
GPF Newsletter

February 09, 2018



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Latest from GPF

One step further towards global regulation of business



In 2014, following a resolution initiated by Ecuador and South Africa, the Human Rights Council of the United Nations decided by a majority vote for the establishment of a process to create a human rights treaty to regulate business activity. In 2015 and 2016 the first two sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights (OEIGWG) took place, and between October 23 and 27, 2017 the working group convened for the third time. More than 100 states and 200 representatives of civil society organizations participated in the third session, during which draft elements for a treaty presented by the Chair-Rapporteur of the OEIGWG were discussed. The draft elements include suggestions on state obligations, prevention, effective remedy, jurisdiction, international co-operation, and enforcement mechanisms. Despite persistent efforts by certain states to block the process, the march towards a binding treaty will continue. The Chair-Rapporteur will now hold informal consultations on the way forward and prospectively prepare a zero draft of the treaty up to the fourth session (expected in October 2018). Governments and other actors can hand in comments on the draft elements up to the end of February 2018.

One step further towards global regulation of business

Report of the third session of the UN working group on a binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights ("treaty")

GPF Briefing January 2018

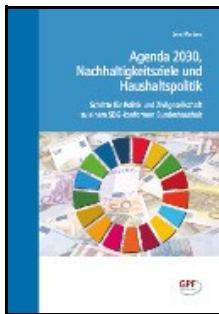
Author: Karolin Seitz

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Bonn/New York, January 2018

[Download the briefing here \(pdf, 248 KB\).](#)

[Download the briefing in German here \(pdf, 241 KB\).](#)

Agenda 2030, Nachhaltigkeitsziele und Haushaltspolitik



Mit der Agenda 2030 und ihren Zielen für nachhaltige Entwicklung (SDGs) haben die Mitgliedsstaaten der Vereinten Nationen ambitionierte Schritte auf dem Weg zu einer sozial, ökonomisch und ökologisch gerechteren Welt vereinbart. Eine zentrale Frage lautet nun, wie die Umsetzung der SDGs finanziert werden soll und welche Rolle dabei die öffentlichen Haushalte spielen. Bundesregierung, Bundestag und zivilgesellschaftliche Organisationen haben unterschiedliche Rollen, Verantwortlichkeiten und entsprechend unterschiedliche Einflussmöglichkeiten, um den Bundeshaushalt „SDG-konform“ zu machen. Im Verlauf der verschiedenen Phasen des Budgetzyklus gibt es für sie eine Vielzahl von Handlungs- und Interventionsmöglichkeiten, die stärker als bisher nutzen sollten.

Agenda 2030, Nachhaltigkeitsziele und Haushaltspolitik

Schritte für Politik und Zivilgesellschaft zu einem SDG-konformen Bundeshaushalt

Arbeitspapier

Herausgeber: Global Policy Forum Europe

Autor: Jens Martens

Bonn, Dezember 2017

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Schritte zum SDG-konformen Bundeshaushalt

Agenda 2030, Nachhaltigkeitsziele und Haushaltspolitik

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Neues Briefing: Agenda 2030 kommunal



Die Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 und ihrer Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung (SDGs) in und durch Deutschland ist nicht ausschließlich eine Bundesangelegenheit. Auch den Städten und Kommunen kommt eine wichtige Rolle bei der Verwirklichung der Agenda zu. Viele haben inzwischen Diskussionsprozesse zur Umsetzung der SDGs auf lokaler Ebene eingeleitet. Beispielsweise haben 15 Städte und Kreise in Nordrhein-Westfalen, darunter Köln, Dortmund und Bonn, beschlossen, die globalen Nachhaltigkeitsziele auf die kommunale Ebene „herunterzubrechen“ und integrierte Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien zu erarbeiten. Dabei muss das Rad keinesfalls neu erfunden werden.

Vielmehr können Prozesse zur Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 auf lokaler Ebene auf bestehenden Initiativen und Institutionen aufbauen und diese neu beleben.

