



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety

**MOP to the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on SEA,  
7th and 3rd sessions**

***Panel discussion on the contribution of the Convention and  
the Protocol to the achievement of Sustainable  
Development Goals and the future of the treaties:***

**The Espoo Convention, its Protocol on SEA and  
the Aarhus Convention as tools to support the  
implementation of the SDGs  
– the German experience on SDG-implementation**

Minsk, 14 June 2017

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# MOPs 2017

## Key points in relation to the SDGs

- in the **draft Minsk declaration**  
(Espoo Convention / SEA-Protocol)  
⇒ SDGs: general close link to the SDGs mentioned  
⇒ Background paper for panel discussion refers to  
SDGs 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17

and

- in the **draft joint Budva declaration**  
(Aarhus Convention / PRTR-Protocol)  
=> SDGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 mentioned



# Common contribution to the implementation of the SDGs

## Common contribution of the Espoo Convention and its Protocol and of the Aarhus Convention to the implementation of the SDGs:

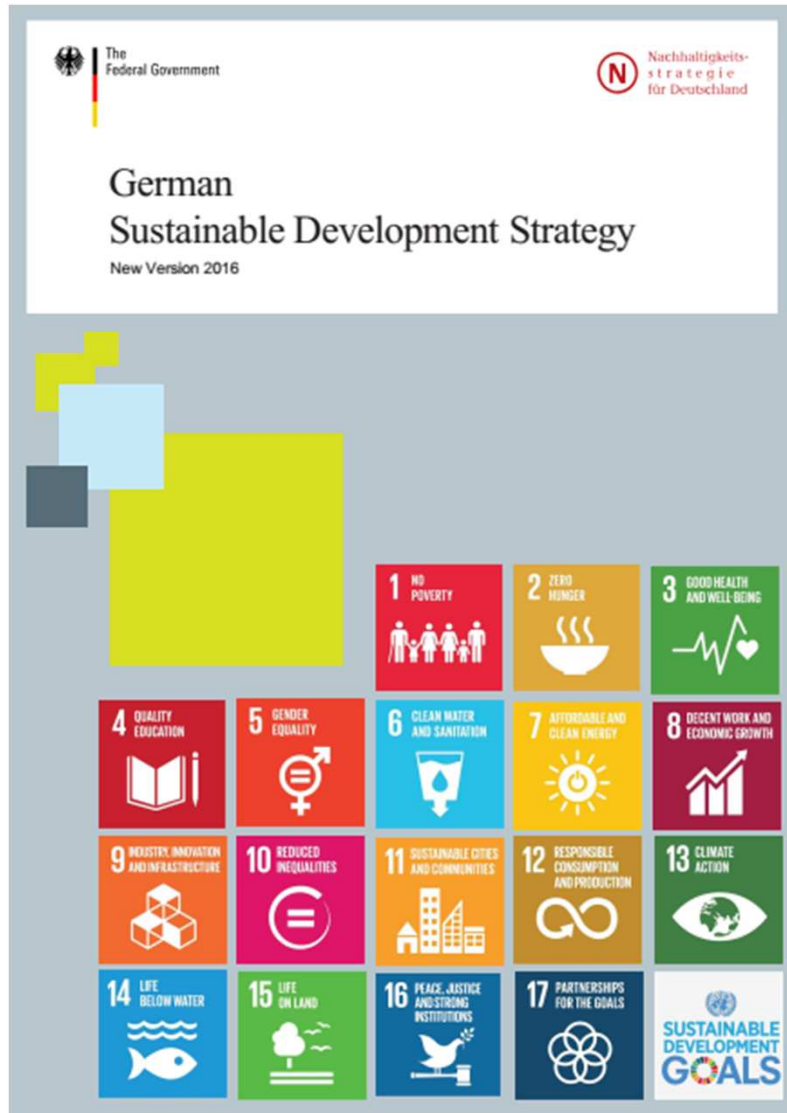
- Transparency / Access to information
- Public Participation / Stakeholder involvement (even cross-border)
- Access to Justice
- As a result: Environmental protection

### Focus on SDG 16:

- ⇒ In General: Good Governance
- ⇒ SDG 16.3: Rule of Law / Access to Justice
- ⇒ SDG 16.7: Participatory decision-making
- ⇒ SDG 16.10: Public access to information
- ⇒ SDG 16.A: International cooperation



