

## GERMANY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS' IMPLEMENTATIONS

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**Annotation.** Among the main threats to humanity in early 2022, the UN named climate change, increased forest fires, deforestation for farms, pastures and urban expansion. These issues are part of the sustainable development goals / SDGs developed by the UN in 2015. If by 2030 these goals are not achieved by states, then the issues of climate conservation, biodiversity, deforestation, growing consumption of resources, etc., then humanity risks causing great harm to the planet.

The positive experience in the implementation of the SDGs in Germany is important for other countries, especially countries with developing economies, in the context of the approval of the updated Sustainable Development Strategy, published on 10/1/2020 with the inclusion of new indicators. The updated Strategy covered all enterprises in the country (for example, BASF, BMW, Bosch, etc.). Based on the analysis and synthesis, the features of the new Sustainable Development Strategy, their implementation at German enterprises are identified, the author's assessment of the policy of the Federal Government is given. It is shown that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals means taking responsibility: for present and future generations, at the national and international levels.

**Key words:** sustainable development goals, Germany, Federal government, sustainable development strategy, updated strategy.

### **Main provision**

The adoption of “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was a milestone in the recent history of the United Nations. This comprehensive agenda is a reflection of the conviction that global challenges can only be tackled through concerted efforts; efforts that must be based on systematic application of the principle of sustainable development across all policy areas and in every country. The international community has made a clear statement that resolute action must be taken to achieve a transformation towards sustainable development. Global and universally applicable sustainable development goals (SDGs) point to how we can achieve poverty reduction, an improvement in living conditions worldwide, and the protection of our planet.

Sustainable development means assuming responsibility – both for the present and for future generations, nationally and internationally. To make this happen, the agenda calls for governments, the economy and society to change and take action at

global, regional and national level to ensure sustainability. Germany committed to ambitious implementation of the agenda from the very outset and has already taken some first important steps towards putting it into practice at national level.

### **The German starting point**

Whereas Germany has on the whole achieved a high level of development, further efforts are needed to meet the SDGs at national level and in doing so also make appropriate contributions to meeting the goals globally.

The German government has decided to make its National Sustainable Development Strategy a key framework for achieving the SDGs in Germany. Work on revising it in the light of Agenda 2030's ambition and goal structure is scheduled to be completed in the next future.

## **Introduction**

### **The National Sustainable Development Strategy**

Promoting sustainable development is one of the German government's fundamental goals in all its activities and the yardstick it uses to measure them. As early as 2002, the government presented its first National Sustainable Development Strategy. Since then, it has reported on its implementation status every four years in the form of progress reports that also update the strategy's content. The preparation of the progress reports is always accompanied by a broad-based process of dialogue and consultation with civil society groups [1, p. 81]. The National Sustainable Development Strategy has included national sustainability goals and indicators since the very outset in 2002. They make it possible to regularly measure progress and identify any wrong turns in policy. Every two years, the Federal Statistical Office publishes an independent indicator report with information about progress towards meeting the goals.

The State Secretaries Committee for Sustainable Development steers implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy and oversees the updating of its content. It comprises representatives from all federal ministries and is chaired by the Head of the Federal Chancellery. The committee provides strategic input for the work of the German government and acts as a forum for the different government departments to share information on their sustainability activities at a high level. The Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development monitors the German government's National Sustainable Development Strategy and supports sustainability concerns in parliament. The Parliamentary Advisory Council has also been assigned to evaluate the obligatory sustainability impact assessment of the Federal Government.

The Council for Sustainable Development, an independent advisory council, has been supporting the German government since 2001 and promotes societal dialogue on sustainability. It consists of 15 public figures who, by virtue of their professional and personal background, represent the economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable development in its national and international dimensions [2, p.17]. The key principles guiding the national sustainability policy

are intergenerational equity, quality of life, social cohesion and international responsibility.

