



II. Proposed decision

1. The State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development

- Emphasises that sustainable consumption plays a central role in achieving Germany's sustainability and climate goals, as consumption affects many areas of daily life;
- Commits to promoting sustainable consumption patterns and limiting the negative social and environmental impacts of consumption on the basis of Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy, the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the European Green Deal, as well as relevant EU strategies;
- Commits to the National Programme on Sustainable Consumption (*Nationales Programm für Nachhaltigen Konsum — NPNK*) adopted by the federal cabinet in 2016 as an overall policy and substantive framework for the coherent promotion of sustainable consumption in Germany;
- Welcomes the steps taken to date to implement the NPNK and its exemplary role, including at international level;
- Considers it necessary to make significant progress on the implementation of sustainable consumption patterns in Germany and to further develop the NPNK through more concrete and focused measures;
- Considers it necessary to strengthen activities to develop and deliver sustainable consumer products in all fields of need and to jointly address the supply and demand side in order to better meet the objectives of the NPNK;
- Supports interministerial cooperation for this further development and invites the ministries to swiftly implement the related individual measures in their respective remits;
- Underlines that the further development of the NPNK should take due account of the relevant decisions of the Climate Cabinet and, in particular, promote their swift implementation;
- Emphasises the role of civil society engagement and education, in particular, education for sustainable development (ESD), in the development and dissemination of sustainable consumption patterns. The importance of implementing the national ESD action plan is recalled in this context;
- Recognises that the promotion of sustainable consumption can only be one element in addition to the establishment of an appropriate legal framework along supply chains, participation in European and international processes (including ILO, WTO) and support for sustainable action by partner countries, e.g. through development policy instruments;
- Requests that the Competence Centre for Sustainable Consumption (*Kompetenzzentrum für Nachhaltigen Konsum — KNK*) develop a technical proposal for a set of measurable indicators for reviewing the progress of the overall programme and for regular reporting. This set of indicators is intended to complement the consumption-related indicators in Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy;

- Announces concrete measures in the fields of need: mobility, home, food, workplace and office, clothing, and leisure and tourism as well as cross-cutting measures.

The priority measures for implementing sustainable consumption in Germany are set out in detail in the attached table, which forms an integral part of this decision. Part 1 presents the original, far-reaching measures of the NPNK. Part 2 sets out consumption-related objectives for processes outside the NPNK.

The measures focus on:

- Strengthening sustainable mobility through economic and political signals, e.g. through the introduction of mobility management in all supreme federal authorities and, later on, in their subordinate authorities;
- Significantly improving conditions for cycling (with a view to doubling numbers) by 2030;
- Creating incentives to reduce energy consumption in households through transparent and improved information;
- Rapidly implementing energy-efficient upgrades in the building stock;
- Promoting energy-efficient and resource-conserving IT in the context of digitalisation projects, in particular in the procurement of IT technology and through the use of the Blue Angel criteria;
- Promoting approaches linking supply to the demand for sustainable products with the aim of significantly increasing the market share;
- Increasing the proportion of sustainably certified or otherwise independently verified food commodities in food processed in Germany;
- Promoting a balanced diet;
- Promoting more animal welfare in the context of livestock farming;
- Improving consumer information about sustainable food consumption;
- Consistently implementing the National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction, with the goal to halve per-capita food waste by 2030;
- Significantly increasing the market share of certified clothing through credible labelling;
- Increasing the visibility of particularly active regions by establishing the nationwide German competition for sustainable-tourism destinations;
- Reviewing regulations pertaining to the entire life cycle of particularly environmentally relevant product groups at EU level, including the introduction of product passports and resource efficiency labelling;
- Reviewing, at EU level, a mandatory manufacturer declaration regarding the expected service life of their products (service life declaration);
- Ensuring consistent sustainable and climate-friendly procurement at federal level by adopting a general administrative regulation for the procurement of climate-friendly products and services by summer 2021;
- Strengthening the use of trusted environmental and social labels in online retail in order to achieve a market share of at least 34 percent for certified products by 2030;
- Developing and implementing digital technologies for sustainable consumption patterns and designing sustainable and transparent supply chains, including by taking account of sustainability in search algorithms and automated product evaluation using artificial intelligence or by using blockchain technology;
- Strengthening research on sustainable consumption at the level of products and services and on behaviour and lifestyles in order to lay scientifically sound

foundations for appropriate (political) decisions and frameworks for sustainable consumption;

- Promoting the dissemination of sustainable consumption practices through societal discourse and supporting relevant business models as a contribution to achieving the federal government's climate and sustainability goals, in particular to halve consumption-related emissions of greenhouse gases per capita by 2030.

National Programme on Sustainable Consumption (NPNK).

At its meeting on 3 May 2021, the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development, as the central steering body of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, addressed the role of sustainable consumption in implementing the global SDGs and further developing the National Programme on Sustainable Consumption (NPNK).

