



Die
Bundesregierung

Shaping Globalization – Expanding Partnerships – Sharing Responsibility

A strategy paper by the German Government



Cover images:

Top left: The Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, Germany

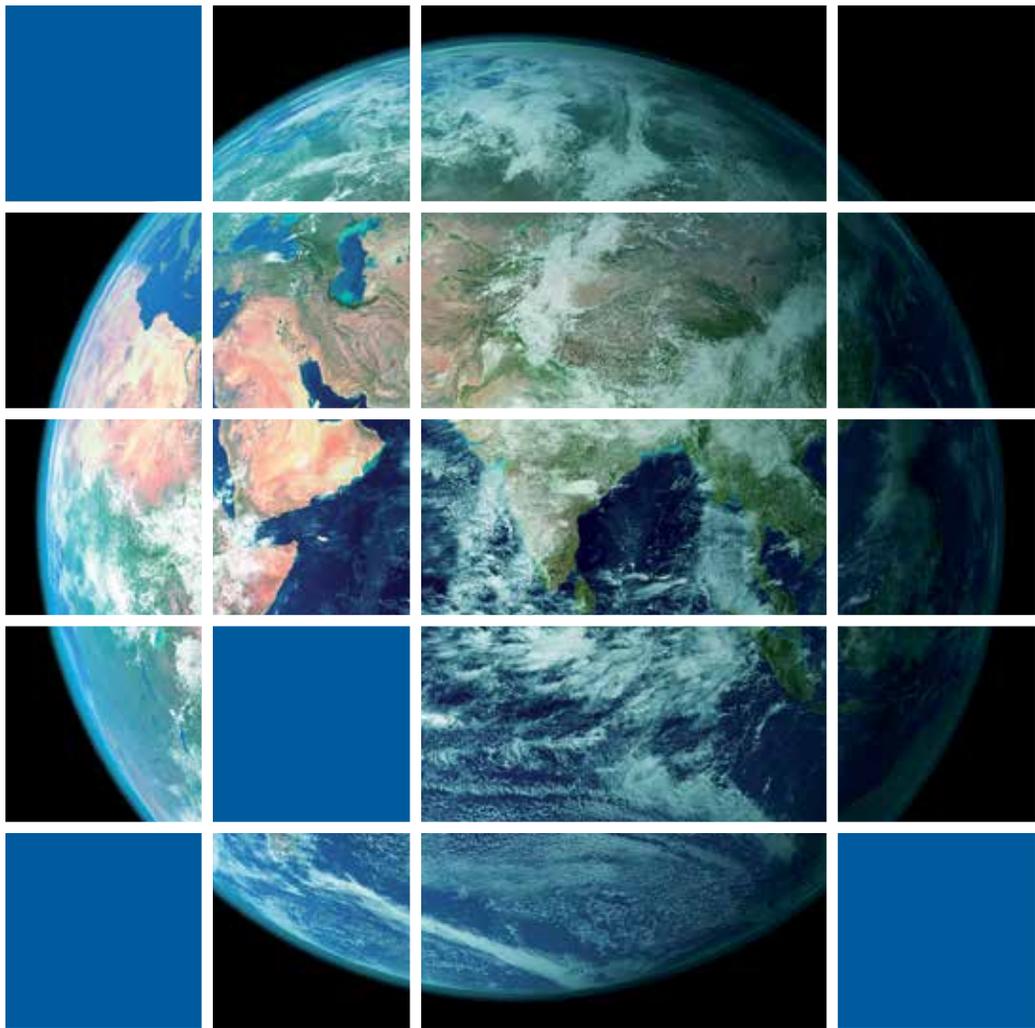
Top right: A wind farm in Los Vilos, Chile

Centre: Working for a pharmaceutical company in
Bangalore, India

Bottom left: A kindergarten in Mamelodi, South Africa (with micro-project
support from the German Embassy in Pretoria)

Bottom right: The United Nations tower, New York, USA

I. Germany in a multipolar world. Partnering new players	5
1. Shaping the multipolar world together	5
2. Germany as a partner in shaping globalization	6
3. “Shaping Globalization”: The strategy	8
II. Global governance as shaped by Germany and the new players	9
1. Levels of cooperation with new players	9
Germany acts with and through Europe	9
International cooperation and global governance	11
Culture, education and science as bridges between our societies	15
2. Policy fields in which we cooperate with new players	21
Peace and security	21
Human rights and the rule of law	27
Economic and financial policy	29
Resources, food and energy	39
Employment, social affairs and health	45
Development and sustainability	49
III. The German Government’s consultations	54
IV. Policy of networking with our partners	55
V. The outlook	59
Glossary	60



I. Germany in a multipolar world. Partnering new players

1. Shaping the multipolar world together

The world is becoming increasingly **multipolar**. States that were long thought of as developing or newly industrialized countries are now an **influential force in shaping international policy** in an **interdependent world**. They are economic motors and key regional players, active beyond their own regional boundaries. They also play an increasingly important role in international decision-making processes. They are confidently taking their place on the world stage, in international relations, and are assuming ever more responsibility for global issues. In our view they are **more than just emerging economies**. They are **new players with a voice in the conduct of world affairs**.

This strategy paper on **shaping globalization** focuses on countries with which Germany does not already cooperate within the European Union (EU), the G8 or the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization (NATO) and which

- in regional or international comparison, have significant economic clout or are experiencing strong economic growth,
- have demonstrated a clear determination to shape various policy fields, and
- furthermore, due to their influential role or their domestic circumstances, will in the medium or long term assume a key role in steering regional processes and shaping international and/or global governance.

These are the countries that are able and willing to play a decisive role at regional and international level. Their influence is reflected in structures and decisions, enabling them to steer developments in the direction they want – not least by convincing partners of the value of their ideas and influencing international agendas.

We expressly encourage the new players to adopt such a more proactive role and thus assume international responsibility. We seek to **foster constructive cooperation** and hinder obstructive behaviour.

In an age of growing international interdependency, characterized by increasing globalization and global challenges, the new players are becoming new partners with whom we and our traditional partners hope to develop innovative policies to address global issues and build alliances for their implementation. These partnerships should preserve and extend the scope, reach and impact of our joint actions as we exert our global influence in a multipolar world.

With the present strategy paper, the German Government is extending an offer to the new players: we would like to **enter into dialogue and cooperate** in a spirit of partnership and equality to ensure that globalization proceeds fairly and to find solutions to global challenges. This offer to the new players is **in keeping with the fundamental pillars of German foreign and security policy and the multilateral framework** within which this is anchored, in particular the United Nations (UN), the EU, NATO and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). We would like to deepen the close ties built on trust which unite us with our European and transatlantic partners. Building on this foundation, we seek to establish new partnerships.

2. Germany as a partner in shaping globalization

Freedom and human rights, democracy and the rule of law, peace and security, prosperity and sustainable development, strong bilateral relations and **effective multilateralism** are the principles we seek to uphold when defining our goals.

The **German Government** is a **reliable partner** when it comes to solving the problems of today and tomorrow. Germany has an international reputation for quality products and technological innovation. However, economic globalization must go hand in hand with a meaningful discussion of goals and values. In this dialogue on global values, Germany is proud to refer to its own **democratic system of governance**, its **social market economy**, its international engagement for the respect and strengthening of universally valid, inalienable and indivisible **human rights** and **equality between men and women**. As a **driving force behind European integration**, Germany plays a key role in shaping the EU. Germany and Europe have gained much experience, not least in the process of European integration, that could be valuable in creating a single or common regulatory framework for globalization.

As a [member of the EU](#) and a [co-author of its Common Foreign and Security Policy \(CFSP\)](#), and as a [member of NATO](#), Germany has shown itself to be a reliable partner and ally that shoulders responsibility in the world. In those bodies, as in the UN, the OSCE and other organizations, Germany works towards safeguarding peace, averting global threats, promoting democracy and human rights, and fostering sustainable development and cooperative security.

Germany would like to convince others of its values and interests. To this end, we can build on the communities of values we have established over the years with our partners. Above and beyond this, we are keen to find, foster and join common purpose with others on the basis of shared values and interests with regard to individual policy fields as well as regional and global structural policy.

The [German Government](#) seeks to [work together with partners](#) in order to shape the globalized, interdependent and multipolar world by means of [rule-based, multilateral global governance realized through legitimate and effective international institutions](#). We want to work together to provide and protect global public goods. As in the European Union, we advocate rule-based govern-

ance on multiple levels, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. We will continue to foster the exchange of experience, coordination and cooperation with regional organizations. Global, regional, national and local rules and partnerships should build on each other in a sensible manner.



Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the launch of the International Year of Biodiversity, Berlin

3. “Shaping Globalization”: The strategy

The strategy paper first sets out the **levels** at which the German Government would like to work together with the new players. It then states **which objectives** are to be achieved in the short and medium term, and lastly what measures are to be taken to reach them. This strategy paper cannot cover Germany’s relations with the new players in all their many facets. And because of the wide variety of the challenges, it cannot offer any solutions with universal validity. It rather explains the **general outline of the Government’s policy** and provides the **space required for the development of individual responses** that take account of the individual circumstances, needs and possibilities vis à vis each specific partner. The integration of German foreign and security policy in the UN, OSCE, NATO and the EU remains a guiding principle for all our action in this respect.

Due to the new challenges posed by globalization and because of the interdependencies and **interrelationships between various policy fields**, it is becoming increasingly necessary to address these policy fields as an organic whole.

The **goals of the German Government and our operative actions** to foster cooperation with the new players are set out below in **six broad areas**:

- Peace and security
- Human rights and the rule of law
- Economic and financial policy
- Resources, food and energy
- Employment, social affairs and health
- Development and sustainability

The German Government seeks to promote rule-based multilateral global governance in these six areas, which are interlinked and may mutually influence each other. Global governance has become a crucial field of foreign and security policy and diplomacy in general.

This strategy paper looks at the **new mechanisms** the German Government has adopted to focus its resources on the complex challenges of globalization in a multipolar world and to set and meet its targets in these individual areas in a coherent manner.

Finally, some of our platforms for dialogue and cooperation will be presented as examples of our **policy of networking** with the new players.

This strategy on shaping globalization supplements other Government strategies, such as the strategies on Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Science and Research. It forms the basis for the strategic development of cooperation with the new players by all Federal Ministries and thus helps ensure the coherence of the Government's actions.

II. Global governance as shaped by Germany and the new players

1. Levels of cooperation with new players

Germany acts with and through Europe

Germany feeds its ideas on global issues into European policy actively and consistently. In many international forums we, as a country, put forward European positions and interact with new global players, side by side with the EU and the Council of Europe. Our partners see us as both a state in our own right and as part of the European community.

German and European external relations with the new players are thus closely linked, both in terms of content and practicalities.