Due to the sustainability principle's high political significance and its cross-cutting approach, the Federal Chancellery is the lead agency for the National Sustainable Development Strategy. Concurrently, all ministries have the primary responsibility for their own contributions to implementing the sustainable development strategy and Agenda 2030 in their respective policy fields.

The implementation of Agenda 2030 is carried out within the framework of the budgetary and fiscal requirements of the Federal Government.

When seeking to implement proposed measures, especially before amendments to legislation, the German government engages in a dialogue with stakeholders and other relevant parties. This creates an opportunity to explain the proposed measures and enables stakeholders to articulate their ideas, criticisms and suggestions for improvements. This dialogue often improves the quality of government actions and increases public acceptance of government decisions.

Embracing the spirit of a new global partnership, the German government is putting the process of dialogue with these actors about the ongoing redrafting of the National Sustainable Development Strategy on an even broader footing. In five public dialogue conferences held in all regions of Germany, ministers from the federal states, state secretaries and other representatives of federal, state and communal-level government engaged with a broad range of actors from the private sector, academia and civil society to discuss the requirements for a new Sustainability Strategy [3]. The results were taken into account in the writing of the first draft of the reissue of the Sustainable Development Strategy 2016 under the aegis of the Federal Chancellery. The new strategy was presented by the Federal Chancellor on 31 May 2016 and simultaneously published on the Internet. The public can comment on the draft over the course of several weeks, both orally at a public hearing in the Chancellery as well as in writing.

For many years, the German government has also held a dialogue forum three or four times a year, in which it exchanges ideas and information on the international sustainability agenda with representatives of NGOs, churches, local authorities, the scientific and academic community and the private sector. The "Charter for the Future" is a further attempt to involve civic society actors, especially in the dialogue to promote global sustainable development. Since 2014, discussions have been held with the involvement of over 100 organizations and initiatives and members of the public on how to create opportunities for the future for everyone worldwide, and what our responsibility in Germany is in this regard.

### **Methods and materials**

The implementation of the SDGs raises many questions: What is the role of the SDGs in the national economy in the context of growing conflicts? How are they related to the formation of a new outlook and thinking of the population? What are the reasons for not meeting the SDGs and who is responsible for this? What are the political and economic implications of the SDGs?

There are no clear answers, but it is becoming clear that the implementation of the SDGs is linked to socio-economic development and political will. This article critically examines, explores and analyzes the practice of achieving the SDGs in Germany, the transformation of the Strategy, in the context of which we seek to study it in empirical realities through a theoretically based understanding and study of the literature on this topic.

The use of such a theoretical basis as the realism of G. Morgenthau shows that the state, the political will of the head of state, plays a leading role in the implementation of the SDGs. In the context of international political institutions that help states successfully cooperate in international relations, we use the approach of neoliberalism. Since the achievement of the SDGs is a dynamic process and a specific focus, including various internal and external factors, various normative documents and reports were used to analyze the dynamics of each case.

As the main methods among general scientific methods, systemic and structural methods were used. Of the general logical methods - this is analysis and synthesis.

## **Results**

Contents of the Sustainable Development Strategy a) Indicators and targets The Strategy currently defines 75 indicators and targets in 39 areas as management tools. Together, they reflect the state of sustainable development and form the basis for further actions within the framework of the Strategy. In the new version of the Strategy from 2017, the indicators focused on 17 SDGs, and they were given a greater international dimension. The indicators of the Strategy point to areas that are of particular importance for Germany in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

For each SDG, at least one indicator-supported policy goal has been identified that, without claiming to be exhaustive, describes the problem to be solved in a particular area. The indicators of the Strategy should be considered as the so-called. "Key indicators" [4, p.72].

As an example, they point to a particularly important topic or a very significant action in the area of one of the SDGs, in part they are also used for the first acquaintance with existing more complex systems of indicators and statistics (for example, indicators of poverty and inequality, biodiversity or crime statistics enshrined in the Strategy). ). Every two years, the Federal Statistical Office, as a specialized independent body, submits a report in which it informs in detail about the dynamics of national indicators of sustainable development.