# The German experience (1)



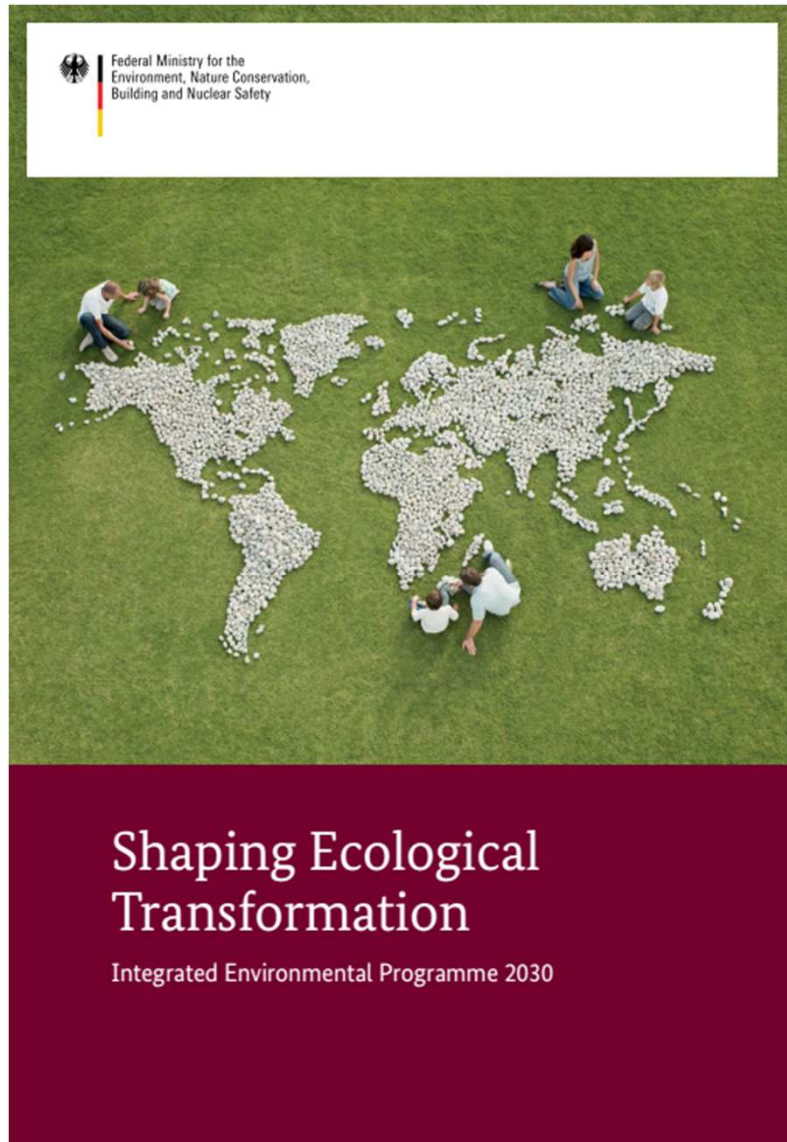
## Example 1:

### The new German Sustainable Development Strategy 2016

- Adopted on 11 January 2017 by the Federal Government
- National implementation of the 2030 agenda
- Translates all 17 SDGs into domestic policy goals
- Based on the principle of planetary boundaries
- Monitored by the Council for Sustainable Development



## The German experience (2)



### Example 2:

## The new Integrated Environmental Programme 2030

- Adopted in autumn 2016 by the Federal Ministry for the Environment
- The vision: Living well in 2050
- Overarching actions for transformation
- Five priorities to tackle
- Contribution to the implementation of SDGs 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17



## The German experience (3)

### Example 3:

- **Each new draft act** in Germany must inter alia pass a **Sustainability test** before adoption by Parliament
- The test has to be prepared by the Federal Government in the process of adoption of a draft act
- Test must refer to a fixed set of indicators and criteria concerning the achievement of sustainability
- Controlled by the German Bundestag's Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development



## The German experience (4)

### Example 3:

- Practical approach: The **new draft act for the modernisation of EIA legislation** (implementing Directive 2014/52/EU)
  - ⇒ „EIA is the perfect tool for the assessment of the ecological dimension of industrial installations and infrastructure projects and therefore the positive effects of EIA contribute significantly to the further sustainable development“
  - ⇒ „EIA contributes to transparency and involvement of stakeholders in decision-making processes“
  - ⇒ „By this the draft act supports as well the German Sustainable Development Strategy 2016“



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# Thank you for your attention!

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