We want to promote our values, interests and positions, both as Germany and as member of the European Union.

We are harnessing and enhancing the EU's ability to exert influence. The institutional changes brought about by the Treaty of Lisbon (which for example created the position of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy as well as the European External Action Service) are instrumental in this regard.

The German Government has thus expressly incorporated the EU level into its strategy to create synergies with European strategies, plans and partnerships. The German Government seeks to further develop the EU's strategic partnerships, including those with China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, as promising instruments for cooperation with the new players in globalization. We will be best able to feed our European values and interests into the debate on a future global order if we speak with one voice, act together and have confidence in Europe's appeal and attractiveness. The EU's partnerships with influential countries are of key importance for the future of Europe.



International cooperation and global governance

The German Government advocates networked global governance along with [orderly cooperation between international groupings](#) and seeks to build effective international institutions. It welcomes and backs the [valuable contributions made by regional organizations](#) to regional and international cooperation.

We want to address the issues related to globalization together with our partners, by means of [multilateral cooperation](#). This multilateral network is complemented by intensive and target-oriented bilateral contacts as well as cooperation with regional organizations. Only in this way will we retain our joint influence.

Germany would like to work with its traditional partners and the new players in world affairs to nurture [effective multilateralism in international forums and as part of global governance](#). We would like to call on the new players to join us in this endeavour.

The United Nations (UN)

The UN is the only international organization that enjoys universal political legitimacy thanks to its worldwide membership. Germany's membership of the UN is and will remain [the anchor for our multilateral diplomacy](#). The pursuit of cooperative globalization with and through the UN is a key element of German foreign policy. The German Government will continue to contribute to the work and finances of the UN.

Germany's election to the [UN Security Council](#) as a non permanent member for 2011–2012 has also given us the opportunity to demonstrate our responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security within the UN system. Germany would like to be a receptive and approachable partner to all UN member states, both in Berlin and at UN headquarters in New York, as well as in the UN specialized agencies and in our partners' capitals around the world.

The UN must adapt to the realities of this new age. Together with key partners, we want to advance the debate on [updating the UN system](#). We want to exploit the possibilities for reform in order to ensure, for example, that Asia, Africa and Latin America are properly represented on the

Security Council. But those countries, such as Germany, that make some of the largest contributions to the UN, must also be appropriately represented. The Security Council must remain the centrepiece of the international framework for maintaining peace. We do not want to do anything that could compromise its role in this regard. What we should thus do is adapt the Security Council to the political realities and distribution of power in the modern world.

“G” groupings and international cooperation

In addition to its work in the UN, the German Government actively promotes international cooperation in many other multilateral forums. The “G” groupings (G7/G8, G20) are an important, more recent addition to established structures such as the UN. During Germany’s Presidency of the G8 in 2007, we launched the G8+5 process (G8 countries plus China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa) at the Heiligendamm Summit in order to encourage closer cooperation with some of the new players on the world stage. Germany was and remains a driving force behind the inclusion of new players in action to further



The G20 Summit in Cannes, France

global governance. The creation of the G20 as a forum for dialogue among finance ministers and central bankers was, for example, a German initiative launched in 1999 in response to the Asian crisis of the 1990s. The German Government is pleased that the G20 is now firmly established as a **key forum for international cooperation on global economic and financial issues.**

We are keen for the group to expand its remit to cover other global challenges. It is already addressing sustainable development, climate change and biodiversity as well as the situation on the food markets worldwide. Germany welcomes international initiatives designed to enable greater coordination and rule-based solutions in specific fields. In this connection, we foster **active exchange between forums**, e.g. between the UN and the G20. We also want to establish a dialogue between the G20 and other groupings such as the 3G (Global Governance Group) and its member states, Singapore, Chile, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Qatar.

The **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development** (OECD) is a forum for dialogue and standard-setting on international economic matters, and produces numerous

strategies and codes of best practice for specific policy areas. It thus makes a vital contribution to creating a level playing field on the international markets. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are particularly important in this regard.

These guidelines contain voluntary recommendations for multinational companies and have already been adopted by a number of non-OECD countries. Germany supports cooperation between the OECD and the “G” groupings and likewise fosters exchange and coordination between these international organizations.

NATO will continue to be the main anchor for our common security policy. With its new Strategic Concept, adopted at the Lisbon Summit in 2010, NATO successfully underscored its ability to act – also as a global player – in a changing and increasingly complicated security environment. The Berlin partnership package of spring 2011 set a new course for stepping up NATO’s relations with its partners. Working with regional partners is, as a matter of principle, an indispensable key for success. Enhanced, regular cooperation with new global players has a great potential for increasing stability worldwide. NATO is prepared to assume a bridging and liaison function in this regard.

FIFA Women's World Cup:
Germany versus Argentina
in Shanghai, China



The **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe** (OSCE) takes a comprehensive approach to security and plays a key role as a forum for consultation, cooperation and negotiation. Its work is based on a multitude of common principles and obligations regarding what it calls the politico-military dimension, the economic and environmental dimension and the human dimension.

These politically binding obligations are vital points of reference for cooperation among the OSCE participating states and a guide for possible cooperation with new players within and outside the OSCE area.

Civil society and non-state actors

In today's world, international relations are **by no means limited to "inter-state" relations**. States and state groupings are no longer the only players on the political stage, especially in the field of foreign policy. They have been joined by various political and social entities active within individual states or alongside them. Germany will thus not limit its cooperation with the new global players to the inter-governmental level, but is endeavouring to tap the **innovative potential and influence of civil society** to enhance cooperation with our partners.

Culture, education and science as bridges between our societies

The role of different cultures and civil society in globalization

Cultural values are deeply embedded in our societies. The differences that exist between the various cultures are cherished in Germany and Europe as an expression of **cultural diversity**. We are thus keen to promote cultural exchange and the learning of foreign languages and intercultural skills. With the **platforms for dialogue created through its cultural relations and education policy**, Germany is helping to strengthen civil society in various countries and foster exchange

between civil societies. Only if we succeed in fostering dialogue between cultures will we be able to live in lasting peace and freedom. The German Government is a staunch proponent of this at home, too.

A flourishing civil society is the foundation for a successful and stable state. Civic engagement is indeed a mainstay of any liberal, democratic, social, vibrant society. Germany promotes dialogue between civil society groupings and state institutions. [Intersocietal exchange](#) is a key prerequisite for good relations between states. The German Government seeks to contribute to an [intensified and heightened exchange between cultures and civil societies](#) in a globalized world.

Strengthening civil society and exchange between societies

Germany and Europe support civil society groups that campaign for democracy, development, human rights, equality and fair opportunities for men and women, as well as for basic political rights. To this end, the German Government has created mechanisms under the [transformation partnerships](#) it has launched with various countries. For example, it cooperates with non governmental organizations in Egypt on issues including the creation of political parties, developing a market economy and respect for human rights.

The German Government supports civil society by promoting independent and new media, and seeks active exchange with campaigners in the countries that are now emerging as global players. The German Government stimulates public debate by funding projects run by political foundations, churches and other civil society actors. It supports measures to uphold human rights, promote democracy and eradicate poverty. It also supports [initiatives on social responsibility](#), such as corporate responsibility schemes and the UN Global Compact. Moreover, the EU countries and ASEM states, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, China and India also contribute to exchange at civil society level

under the aegis of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF).

Lastly, our [Germany Weeks and Germany Years](#) in countries including China, Viet Nam, India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Colombia help establish contacts and promote intercultural exchange with new global players. We also want to encourage our partners to showcase their own countries in various ways in Germany and Europe. We have, for example, facilitated [Project Years in Germany](#) as a framework for such activities by the new players. 2010 was Viet Nam Year. An India Year is being staged in 2012, as is a Year of Chinese Culture in Germany.

[International networks for education, science and research](#)

The German Government would like to [further improve](#) mutual understanding between societies. We want to learn both from and about each other and conduct new research together. [Education, science and research](#) are important fields for cooperation with people from and/or in the countries that are now emerging as global players. The work of the Goethe-Institut, the network of German schools abroad and partner schools, as well as the Government's scholarship and visitors programme, all foster the mutual exchange

of ideas and knowledge. They also make it possible for people to learn German all over the world. The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation give financial assistance to gifted students from a large number of countries and build bridges between cultures, not least through their alumni programmes. These give rise to strong and lasting networks. We want to maintain and build on these networks to ensure that the exchange between our civil and knowledge societies is sustainable and to promote cooperation in a spirit of partnership.

Both Germany and the new global players view [educational opportunities](#) as vital for young people and for social development. In our promotion of education we pursue a holistic approach with input from business and our development cooperation agencies. For example, our partners are keen to learn more about the German dual system of vocational training in order to further improve their own vocation training systems. We would like to enter into [vocational training partnerships](#) with a market-oriented approach to our mutual benefit.

Germany would like to help build lasting capacities for [sustainable individual, social](#)



The German Pavilion at the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai, China

and economic development in the countries that are now new global players. With this in mind, the German Government promotes higher education. We are laying the groundwork for **partnerships in the field of education** and for **international knowledge networks** by nurturing cooperation between establishments of further education and research institutes, e.g. through academic exchanges, joint research projects, German Centres for Research and Innovation, the further development of alumni networks and the founding of German universities abroad, for example in China, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Egypt. It is also in our political and economic interest to ensure that the future scientists and leaders of the new global players have a positive impression of Germany and enduring ties to our country.

Education and research are essential tools for a successful transition to sustainable development and the capacity-building and promotion of education, research and innovation systems. In the competitive global knowledge market, Germany is considered a competent partner in science and research. As part of the **Federal Government Strategy for the Internationalization of Science and Research**, Germany seeks to lastingly enhance cooperation with countries such as the new global players.

Cooperation with the new global players in the field of education

Some 8500 students are currently enrolled at the German University in Cairo (GUC). The structure of this institution and the degree courses on offer are modelled on German technical universities, and the degrees students can gain are geared towards newly emergent professions. Due to the strong focus on practical skills, the University cooperates closely with German companies and universities of applied science. Scholarships are also available to enable students to study and work in Germany. Students from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) can also apply for internships in German firms, which are awarded under a programme organized by the German Chamber of Commerce Abroad in the UAE.

Together with its partners, the Government wants to improve the framework conditions for international cooperation in science and research. Working with the Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation, the German Government is also helping draw up a European strategy for international cooperation in the field of research and technology.



A women's training centre
in Nam Dinh, Viet Nam

Investing in research for sustainable development, innovation and establishing the right framework conditions are increasingly vital steps on the new routes we must take to ensure a secure future. Regional cooperation can also stimulate new responses to global challenges and release **innovative potential**. Together with our partners, we want to help tap the markets of the future and contribute to the sustainable use of raw materials and natural resources. The German Government is determined to promote **research and technology partnerships**, as well as exchanges between scientists and experts. We want to actively pursue an **international research and science policy** together with new players, so that we can solve global challenges in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration.