The establishment of sustainable consumption is of outstanding systemic importance and urgency with regard to the “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” called for in the 2015 UN Resolution. A large number of unsustainable processes worldwide are linked to unsustainable consumption and production patterns. Making these processes sustainable is a task for all of society.

In 2016, the NPNK was adopted by the federal cabinet as a response to the 2030 Agenda and SDG 12, which calls for the establishment of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Content of NPNK

The NPNK contributes to further advancing sustainable structural change in the economy and society. Germany is thus one of the first countries to present a concrete government programme in this context. The NPNK serves as an overall policy and substantive framework and is to be implemented through interministerial cooperation.

The Competence Centre for Sustainable Consumption (KNK) was established to support the implementation of the programme, the networking of activities, and the exchange and provision of knowledge. Subordinate authorities and commissioned institutions of several participating ministries work closely together in the Competence Centre, which is based at the Federal Environment Agency. The KNK also coordinates the National Sustainable Consumption Network (www.nachhaltigerkonsum.info/netzwerk), which aims to involve societal stakeholders in the implementation of the NPNK. Establishing sustainable consumption is a task for the whole of society. Currently, almost 260 stakeholders from science, business, politics and civil society are registered in the network.

The programme adopted in 2016 includes over 170 measures covering the six fields of need: mobility, food, home, workplace and office, clothing, leisure and tourism. Each package of measures relates to existing relevant objectives and indicators of the National Sustainable Development Strategy and Climate Cabinet.

Sustainable consumption also plays an important role in climate change mitigation. Germany’s national climate targets and compliance with the European targets to implement the Paris Agreement are set out in the decisions of the Climate Cabinet of 9 October 2019. These targets and the implementation of the global SDGs overall will only be successfully achieved by intensifying change processes on the demand side (in addition to efforts in the supply sectors).

Sustainable consumption doesn't just consist of ecological aspects, but also social aspects, including respecting human rights. The textile factory fires in Bangladesh in 2013, especially Rana Plaza, had a catalytic effect. Fair trade places the social dimension of sustainable consumption at the heart of its activities.

Coronavirus pandemic and further development of the NPNK

Sustainable consumption has become more important as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. The circumstances triggered by the pandemic were a reason why many consumers started to question their diet and shopping behaviour and pay more attention to ecological, health and social aspects. The restrictions imposed on daily life led to households spending 24 percent more money on organic products in the first eleven months of 2020. Regionally produced foods have also become more important.

However, sustainable products and services do not yet have large market shares in many areas. In addition, there is a risk that the positive effects will be cancelled out by higher consumption elsewhere (so-called rebound effects). Holistically sustainable lifestyles thus play an important role, in general, including adjusting behaviour and consuming fewer resources. It is particularly challenging to make such lifestyles affordable for all social groups. In addition, the possibilities and requirements of government management and regulation in order to support sustainable consumption patterns must be explored.

The ambitious further development of the NPNK reflects this in 45 new measures and objectives supplementing the existing German government Programme on Sustainable Consumption of 2016. The new measures cover mobility, home, food, workplace and office, clothing, and leisure and tourism and are intended to help halve consumption-related emissions of greenhouse gases per capita by 2030. The package set out by the State Secretary Committee contains a wide variety of measures such as the introduction of mobility management in all the supreme federal authorities and, in future, in their subordinate authorities, the improvement of conditions for cyclists and better information on energy consumption and building upgrades. It also includes measures such as the promotion of energy-efficient and resource-conserving information technology, the promotion of a balanced diet, the improvement of animal welfare in livestock farming and consumer information, the use of trustworthy environmental and social labels in e-commerce as well as strengthening research on sustainable consumption. At federal level, a general administrative regulation for the procurement of climate-friendly products and services is to be adopted by summer 2021.

Overview of Measures for the Further Development of the National Programme on Sustainable Consumption (NPSC)

The overview is divided into two parts.

Part 1 addresses enhanced new measures of the Federal Government for supplementing the defining framework, and reinforcing its effects, from the specific perspective of consumption.

Part 2 contains important, consumption-oriented goals that relate to processes outside of the NPSC and yet significantly influence the framework for structuring consumption in Germany.

All proposed measures are to be implemented in the framework of available budget funding.

