, interdependence and integration of cultures, markets and individuals. The emergence and growth of the global net of diverse national economies has brought new perspectives and prosperity to countries, companies and citizens. Although the trade flows are changing and the growth has slowed after the global financial crisis, connectivity is the key enabler of modern life.**

GLOBALISATION

- **If de-globalisation is to be avoided a new multilateral agenda is needed covering fair trade agreements, organising access to global public goods, including the marginalised many in the transformation of globalisation, strengthen international rules, commitments and clear principles for the international cooperation: Nobody should left behind!**
- **Despite all connectedness and convergence, the world remains diverse. And that diversity is a major source of creativity it drives innovation and progress, growth and prosperity. However, diversity and competition are also leading to anxiety and conflict.**

GLOBALISATION

- **There is a need to strike the right balance between growth and prosperity on the one hand and preservation and protection on the other. What do the specific roles governments, businesses and resources play in this respect?**
- **On the one hand, the planet needs preservation and protection: if we do not act there will be more plastic than fish in terms of weight in the world's oceans by 2050. On the other hand people need food, shelter, healthcare, education and jobs: in 2015, 836 million people around the world were living on less than \$1.25 a day. While there are serious concerns about the effect of industrialization and consumption on resources and the environment, there is no doubt that poverty should be eradicated. And as the poor often live on the most affordable and hence vulnerable land, one obstacle to ending poverty is climate change..**

GLOBALISATION

- **No barrier, no net, no firewall is large, long or strong enough to keep pollution, micro-plastics, terrorists and other threats away. Considering the magnitude of today's environmental threats, there is a need to act fast and collectively. The world needs a cross-disciplinary and cross-industry effort, not only to effectively respond to the global environmental and resource challenge but also to other crises, such as pandemics, conflicts and the refugee challenge.**
- **Ultimately, globalisation is not an on/off exercise but has to be the ongoing responsible management of global conventions and national codes, global markets and diverse economies, global commons and inclusive global growth. But we are far away from achieving this given the world with acting irresponsibility, egoism, nationalism, authoritarianism, protectionism.**

UN-AGENDA 2030

GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **Given the political situation in the world it will be more difficult than ever to organise fair coordination of policies on the global level in order to promote economic, ecological and social sustainability. Nobody should be left behind is the true mission.**
- **The economic divide is bigger than ever: 62 Billionaires are as powerful as half of the global population. Eight of the richest people have more than the poor representing half of the world`s population.**
- **Women suffering from inequality are the majority in all countries over the world. No country/region has ever achieved gender equality.**