This task of the department is enshrined in the Strategy. By means of symbols denoting a particular weather, the probability of achieving the corresponding goal is estimated.

The updated version of the Strategy included a number of new indicators. New indicators in the Sustainability Strategy The strategy includes the following new indicators: global pandemic prevention - indicator 3.3, women in leadership positions in federal government - indicator 5.1.c, paternity benefit - indicator 5.1.d, expansion of the broadband Internet network - indicator 9.1.b, cultural heritage /

improved access to cultural heritage - indicator 11.4, protection of the world's land - indicator 15.3.b. By strengthening the global focus of the indicators, the Federal Government takes into account the recommendations received during the dialogue on the updated version of the Sustainable Development Strategy.

In comparison with 2018, a number of changes were made to the “Off-course indicators” – i.e. indicators, the goals for which, most likely, will not be achieved [5, p. 112].

**Science** The social, environmental and economic challenges of the 2030 Agenda cannot be overcome without the involvement of science. The main driver of innovation needed to achieve an environmentally sustainable future in the spirit of SDG 17 is free science. Germany has a highly efficient scientific system.

With its innovative potential, the German research community is involved in finding new solutions and developing products to achieve the SDGs in Germany and around the world. Collaborative, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research approaches that facilitate the exchange of information between science and politics as well as society and the economy are crucial to unleashing this innovative potential. A special role is assigned to the program of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research "Research for Sustainable Development".

**Economy** Many of the SDGs are directly related to the economy. This is particularly evident in SDG 8 "Decent work and economic growth", 9 "Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure", and 12 "Responsible consumption and production". However, economic growth indirectly affects other areas of the 2030 Agenda. Without inclusive economic growth that has a broad positive impact, it will not be possible to make significant progress in the fight against poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2), as well as in the implementation of SDG 3 “Better health and wellness.

**Framework** international documents and events that encourage and support entrepreneurial responsibility and care include the UN Guiding Principles for the Economy and Human Rights and the UN Global Compact. At the national level, the national action plan "Economy and Human Rights" is the central reference document.

This category also includes numerous entrepreneurial initiatives such as econsense or Chemie3, as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Cocoa and Palm Oil Sustainable Forums, the Alliance for Sustainable Textiles, and the Sustainability Award Foundation. ". Such projects can give impetus to other activities that achieve a higher level of sustainability in the economy.

In addition, representatives of the economy participate with trade unions, non-profit organizations, academia and politicians in the Federal Government's National Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility. Along with the manufacturing and service sectors, the financial sector plays a particularly important role. Its main task is to provide investment capital for entrepreneurial projects in the manufacturing sector. In the course of making investment decisions, it is important to take into account sustainability criteria more systematically (the so-called environmental, social and governance parameters).

### **Ongoing support for other countries.**

German development policy in recent years has been systematically geared to improving global conditions in the environmental, social, economic and political sense in order to eliminate the causes of poverty and promote global sustainable development. Following the adoption of Agenda 2030, the political priorities of our policy are based on its five core areas (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership). German development policy focuses in particular on:

- combating the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition and eradicating extreme poverty;
- creating sustainable opportunities for the future, particularly for young people, and tackling the causes of flight (especially through education/training, employment and structural investments in the green economy, social infrastructure and good statehood);
- making globalization equitable, in particular by promoting fair trade and income and job opportunities that ensure sustainable livelihoods (with particular emphasis on promoting responsible supply chains and minimum social and environmental standards);
- promoting sustainable development in the private sector, private investment and the ability of the partner countries to contribute financially to their own development.
- climate change mitigation and adaptation and conservation of natural resources [6, p.58].

Promoting good governance and gender equality are cross-cutting tasks that are also an important element in the bilateral and multilateral dialogue on development policy. In line with the new Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, the German government is aiming to cooperate with its partners on an equal footing and to continually improve efficiency and effectiveness. These principles are being implemented through numerous bilateral and multilateral initiatives and programmes.