Part I: Measures within the NPSC

The Mobility field of need		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>The Federal Government as a model for sustainable mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of mobility management in all supreme federal authorities • Establishment of incentives for introduction of mobility management for private and municipal companies with at least 250 employees, with the aim of cutting work- and training-related emissions, with respect to a reference year, by at least 50 percent • Implementation with use of the existing guides and handouts of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA) and the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI), as well as the "Mobil Gewinnt" ("mobile wins") platform for company mobility management 	<p>Resolution of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development in 12/19, supplemented by the remits</p> <p>High-Tech Strategy (<i>HTS</i>) 2025</p> <p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>Climate Action Plan 2050</p> <p>Agenda 2030</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI)</p>

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<p>Research and Implementation Campaign for Sustainable Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of the "Sustainable Urban Mobility" research agenda for application of existing findings and generation of relevant new knowledge: New approaches and experimental spaces for mobility – for cities, communities, districts, initiatives, companies and citizens 	<p>Resolution of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development in 12/19, supplemented by the remits</p> <p>High-Tech Strategy (<i>HTS</i>) 2025</p> <p>National Sustainability Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>Climate Action Plan 2050</p> <p>Agenda 2030</p> <p>European Green Deal</p> <p>Research for Sustainability (FONA)</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)</p>
<p>Significant improvements of the basic conditions for bicycle traffic (in keeping with the basic aim of doubling such traffic), by 2030, via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the National Cycling Plan 3.0, including special programmes for urban and rural bicycle traffic Significant increases of bicycle tourism Promotion of the potential of electric and cargo bicycles Promotion of the expansion of the cycling infrastructure, and of model projects, via the National Climate Protection Initiative (NKI) 	<p>Resolutions of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development in 12/19</p> <p>Climate Action Programme 2030</p>	<p>BMVI Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p>
<p>The Home field of need</p>		
<p>Measures</p>	<p>Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.</p>	<p>Leadership</p>
<p>Promoting energy-efficient consumer behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of incentives for reductions of heating-energy consumption in private households, via obligations to provide monthly consumption data, and to provide annual billing data that include suitable criteria/data for making relevant comparisons of heat consumption Requirements to provide information, in invoices, on power-saving consumption in households, including suitable criteria/data on consumption levels per m² 	<p>Energy Efficiency Strategy 2050 (Measure No. 16 / Buildings sector: Ongoing amendment of the German Heating Costs Ordinance</p> <p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) (energy consumption of private households)</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)</p>	<p>Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI)</p>

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<p>Moving forward rapidly with energy-efficient upgrades in the building stock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of the mix of instruments, with a view to achieving climate targets for the building stock: Consolidation and reorientation of investment-based funding programmes for buildings, to provide more-attractive funding rates and improved points of contact for energy consulting; introduction of new tax incentives for energy-efficiency-oriented building renovation; review of the regulatory requirements pertaining to existing buildings and new buildings in 2023, in keeping with the review clause in the Building Energy Act (GEG) (review by BMWi and BMI) • Development of the market for low-carbon building materials: Promotion of the use of low-carbon building materials, such as materials drawn from an enhanced circular economy, recycled materials, and materials produced via new low-carbon production processes; this is to be achieved via a suitable mix of instruments with positive climate-protection impacts 	<p>Climate Action Programme 2030 Building Energy Act (GEG) Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings (BEG)</p>	<p>BMI BMW Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF)</p>
<p>Increasing the share of furniture made from sustainably produced or recycled materials (with the exception of wood) to 25 percent by 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a definition of furniture made from sustainably produced or recycled materials • Promotion of climate-friendly production, and long-term usage, of furniture and household/office products • Promotion of use of furniture and products that are of biogenic origin, are recycled, or have trusted environmental certification (Blue Angel, etc.) 	<p>European Green Deal European Bioeconomy Strategy</p>	<p>BMU BMEL</p>
<p>Increasing the share of wood furniture made from sustainably produced wood (sustainable forest management)</p> <p>Development of a definition (1), and of an indicator (2), and review and identification of the database (3) for determination of the share of wood furniture made from sustainably produced wood (sustainable forest management);</p> <p>Taking account of points 1 through 3 above, efforts are to be made (on the basis of the provisions of the Federal Government's decree on procurement of wood products) to increase the market share of certified, sustainably produced wood furniture (with wood from sustainable forest management) by 10 percentage points, by the year 2030.</p>	<p>National Bioeconomy Strategy (NBS) Charter for Wood 2.0 European Green Deal European Bioeconomy Strategy Decree on procurement of wood products by the federal administration of 22 December 2010</p>	<p>BMU BMW BMEL</p>