2. Policy fields in which we cooperate with new players

Peace and security

Security challenges

The challenges to our security are changing rapidly. Conflicts between states are becoming ever rarer, whereas conflicts that divide societies within countries, e.g. in fragile or failed states, are becoming ever more common. Conflicts may be exacerbated by the security impact of various global challenges, such as the scarcity of resources, natural disasters, climate change and lack of food security. Criminal and terrorist groupings and organizations are not stopped by land or maritime borders and do not limit their activities to individual regions.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a threat to international security. **The security-related risks of today are difficult to define or delimit by geographical or thematic boundaries.**

Recent political revolutions show that peace, security and stability can only flourish in the long term if firmly founded on freedom and respect for international law and human rights.

Human rights issues are thus playing an ever greater role in security policy.

The best security policies defuse conflict situations before they have a chance to escalate. **Conflict prevention** is thus coming to play an ever more crucial role.

The German Government's principles Germany's security policy is firmly embedded in NATO and the EU and is **multilateral in design**. It is formulated within the framework set by the European Security Strategy and NATO's new Strategic Concept. It is forward looking and based on a comprehensive concept of security. No country in the world can ensure its security using solely military means or by acting on its own. In this context, the German Government attaches special importance to the development and further **intensification of security-policy partnerships** with states in distant parts of the world and with their regional organizations (e.g. under the auspices of the African Union or Arab League).

Civil crisis and conflict prevention is a **priority issue** for Germany's security policy and policy for peace. Germany is keen to help ensure that men and women are equally involved in such processes, as demanded by UN Security Council

Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security and its follow up resolutions. Germany particularly seeks to guarantee equality for women, as well as their participation and protection.

The German Government advocates a **policy of peaceful conflict resolution**, as set out in the **United Nations Charter**. We are also **staunch proponents of the International Criminal Court (ICC)**. This court deserves to be strengthened, as the most serious crimes over which it has jurisdiction are a matter of concern to the international community as a whole.

The German Government works together with the UN, the OSCE, NATO, the EU and regional organizations to solve crises wherever they arise. Should German armed forces be deployed, this is done on the basis of our constitution and in accordance with international law.

Non-proliferation and conventional arms control are at the centre of the German Government's security policy. Together with our partners, we seek to strengthen and expand the global non-proliferation regime and conventional arms control and promote international security and stability.

Goals for cooperation with new players on peace and security

New players make a vital contribution to crisis prevention, conflict settlement and post-conflict peacebuilding, for example as troop contributors to UN peace missions. Due to their geographical and cultural proximity to some of the problem zones, it is most often new players who are best able to mediate in regional conflicts. They are also important cooperation partners for NATO and CSDP [peacekeeping and stabilization operations](#). New players further contribute to the [establishment of new regional security architectures](#). For these reasons we want to work together with the new players with a view to successfully preventing conflicts and strengthening the instruments at their disposal. We also would like to cooperate with them in promoting the development of viable and legitimate democratic state structures. Together with our partners in the EU and NATO, and with the new global players, we want to build a broad and [robust security and crisis management architecture that is fit for the future](#).

By [promoting regional confidence- and security-building measures \(CSBM\)](#), the German Government is helping, also through the EU, to foster stability in the relevant fast-

developing regions. At the same time we are enhancing our security relations with the new players and their neighbours. We will continue to use our options to promote the development of CSBM with [regional security organizations](#) such as UNASUR in Latin America, and forums such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Asia.

„Good Hope“ – bilateral politico-military cooperation between South Africa and Germany

For many years now, the Republic of South Africa and Germany have maintained high-level bilateral politico-military relations. These are reflected in numerous regular military and politico-military contacts and meetings. In 2006, 2008 and 2010, the German Armed Forces carried out a series of joint exercises christened “Good Hope”. They are due to participate in the 2012 exercises. We also support South Africa’s efforts to push ahead with the establishment of the African peace and security architecture within the AU, and to develop a Southern African Development Community (SADC) contribution to the African Standby Force. These efforts are an important contribution to peace and security.

One of the German Government's goals is to win the new players as [partners for its multi-lateral non-proliferation and arms control policy](#). Making the existing international treaty regimes and codes of conduct universal is of critical importance for international stability. As part of our nuclear arms control efforts, we have consistently called for the [Non-Proliferation Treaty \(NPT\)](#) to be strengthened and the [Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty \(CTBT\)](#) to enter into force. Germany also gives considerable attention to the [Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions](#). The German Government actively calls upon states that are not yet parties to these Conventions to accede to them.

The German Government is ready to provide technical support to new players in the field of export control, for example under EU programmes, and to offer advice on [developing effective export control systems](#).

We want to improve the regular and institutionalized cooperation with our partners on combating terrorism and organized crime (e.g. drugs-related crime, piracy, human trafficking and smuggling, economic and financial crime) [by concluding security agreements](#). [Bilateral training and equipment aid](#) should be used in a targeted man-

ner to develop democratically underpinned [security agencies](#) that operate in accordance with the rule of law in these countries and regions and to foster international links between security agencies. Liaison officers from German agencies such as the Federal Criminal Police Office and Federal Police play an important role with regard to the regular exchange of information and multilateral cooperation. We would like to make progress on [regional security cooperation](#) under UN and EU auspices, e.g. on missions run by these organizations.

With respect to [piracy and terrorism](#), a number of formal and informal platforms for dialogue could be used to supplement cooperation on these issues within the UN, under the CSDP and in NATO. The German Government will increasingly coordinate its measures with Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Viet Nam, China, Chile and Singapore through the Shangri-La Dialogue. The German Government supports the ex-change of experience with new players on the role their [armed forces](#) consider themselves to play, their command culture and training issues. This offer of cooperation and shared information also extends to the new information and communications technologies. The [availability, security and freedom of information networks](#) have become indis-

pensable resources for all states, especially in the fields of business, education and technology. It is thus vital that we work together to avert the dangers emanating from cyberspace, to combat cybercrime and prevent acts of cyber-terrorism.

We call on **new players** to assume a **greater role as donors and coordinators of international humanitarian assistance**. The international structures in this field, such as the **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, deserve active political support and promotion. The German Government supports outreach activities organized by OCHA, by its subsidiary OCHA Donor Support Group, which is being chaired by Germany in 2012 and 2013, as well as outreach events staged under the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative.

We also call for the new players to assume an active and constructive role with respect to development cooperation in fragile states and to join forces with us to help combat problems which aggravate conflicts at global, regional and local level.

Global cooperation is also deepening in the field of human rights, especially in the **UN Human Rights Council in Geneva**. We want to work with the new players to guide the global

debate in a direction that strengthens and fosters the basic idea of the universality and inalienability of human rights, and promotes their implementation around the world.

We want to broaden the basis on which the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** stands. The German Government is a staunch proponent of the universality and integrity of the Rome Statute, by which the Court is governed, and seeks to advance both of these in its bilateral relations and through the EU.

The only way to effectively fight the most serious crimes against international law, such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression, is by prosecuting crimes anywhere in the world on the basis of universal jurisdiction, i.e. by allowing the national courts around the world to try cases concerning crimes against international law. It is becoming increasingly possible to use the ICC as an effective means of conflict settlement.



Human rights logo

Human rights and the rule of law

The global significance of human rights and the rule of law

The universal nature of human rights is beyond doubt. The rule of law is and will remain a **guarantee for social peace, personal liberty, security and economic success**.

Promoting the rule of law – building rule of law structures and transferring substantive law – is one response to key global challenges such as preventing crises, consolidating peace processes, creating predictable conditions for investment and economic development, and, lastly, preventing and combating terrorism and radicalization.

The rule of law, democracy and human rights are closely linked. Any steps to sustainably foster the rule of law must be guided by respect for human rights and the effective protection of the same. The promotion of the rule of law is at the same time a prerequisite for enforcing human rights.

The German Government's principles

The German Government's advocacy of human rights is conducted in line with the values on which its policies are based. **Germany's human rights policy in international relations** aims to fulfil a specific obligation: to protect individuals from violations of their rights and basic freedoms and to create a viable framework to ensure that oppression, the arbitrary use of power and exploitation no longer have a chance to flourish.

The **German Government** is committed to the **universal validity of human rights** and is thus **opposed to cultural relativism when defining human rights**. At the same time we realize that lasting progress can only be made on the basis of mutual respect.

We would like to support the **reform processes in our partners' countries** through dialogue. The German Government pursues a dialogue-based approach, adapted to each given country's individual circumstances, in order to support reform-minded forces in society and government. We favour a **more active and targeted dialogue-based approach**, under which we do not wait to see what rule-of-law issues our partners ask about. We want to actively raise those rule-of-law issues that we Germans feel are relevant and propose cooperation

in areas we believe to be important. In this way we want to advertise the advantages of tried and tested German and/or European solutions and successes in building modern legal orders.

Goals for cooperation with new players on human rights and the rule of law

Together with the new players we seek a clear affirmation of the fundamental values of a state based on the rule of law and a commitment to worldwide engagement for the implementation of and respect for human rights.

Our initiatives on institutionalized rule of law dialogue must also be designed to improve our understanding of our partners' traditions and cultures. We want to work together in order to help effectively establish the rule of law as a standard for action and a habit of mind and to implement human rights and create democratic legislatures.

We want to promote a legal system that not only grants rights, but also enforces them, with a judiciary that is independent of the government and so able to provide a check on state action.

Economic and financial policy

The changing world economy

The new players' contribution to world trade is increasing. Their economic growth rates are higher than average. While the OECD states accounted for some 60% of world GDP (gross domestic product) in the year 2000, and now contribute some 51%, it is estimated that their share will fall to 40% over the next 20 years.

The new players' growing significance in the world economy as well as their growing influence on the global trading and financial system are due to their economic growth and

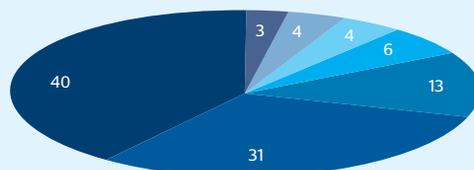
their potential for growth. According to forecasts, it is their trade relations with one another, and in particular intra-regional trade in Asia, that have the greatest potential for development of all worldwide trade.

The EU accounts for roughly 20% of world trade, making it the top region in the global movement of goods. It is currently the largest economic area in the world, the biggest exporter of goods and services, and the most important donor and recipient of foreign direct investment. It contains a market with 500 million consumers. Europe is thus an direct economic partner, for the new players too.