UN-AGENDA 2030

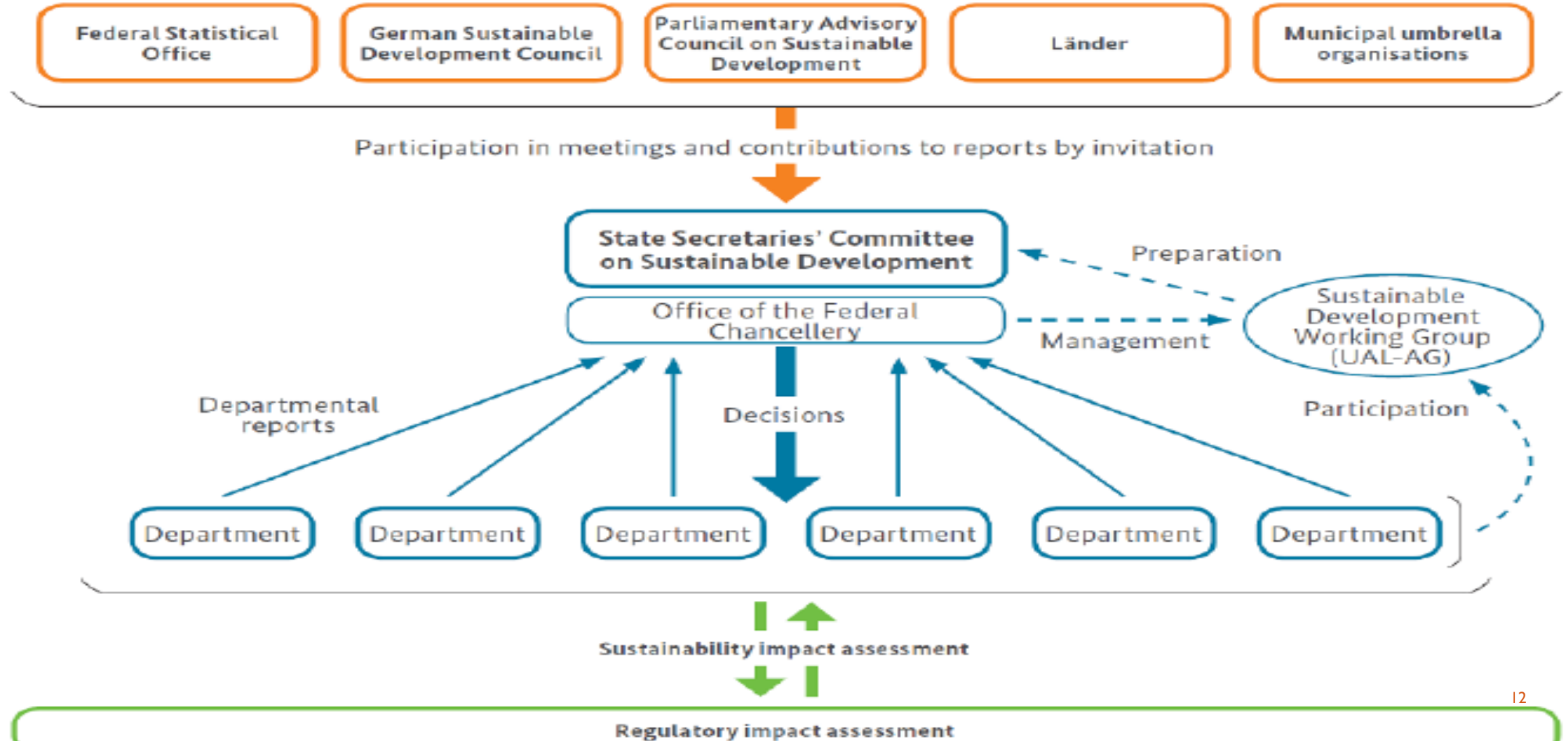
GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **G20 Action Plan for the 2030 Agenda is more cherry-picking than more sustainability.**
- **The G20 Action Plan itself illustrates how far the G20 has yet to go to arrive at a coherent policy. The individual work areas are largely unconnected. Its 15 areas of action only cover a fraction of the SDGs. They are not systematically oriented towards each other, nor towards the SDGs. The SDGs that are taken up in the Action Plan, such as those on the eradication of poverty and hunger, health or on peaceful and inclusive societies are represented in a simplified way. Nor have the severe impacts of the economic growth still being propagated by the G20 states on the ecological limits of our planet been taken into account.**

ACTION ON ALL LEVELS

- **In Germany's federal structure, the powers to enact and enforce legislation on important areas of sustainable development lie with the Länder and local authorities. The Sustainable Development Strategy creates mechanisms and a framework for the better coordination of measures for sustainable development between the Federal Government, Länder and municipalities. The Federal Government works closely with the Länder and helps the municipal level contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This is also assisted by activities such as the Sustainability Network of Lord Mayors initiated and supported by the Sustainable Development Council and the new initiative to create regional hubs.**
- **The Strategy supports dialogue and cooperation between groups in society committed to sustainability and promotes knowledge, responsibility and opportunities for participation. In the future, the Federal Government will get the social stake-holders more involved than before in the on-g-ing work on the Strategy and its implementation. Plans for this include a regular dialogue format (working title: "Sustainability Forum") and the greater involvement of social stakeholders in the preparation of meetings of the State Secretaries' Committee. In science, various initiatives have been launched to support the implementation of the SDGs. The Federal Government has embraced these initiatives and offers a platform on which scientific support is included.**

Sustainability Management



RESPONSIBILITY AT ALL LEVELS, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