The Food field of need		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>Halve per-capita food waste by 2030, at the retail, catering and consumer levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of the losses, including post-harvest losses, occurring along production and supply chains (SDG 12.3) Consistent implementation of the National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) Climate Action Programme 2030 National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction European Green Deal; especially the Farm-to-Fork Strategy proposed with regard to the UN's Agenda 2030</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)</p>
<p>With regard to foods processed in Germany, increasing the share of foods either a) certified in accordance with ambitious sustainability standards, or b) independently certified in accordance with equivalent standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, all palm oil used in Germany is to be sustainably produced palm oil By 2025, the share of sustainability-certified cocoa in the confectionary sold, in Germany, by the members of the German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa is to be increased to 85 percent Promotion of the "German Forum for More-Sustainable Protein Feed" (FONEI), which is addressing a range of issues that includes cultivation and use of domestically produced legumes, certification of soybeans, and a deforestation-free supply chain for soybeans 	<p>Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chain Initiative (INA) Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP) German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (FNK) Agenda 2030 German Forum for More-Sustainable Protein Feed (FONEI) The Federal Government's Guidelines on Deforestation-Free Supply Chains (ELK) European Council Conclusions of 16 December 2019 on the Communication on Stepping Up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests</p>	<p>BMEL Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p>
<p>Labelling and publicising of sustainably produced, healthy foods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal-welfare-classification labelling, the Bio-Siegel organic-food label, and "Nutri Score" expanded nutrition labelling Informational measures of the Federal Scheme for Organic Farming and Other Forms of Sustainable Agriculture (BÖLN) Consultation-based support for voluntary systems of standards, with a view to strengthening sustainability criteria and thereby enhancing the ambitiousness of systems in use, with focuses such as living wages and salaries, zero deforestation, cut-off dates for deforestation, and systems for due diligence obligations 	<p>National Sustainability Strategy (DNS) National animal welfare label Federal Scheme for Organic Farming and Other Forms of Sustainable Agriculture (BÖLN) European Green Deal Farm-to-Fork Strategy European Council conclusions of 15 December 2020 on the possible introduction of an EU-wide harmonised animal welfare label</p>	<p>BMEL BMU BMZ</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicising of foods that are sustainably produced, in keeping with good private standards, and promotion of fair-trade campaigns Further development of the "foods" product group with respect to clarity of labelling At the EU level, active support for the development of a framework for labelling sustainably produced foods within the context of the Farm-to-Fork Strategy 	<p>European Council conclusions of 19 December 2020 on the Farm-to-Fork Strategy</p> <p>Agenda 2030</p> <p>European Council Conclusions on EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests</p>	
<p>Consideration of, and provision of information about, the biodiversity aspects of foods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research programme for the identification of suitable governance and policy instruments, and innovative assessment approaches, aimed at ensuring that biological-diversity criteria receive greater consideration in decisions of policy-makers, entrepreneurs and consumers 	<p>High-Tech Strategy (HTS) 2025</p> <p>National Sustainability Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>Agenda 2030</p> <p>National Strategy on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</p> <p>Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)</p> <p>European Green Deal</p> <p>EU Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Research for Sustainability (FONA) / BMBF Research Initiative for the Preservation of Biodiversity (FEa)</p>	<p>BMBF</p> <p>BMU</p> <p>BMEL</p>
<p>The Federal Government's role-model function with regard to sustainability in the restaurant and catering sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme for establishment of sustainability criteria for cafeteria foods services; based on the mandatory DGE quality standards for company catering facilities of November 2020 (now in force; DGE = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung / German Nutrition Society), and on a recommendation that the standards be adopted in the German states' (Länder) own guidelines for cafeterias The share of organic food served in Federal Government cafeterias is to be increased to at least 20 percent by 2025 	<p>Climate Action Programme 2030</p> <p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>Future Strategy for Organic Farming (ZöL)</p> <p>Resolution of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development in 06/2020</p> <p>Resolution of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development of 16 December 2019 (modified)</p> <p>Resolution of the State Secretary Committee for Sustainable Development of 13 July 2020</p>	<p>BMEL</p> <p>BMU</p> <p>BMZ</p> <p>BMI</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to food served in Federal Government cafeterias, the share of food produced in accordance with fair trade criteria is to be increased (target for fair trade coffee: 100 percent by 2025) • Preparation of recommendations on promotion of deforestation-free supply chains for food served in cafeterias • Sustainable catering in Federal Government facilities is to be established via consistent application of the criteria in the currently applicable "Guidelines on Sustainable Event Organisation"¹; operators of public cafeterias are to be obligated to serve at least one vegetarian dish per day 	<p>The Federal Government's Guidelines on Deforestation-Free Supply Chains (ELK)</p> <p>Programme of Measures for Sustainability (in the context of Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy)</p>	
<p>Promotion of healthy, balanced diets, taking account of animal-welfare and environmental-protection criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the possibility of levying taxes aimed at promoting animal welfare • Promotion of plant-based, and other non-animal-based, alternatives to meat and other animal products • Promotion of healthy, balanced diets in keeping with the DGE quality standards 	<p>Recommendations of the Competence Network on Livestock Farming (Kompetenznetzwerk Nutztierhaltung) (02/2020)</p> <p>Results of the feasibility study (03/2021)</p> <p>Results of the impact assessment (expected in 04/2021)</p> <p>Strategy for Protein Crops (EPS)</p>	<p>BMEL BMF</p>
The Clothing field of need		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>The Federal Government's role-model function with respect to sustainable textile consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The phased plan for sustainable public-sector textile procurement is to be finalised as quickly as possible, to support implementation, in public procurement, of the sustainability criteria set forth in the "Federal Government's guide for sustainable textile procurement by the federal administration" ("Leitfaden der Bundesregierung für eine nachhaltige Textilbeschaffung der Bundesverwaltung"); such implementation is a necessary condition for achieving the aim, in the framework of the Federal Government's Programme of Measures for Sustainability, of increasing the share of sustainably procured textiles in public-sector textile procurement to 50 percent (with the exception of special textiles) 	<p>Programme of Measures for Sustainability (in the context of Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy)</p>	<p>BMZ and textile-procuring departments</p>