Global Policy Watch

The 2030 Agenda, donor priorities and UN mandates

by Barbara Adams and Karen Judd



As he concluded the first year of his term, the UN Secretary-General reiterated his call for a new Funding Compact, an agreement by Member States and the United Nations development system. In his 20 December advance report on Repositioning the UN Development System, he stated: “Ultimately, the Funding Compact is about increasing the likelihood of universal achievement of the SDGs and eradicating poverty from the face of the earth. In other words, it is about determining whether we can deliver on our ambition to make the world a more prosperous, peaceful and sustainable place by 2030.”

“Market discourse has captured the development agenda to a point that may be incompatible with UN mandates”

CIVICUS speaks with Barbara Adams

To implement the 2030 Agenda, many in the international community have addressed the financing gap, proclaiming the need to go from “billions to trillions” of dollars. This has propelled a turn to the private sector, and not just the private sector – given the trillions needed – but more so the corporate sector.

According to this popular view and the analysis of multilateral development banks, as reflected in a 2015 report by the World Bank, the global community needs to move the discussion from billions in official development assistance to trillions in investments of all kinds, to meet the investment needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While admitting that the majority of development spending happens at the national level in the form of public resources, advocates stress that the largest potential for additional funds is from private sector business, finance and investment – working in partnership with governments. This has been the conclusion recently reached by the Reflection Group on the 2030 Agenda.

Trading away the SDGs?

by Roberto Bissio

Less than two years after having committed themselves to implement the 2030 Agenda, the same governments that unanimously adopted an ambitious set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the UN have failed to translate those promises into action at the ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held mid-December in Buenos Aires.

The meeting at the Argentinian capital collapsed without approving a declaration, not even to thank the host country. “We failed to achieve all our objectives,” said the EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom in her remarks at a closed meeting of delegation heads in Buenos Aires, according to the audio recording, leaked by the US media outlet and website POLITICO. “The sad reality is that we did not even agree to stop subsidizing illegal fishing” she went on. “I hope all delegations here reflect carefully about the message this sends to our citizens, to our stakeholders and to our children.”



Strategies for Empowering Rural Women

Monday, March 12, 2:30 pm
Church Center, 777 United Nations Plaza, 10th floor

Speakers: Barbara Adams, Global Policy Forum
María Graciela Cuervo, DAWN
Vidhya Das, Agragamee
Agnes Kirabo, Food Rights Alliance
Carolyn Sachs, Penn State University
Moderator: Stefanie Ehmsen, RLS-NYC

Further information and RSVP:
rosalux-nyc.org/news/events

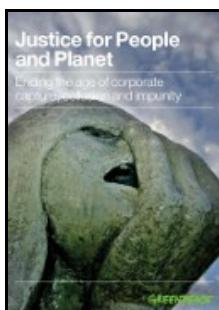
  

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What's new

[Justice for People and Planet](#)



The new report by Greenpeace “Justice for People and Planet” demonstrates the need for urgent action to establish justice for people and planet and to end corporate capture, collusion and impunity. Through 20 case studies this report presents how corporate power has been used to repeatedly abuse and violate human and environmental rights. The cases show that corporate impunity for environmental destruction and human rights violations is a result of the current economic and legal system. State failure to protect human rights and the environment is caused by corporate capture of decision makers and state institutions, leading to the consequent refusal of politicians to implement binding frameworks and hold corporations to account. The clear failure of voluntary codes and corporate self-regulation to safeguard human rights or the environment has led to renewed public demand for binding rules. Greenpeace calls on governments to adopt 10 Principles for Corporate Accountability.

Neues Bündnis gegen Marktmacht der Megakonzerne



Wichtige Märkte sind in den Händen von immer weniger Megakonzernen. Dagegen stellt sich anlässlich des 60. Geburtstags des Bundeskartellamtes ein breites Bündnis von 24 Umwelt-, Landwirtschafts-, und Entwicklungsorganisationen, darunter auch das Global Policy Forum. Unsere Forderung an die nächste Bundesregierung: Das Kartellrecht verschärfen, um die Marktmacht

von Konzernen zu begrenzen. Die Marktkonzentration ist mittlerweile so weit fortgeschritten, dass sie kleinere Unternehmen stark benachteiligt. Zulieferer, Bauern und Bäuerinnen und Arbeiter/innen in Produktionsländern können sich gegen übermächtige Unternehmen kaum durchsetzen. Letztlich wird so die soziale Ungleichheit verschärft.

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