- **Germany argues that the “High-level Political Forum” set up at the United Nations must play a large role. This is also why Germany was one of the first countries to report to this body in New York about the on-going work on the German Sustainable Development Strategy in the first year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Both in bilateral cooperation and in multilateral bodies, Germany provides other nations with extensive support on the road to sustainable development.**
- **At European level, too, Germany is campaigning consistently for the ambitious implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the EU, including by calling for a new EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda also requires a new strategic framework at the European level.**

RESPONSIBILITY AT ALL LEVELS, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

- **Sustainability – a process**
- **The guiding principle of sustainability is – in the words of cultural historian Ulrich Grober – a kind of compass, a “navigation device for a journey into unknown territory – the future.”**
- **There are no simple answers to the complex challenges of our time. As the focus on sustainable development demands a holistic approach and requires thinking backwards from the endpoint, it can become an engine for real social, economic and political progress.**
- **In the Federal Government’s view, the new version of the German Sustainable Development Strategy is an important step on the road to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Federal Government will rigorously continue the work on the Sustainable Development Strategy. It invites all governmental and non-governmental institutions, social groups and every individual to make an active contribution to this process.**

STRATEGY AIM /IMPLEMENTATION IN AND FOR GERMANY

- **The Sustainable Development Strategy is based on a holistic, integrated approach: long-term, viable solutions can only be achieved if interdependencies between the three dimensions of sustainability are taken into account. The Strategy aims at economically efficient, socially balanced and environmentally sustainable development, whereby the planetary boundaries of our Earth together with the objective of a life in dignity for everyone form the ultimate constraints for political decisions.**
- **The Strategy bundles the contributions of the various policy areas to sustainability and works towards greater coherence and the resolution of conflicting goals in light of the large number of systemic interdependencies. It thus directs globally responsible, intergenerationally equitable and socially integrative policy.**
- **The Sustainable Development Strategy presents Germany's measures to implement the 17 SDGs at three levels. Alongside measures with effects *in* Germany, there are also measures *by* Germany with a global impact. In addition, there is also the support of other countries in the form of bilateral cooperation (measures *with* Germany). Germany thereby shows that it is committed to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs and is taking on this challenge comprehensively as its own.**

RESPONSIBILITY

- **Sustainability management:** At the heart of the **German Sustainable Development Strategy** is a sustainability management system: goals with time frames for their attainment, indicators for continuous monitoring, rules for management and definitions for institutional configuration.
- **Management rules**
- The twelve management rules define general requirements for sustainable policy-making.
- *“Each generation is required to solve the challenges facing it and must not unload them onto future generations. It must also make provisions for foreseeable future problems”*, according to the first fundamental rule of the strategy.
- **Measuring success with targets and indicators**
- The **Sustainable Development Strategy** contains **63 “key indicators”**. The indicators are mostly linked to the **17 goals**

GERMANY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- **Among the public, sustainable development is often primarily associated with environmental issues or questions of international cooperation. In fact, however, the sustainability principle concerns all policy areas.**
- **Therefore, the Sustainable Development Strategy does not only cover climate and biodiversity protection, resource efficiency and mobility, for example. Issues such as the fight against poverty, education, health, equality, sound government finances, distributive justice and anti-corruption are also incorporated into the Strategy with political goals. In line with the content of the 2030 Agenda, 13 new topics and 30 indicators have therefore been added to the Sustainable Development Strategy.**

GERMANY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- **Regular monitoring**
- **Transparent and regular monitoring allows the important tracking of successes and failures in the attainment of the Strategy's goals. It serves as a basis for the management of sustainable policies and necessary realignments, but also as a transparent source of information for democratic decision-making and debate.**
- **Every two years, the Federal Statistical Office publishes an Indicator Report. The Strategy itself is updated every four years. The statisticians are responsible for the technical analysis of the indicators and their development. Weather symbols illustrate whether the target will be achieved if the current trend continues.**

PARTICIPATION AND MONITORING

- **The latest analysis by the Federal Statistical Office shows that 27 indicators with a more positive status or trend are offset by 29 indicators with a more negative status or trend; for seven indicators, no status/trend can be identified at present. Even if many targets have positive trends, there are still areas with little or no progress.**
- **Sustainability impact assessment**
- **The guiding principle of sustainability should be considered in every law and every decree from the start. Sustainability is therefore enshrined in the Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Government**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – COMMON CHALLENGE