¹ The Guidelines in their current latest edition – that of February 2015 (3rd revised edition; updated in May 2017)

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<p>Ongoing multi-stakeholder exchanges in the textile sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the framework of the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, regular meetings of stakeholders, covering problems and potential solutions in the area of textile recycling and use, as well as sustainable business models for reducing resources consumption 	<p>Partnership for Sustainable Textiles German Federal Ecodesign Award</p>	<p>BMZ BMU</p>
<p>Promotion of durable, recyclable textiles at the European level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of targets for textiles, throughout the entire value chain, through 2025 Review of the possibility of expanding textile producers' responsibilities for their products, in the framework of the EU Social Progress Index (SPI) or the Circular Economy Act (KrWG) (VAT reductions on repair services and sales of second-hand goods) 	<p>EU Circular Economy Action Plan Sustainable Products Initiative EU Textile Strategy (Q.4 – 2021)</p>	<p>BMU BMWi</p>
<p>Promotion of use-phase durability at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of second-hand stores and exchanges (for "lending clothing"), in main shopping streets and centres, and integration of second-hand product lines within mainstream retail sales, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of repair services via reduction of the applicable VAT rates Promotion of the second-hand market Promotion of the use of recycled fibre 	<p>Circular Economy Act (KrWG) German Federal Ecodesign Award</p>	<p>BMU BMZ BMWi</p>
<p>Increasing the quantitative market share for certified clothing to 20 percent by 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of sustainable clothing consumption via trustworthy labelling Support for the use of sustainably produced clothing and the adoption of trusted quality seals for textiles (the Grüner Knopf ("green button") and labels termed "good" or "very good" by the website www.siegelklarheit.de ("Siegelklarheit" = "seal clarity", informs about the various seals and labels in use)). Promotion of sustainable use of textiles, by consumers, taking account of companies' due diligence obligations throughout textile supply chains 	<p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector</p>	<p>BMZ BMU</p>
The Leisure and Tourism field of need		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership

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<p>Establishing the national competition for sustainable-tourism destinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular awards for regions that are especially active in promoting sustainable tourism, to provide incentives for further development in this area, to promote transfer of relevant know-how (good practice) to all tourist destinations, and to enhance the visibility of suitable offerings for consumers 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) National Tourism Strategy European Green Deal Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Creating transparency in the area of sustainable development in the tourism sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of data and indicators to promote assessment and comparability of sustainable tourism offers, on both the supply and demand sides; this is to be achieved via regular surveys oriented to the accepted "Tourism Satellite Account" (TSA) method, and using data of the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) (national accounts (VGR), environmental economic accounts (UGR)) and representative consumer surveys such as the "Reiseanalyse" ("travel analysis") of the Forschungsgemeinschaft Urlaub und Reisen (FUR) association of research users 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) National Tourism Strategy European Green Deal Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMWi</p>
<p>Tourism for sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the "TO DO Award," which is awarded by the Institute for Tourism and Development (Studienkreis für Tourismus Entwicklung e.V.), with the aim of taking account of the diverse range of interests and needs of local populations, and promotion of the principles of environmental compatibility and sustainability, in tourist projects, measures and offers Promotion of the "Tourism for sustainable development" tourism-sector dialog, with the aim of promoting joint projects in cooperation with the German tourism sector, NGOs, and researchers, as well as with associations contributing to sustainable development at tourist destinations. 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) National Tourism Strategy European Green Deal Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMZ</p>
The Ecodesign field of action		
Measure	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>Consistent promotion of Green IT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of energy-efficient and resource-saving IT hardware and software, via implementation of the Federal Government's existing targets (stabilising 	<p>Programme of Measures for Sustainability (in the context of Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy)</p>	<p>BMU BMVg BMWi</p>

