

The Peer Review. What is it?

A review from an international perspective of the status of Germany's sustainability actions, policies and priorities.

Nationally adapted Previous reviews in NL, F

First review 2009
Second review 2013

Prof. Dr. Björn StigsonChair

Dr Suresh P Babu, education, science
Dr Jeroen Bordewijk, stakeholder codesign, business
Pekka Haavisto, politics, human rights
Valli Moosa, politics, environment
Jennifer Morgan, civil society, climate
Derek Osborn, administration, EU, env.

Prof Dr Sun-Jin Yun, science, growth and environment

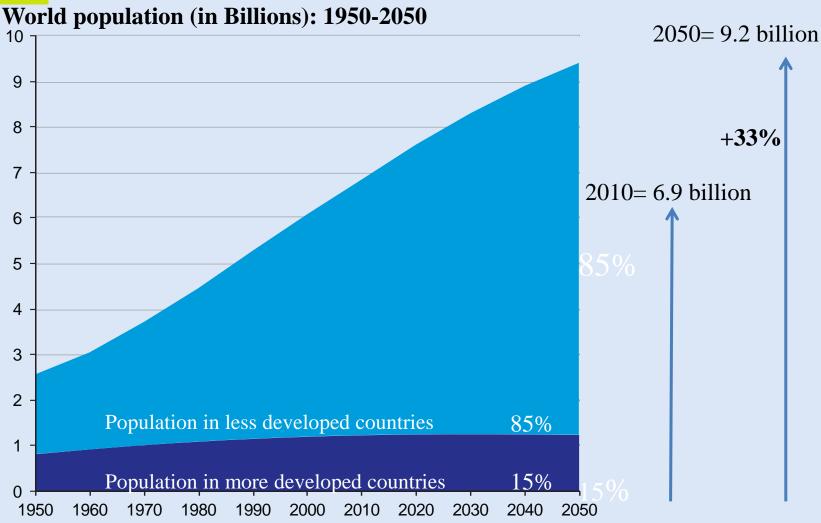


Characteristics

- Commissioned by the Chancellery / Angela Merkel
- full access to German politicians and civil servants
- no government interference with focus and conclusions
- Chair mandated by Chancellor, other peers mandated by Chancellery
- resolution of conflicts lies with the Chair
- drafting and facilitating tasks: Secretariat of the German Council for SD



The Future Society: A growth story



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision.



Development: The Poverty Challenge

Income poverty:

Over 2 billion people live on less than \$2/day

Energy poverty:

1.6 billion people today without access to electricity

Mobility poverty:

900 million people without access to transport

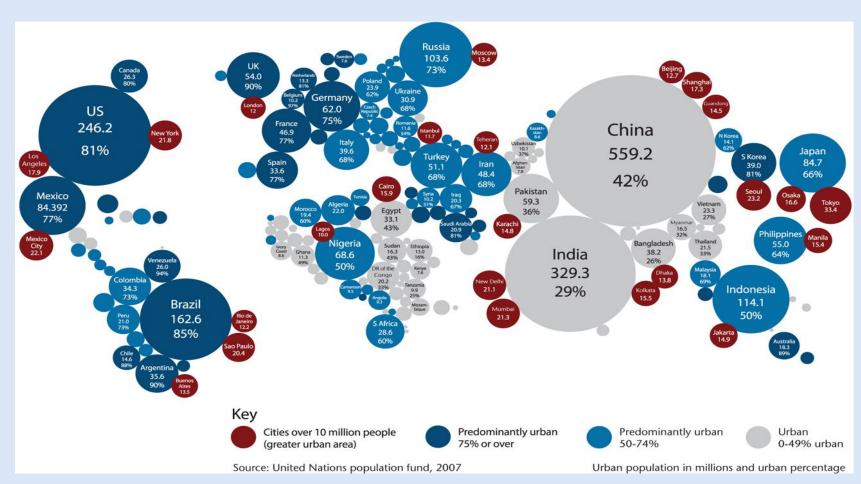
Water poverty:

 1.8 million deaths per year due to lack of sanitation, poor hygiene and unsafe drinking water.