- **In the Federal Government's view, the new version of the German Sustainable Development Strategy is an important step on the road to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Federal Government will rigorously continue the work on the Sustainable Development Strategy. It invites all governmental and non-governmental institutions, social groups Making sustainability a reality depends strongly upon the interplay of all relevant stakeholders. Additional stakeholders in the field of sustainability are:**
- **a) International level**
 - **Germany campaigns for progress on sustainability from within the United Nations (especially in the High-Level Political Forum, HLPF) and bilaterally.**
- **b) European level**
 - **Germany is committed to strengthening sustainability at the European level, especially the EU Sustainable Development Strategy as well as the links between the EU Strategy and the national strategies; and, cooperates closely with other European countries on sustainable development issues.**

DIFFERENT LEVELS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- **c) Länder and municipalities**
 - **The Federal Government and the Länder communicate regularly in the appropriate forums with the aim of improving the coordination of activities and goals. Municipal umbrella organisations are also involved.**
- **d) Civil society (citizens, trade unions, science, churches and associations)**
 - **Stakeholders from civil society are required for the realisation of sustainability in many different ways and are continuously involved. Among other things, consumers make individual contributions by selecting products and using them in an ecologically compatible and eco-nomically useful manner.**
- **e) Private sector**
 - **Businesses, chambers of commerce and associations are called upon to do their bit for sustainable development. For example, businesses are responsible for their production and their products. Informing consumers about the health- and environment-related properties of the products and about sustainable production methods is part of this responsibility and every individual to make an active contribution to this process.**

GERMAN ENGAGEMENT BY MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

- **The German Sustainability management concept**
- **1. For the assessment and development of measures in their areas of responsibility, the ministries employ the concept of sustainable development management. This concept contains the following three elements, Management rules, Indicators and goals, Monitoring**
- **2. Management rules for sustainability - *Basic rules* -**
 - **(1) Each generation is required to solve the challenges facing it and must not unload them onto future generations. It must also make provisions for foreseeable future problems.**
 - **(2) In order to achieve intergenerational equity, social cohesion, quality of life, and the acceptance of international responsibility and to implement human rights and maintain peaceful societies, economic performance, the protection of natural resources, and social responsibility are to be united so that developments will be permanently sustainable.**

GERMAN ENGAGEMENT BY MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

- (3) The shared responsibility for sustainable development requires that economic, social and political stakeholders be appropriately involved in political decision-making processes.
- - *Rules of sustainability for specific action areas* –
- (4) Renewable natural goods (e.g. forests or fish populations) should, on a long-term basis, be used only within the bounds of their ability to regenerate.
- Non-renewable natural goods (such as mineral raw materials or fossil fuels) should, on a long-term basis, be used only to the extent that their functions cannot be replaced by other materials or fuels.
- The release of materials into the environment should, in the long run, not exceed the adaptability of the eco-system – e.g. the climate, forests and oceans.
 - (5) Dangers and unjustifiable risks to human health should be avoided.

GERMAN COMMITMENTS- SOME EXAMPLES

No.	Indicator field <i>Sustainability postulate</i>	Indicators	Targets
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1.a	Poverty <i>Reducing poverty</i>	Material deprivation	Keeping the proportion of people who are materially deprived significantly below the EU-28 level up to 2030.
1.1.b		Severe material deprivation	Keeping the proportion of people suffering from severe material deprivation significantly below the EU-28 level up to 2030.
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1.a	Farming <i>Environmentally sound production in our cultivated landscapes</i>	Nitrogen surplus	Overall nitrogen surpluses for Germany to be reduced to 70 kilograms per hectare of utilised agricultural land in the annual average from 2028–2032.
2.1.b		Organic farming	Share of organic farming on land used for agriculture to be increased to 20% in coming years
SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1.a	Health and nutrition <i>Living healthy longer</i>	Premature mortality (Cases of death per 100,000 residents under 70): women	To be reduced to 100 per 100,000 residents (women) by 2030
3.1.b		Premature mortality (Cases of death per 100,000 residents under 70): men	To be reduced to 190 per 100,000 residents (men) by 2030

