The German Sustainable Development Strategy and SDGs

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Why we started the NSDS in 2002



Involve top level leaders

Measure what you want to get done

Reporting and updating

Institutionalize in Government, Parliament and Society

Topical in all three dimensions

Communicate



governance







RNE (NCSD)



Parliament



Grassroots



Business



A process



number of goals <-> level of ambition 38 indicators measuring 21 goals

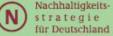
materiality meets integration

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY

Indicator Report 2014



Federal Statistical Office of Germany

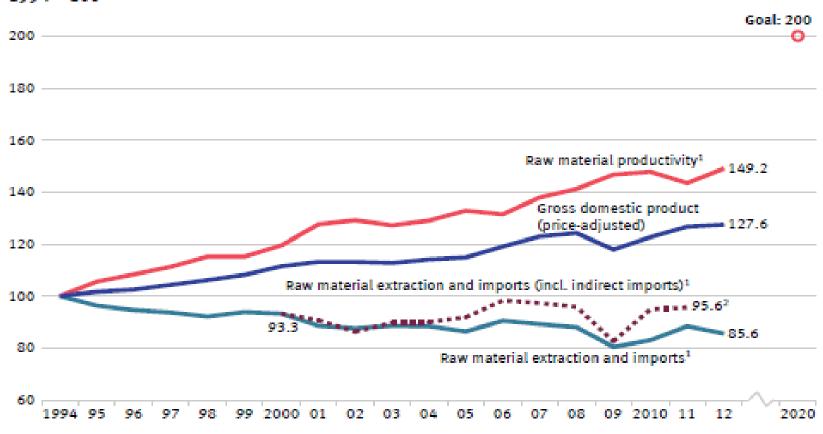


Resource conservation



Using resources economically and efficiently

Raw material productivity and economic growth 1994 = 100



1 Abiotic. 2 Preliminary results.

Land use



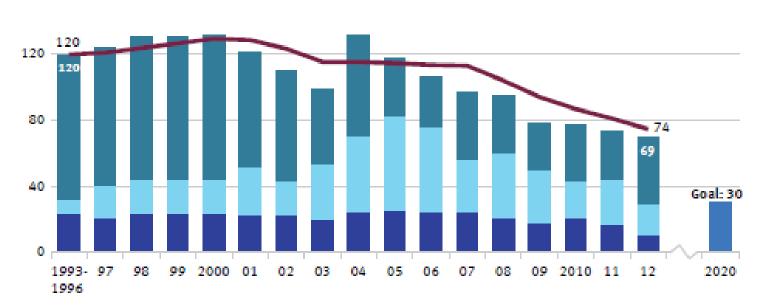
Sustainable land use

Built-up area and transport infrastructure expansion in ha per day

Building and adjacent open land, commercial/industrial land¹ Transport land

--- Recreational land, cemetery --- Moving four-year average

160



1 Except mining land.



2002 - 2015

progress in some areas, in others not



continued debate on implementation and improvement

new features established

Economy

- ✓ Entrepreneurship for sustainable development outperforms conventional growth
- ✓ Sustainable business is attractive and innovation bound
- √ the German Sustainability Code builds momentum

But the mainstream is conventional Green GDP still to come



SDGs and Germany

State Sec debate

RNE research and recommendation

New NSDS in 2016

SDGs create momentum

- 1. Three lenses
- 2. NSDS is the instrument in DE, but
- 3. Improvements needed
- 4. Constitutional amendment
- 5. DE in international policy learning
- 6. Sharing Fora initiative
- 7. Topics