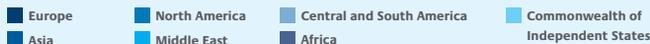
Global exports by region (in %)



1999



2009



Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics 2010

Top 50 exporting nations, 2009

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1	EU (27)	26	Viet Nam
2	China	27	Argentina
3	United States	28	Chile
4	Japan	29	Nigeria
5	Korea, Republic of	30	Kuwait
6	Hong Kong	31	Israel
7	Canada	32	Algeria
8	Russian Federation	33	Kazakhstan
9	Singapore	34	Qatar
10	Mexico	35	Angola
11	Taiwan	36	Ukraine
12	Saudi Arabia	37	Iraq
13	United Arab Emirates	38	Philippines
14	Switzerland	39	Libya
15	India	40	Colombia
16	Malaysia	41	Oman
17	Australia	42	Peru
18	Brasilia	43	New Zealand
19	Thailand	44	Egypt
20	Norway	45	Belarus
21	Indonesia	46	Azerbaijan
22	Turkey	47	Pakistan
23	Iran	48	Bangladesh
24	South Africa	49	Tunisia
25	Venezuela	50	Marocco

Source: WTO, International Trade
Statistics 2010

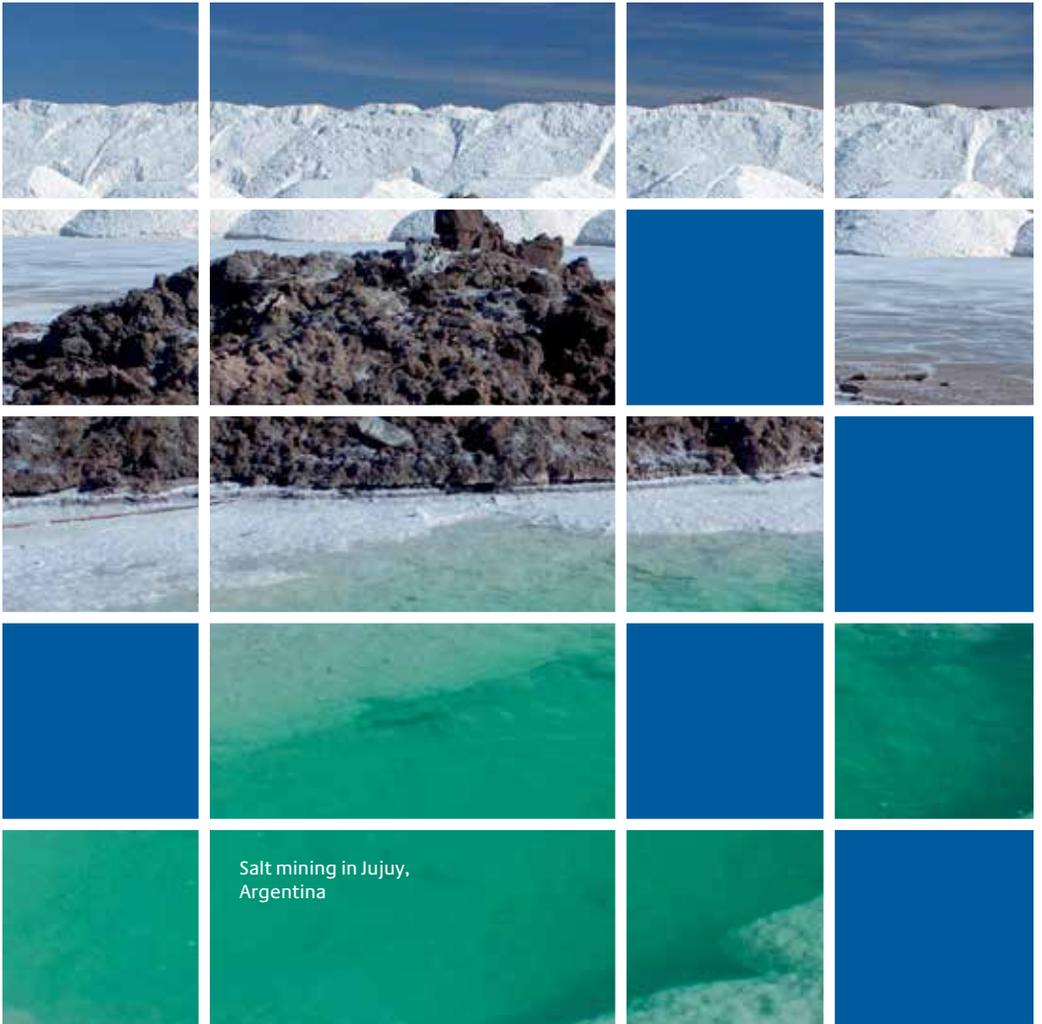
Germany is the prime trading partner within the EU for many of the new players, and also an interesting, politically influential partner, not just because of its economic clout.

In this age of advancing globalization, close coordination on financial and economic policy issues is of vital importance. In the course of the global financial and economic crisis, in 2008, the G20 started meeting at the level of heads of state and government. The G20 has institutionalized a [key informal platform for coordination and close international cooperation with the new players on economic and financial issues](#); the G20 states represent two thirds of the world population and account for 80% of global economic productivity and 90% of all world trade. It is in the G20 and in international organizations such as the UN, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the OECD that the regulatory framework for the global economy is discussed and set.

The German Government's principles

Increased global trade in goods and services is contributing to an increase in welfare around the world. One of the most significant factors here is the WTO's multilateral trading system. Grounded in the principles of non-discrimination and most-favoured-nation status for all trading partners, it creates a transparent, mutually agreed legal framework that applies to all members. With our partners in the EU and in the G20 context, Germany is working to strengthen the WTO and [to conclude the Doha Round of trade negotiations as soon as possible](#). Bringing the Doha Round to a conclusion would be the best [defence against unilateral protectionist activity](#) and continue the process of integrating developing countries into the global economy.

The German Government [uses the instruments of external economic promotion to support closer economic relations between German companies and their business partners in the new players' markets](#). The international success and reputation which German companies – especially SMEs – enjoy are the basis for a lot of the respect the new players have for Germany as a strong business partner, and they create potential for collaboration. Liaising closely with the relevant sectors of the economy, the German Government is

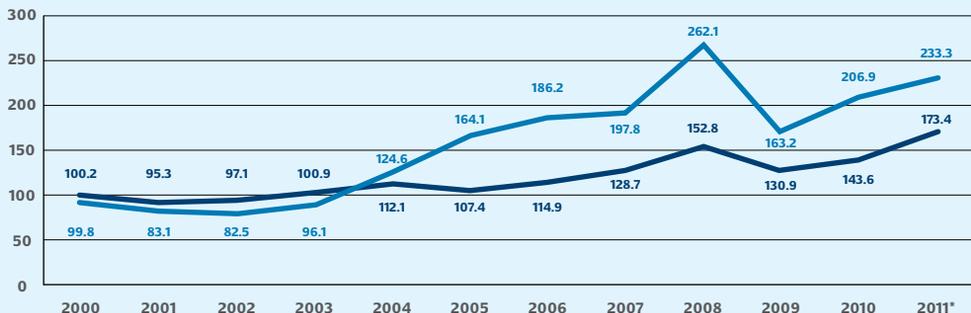


Salt mining in Jujuy,
Argentina

continuously developing its range of policy instruments for external economic affairs. We are ready to engage in comprehensive exchange of experience and information, in transparency and in collaboration when it

comes to the state's promotion of cross-border business. For this to work, external economic affairs and development cooperation need to build on and play off one another as effectively as possible.

World commodity prices 2000-2011 (adjusted for inflation; index, 2000 = 100)



■ Food

■ Crude oil

* projection

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, September 2011





Goals for financial and economic cooperation with new players

We want to conduct **active trade policy** based on reliable multilateral rules which will contribute to growth, prosperity and consumer protection around the world. The WTO's multilateral trading system is a key foundation on which markets can be opened, protectionism combated and new limitations on market access or export restrictions counteracted. The EU's most recent trade strategy (November 2010) has the same goals. We are seeking reciprocal opening of markets going beyond what has already been achieved in the WTO (through agreements referred to as "WTO+"). Alongside **multilateral trade agreements**, the EU also negotiates **free trade agreements with individual countries, including developing countries, as well as groups of states (such as ASEAN countries, MERCOSUR and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states)**. These agreements are based on current WTO agreements and, in significant areas, even exceed them (WTO+).

The German Government advocates agreeing on global **norms** in the field of **state-sponsored export finance** in order to avoid a race for the best conditions. That way, fair competition can be promoted and risks to budget and reputation avoided. Part of what we want

to do to that end is to intensify OECD-level outreach activities, where a legal framework for export finance is already being successfully applied. In our bilateral economic relations, we also intend to campaign for the **OECD norms and standards** on supporting national companies in business abroad, on social issues, on the environment, and on human rights – and thus to promote the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

If there are to be economic ties, there has to be **investment security**. The German Government is working to see more treaties to promote and protect investment concluded with relevant states outside the EU. The level of protection they guarantee must not be allowed to fall below that with which our bilateral treaties currently provide investors. The German Government will be working to ensure that future EU agreements contain an effective mechanism to resolve conflicts between states and investors.

Regulating to protect investments helps countries attract higher levels of direct investment.

As part of the **G20**, we are making a **key contribution to stabilizing the global economy and achieving strong, balanced and sustainable global growth**. We are working closely