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<p>federal IT systems' energy consumption at a level of 350 GWh by 2022), and ambitious updates of such targets for the period through 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistently environmentally oriented procurement of IT equipment, in implementation of Sec. 45 Circular Economy Act (KrWG), Sec. 13 Federal Climate Change Act (KSG), and the General administrative regulation for the procurement of climate-friendly products and services; and introduction of a general administrative regulation for making procurement more climate-friendly • Promotion of the use of Blue Angel criteria in data centres and co-location centres. • Gradual transition to the Blue Angel standard in data centres of federal authorities. 	<p>Climate Action Programme 2030</p>	
<p>Supporting the introduction, at the EU level, of whole-life-cycle regulations for product groups with special environmental relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for extraction and use of raw materials, for environmentally oriented product design (ecodesign) and for promotion of circular economies for the relevant product groups • Review of the possibility of requiring manufacturers, at the EU level, to make binding declarations regarding the expected service lives of their products ("service life declaration") • EU-level labelling requirements oriented to the resource-efficiency of household appliances (reparability, durability, recyclability), aimed at promoting sustainable consumer behaviour and providing incentives, for manufacturers, for the development of sustainable products 	<p>EU Circular Economy Action Plan European Green Deal EU Ecodesign Directive</p>	<p>BMU, BMWi</p>
<p>Research and development for environmentally friendly product design, and for new business models for circular economies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BMBF funding measure "Resource-efficient Circular Economy – Innovative Product Cycles" (ReziProK), which is being carried in the framework of the FONA Strategy, is supporting 25 collaborative research projects focused on innovative business models in conjunction with digital technologies and sustainable product design, with the aim of enabling consumer goods to remain 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS), UN Agenda 2030 EU Green Deal EU Circular Economy Action Plan High-Tech Strategy (HTS) 2025</p>	<p>BMBF</p>

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<p>longer within circular economies (goods such as outerwear, refrigerators and cooling units, and multi-use packaging)</p>	<p>German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes III) Research for Sustainability (FONA)</p>	
The Overarching Measures field of action		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>Strengthening digital sustainability-oriented product information for consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, development and introduction of a digital "product passport," at the EU level, that will serve as a basis for Europe-wide information requirements for all products • Development of requirements for provision of product-oriented company data for the digital product passport (key figures pertaining to environmental and social aspects) • Provision of reliable, consistent, environmentally and socially relevant product information that can serve as a basis for the development of user-friendly ways of informing consumers in advance of their purchase decisions • Development of sustainable, transparent supply chains, with the help of digital technologies 	<p>The BMU's digital environmental policy agenda Circular Economy Act (KrWG) European Green Deal EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) Waste Framework Directive</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Making environmental and sustainability labels available for online retail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of valid, consistent, concise product information, covering key environmental, ecological and social aspects (such as the Blue Angel environmental label and other trusted labels), for consumers making purchase decisions in online shopping • In selected product groups sold online, the share of products certified with the Blue Angel environmental label, or with other recommended labels (pursuant to the Siegelklarheit website at www.siegelklarheit.de), or certified to fulfil criteria for the highest energy efficiency category, is to be increased to 34 per cent by 2030 • Intensified provision of information about the impacts of consumption on water resources and biodiversity in countries where products are produced 	<p>The BMU's digital environmental policy agenda UN-Water 2030 Strategy Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Significantly expand sustainable procurement</p>	<p>Climate Action Programme 2030</p>	<p>BMWi</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a general administrative regulation on climate-friendly procurement by summer 2021 • Consideration of biodiversity aspects (for example, with regard to: construction products, such as peat, natural stone, and cement (in connection with limestone mining); the food and catering sectors; the paper industry, etc.) in procurement • Further operationalisation of obligations to give priority to resource efficiency and climate protection in procurement pursuant to Sec. 45 Circular Economy Act (KrWG) and Sec. 13 Federal Climate Change Act (KSG), to the extent that a) available products are suitable for the chosen purpose, b) their procurement or use will not lead to unreasonable added costs, c) adequate competition is assured, and d) no other regulations require otherwise • Consideration of human rights aspects in procurement • For contracting entities and procurement officials, expansion of training courses on human rights, to the extent the Competence Centre for Sustainable Procurement (Kompetenzstelle für Nachhaltige Beschaffung – KNB) receives the federal budget funding for the relevant necessary positions 	<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes III)</p> <p>National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights</p>	<p>BMI BMU</p>
<p>Increasing use of environmental and social labels, and supporting trustworthy communication on sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of minimum criteria for justifications for, and transparency of, environmental claims, and establishment of such criteria at the European level • Strengthening of sustainability-oriented labelling (in keeping with the criteria provided by the website www.siegelklarheit.de), with regard to global responsibility concerning social, ecological, and human-rights aspects, by raising awareness • Strengthening and revision of the state website www.siegelklarheit.de, and intensification of public relations with regard to that website 	<p>Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMU BMZ</p>
<p>Promote more-sustainable use of plastic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of transfer measures for the research focus "Plastic in the Environment": Reduction of the environmental impacts of plastics, throughout plastics' value chains, and development of relevant improvements and options 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>High-Tech Strategy (HTS) 2025</p> <p>European Green Deal</p> <p>Agenda 2030</p>	<p>BMBF</p>