In addition to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Foreign Office, numerous other government departments are actively pursuing international cooperation.

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety has been funding climate and biodiversity projects in developing countries, emerging economies and countries in transition since 2008, along with projects to implement the SDGs. The Vision Zero Fund, a global fund initiated by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and supported by the G7, mobilises practical support for poorer producing countries in their attempts to improve health and safety in the workplace. ODA percentage: Germany's Official Development Assistance(ODA) has increased steadily in recent years; the OECD's latest ODA estimate for 2015 shows continual increases to around 16.0 billion euros<sup>1</sup>. That makes Germany the third-largest donor in absolute figures; Germany's ODA rose to 0.52 percent of its gross national income in 2015. Spending on development cooperation continues to be one of the German

government's top priorities. It has continuously increased its spending in recent years and a further rise is planned.. The German government has also mobilised finance and implementation funds by specifically promoting involvement of the private sector.

For many years, the German government has also proactively advocated for a strengthened sustainability policy in regional and international forums. This includes key contributions to the development cooperation work of the European Union, the United Nations, World Bank and regional development banks.

## **Discussion**

The aim of this text is to describe the steps the German government has already taken and those it plans to take in the future to implement Agenda 2030. The text includes details of the efforts to prepare implementation, the processes involved in adapting development policies and the way in which all stakeholders are included in the implementation process. In this sense, it describes the path Germany has taken for the implementation of the agenda, but it also makes initial statements about specific arrangements, actions, engagements, experiences and priorities. It reports on all 17 goals set out in the Agenda.

It was important for the German government to involve civil society and private-sector stakeholders in preparing this report. Therefore it was discussed in the dialogue forum on Agenda 2030 with representatives of NGOs, churches, local authorities, and the scientific and academic community, who had the opportunity to engage in a critical exchange of views. A representative of civil society in Germany was also scheduled to speak when the report was presented at the UN in New York. This gives a clear signal that Agenda 2030 and its implementation in Germany is a project that involves the whole of society.

Germany delivers relevant contributions for all the SDGs based on its capacities and circumstances. The full-length report describes Germany's approaches to implementation of each of the 17 SDGs. The SDGs are globally applicable and simultaneously defined so as to provide guidance to each country in its efforts to flesh out the details nationally.

The coronavirus pandemic has demonstrated more clearly than the financial crisis of 2008 how vulnerable our societies (regardless of the level of development) are in all areas in the face of shocks. In the shortest possible time, the pandemic has radically changed the lives of people in Germany and around the world. The fight against the disease requires such restrictions in public life, the economy, as well as in the life of every person, which until that time were unthinkable. The policy measures taken in response to the crisis generated by the coronavirus outbreak at the national, European and international levels should be guided by the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals enshrined in it and, as a guide to action, take

into account to a special extent the principle of the "leave no one behind" Agenda ("leave no one behind"). For this reason, the new edition of the German Sustainable Development Strategy includes measures approved by the Federal Government to respond to the pandemic, which will strengthen the prerequisites for building a sustainable future in Germany, Europe and around the world.