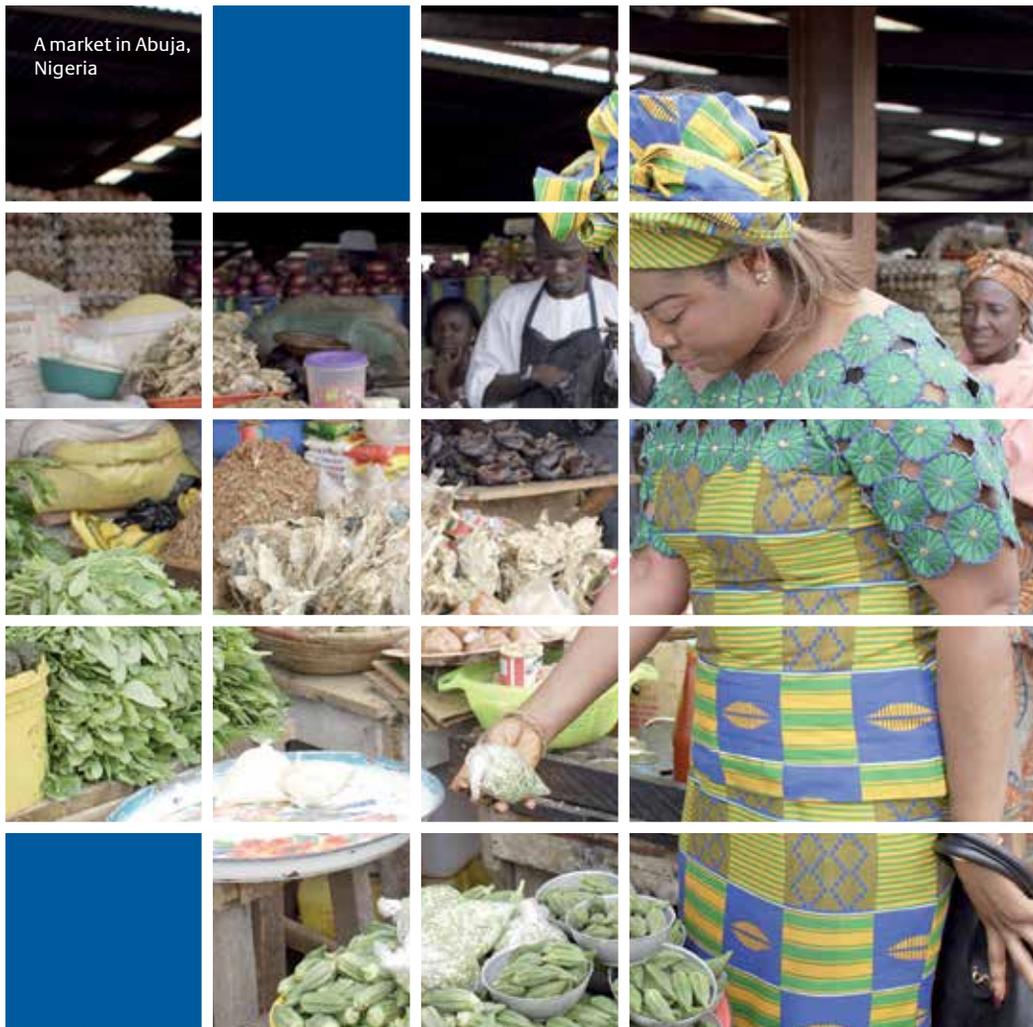
together to reduce the risks threatening the global economy and comprehensively regulate the financial markets to better protect the international financial system from crisis. In this work, Germany has found a number of **reliable partners among the new players, which have just as great an interest in sustainable financial market regulation.** Germany considers promoting the inclusive and sustainable growth of the global economy to be one of the G20's core responsibilities.

The German Government has been **pushing for voting reform in our international financial institutions,** the World Bank and the IMF. We are in favour of granting the new players more weight and a greater share of responsibility in these institutions, proportionate to their increased political and economic significance.

IPEEC – International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation

IPEEC was founded during the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in Rome in May 2009. Its members are the G8 countries, the European Commission, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and the Republic of Korea. Other countries are in the middle of the decision-making or membership process. IPEEC is a high-level dialogue on energy efficiency aimed mainly at facilitating exchange on best practice (in applying, for example, energy-efficiency technology, possible funding solutions, research results, and suitable legal frameworks and other mechanisms by which energy efficiency can be improved). The technical work is carried out within Task Groups, each founded and headed by an IPEEC member state with a particular interest in the topic it addresses. Germany's Task Group is the Sustainable Buildings Network (SBN).

A market in Abuja,
Nigeria



Resources, food and energy

Resources, food and energy – the foundations of our prosperity

Adequate supplies of food, clean drinking water and clean, safe and affordable energy are vital to humanity. Resources are the essential foundations of prosperity around the world. Agricultural resources primarily ensure food supplies and provide commodities for use in industry and energy production. Sufficient access to water is absolutely vital, an irreplaceable prerequisite for a life lived in dignity. It has enormous significance for health, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. At the same time, clean drinking water is extremely scarce across the planet; more than a billion people do not have (adequate) access to it. Mineral resources are fundamental to industry and are needed for most hightech products. Fossil fuels – oil, gas and coal – currently provide around 80% of the world's energy supplies. Given that we can expect fossil fuels to become more scarce, biomass is set to play a greater role in future, as raw materials and as fuel.

Mankind is using up these foundations of its economic development more and more quickly. The world's growing population, the G8's energy needs and the economic

rise of several of the new players are resulting in a steep rise in demand for resources.

The intensity with which oil, gas and coal supplies are being exploited not only affects our climate and ecosystems but is also making those resources increasingly scarce. If the rising demand for energy on the part of the new players and elsewhere causes soaring energy prices, there could be serious consequences for global economic development. The potential repercussions include conflicts about resources, with the inherent risks to peace and security. Using renewable resources – meaning renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and bio-fuel power – and deploying the resources we have more efficiently can help defuse the issue.

A large number of mineral resources, such as rare earth elements, are fundamental requirements for important sectors of industry and innovative technology in, for instance, the field of renewables. As mineral reserves and demand for resources are not distributed equally around the globe, all countries are better off with open and efficient raw materials markets whose rules are transparent. We need worldwide promotion of greater resource efficiency in production and



Students with the solar-powered car Eolian 2 in Santiago de Chile, Chile

consumption, closed-cycle management and the use of sustainably managed, renewable resources. So that **resources are used sustainably and supplies secured**, it is our aim to encourage respect for global environmental and social standards in extractive and other activities involving those resources.

The starving and chronically malnourished currently number around one billion people. The situation may be exacerbated by the economic and financial crisis, the consequences of climate change and the global loss of agricultural land. **Land and water, vital resources for agricultural production**, will become

Working together to safeguard global food supplies – the ASEM Forum on Food Security

The first ASEM Forum on Food Security was held in Ho Chi Minh City in July 2010, at Viet Nam's initiative. Delegations from European and Asian states as well as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) were invited to discuss the repercussions of the economic and financial crisis for global food security, rising food prices and scarcity of agricultural and water resources. They agreed to enhance cooperation and promote public-private partnerships in this field.



IRENA – International Renewable Energy Agency

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was established in 2009 as the result of a German initiative. It has its headquarters in Abu Dhabi and an Innovation and Technology Centre in Bonn. A total of 149 countries plus the EU have signed IRENA's statute, and 87 of them have ratified it (as of 16 January 2012), including Germany as well as India, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Argentina, Chile and Mexico. IRENA's purpose is to promote all forms of renewable energy, so that they are introduced in all areas at increasing levels and continue to be used in the long term.

increasingly scarce. As the available surface area around the world is used for other purposes (habitation, transportation, leisure, biomass, open-cast mining, nature reserves etc.), gaining access to it becomes more competitive. Rising prices, partly caused by speculation on foodstuffs, and extreme food-price fluctuations can have repercussions for global food supplies and food security.

The German Government's principles

Our [energy and natural resources policy](#) is geared to [cooperation, not confrontation](#). In collaboration with German business, we want to achieve a secure, sustainable and transparent supply of natural resources. We want [clear, globally applicable rules governing access to and trade in natural resources](#) – proper energy/natural resources governance providing a transparent, fair framework of conditions which apply equally to everyone. For instance, we support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in its work to see money flows made public which have a connection with mineral resources.

Germany is campaigning for a shift towards sustainable energy production based on renewables and energy efficiency as well as resource-efficient business practice.

We respect every country's right to determine its own energy mix. [We recognize the new players' right to development](#) and stand ready to support them in [separating economic prowess from the consumption of energy and natural resources](#).

In tandem with our partners, we are going to engage with the [debate on global food security](#) in such forums as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the UN Human Rights Council, campaigning for the [right to food](#) to be upheld. In the CFS, the German Government is working to bring the negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests to a swift conclusion. We need globally applicable rules for [sustainable food and agricultural production](#). The German Government actively supports the essential call for less subsidization of food exports. We also number among the dedicated supporters who have been behind the [right to water](#) and sanitation from the start – it was finally recognized by the UN General Assembly in 2010 – and we are actively campaigning to see that right upheld in practice.

Goals for cooperation with new players on resources, food and energy

The German Government, both in its own name and as part of the EU, is already engaged in dialogue with the new players in a host of multilateral institutions on issues surrounding the sustainable use of energy and natural resources. These include, for example, the UN, the [International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\)](#) and the [International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation \(IPEEC\)](#). A major role is also played by the OECD and the [International Energy Agency \(IEA\)](#), with a number of the new players involved in their work. In the [International Energy Forum \(IEF\)](#), whose participating countries account for 80% of global oil and gas production, transit and consumption, we are looking to intensify the close energy dialogue with the new global players. Germany advocates the highest possible internationally recognized safety standards for the peaceful use of nuclear power. In our relations with the new players, Germany will be actively pushing for [long-term strategies for shifting to renewables and improving energy efficiency](#).

The German Government is looking to [establish and develop energy and raw materials](#)

[partnerships](#) with such countries as Kazakhstan. These partnerships can help modernize partner countries' raw-materials and energy sectors, to the two sides' mutual benefit.

We have had an energy partnership with Nigeria, for example, since 2008. Our aim is to work together to see private-sector investment boost the agriculture industry in the interests of [secure international food supplies](#) and improved agricultural productivity.

The German Government seeks to collaborate with the new global players to promote [secure, sustainable and non-discriminatory access to land and other natural resources](#) as an essential prerequisite to agricultural investment and food security. At the G20 level, we are working for greater transparency in the agricultural markets.



A member of staff at Fresenius Medical Care in Bogotá, Colombia

Employment, social affairs and health

Global standards of protection at work, social security and healthcare

Most people's individual wellbeing is determined primarily by their health and their jobs. Responsibility for these crucial areas lies in part with the individuals themselves. However, the state has a duty to respect and uphold internationally agreed human rights for these areas, to ensure that **suitable frameworks and minimum standards** are in place and implemented, and to ward off such dangers as cannot be effectively combated by individuals. In a globalized world, these rules for work and health, as for other areas, increasingly need to be agreed at the global level.

We advocate setting **global minimum labour standards** to establish humane working conditions around the world.

Global health policy goes far beyond purely medical issues, touching on security, development, trade, migration, climate change and human rights. Health is yet another area where globalization has injected urgency into policy issues. Epidemics and pandemics present a danger to health and economic activity at the global level. At the same time,

provision of and access to affordable medicines, and public healthcare, are becoming more and more of a global issue. Demand for medical staff is rising, resulting in training costs and migratory movements.

The German Government's principles

The German Government advocates the economic and political principles of the social market economy and is working to see **fundamental labour standards implemented worldwide**, including the **core labour standards formulated by the International Labour Organization (ILO)**. The ILO has a central role to play when it comes to upholding social responsibility and human rights in the context of globalization and world trade; governments and social partners (employers' and workers' associations) from 183 member states share an equal voice in ILO discussions and decision-making processes. The conventions and recommendations adopted by the **International Labour Conference (ILC)** are particularly effective tools for securing minimum standards of social responsibility worldwide.

The **German Government's international health policy** concentrates on implementing the health-related **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, containing new pandemics,

combating global infectious diseases, strengthening healthcare systems, transferring knowledge and reforming the architecture of the global health system under the aegis of the World Health Organization (WHO).