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<p>(such as textiles with reduced abrasion of microplastics; plastics with environmentally optimised degradability; apps for guiding consumer behaviour; technologies and procedures for reducing plastic consumption; more-sustainable product designs; improved recycling methods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding measure "Resource-efficient circular economy – plastic-recycling technologies" (KuRT; projects begin in summer 2021): Research and development for large-scale implementation of innovative plastic-recycling technologies, and for integration of the entire value chain in intelligent use concepts and circular economies, covering such products as packaging, textiles, electronics products and vehicles 	<p>Circular Economy Act (KrWG) German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes III) Research for Sustainability (FONA)</p>	
<p>Ongoing multi-stakeholder exchanges, & cooperation relative to circular economies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular exchanges, involving some 200 organisations, oriented to the avoidance, collection, recycling and use of secondary raw materials in developing and emerging countries, and to global supply chains (with a focus on: plastic waste from packaging and disposable products; electrical and electronic waste; improved basic conditions) (PREVENT Waste Alliance) Pilot testing of 8 potential solutions by summer 2022; refinement and dissemination of experience & best practices (PREVENT Waste Alliance) 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) European Green Deal, EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) Agenda 2030 German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes III)</p>	<p>BMU BMZ</p>
Package of measures: Using digital technologies to support sustainable consumption		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<p>Digital platforms and responsible data use, in support of sustainable business management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2022, promotion of research projects for development of governance solutions that would enable data collected via digital platforms to be used for sustainable business management, sustainable consumption and the common good; such efforts are expected to support the development of digital applications for, and promote responsible data use in, "green" business models, social innovations and sustainable consumption (apps, algorithms, platforms, etc.) 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) High-Tech Strategy (HTS) 2025 BMBF Action plan "Natural. Digital. Sustainable." The Federal Government's Data Strategy Research for Sustainability (FONA)</p>	<p>BMBF</p>

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<p>Developing and implementing digital technologies for environmentally friendly, socially compatible consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable consumption patterns in the online mass market, via artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, "nudging" of consumers, and promotion of digital initiatives • Improvement of access to, and availability of, sustainable products and services • Digital projects focused on regional supply chains, and regional marketing, and taking account of ecological principles • Development of sustainable, transparent supply chains, with the help of digital technologies 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS), goal 12</p> <p>The BMU's digital environmental policy agenda</p> <p>The Federal Government's AI Strategy</p> <p>Federal Rural Development Scheme (BULE)</p>	<p>BMU, BMEL</p>
<p>Making E-commerce sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of regulations for online marketplaces; in particular, regulations providing for ambitious transparency obligations and sustainability standards • Adaptation of consumer protection in cyberspace to today's evolving digital technologies and business models • Review of the impacts of digital platforms on markets, with regard to impacts on sustainability 	<p>Consumer protection report 2020</p> <p>Transposition of the Omnibus Directive (Modernisation Directive) into German law by 11/ 2021</p> <p>The BMU's digital environmental policy agenda</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV) BMU</p>
<p>Resource-efficient consumption via environmental technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research programme "Digital GreenTech – Environmental Technology meets Digitization" (since 2020): Development of innovative, sustainable products, processes and services for linking digital technologies with environmental technologies (including digital eco-balances, and user-oriented information about the sustainability of materials, provided in the interest of improved ecological design, information transparency, and recycling of raw materials and foods) 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>High-Tech Strategy (HTS) 2025</p> <p>BMBF Action plan "Natural. Digital. Sustainable."</p>	<p>BMBF</p>
<p>Package of measures: Promotion of sustainable lifestyles</p>		
<p>Measures</p>	<p>Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.</p>	<p>Leadership</p>

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<p>Sustainable for the good life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a concept for supporting changes in social values, in the interest of promoting sustainable lifestyles that protect the climate, conserve resources and are conducive to personal health and well-being • Strengthening of economically viable business models for sustainable lifestyles that protect the climate and conserve resources 	<p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) Climate Action Plan 2050</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Dissemination of sustainable consumption practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the framework of sponsorship of organisations, support for sustainable consumption practices, via measures such as projects of environmental and nature conservation groups • Through 2022, implementation of a funding programme for local short-duration experiments focusing on real-world testing and dissemination of sustainable consumption practices in new target groups 	<p>To include departmental research, and organisational sponsorship by the BMU Youth Climate Fund</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Promoting social innovations and the sharing economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of instruments (including fiscal instruments) for promoting sustainability-oriented organisations, services, offers, and practices, e.g., energy cooperatives, car-sharing services, urban-gardening initiatives, exchanges for lending and bartering and repair cafés 	<p>German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes III)</p>	<p>BMU</p>
<p>Establishing education for sustainable development (ESD) in all education sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the framework of the National Platform on ESD, promotion of dialogue between stakeholders in the areas of early childhood education, school education, non-formal and informal education, vocational training, higher education, and municipalities • Promotion of the establishment of ESD throughout the entire education chain (including: the early education sector, with ESD training courses for multipliers; promotion of sustainability in the area of vocational training, via the new training occupation "environmental protection and sustainability"; continuing education on ESD for university instructors; intensification of youth participation in 	<p>National Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)</p>	<p>BMBF</p>