3. National level Against the background of the large-scale consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, the need for urgent action to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, already felt in Germany, has become even more acute in many areas. The Federal government has stated that its task is not only to respond to the pandemic, but also to quickly transition Germany to the path of environmentally sustainable growth. Thanks to innovations, such growth will launch a modernization process that will allow the country to emerge stronger from the crisis. The Conjuncture Maintenance Program and the "Package of Measures for the Benefit of the Future" On June 12, 2020, the Federal Government approved the Conjuncture Maintenance Program, under which 130 billion euros are allocated in 2020 and 2021. The program includes a set of steps to maintain the economic situation and overcome the crisis, a "Package of measures for the benefit of the future", as well as measures aimed at fulfilling international obligations. In order to ensure the continued existence of businesses and the system of social services, to preserve jobs and avoid the emergence of social problems and crisis situations, measures designed to stimulate the market in the short term were implemented at the fastest possible pace. Activities within the framework of the "Package of Measures for the Benefit of the Future" have a long-term focus. The 50 billion euro package is designed to give impetus to the modernization process in Germany and, thanks primarily to promising investments in the field of digital and climate-efficient technologies, strengthen the country's role as a global exporter of advanced technological products. Measures within the framework of the "Package of Measures for the Benefit of the Future", the activities provided for by the "Package of Measures for the Benefit of the Future" can be divided into the following categories: (1) promoting changes in mobility, (2) changes in the energy sector and achieving climate protection goals, (3) investments in digitalization, (4) support for education/vocational education and research, (5) strengthening the health system/protecting against pandemics. The implementation of such other important elements of the Package as the National Strategy for the Use of Hydrogen, the Future of Hospitals Program and the EU Program to Support Temporary Part-time Employment (SURE) began already in 2020. Federal authorities support vaccine research in Germany and thereby contribute to the development of an effective and safe vaccine. The development of a number of measures is still ongoing (including development of infrastructure for charging electric vehicles, promotion of R&D in the field of electric vehicles and battery manufacturing, increasing state participation in the equity capital of the Deutsche Bahn AG railway company, as well as investments for the development of digitalization)

Principles at the heart of the German Sustainable Development Strategy (1.) Consistent application of the concept of sustainable development as a guiding



principle in all spheres and in all decision-making (2.) Taking responsibility on a global scale (3.) Preserving the natural foundations of life (4.) Strengthening economic activity taking into account the requirements of sustainable development (5.) Preserving and strengthening social cohesion in an open society (6.) Using education, science and innovation as a driving force for sustainable development

A series of dialogues began on October 29, 2019 in Berlin, followed by regional conferences in Stuttgart, Norderstedt and Bonn in February 2020, in which about 1400 citizens participated. At the first stage, during and after these events, about 400 oral and written comments and suggestions were received. The draft of the updated version of the Strategy was published on October 1, 2020. On October 15, 2020, the Federal Government held a hearing with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders (Forum "Sustainable Development 2020").

In addition, by the end of October 2020, approximately 360 institutions, associations, organizations and individuals presented their assessment of the project, some of which gave broad and well-founded recommendations. On this basis, the proposed updating of the Strategy has been reworked. The comments approved for publication were posted on the website [www.dialog-nachhaltigkeit.de](http://www.dialog-nachhaltigkeit.de). The Federal Government views Germany's Sustainable Development Strategy not as a finished product that will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future, but as a process. The Strategy is a "living document" that is constantly being developed and analyzed by the Government and adjusted to take into account changing framework conditions. At the same time, sustainable development requires not only government measures. In order to implement the 2030 Agenda, along with actions at all political levels, the active participation of public actors, as well as citizens of the country, is also necessary.

Content of the Sustainable Development Strategy a) Indicators and goals 75 indicators and goals in 39 areas are currently defined as management tools in the Strategy. Together, they reflect the state of sustainable development and form the basis for further actions within the framework of the Strategy. In the new edition of the Strategy from 2017, the indicators focused on the 17 SDGs, and they were given an international dimension to a greater extent. The Strategy indicators point to areas that are of particular importance for Germany in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For each SDG, at least one indicator-supported political goal was identified, which, without claiming to be exhaustive, describes the problem to be solved in a certain area. Strategy indicators should be considered as so-called "Key indicators". As an example, they point to a particularly important topic or an extremely significant event in the field of one of the SDGs, in part they are also used for the first acquaintance with existing more complex systems of indicators and statistics (for example, indicators of poverty and inequality, biological diversity or criminal statistics enshrined in the Strategy). Every two years, the Federal Statistical Office, as a specialized independent body, submits a report in which it informs in detail about the dynamics of national indicators of sustainable development. This task of the department is fixed in the Strategy. By means of symbols denoting a particular weather, the probability of achieving the corresponding goal is estimated.