We are working to **improve global social and health standards and counteract global health risks effectively**. Our aim is to contribute to prosperity for all people, such as may be achieved by introducing basic social security systems, for instance.



Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the 100th annual session of the ILO in Geneva, Switzerland

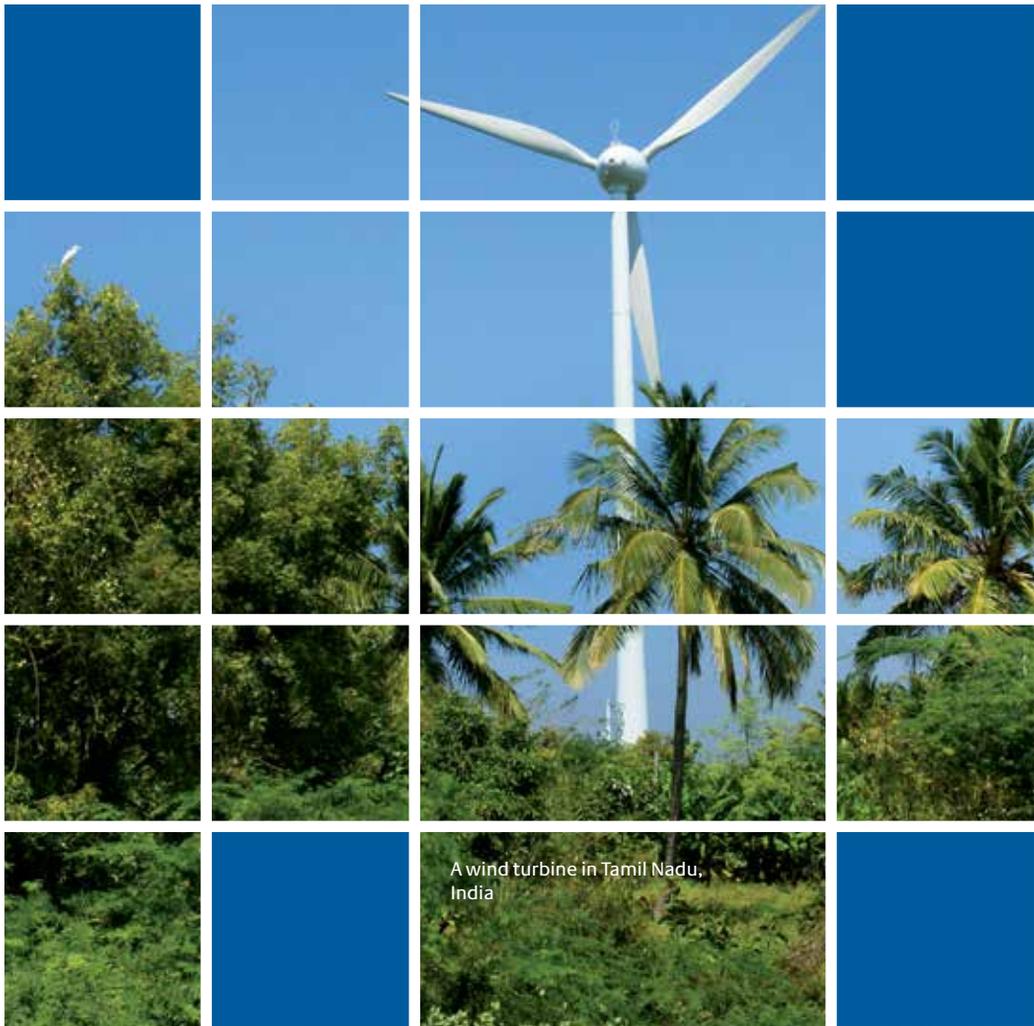
Goals for cooperation with new players on protection at work, social security and healthcare

The German Government will continue to push for EU negotiations on economic partnership agreements with the new players to integrate those elements which encourage [sustainability in a globalized world](#). These include the [link between trade and development, core labour standards and protection of human rights](#). For example, those countries which guarantee the core labour standards, assuming they also meet the economic criteria, might be granted privileged access to the European internal market under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The German Government stands ready to bring to any discussion the details of our own experience of and models for economic development that is sustainable in terms of both labour and social policy.

Furthermore, the German Government will be carrying on and indeed increasing its efforts, alongside the new players within the ILO and such international bodies as the EU, UN, G8, G20 and ASEM, to see the ILO's Global Jobs Pact put into practice.

Germany intends to work with the new players on [globally coordinated pan-](#)

[demic prevention](#) to help contain diseases. Partly under the aegis of the MDGs project, we wish to collaborate with our partners to advance international cooperation in the [fight against infectious diseases](#).



A wind turbine in Tamil Nadu,
India

Development and sustainability

Achieving sustainable development together

If we are to sustain long-term the natural environment on which human life depends, we will need economies worldwide to be successfully transformed into **low-carbon, safe, resource-efficient and environmentally friendly models**, and processes of development will need to be guided by the principle of **sustainability**.

The new global players are remarkable for their actual or potential economic growth. They have an influence on global processes. At the same time, as the report by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) points out, some of these countries are home to a large proportion of the world's poor.

Climate change confronts us with a global challenge. If we are to achieve the objective, agreed at the 2010 Climate Change Conference in Cancún, of capping the global rise in temperature at 2° maximum, global greenhouse gas emissions need to start going down in 2020 at the latest. By 2050, they need to have been reduced by at least 50% compared to 1990 levels. Otherwise, the threats we face may result in the collapse of entire ecosys-

tems, with tangible consequences for the foundations of our lives and economies, the worldwide fight against poverty, and international stability. Even now, climate change as it advances is jeopardizing the existence of some countries, such as the world's small island states. At the 2011 Climate Change Conference in Durban, the consensus was reached that a climate change agreement covering all countries would be negotiated by 2015.

New players like Brazil, China and Malaysia are increasingly working in other countries and regions, even in the area of **development policy**. They are bringing the benefit of their experience to the African continent and to other parts of the world. Most of them are not members of the OECD. We are seeing the emergence of a new international development architecture.

The German Government's principles

Sustainability is a guiding principle of the German Government's actions on both the domestic and the international plane. In collaboration with our partners, we are embracing a **comprehensive approach** in order to **achieve the MDGs**. This calls for concerted action from governments, civil society and the private sector in developing countries,

in industrialized economies and in the new global players. We need [global framework conditions](#) which are conducive to that sort of development. We will only succeed in our pursuit of the MDGs by working together with our partners.

The German Government is working to dovetail the efforts being made by our missions abroad, Chambers of Commerce Abroad, Germany Trade and Invest, private enterprise and implementing organizations engaged in

development cooperation. We also synchronize our national efforts with those undertaken at the European level. In our relations with the new players, the German Government will be seeking a comprehensive balance of interests guided by the principle of sustainability. This means finding the economic, social and environmental wherewithal to meet the needs of the current generation in such a way that future generations will not be denied the same. We absolutely must have a global climate change agreement.

Rates of GDP growth per country group (in %)



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, September 2011

The German Government is assiduous in its work towards that goal both in the climate change negotiations and within the G20.

The German Government wants to strengthen the **structures protecting the global environment** in other areas of international climate and environmental governance too, such as **protecting resources** and **preserving biodiversity**. We advocate creating a UN environment agency and are campaigning for the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development more closely meshed. We are also actively in favour of **more intensive coordination and cooperation among the various parts of the UN's work on the environment and sustainability** as well as between that work and the relevant financial mechanisms.

There will be **more support in future for the involvement of German industry** in cooperation with the new players. This may take the form, for example, of expanded development partnerships with German companies, greater mobilization of private capital, or voluntary commitments to **responsible corporate governance**. Collaboration of this kind benefits our partners and the German companies involved alike.

Development feeds business; business feeds development

German water company Grünbeck Wasser-aufbereitung GmbH and its Brazilian counterpart Companhia de Saneamento de Minas Gerais (COPASA) are developing a strategy for decentralized drinking water supply in Brazil, as part of a project sponsored by Germany's development cooperation through the German Investment and Development Company. Only around 20% of Brazil's rural households are connected to the public water supply. To help here, new Grünbeck facilities with water treatment systems installed in freight containers are producing high-quality drinking water in decentralized locations. Skills training is also being provided to qualify staff and so support COPASA in its activities running and maintaining the facilities. The project is thus making use of technology adapted to the situation to help improve drinking water supply for people in rural areas.

Goals for cooperation with new players on development and sustainability

New players are increasingly assuming ownership of the pursuit of MDGs in their countries and regions. It is our intention to keep up our support in this regard and **also intensify our international cooperation as well as our collaboration with regional organizations.**

We also want to see **our partners join or move closer to existing groups** which have taken on responsibilities **in the sphere of development cooperation**, such as the DAC or the Geneva Group of the UN's major financial contributors. In the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation agreed in December 2011, the new players recognize key principles by which to enhance aid effectiveness, going back in part to the Accra Agenda for Action, as well as characteristics of South-South cooperation. The German Government wants to see the new players take an active role in implementing the development partnership and align what they do more closely with the agreed principles. This includes having **transparent structures in development cooperation** and upholding core principles of effective cooperation, such as respecting the political context, strengthening human rights and the rule of law, and protecting the climate.

We wish to engage in intensive dialogue with the new players on global development responsibility, in such contexts as the World Bank, the regional development banks, the G20, the OECD, UN organizations and the EU. We welcome the fact, for example, that the Heiligendamm Process has led to the establishment of a permanent G20 Development Working Group and that a G20 development agenda was adopted at the Summit in Seoul.

The emphasis is on creating synergies and complementary relationships between development cooperation approaches and realizing our common goal of sustainable development around the world.*

Increasingly, we also consider **triangular cooperation** a promising mechanism for collaboration between countries which are active within and outwith the context of the DAC. To make use of the follow-up process to the 2010 MDG Summit, we are seeking to collaborate with our partners in the G20 Development Working Group as it becomes established. The German Government wishes to work together with new players on a successor to the MDG project, which will cover climate change and the protection of biodiversity and natural resources as well as the need to respect,

protect and guarantee human rights, good governance and the rule of law.

Our key message when it comes to climate and environment policy is that **all states will benefit from global rules to resolve environmental, climate change and resource-related issues**. We will bring our experience of sustainability policy to bear in dialogue with the new players, both bilaterally and in the context of EU external relations. We will put issues relating to the green economy on the agenda in the UN, the G20 and elsewhere. Moreover, we intend to encourage cooperation on **adapting to climate change**.

*Cf. "Strategy for Development Cooperation with Global Development Partners (2011–2015)", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).