Urbanization

50% urban in 2010: 3 billion 70% urban in 2050: 6 billion

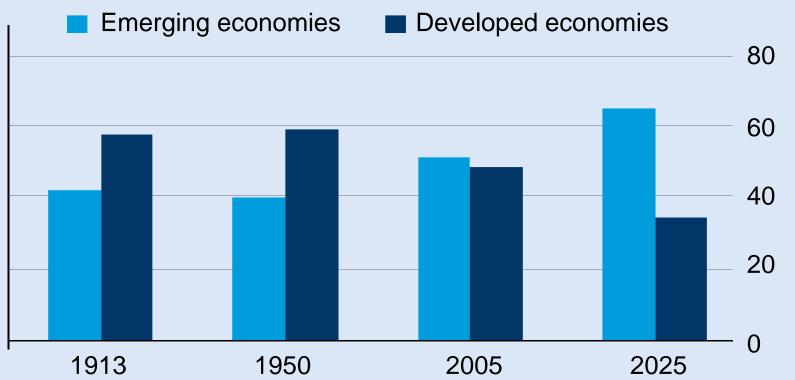




Shifting Fortunes

% Share of GDP

* At purchasing-power parity



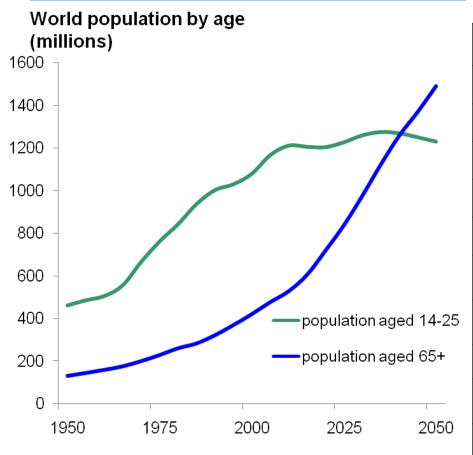
Emerging economies > 50% of global GDP and trend will continue

Source: Angus Maddison, OECD; IMF From The Economist print edition. "Wrestling for influence." July 3rd 2008.



Shifting demographics

A largely aging world



Source: UN population prospects, 2008

The cost of growing old

Total Age-related Spending in selected countries					
% GDP	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
US	10.8	12.5	15.1	17.1	18.5
France	24.9	26.5	29.1	31.0	31.9
Germany	20.0	22.0	25.1	27.8	29.5
Greece	18.6	21.4	26.6	32.6	36.6
Japan	18.8	20.8	22.1	24.4	26.7
China	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.0
Indonesia	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.7
India	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.7
Brazil	13.6	14.4	17.0	21.3	25.9

Source: S&P's Global Aging 2010: An

Irreversible Truth



The Green Race is on

- Resource efficient, low-polluting solutions will be strategic priorities for companies and states
 - A condition for staying in business
 - Strong demand for innovations
- Blending regulatory and entrepreneurial competition
- If you want to win:
 - Transform your home market to build domestic demand, competences and scale for exports



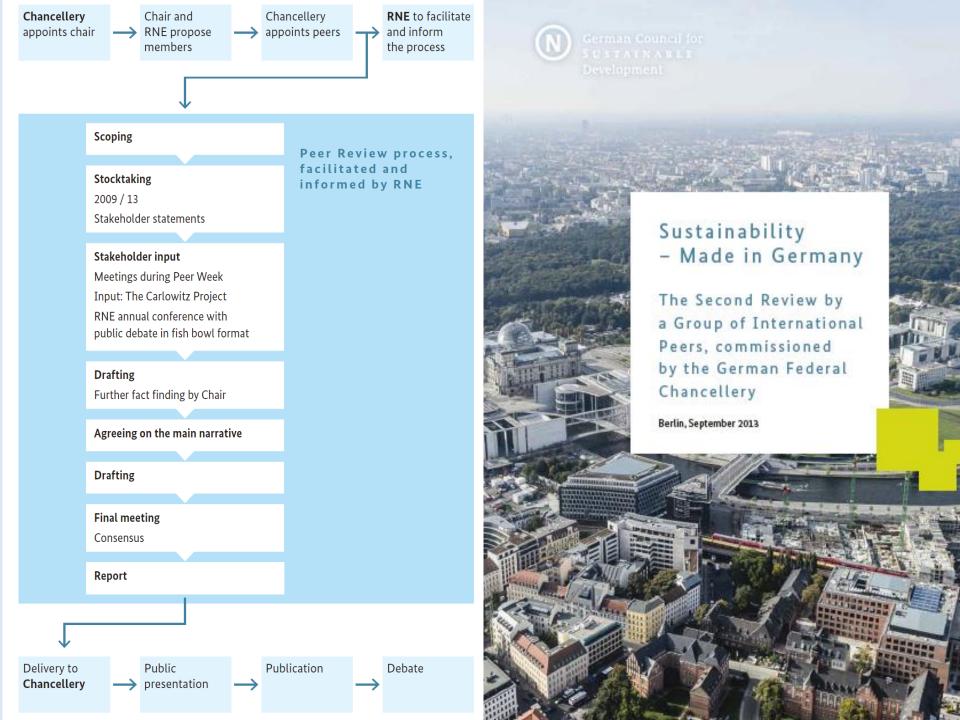
Strenghts and weaknesses Germany

- + Deep roots, NSDS in place, institutional competencies
- + Strong technical base and R&D
- Weak coordination, weak cooperation of public and private sector
- Lack of vision and 'grand design'
- + Impressive that Germany has been planning and implementing sustainability in the middle of the economic and financial crisis
- Hesitation on how to move on
- German reluctance to take more responsibility in leading Europe



Recommendations triggered statements by Parliament, Government, RNE, stakeholder

- Public sector actors and civil society
- Key public policy topics
- Cooperation of government, business and financial markets
- R&D
- Demography and education
- Germany's international role





Conclusion

- Blended learning consists of
 - Monitoring and reporting on indicators
 - Peer Review
 - Policy learning mechanism via sharing of experiences, open fora, cap building
- Key question is who are my Peers?
- Peer Review process is scalable.