The updated version of the Strategy included a number of new indicators. New indicators in the Sustainable Development Strategy The Strategy includes the following new indicators:

- prevention of pandemics on a global scale ,
- indicator 3.3, women in senior positions in federal government,
- indicator 5.1.c, child care allowance for fathers.,
- indicator 5.1.d, broadband Internet expansion,
- indicator 9.1.b, cultural heritage /improving access to cultural heritage,
- indicator 11.4, protection of land in the world,
- indicator 15.3.b.

By strengthening the global focus of the indicators, the Federal Government takes into account the recommendations received during the dialogue on the updated version of the Sustainable Development Strategy.

In comparison with 2018, a number of changes were made to the "Indicators with deviation from the course" - i.e. indicators for which the goals are likely not to be achieved.

The social, environmental and economic challenges associated with the 2030 Agenda cannot be overcome without the participation of science. The main driving force behind the innovations needed to achieve an environmentally sustainable future in the spirit of the 17 SDGs is free scientific activity. Germany has a highly efficient scientific system. For many years, she has been making an important contribution both at the national and international level to caring for the future, participating, for example, in the work of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Federal Government on Global Environmental Change or the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These and other formats are used to identify long-term trends and risks, as well as to identify possible approaches to public and political processes. With its innovative potential, the German research community participates in the search for new solutions and product development to achieve the SDGs in Germany and around the world. To unlock this innovative potential, collaborative, inter- and transdisciplinary research approaches that promote information exchange between science and politics, as well as society and the economy, are a crucial factor. A special role is assigned to the program of the Federal Ministry of Education and Science "Research for the benefit of sustainable Development".

Economics Many SDGs are directly related to the economy. This is particularly evident in SDGs 8 "Decent work and economic growth", 9 "Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure", and 12 "Responsible consumption and production". However, economic growth indirectly affects other areas of the 2030 Agenda. Without inclusive economic growth, which has a broad positive impact, it is impossible to achieve significant progress in the fight against poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2), as well as in the implementation of SDG 3 "Good health and well-being". International framework documents and activities that promote and support entrepreneurial responsibility and caring include the UN Guiding Principles for Economics and Human Rights and the UN Global Compact. At the national level,

the central basic document is the national action plan "Economy and Human Rights". This category also includes such numerous entrepreneurial initiatives as econsense or Chemie3, as well as initiatives with the participation of many interested actors, for example, forums on sustainable cocoa and palm oil production, the Union for Environmentally Sustainable Textile Production, as well as the foundation "Award for Sustainable Development". Such projects can give impetus to the implementation of other activities that ensure the achievement of a higher level of sustainability in the economy. In addition, representatives of the economy participate together with trade unions, non-profit organizations, academia and politicians in the work of the National Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility under the Federal Government. Along with the manufacturing and service sectors, the financial sector plays a particularly important role. Its main task is to provide investment capital for entrepreneurial projects in the field of production. In the course of making investment decisions, it is important to take more systematic account of sustainability criteria (so-called environmental, social and management parameters). Responsibly implemented investments are characterized by a long-term horizon and, subject to the maximum environmental load and social aspects, generate incomes exceeding average levels.

### **Conclusion**

Integrating the Agenda and its SDGs into national implementation. In preparing the new edition of its National Sustainable Development Strategy, the German government is engaging with each individual SDG and defining the need for action relevant for Germany in the particular associated field. In doing so, it strives to factor in the international dimension of Germany's actions in an appropriate manner. For the German government, the universal applicability of the Agenda means that it will make appropriate contributions towards meeting all 17 sustainable development goals - both in its national policies and internationally.