The Cartagena countries

The Cartagena Dialogue for Progressive Action was launched as a consequence of the Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen at the end of 2009. Its purpose is to seek the ambitious development of the multilateral framework for international climate policy. The action of the countries involved in the Cartagena Dialogue contributed to the success of Cancún and Durban. The name comes from the location of the Dialogue's first ever meeting, in spring 2010, the coastal city of Cartagena in Colombia. Germany plays an active role within the group, whose membership also includes, for example, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the European Commission. The group of Cartagena countries is a good example of cooperation among island states, developing countries and industrialized economies.

Cartagena, Colombia

III. The German Government's consultations

The German Government has committed itself to the objective of meaningfully weaving the various strands of its policy together into a comprehensive and overarching **globalization strategy for cooperation with the new global players**.

Representing German interests coherently, on the basis of transparent consultation processes and efficient instruments of coordination, is crucial to successful collaboration with our partners. To achieve it, we will be using and, if necessary, adapting the existing operating structures within the German Government as well as individual ministries and other federal authorities. Germany's missions abroad will be integrally involved in implementing this strategy paper and will present it to our partners. In its Foreign Service Academy, the Federal Foreign Office will be providing courses on cooperation with new global players and on issues pertaining to globalization open to all government representatives.

The following forums or instruments for consultation and coordination will, among others, contribute to the implementation of the strategy:

Interministerial steering groups for bilateral strategies

As required, the German Government will **establish interministerial steering groups to draw up and revise our bilateral strategies for new players**. The groups may be integrated into the interdepartmental meetings on bilateral relations.

The country-specific steering groups will serve as forums in which to exchange information and coordinate positions. Meetings will generally take place at working level but also, on an ad hoc basis, between directors-general or top ministry representatives, chaired, as a rule, by the Federal Foreign Office. The groups' activities will not impinge on the ministries' own areas of competence. Each steering group will include the relevant German embassy and, where appropriate, Germany's permanent missions to multilateral organizations. Operating on a consultative basis, the steering groups can target individual topics. The German Government will present each jointly elaborated bilateral strategy to the relevant host countries through our missions there. What collaboration will focus on is agreed in coordination with our partners, and the German missions abroad organize the implementation of the strategy on the ground.

DILGIS, a dialogue information system

The Federal Foreign Office is planning to set up a dialogue information system, called DILGIS, for the Government's internal use. [Information from and about the Government's consultations with new players](#) in the various dialogue and coordination formats is to be uploaded to DILGIS and kept up to date there. This will help prevent duplication and make it easier to gain an overall picture of the instruments and measures which are in place.

IV. Policy of networking with our partners

Germany wants to [develop its policy networks](#) and alliances in order to pursue, in collaboration with its partners, the principles, goals and directions named in the six areas above. The German Government is forming networks by emphasizing the ties between countries, regions and topics and actively dovetailing them with one another in the context of implementing its strategy on shaping globalization. We also synchronize our national instruments with those available at the European level, particularly those of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Germany already has at its disposal a broad and varied tool box of formats and instruments for dialogue and cooperation with its partners. The Government is going to be [evaluating and continuing to develop its range of cooperation instruments](#) and individual formats on the basis of previously established codes of best practice. The task will be made easier when [DILGIS goes online](#). We will expand successful existing dialogues and establish new formats. We will be collating [dialogue and cooperation formats tailored to specific countries](#) from this range to ensure dynamic interaction with new

players. This will allow us to respond adequately to the needs and expectations which new players and their societies have. The German Government wants to work towards flexible, efficient forms of cooperation based on objectives and results. We will set the focuses of our collaboration in tandem with our partners.

Our [dense network of German missions abroad](#) has a key role to play here.

Our missions provide the Government with long-established, trustworthy contacts in the various countries and serve to coordinate its activities on the ground. Their work means that Germany can respond swiftly to developments as they happen, has access to first-hand information and is able to help shape solutions.

We have a number of possible [formats and instruments available for our cooperation](#).

Sectoral or issue-based partnerships and dialogues

The connection we share with our partners is characterized by a dense network of close ties. We construct bilateral and multilateral cooperation with our partners by means of sectoral and issue-based partnerships and sectoral dialogues. China and Germany, for instance, continuously liaise in more than 30 different dialogue formats on such areas as security policy, economic and environment policy, human rights, rule of law and agriculture. These sectoral dialogues are organized by the appropriate ministries, depending on the subject being addressed, at either working or ministerial level. In individual cases, bilateral strategic partnerships are established which find expression in inter-governmental consultations or binational commissions at the level of heads of state or government or foreign ministers. Action plans are drawn up to serve close cooperation in many policy areas, so that the organization and content of the strategic partnerships can be suitably flexible. Frequent visits by members of government and parliament from both sides contribute to a full dialogue. If need be, these cooperation formats for our collaboration with new players can be developed further.

The EU's strategic partnerships

When it comes to addressing the central global challenges that need to be negotiated with the new players, Germany's most effective option is to do so in the context of the EU. The EU's strategic partnerships are therefore an indispensable frame of reference for crystallizing concrete objectives and synergies with respect to bilateral partnerships. The strategic partnerships also reflect the tight dovetailing of national and European for-mats for cooperation. Like partnerships at the national level, they serve as a forum in which to draw up action plans for collaboration in various policy areas, especially as preparation for high-level summit meetings.



Intergovernmental consultations and binational commissions

With a number of countries, the German Government is conducting intergovernmental consultations presided over by the Federal Chancellor and our partner countries' heads of state or government. We also maintain the format of binational commissions (BNCs). In 1996, for example, a BNC was created with South Africa. It convened in April 2010 for what was already its sixth session. Meeting every two years, BNCs are chaired by the foreign ministers of the two countries involved and bring together relevant expert commissions from both sides.

German-Chinese intergovernmental consultations:
Premier Wen Jiabao and Federal Chancellor
Angela Merkel at Meseberg Palace, Germany

Sectoral forums

Sectoral forums are formed with many countries and regions and in a great variety of topic areas and formats. Some examples are the Indo-German Energy Forum, the German-Korean and German-Chinese Environment Forums, and the German-South African Business Forum, all supported by the German Government. They are made up primarily of high-level representatives from politics and, in part, from business (associations), the media, academia and culture. They facilitate informal exchange and contacts and serve as a source of expert advice for policy-makers. Complementary to the German Government's issue-based dialogues and partnerships, they are held at regular intervals in Germany or in the partner country in question.

The Quadrilogue

The Quadrilogue provides an informal or semi-official platform for dialogue between high-level representatives from the spheres of politics (e.g. state secretaries) and business (e.g. the president of the Federation of German Industries), with the involvement of think tanks. The name "Quadrilogue" originally referred to the GIBSA four: Brazil, India, South Africa and Germany. There have to date been five Quadrilogues held with that constellation (2007–2011). The Quadrilogue is useful for coordinating the participating countries' positions and subsequently developing joint initiatives and policy papers. Similar formats could be organized with other new players, whether at the governmental level or between Chambers of Commerce and Industry in/from the countries involved, and incorporating the collaboration of companies or political foundations.

V. The outlook

Rule-based international cooperation in pursuit of effective responses to global challenges is in the interests of all people and all countries. Together with our European and transatlantic partners, we want to confront the global challenges in partnership with the new players. In our partnerships and in our international cooperation, we want to foster constructive shaping of globalization on the basis of shared responsibility. We are partners in shaping world politics, sharing equal re-sponsibility for global issues in our global-

ized, interdependent and multipolar world. With this strategy paper, the German Government is presenting what we have to offer in terms of dialogue and cooperation for a partnership aimed at rule-based globalization policy. We will be working to persuade our partners to take this approach.

In view of the rapid transformation of international relations, it will be essential that we continue to develop our strategy flexibly. The German Government will be continuously adapting to new priorities as the challenges arise.



Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in New Delhi, India

3-G

The 3G, or Global Governance Group, is an informal coalition of states outside the G20 which engage in exchange on global governance issues.

Accra Agenda for Action

The Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2008. The resulting Agenda for Action confirms human rights, gender equality, environmentalism and elements of good governance as pivotal to effective development co-operation.

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation promotes academic cooperation between excellent scientists and scholars from Germany and abroad.

Arab League

The Arab League is a coalition comprising 21 Arab states plus Palestine. It was founded in Cairo in 1945, and its principal objectives are to strengthen relations between its member states and to coordinate and promote their common political, social, economic and cultural interests.

ASEAN

ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was founded in 1967 and has, as of May 2011, ten member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam). As well as aiming for competitiveness, balanced economic development and integration into the global economy, it hopes to establish an economic community with a common market for goods, services, capital and labour by 2015.

ASEAN Regional Forum

The ASEAN Regional Forum is the only comprehensive security conference at foreign ministers level in the Asia-Pacific region. The format enables Germany and the EU to work alongside such countries as Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, China and the Republic of Korea to promote peace and stability.

ASEF

The Asia-Europe Foundation is a joint European and Asian cultural foundation based in Singapore. Since 1997, it has run more than 30 programmes comprising over 450 projects to boost dialogue at the civil society level, centring around the themes of the environment and sustainable development, culture, education, academic collaboration and human rights.

ASEM

The Asia-Europe Meeting is the largest existing forum for European-Asian dialogue. The principal topics addressed include the financial and economic crisis, climate and environment questions, and food security.

ASF

The African Union established the African Standby Force in 2010 to create and maintain peace.

AU

The African Union succeeded the Organization of African Unity in 2002 and currently has 53 member states. Its mandate encompasses all fields of political, economic and social co-existence in Africa. The AU is furthermore authorized to speak on behalf of Africa at a global level and also to coordinate the activities of Africa's regional organizations.

Biological Weapons Convention

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction entered into force in 1975. To date, 163 states are parties to the Convention, including all NATO and EU member states. Germany acceded to it in 1983.

Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Busan, South Korea, in November 2011. The Busan Partnership builds on the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, bolstering such central principles of effective cooperation as ownership, results, transparency and accountability.

CFS

The Committee on World Food Security is part of the FAO. It was established in 1974 in response to the food crisis of the 1970s, with the objective of securing global food supply.

CFSP

The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy was introduced in 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty on European Union entered into force.

Chemical Weapons Convention

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction entered into force in 1997.

CSBM

The first confidence- and security-building measures were set out in the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki in 1975. The aim was to reduce the risk of armed conflicts. Today, the CSBM acquis of OSCE consists of a number of documents which constitute a comprehensive set of rules for the obligatory and verifiable exchange of military information.

CSDP

The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy enhances the Union's capacity for external action and constitutes part of the CFSP. It covers humanitarian and rescue operations, peacekeeping missions and the deployment of combat forces for crisis management, including peacebuilding.

CTBT

The purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is to prohibit nuclear testing worldwide and prevent non-nuclear-weapon states from developing or procuring nuclear weapons.