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<p>the area of ESD (via the youpaN youth panel on ESD); promotion of the "education, sustainability and municipality" (BiNaKom) ESD competence centre for process support and evaluation)</p>		
<p>Structural reinforcement of education for sustainable development (ESD), with an overarching "competence" concept and including a global perspective; this is to be achieved via</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the orientational framework of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (KMK) / Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), as a school resource, for the learning area "global development" • Support for the Länder in implementation of the orientational framework via, inter alia, ESD Länder initiatives and coordination in the areas of teacher training, curriculum development, and instruction and school development, especially with regard to sustainable consumption • Promotion of education projects on the topic area "sustainable consumption," within the "Development Policy Education" funding programme (FEB), in the "Education meets Development" (BtE) programme, and in the school competition on development policy (all efforts of the BMZ), and in other education and exchange programmes on development policy 	<p>Agenda 2030 German Sustainable Development Strategy National Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)</p>	<p>BMZ</p>

Part 2: Goals for measures outside of the NPSC

The Mobility field of need: Making sustainable forms of transportation more attractive		
Goal: At least 7 to 10 million electric cars by 2030		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensified efforts to promote purchases of electric cars (environmental bonus); to include offering innovation premiums through 2025 	Climate Action Plan 2050 Stimulus package 2020	BMW i
Objectives: Increasing the proportion of environmentally friendly rail transports in the modal split, by improving services in the period through 2030		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubling the numbers of passengers in inter-city rail transports, by 2030 Introduction of half-hourly service on all major railway routes by 2030 Introduction of frequent regular service on 5 major routes by 2025 Increasing the market share for rail freight transports to at least 25 percent by 2030 	Coalition agreement Climate Action Plan 2050	BMVI
The Home field of need: Reduce energy consumption in households		
Objectives: In building refurbishments, achieve greater energy-efficiency improvements, and increase use of renewable energies		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Individual Refurbishment Roadmap for Residential Buildings (iSPF); total of 150,000 iSPF refurbishments are to be supported over the next three years In the Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings (BEG) programme, provision of suitable incentives for significant increases in the share of refurbishments funded in the iSPF framework 	Climate Action Programme 2030 Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings (BEG) Energy Efficiency Strategy 2050 (EffStra)	BMW i

Objectives: Reduce CO₂ emissions from heating systems throughout the period through 2030		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of heating-oriented energy consultations for homeowners, linking of suitability checks for heating systems (EffStra 2050 Measure No. 17) with heating-system replacements / conversions 	Climate Action Programme 2030 Energy Efficiency Strategy 2050 (EffStra 2050), Measure 17 Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings (BEG)	BMWi BMI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the possibility of limiting apportionment of costs tied to higher heating-fuel prices (for fossil-based fuels) resulting from increasing CO₂ prices (Fuel Emissions Trading Act (BEHG)) in rental buildings, in order to provide incentives for tenants and landlords (homeowners) 	Implementation of the review mandate in the Climate Action Programme 2030	BMU BMWi BMI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting package of measures for efficient operation of heating systems Improvement of the minimum requirements pertaining to meters and sensors for new heating systems Financial support for systematic replacements of a) electric water heaters with small storage tanks with b) electronically controlled instantaneous water heaters 	Energy Efficiency Strategy 2050 (EffStra 2050), Measure 14 National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (NAP 2.0)	BMWi BMI
The Food field of need: Reinforce sustainable food-production systems		
Objectives: Expansion of sustainable agriculture		
Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refinement and national implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the period after 2020, within the meaning of the CAP goals set forth in the EU Treaty and in the Agenda 2030 Quantification of the expansion, in terms of the impact categories to be defined, in the national CAP strategic plan, via a SWOT analysis and definition of requirements 	German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS) Green Deal, especially the Farm-to-Fork Strategy Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection	BMEL
Objectives: Increasing the proportion of organically farmed land, with respect to all farmed land, to 20 percent by 2030		

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Measures	Relevant programmes, legislation, etc.	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research promotion, knowledge transfer and training and informational measures via the Federal Scheme for Organic Farming and Other Forms of Sustainable Agriculture (BÖLN) • Goals for expansion of organic farming are to be taken into account in financial resources provided under the 2nd pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), as of 2023 	<p>Future Strategy for Organic Farming (ZÖL)</p> <p>German Sustainable Development Strategy (DNS)</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals 12.1 and SDG 15</p> <p>EU Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Farm-to-Fork Strategy</p> <p>Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection</p>	<p>BMEL</p>