It is therefore considering its involvement in terms of the impacts on three levels:

- first, with regard to implementation and impacts in Germany,
- secondly, with regard to impacts in other countries and on global public goods, i.e. on global well-being (worldwide impacts – e.g. from trade or climate policy), and
- thirdly, with regard to supporting other countries (German international cooperation policy). The 17 goals, and also these three levels of impact, are closely interwoven and cannot be considered in isolation.

“Leave No One Behind“– this is a cross-cutting principle running through the whole of Agenda 2030. In the next 15 years, even greater efforts than have been made to date will be needed to reach disadvantaged and/or discriminated sections of the population in Germany and worldwide and to improve their situation in a sustainable way.

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## ГЕРМАНИЯ ЖӘНЕ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУ МАҚСАТТАРЫНЫҢ ОРЫНДАЛУЫ

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**Аңдатпа.** 2022 жылдың басындағы адамзатқа қауіп төндіретін негізгі қауіптердің қатарында БҰҰ климаттың өзгеруі, орман өрттерінің көбеюі, фермалар, жайылымдар және қалалардың кеңеюі үшін ормандардың кесілуін атады. Бұл мәселелер 2015 жылы БҰҰ әзірлеген тұрақты даму мақсаттарының / SDGs бөлігі болып табылады. Егер 2030 жылға қарай бұл мақсаттарға мемлекеттер қол жеткізе алмаса, онда климатты сақтау, биоәртүрлілікті, ормандарды жою, ресурстарды тұтынуды арттыру және т.б., онда адамзат планетаға үлкен зиян келтіру қаупі бар.

Германияда SDG жүзеге асырудың оң тәжірибесі басқа елдер үшін, әсіресе дамушы экономикасы бар елдер үшін, 10.1.2020 жылы жаңа көрсеткіштерді қосумен жарияланған жаңартылған Тұрақты даму стратегиясын бекіту аясында маңызды. Жаңартылған Стратегия елдегі барлық кәсіпорындарды қамтыды (мысалы, BASF, BMW, Bosch және т.б.). Талдау мен жинақтау негізінде жаңа Тұрақты даму стратегиясының ерекшеліктері, олардың неміс кәсіпорындарында жүзеге асырылуы айқындалды, Федералдық үкіметтің саясатына авторлық баға беріледі. Тұрақты даму мақсаттарын іске асыру қазіргі және болашақ ұрпақ үшін, ұлттық және халықаралық деңгейде жауапкершілікті алуды білдіретіні көрсетілген.

**Тірек сөздер:** тұрақты даму мақсаттары, Германия, федералды үкімет, тұрақты даму стратегиясы, жаңартылған стратегия

# ГЕРМАНИЯ И РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЦЕЛЕЙ В ОБЛАСТИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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**Аннотация.** Среди главных угроз человечеству ООН в начале 2022 г. назвала в изменение климата, участвовавшие лесные пожары, вырубка лесов для ферм, пастбищ и расширения городов. Эти вопросы являются частью целей устойчивого развития / ЦУР, разработанных ООН в 2015 г. Если к 2030 г. эти цели не будут достигнуты государствами, то вопросы сохранения климата, биоразнообразия, уменьшения лесных площадей, растущее потребление ресурсов и т.д., то человечество рискует нанести большой вред планете. Положительный опыт по реализации ЦУР в Германии важен для других стран, особенно стран с развивающейся экономикой, в контексте утверждения обновленной Стратегии устойчивого развития, опубликованной 1.10.2020 г. с включением новых индикаторов. Обновленная Стратегия охватила все предприятия страны (например, BASF, BMW, Bosch и др.). Базируясь на анализе и синтезе выявлены особенности новой Стратегии устойчивого развития, их имплементация на предприятиях Германии, дана авторская оценка политики Федерального правительства. Показано, реализация Целей устойчивого развития означает принятие на себя ответственности: за настоящие и будущие поколения, на национальном и международном уровнях.

**Ключевые слова:** цели устойчивого развития, Германия, Федеральное правительство, Стратегия устойчивого развития, обновленная стратегия.