DAAD

The acronym comes from the German Academic Exchange Service's German name, "Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst".

DAC

The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD aims to enhance and increase the development cooperation undertaken by its members.

EITI

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative campaigns worldwide for more transparency in funds transferred in connection with mineral resources, with a view to combating corruption in countries rich in these resources. It was established at the UN's 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. Germany is a member of the global EITI Board and provides the initiative with financial support.

FAO

The UN established the Food and Agriculture Organization in 1945. Its ultimate aim is to ensure access to adequate nutrition for all people at all times.

G-8

The Group of Eight, or G8, established in 1975, is an informal forum comprising the heads of state and government of Canada (joined in 1976), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia (joined in 1998), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The European Commission is also represented at all G8 meetings.

G8+5

Established in 2005, the Group of Eight plus Five brings together the G8 countries as well as Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa to discuss extensive and globally relevant issues such as climate change.

G20

The Group of Twenty was founded in 1999 as a forum for informal dialogue among finance ministers and governors of central banks. The G20 has been meeting regularly at head of state or government level since autumn 2008. The G20 plays a key role in tackling the international economic and financial crisis. Alongside the G8 countries, its membership comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the European Union.

GDP

Gross domestic product

GIBSA

The GIBSA initiative, which convenes annually, was launched in 2007 in connection with the Heiligendamm Process (structured, issue-based dialogue among the G8+5). The name GIBSA is derived from the initial letters of Germany, India, Brazil and South Africa.

Global Compact

Established in 2000, the United Nations Global Compact is now the largest and most important network for corporate social responsibility in the world. The participating companies undertake to implement ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

Global governance

The term “global governance” is used to refer to the combined action of all existing mechanisms and forms of international cooperation in the search for solutions to global problems in a globalized world. Within global governance, the key targets and players

in political action, particularly foreign policy, include not only nation states and their organizations but also non-governmental entities (e.g. businesses, NGOs and citizens groups).

Global Jobs Pact

The ILO Global Jobs Pact was adopted by the ILC in June 2009. The Pact contains a large number of policy options for states to help them overcome the social and employment-related consequences of the economic and financial crisis.

Green economy

The concept of a green economy is a vital element of sustainability policy around the world. According to the UN Environment Programme, a green economy is one which recognizes and makes use of the basic symbiosis of business, society and the environment.

GSP

The Generalized System of Preferences is an instrument of EU trade policy. It grants developing countries tariff reductions (known as “preferences”) on imported goods.

ICC

Ratified by 114 countries, the International Criminal Court is an independent subject of international law and an independent international organization which complements domestic justice systems in prosecuting crimes against international law.

IEA

The International Energy Agency is an organization for energy-consuming industrialized countries. It was established as an independent entity within the OECD in 1974, after the first oil crisis, and currently has 28 members.

IEF

The International Energy Forum is the world’s largest regular meeting of energy ministers. It serves as a platform for the global energy dialogue between energy-producing, energy-consuming and transit countries.

IFAD

The International Fund for Agricultural Development is a UN specialized agency with a focus on combating poverty in rural areas.

ILC

The International Labour Conference is the ILO's main decision-making body. The ILC convenes annually, bringing together representatives of the member states' governments and of employer and employee associations.

ILO

The International Labour Organization was established in 1919, making it the oldest of the UN's specialized agencies. Governments, employer groups and unions from 183 countries are represented in the ILO.

IMF

The decision to establish the International Monetary Fund was taken at Bretton Woods in 1944, at the UN Monetary and Financial Conference. The IMF is aimed at promoting international cooperation on monetary policy.

IPEEC

The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Co-operation was founded alongside the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in May 2009. It has its headquarters in Paris and is attached to the IEA. The G8 countries are all members, as are the European Commission, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and the Republic of Korea.

IRENA

The International Renewable Energy Agency was founded in 2009 and has offices in Abu Dhabi and Bonn. As of January 2012, it has a membership of 87. IRENA's purpose is to promote all forms of renewable energy, so that they are introduced in all areas at increasing levels and continue to be used in the long term.

MDGs

The UN's eight Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by 2015 are as follows:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

MERCOSUR

MERCOSUR, or the "Mercado Común del Sur" in Spanish, was founded in 1991 as an association of South American states with the aim of creating a common market. Its founding members are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NPT

The Non-Proliferation Treaty is the most significant treaty in force aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Since it entered into force in 1970, the list of its signatories has expanded to include almost every state around the globe (currently 190 countries).

OCHA

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs mobilizes and coordinates action by member states and the UN's own aid agencies to provide support and assistance in humanitarian crises.

OECD

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development was established in 1961 and includes 34 states. The objectives of the OECD are to coordinate national and international economic policies and to set standards for them.

OSCE

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe succeeded the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the latter having adopted the Helsinki Final Act at its Summit in 1975. With its 56 members, it is the only security organization in which

all the countries of Europe, the successor states of the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada are represented. Indivisible security, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction are among its most important aims.

Right to food

The right to food, or the right to adequate food, is enshrined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

SADC

The treaty which established the Southern African Development Community was signed in 1992. The aim is for the 15 countries involved to develop into a community of states with a common market, by means of intensive economic and political cooperation.

SFIC

In December 2008, the European Council backed the Commission's proposal to establish the Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation and strengthen partnership with other regions and countries.

Shangri-La Dialogue

The Shangri-La Dialogue is an annual Asia-Pacific defence and security forum which has been taking place in Singapore since 2002. An informal meeting, it brings together defence ministers from countries in Asia, the Pacific and Europe, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, China, the Republic of Korea, India, the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

South-South cooperation

This term refers to collaboration among developing countries, when they act in concert in order to boost their negotiating power vis-à-vis industrialized countries (or the "global North").

Treaty of Lisbon

The Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community entered into force in 2009 to update

the EU institutions. Its main aims are to raise levels of democracy and efficiency in the work of the EU institutions; to do justice to EU citizens' high expectations in terms of standards of accountability, openness, transparency and participation; and to enable the EU to address the challenges currently facing the whole world, such as climate change, security and sustainable development.

Triangular cooperation

Triangular cooperation projects are jointly planned, funded and implemented by three countries. The aim is to work together to benefit the one developing country among them.

UNASUR

UNASUR, or "Unión de Naciones Suramericanas" in Spanish, is an international organization comprising 12 South American states. Founded in 2008, it works to combat injustice, social exclusion, hunger, poverty and insecurity.

UN Human Rights Council

The UN Human Rights Council was established as a UN body in 2006. The Council has its headquarters in Geneva, and it has been given a comprehensive mandate to deal with human rights abuses in individual countries.

UN Security Council

The Security Council is a UN body and works to maintain international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) and ten non-permanent members which serve for two years at a time. Germany is currently represented on the Security Council for its fifth term as a non-permanent member, for the 2011–2012 period.

WFP

The World Food Programme was established by joint UN and FAO action in 1963. Its activities focus mainly on providing food to people who are in especially desperate need.

WHO

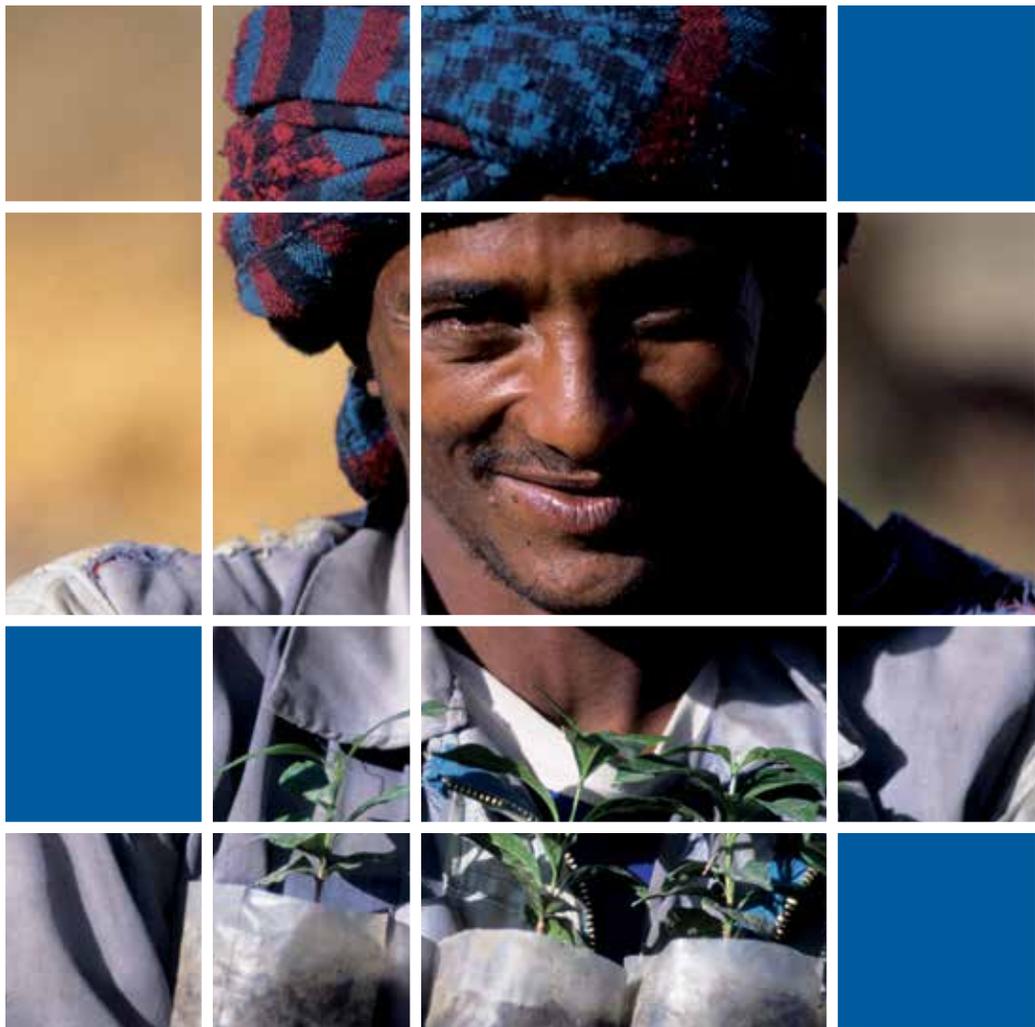
The World Health Organization is the UN's most important specialized agency in the medical field. Its programmes concentrate mainly on establishing and developing viable healthcare services and providing support to combat diseases.

World Bank

The World Bank Group has its headquarters in Washington, DC. Its principal mission is to foster less-developed countries' economic development by means of financial assistance, consultation and technical support, to help realize the MDGs.

WTO

The World Trade Organization was established in 1995, after the Uruguay Round had been successfully concluded. The purpose of the WTO is to continue developing the framework for a rule-based multi-lateral trading system.



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