GERMAN COMMITMENTS

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
5.1.a	Equal opportunities <i>Promoting equal opportunities in society</i>	Gender pay gap	To be reduced to 10% by 2020, maintained until 2030
5.1.b		Women in management positions in business	30% women in supervisory boards of listed and fully co-determined companies by 2030.
5.1.c	<i>Strengthening the economic participation of women globally</i>	Vocational qualification of women and girls through German development cooperation	To be successively increased by a third by 2030 compared to 2015 as the base year
SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
6.1.a	Water quality <i>Reducing the pollution of water with substances</i>	Total phosphate in flowing waters	The benchmark values for specific types of water to be met or beaten at all monitoring points by 2030
6.1.b		Nitrate in groundwater – proportion of monitoring points in Germany at	“50 mg/l” of nitrate in groundwater to be complied with by 2030

GERMAN COMMITMENTS EMPLOYMENT

8.1.	Resource conservation <i>Using resources economically and efficiently</i>	Total raw material productivity: (GDP+imports)/raw material input (RMI)	Trend of 2000–2010 to be maintained until 2030
8.2.a	Government debt <i>Consolidating public finances – creating intergenerational equity</i>	General government deficit	Ratio of government deficit to GDP less than 3% To be maintained until 2030
8.2.b		Structural deficit	Structurally balanced public spending, total national structural deficit of no more than 0.5% of GDP To be maintained until 2030
8.2.c		Government debt	Ratio of government debt to GDP no more than 60% To be maintained until 2030
8.3.	Provision for future economic stability <i>Creating favourable investment conditions – securing long-term prosperity</i>	Gross fixed capital formation in relation to GDP	Appropriate development of the ratio To be maintained until 2030
8.4.	Economic output <i>Combining greater economic output with environmental and social responsibility</i>	Gross domestic product per capita	Steady and appropriate economic growth
8.5.a	Employment <i>Boosting employment levels</i>	Employment rate (total) (20- to 64-year-olds)	To be increased to 78% by 2030
8.5.b		Employment rate (older people) (60- to 64-year-olds)	To be increased to 60% by 2030
8.6.	Global supply chains <i>Enabling decent work worldwide</i>	Number of members of the Textile Partnership	To be significantly increased by 2030

SDG

- **Thank you.**



GERMAN G20 PRESIDENCY



AGENDA OF GERMANY'S G20 PRESIDENCY WITH THREE MAIN FOCUSES

- **The German G20 agenda rests on three main pillars:**
- **Ensuring stability**
- **Improving viability for the future**
- **Accepting responsibility.**
- **The G20 is the main forum for international cooperation among the 20 leading industrialised nations and emerging economies in the fields of finance and economics. The G20 nations are together home to almost two thirds of the world's population, as well as generating more than four fifths of global GDP, and accounting for three quarters of global trade. But: they are not the UN and legitimized to decide an the perspectives for the World Community. But they could serve to make reality the ambitions of the SDG.**

THE THREE PILLARS OF THE GERMAN G20 PRESIDENCY

Resilience

- World Economy and Finance
- Tax Policy
- Trade
- Sustainable Growth and Infrastructure Investment
- Fight against Terror

Responsibility

- Agenda 2030
- Health
- Participation (special focus on women and employment)
- Flight und Migration
- Africa Compact with major conference hosted by the Federal Government

Sustainability

- Climate Politics
- Sustainable Growth
- Agenda 2030
- Protection of the Oceans

G 20 PRESIDENCY AND THE UN-AGENDA 2030

- **G20 resolutions can provide key impetus for the conclusion of binding agreements at the United Nations level. Climate policy is the latest example. After the G7 expressed its commitment to adopting an ambitious world climate agreement in order to limit global warming to a maximum of 2°C, the G20 issued a similar signal in support of this goal. The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris in December 2015 adopted a legally binding international climate agreement, which is designed to keep global warming significantly below 2°C. Germany adopted its national climate plan before the conference in Marrakesh was over.**
- **The G20 promotes sustainable development and is working in cooperation with African states to create an enabling environment for investment and infrastructure development. The G20 will be resolute in its endeavours to ensure the rapid and comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its global goals for sustainable development, and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Germany's G20 Presidency will undertake concrete measures to progress toward this goal and, with this in mind, intends to build on the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda adopted at the G20 summit in 2016.**



G20 GERMANY 2017

HAMBURG

UN-AGENDA 2030

GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **The Action Plan therefore reads rather like a hand-picked substitute agenda for the 2030 Agenda that contradicts the latter's principles of universality, indivisibility and coherence, is not expedient and might even result in a weakening or underfunding of the Agenda. Setting priorities must not counteract the comprehensive implementation of the remaining SDGs. This also means that all G20 states must continue to ensure the coherent implementation of all SDGs in their respective national actions.**

UN-AGENDA 2030

GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **Germany has to push in the framework of its G20 presidency for**
 - **the core principles, goals and measures in the Action Plan to be brought into agreement with those of the 2030 Agenda and for central concepts of the 2030 Agenda to be used within its meaning, i.e. to be neither reinterpreted nor relativized, dismissed or changed.**
 - **the principle of indivisibility of the 2030 Agenda to be acknowledged and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and all its goals to be promoted. The Action Plan should be developed further so that it equally applies to all presidencies and that the equal implementation of all goals of the 2030 Agenda is ensured.**
 - **The G20 member states to realise a socio-ecologically sustainable economic model which there are binding transparency requirements for business and in which human rights, social and ecological standards are adhered to in production and supply chains.**

UN-AGENDA 2030

GERMANY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- **Every G20 contribution towards implementing SDGs to be oriented towards human rights standards and to provide increased benefits first and foremost to those people and populations groups that have been most marginalized and disadvantaged so far and to lead to more gender equality and participation of woman.**
- **The industrialised countries of the G20 to comply with their international commitment of providing at least 0.7 percent of the gross national income for official development assistance and a further 0.15 to 0.2 percent of the gross national income for the least development countries.**

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

- **As the numerous crises during the last years have clearly shown, our current global model of development is neither sustainable nor viable for the future. Climate change, as much as the unsolved economic, financial and food crises have clearly demonstrated the interdependency between the global north and south. More than ever before these developments highlight that if we simply continue this path, we will very soon reach the limits of planetary resources.**
- **These crises are worsening poverty in many countries.**
- **Furthermore, overcoming the existing great social and economic imbalances – both between the global north and the global south as much as within many individual countries remains a challenge. In order to combat poverty and initiate a transition towards a just and sustainable global society in which future generations can enjoy a healthy and decent life in well-being, peace and security, we need a new post-2015 framework for global development and sustainability fit to meet global challenges.**

UN AGENDA 2030- A CALL FOR ACTION

- **Unfortunately only a few UN Member Countries opted for presenting their agenda for implementing the SDG in 2016. We will watch progress in 2017.**
- **Germany presented a reasonable approach for for structuring and implementing the new future of the SDG because Germany underlined the necessity to organise a partnership between governments and Civil Society, CSO, stressing the principles of coherence and transparency.**
- **CSO participation is different from country to country but needs recognition and participation in order to make people join the UN Agenda 2030. This corresponds to the substance of the UN Agenda.**

UN AGENDA AND IMPLEMENTATION

- **Actually, the G20 Leaders have not sufficiently reflected the mission of the UN Agenda 2030 “Leave no one behind”. Their Action Plan therefore reads rather like a hand-picked substitute agenda for the 2030 Agenda that contradicts the latter’s principles of universality, indivisibility and coherence, is not expedient and might even result in a weakening or underfunding of the Agenda. Setting priorities must not counteract the comprehensive implementation of the remaining SDGs. This also means that all G20 states must continue to ensure the coherent implementation of all SDGs in their respective national actions and contribute efficiently within the UN framework.**
- **Nevertheless, it is necessary to use the G20 Summit and call in the framework of its G20 presidency, for the core principles, goals and measures in the Action Plan to be brought into agreement with those of the 2030 Agenda and for central concepts of the 2030 Agenda to be used within its meaning, i.e. to be neither reinterpreted nor relativised, dismissed or changed.**

UN AGENDA AND IMPLEMENTATION

- **The principle of indivisibility of the 2030 Agenda has to be acknowledged and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and all its goals to be promoted. The Action Plan should be developed further so that it equally applies to all presidencies and that the equal implementation of all goals of the 2030 Agenda is ensured.**
- **The G20 member states must commit to realise a socio-ecologically sustainable economic model in which there are binding transparency requirements for business and in which human rights, social and ecological standards are adhered to in production and supply chains.**

UN-AGENDA AND IMPLEMENTATION

- **The basic maxim “leave no one behind” is only touched upon, while concrete aspects of “being left behind” are not taken up in the areas of action and no measures for more social justice are presented. This applies e.g. to gender equality and the equal participation of women. The tendencies to relativise the core principle “leave no one behind” are particularly worrying; this also relativises the clear orientation towards holistic human development.**
- **The 2030 Agenda should be achieved for all people through a revitalised global partnership based on solidarity, particularly with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations and in the least developed countries. The global partnership must not be reduced to the flexible, mutually beneficial win-win relationships that the G20 mentions in its Action Plan. Ensuring that no one is left behind requires sufficient financial resources. It is therefore to be welcomed that the principles of the Action Plan refer to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for sustainable development.**
- **But how exactly the G20 will raise the necessary financial resources for achieving sustainable development with its “comparative advantage” as a “global economic forum” has yet to be elaborated . Referring to “evidence-based practices” for increasing financial inclusion, for mobilising domestic resources and for climate finance unfortunately does not go beyond existing approaches**

CSO AND AGENDA 2030

- **Germany`s CSO expect the German government to push for**
- **every G20 contribution towards implementing the SDGs to be oriented towards human rights standards and to provide increased benefits first and foremost to those people and population groups that have been most marginalised and disadvantaged so far and to lead to more gender equality and participation of women.**
- **the industrialised countries of the G20 to comply with their international commitment of providing at least 0.7 percent of the gross national income for official development assistance and a further 0.15 to 0.2 percent of the gross national income for the least developed countries. The German government should set an example and explain how the 0.7 percent target and the target with respect to the least developed countries can be achieved by 2020.**

CSO PARTICIPATION GERMANY

- **The 2030 Agenda was developed in a participatory manner. This is one of the reasons for its comprehensive, integrated and transformative orientation. Participation is also regarded as a guarantee for success in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. All means required for implementing the Agenda should be mobilised with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.**
- **Societal groups can accompany the implementation efforts of the governments in a critical and constructive way through comprehensive participation. This can contribute to more acceptance and legitimacy of the 2030 Agenda and of the measures pursued by the governments. However, participation as a cornerstone of successful implementation is completely neglected in the G20 Action Plan. This is particularly problematic against the background that the scope for action and the participation of civil society are being curtailed**

CSO PARTICIPATION GERMANY

- **The participation of societal groups can also contribute to good accountability. The G20 neglects this aspect in its Action Plan, which merely states that the Development Working Group is to assume an important role in reviewing the G20 measures for achieving the 2030 Agenda. Making the procedures stated in the 2030 Agenda more binding and stronger in the framework of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the UN would be much more important than establishing a further intergovernmental review procedure. This would mean urging the G20 member states to promptly formulate solid national and regional action plans, to systematically implement them and to report on the implementation at the HLPF.**
- **Germany has to push for CSO decent and solid participation in the whole UN- Agenda 2030 implementation.**

SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY

- **Sustainability is rooted throughout politics and society.**
- **Progress towards sustainability is conceivable only as a joint effort. In Germany, the idea of sustainability is closely intertwined with the social and political culture – not only because “Nachhaltigkeit”, the German word for sustainability, was first used more than 300 years ago. Nowadays, numerous stakeholders from business, science and associations as well as Länder and local authorities advocate a focus on sustainable development. More and more people are guided in their everyday decisions by the principle of sustainability.**