

Voted for	Voted against	Nr.	Recommendation	Nr.	Clarifications and concretization proposals
1. Travel Group: Sustainable development					
136	7	1.1.	Germany should promote sustainability, climate protection, the right to clean water and the fight against world hunger as a global cross-sectional task (a task that affects all areas) and place them at the center of its political action so that future generations can also live well. In doing so, Germany should also act in the interests of other countries.		
113	30	1.2.	Germany must set international standards by enshrining sustainability in the Basic Law and establishing a sustainability ministry that coordinates, controls and monitors other ministries and ensures transparency. With the help of this sustainability ministry, Germany should:	1.2.1.	Shift subsidy policy from non-sustainable sectors to sustainable sectors,
				1.2.2.	Increase development aid (e.g., 2% of gross national income) and empower small farmers in the global South,
				1.2.3.	Commit to transitioning to a sustainable, green economy, e.g., through appropriate use of Corona recovery assistance.
				1.2.4.	work with its partners, especially the EU, to develop long-term standards and policies of sustainability, also in the interest of other countries.
				1.2.5.	Consistently expose and sanction violations internationally,
				1.2.6.	Use and account for citizen-based, political forums (e.g., citizens' assemblies) on a permanent basis.
127	14	1.3.	Germany should work internationally to ensure that the economy and consumption on the global and local level are shaped according to the principles of sustainability and climate protection and that compliance with these principles is monitored. The time that has been wasted in the area of climate protection should be made good and Germany should work with and within the EU to consistently restructure the energy and mobility sector in an emissions-neutral way and to represent and promote this transformation at the international level. This should be done by ensuring that Germany,	1.3.1.	Enacts legislation to reduce climate-damaging emissions (e.g. taxation, CO2 brake, higher prices in emissions trading),
				1.3.2.	prioritizes climate protection, even if classic economic growth targets are missed in Germany,
				1.3.3.	Promotes innovations in the field of energy and mobility (and benefits from them internationally), e.g. by promoting local public transport, cycling and railroads and developing comprehensive concepts also for the local and global transport of goods,
				1.3.4.	Introduces mandatory sustainability certifications and supply chain transparency criteria,
				1.3.5.	Promotes the consumption of sustainable products through price regulation, concessions and subsidies, and no longer promotes, reduces and consistently bans non-sustainable products and production chains that are harmful to the climate and health,
				1.3.6.	reduced consumption of meat and animal protein,

				1.3.7.	advocates the establishment of and compliance with environmental and labor standards, subjects products produced abroad to the same conditions as those in Germany, and advocates its own sustainability criteria in trade agreements,
				1.3.8.	as a contribution against hunger in the world prohibits food destruction and orients production to demand.
138	3	1.4.	Germany must work with and within the EU to ensure that agricultural policy is brought under the principle of sustainability by respecting and preserving the natural foundations of human, animal and environmental life worldwide. This is to be achieved by:	1.4.1	Food prices are fairly reflected so that producers can produce at reasonable prices,
				1.4.2	higher food prices be socially cushioned, for example, by a reduced VAT rate for all sustainably produced staple foods,
				1.4.3	EU funds and subsidies should only be made available for sustainable agriculture. These should no longer be linked to premiums for land, but farmers should be remunerated for their role as landscape managers, for the protection of biodiversity and the avoidance of monocultures,
				1.4.4	development cooperation is focused on the right to food, empowering smallholder agriculture, and improving infrastructure (transport and storage) to prevent food destruction,
				1.4.5	the agricultural industry and its supply chains are monitored to prioritize food production over other uses, avoid overproduction and waste, and prevent exports from Europe at dumping prices to developing countries.
				1.4.6	This also applies if food prices in Germany rise as a result.
117	21	1.5.	Germany is to drive forward research and development in the field of sustainability together with the EU as a top priority through clear political guidelines and financial support. Among other things, disadvantaged countries should be promoted and enabled to meet sustainability criteria in cooperation. If necessary, Germany should also move forward without the EU. This is to be achieved by Germany:	1.5.1	driving and promoting basic research and innovation,
				1.5.2	financially supporting sustainable technologies, energies, industries and the circular economy,
				1.5.3	cooperating with other countries through technology and knowledge transfer,
				1.5.4	helping other countries to help themselves through development cooperation, thereby enabling future cooperation. The awarding of aid must be tied to the fulfillment of sustainability criteria.
				1.5.5	This should be done taking into account the country's own economic viability and without using non-sustainable solutions from abroad. In doing so, Germany must accept that it may reduce its lead in sustainable technology or suffer economic disadvantages.

126	15	1.6.	Germany should promote consistent changes in consciousness and behavior around the world by showing courage to embrace a reorientation towards the common good and end the continuous growth paradigm, and by promoting positive, sustainable behavior. This goal is achieved by ensuring that Germany:	1.6.1	creates a positive image of sustainability and climate protection, promotes motivation through recognition and appreciation for positive sustainable behavior instead of penalizing it, and learns from other exemplary countries,
				1.6.2	Promotes humanism, international solidarity and partnerships with other countries,
				1.6.3	makes political decisions independently of special interests,
				1.6.4	strategically promotes sustainability and global climate protection through lifelong learning in all areas,
				1.6.5	Introduces a compulsory subject of sustainability and establishes sustainability across the curriculum in all educational institutions and through further training courses in all social, economic and political areas. Educational institutions and companies are to be encouraged to act in a resource-conscious manner through financial incentives.
2. Travel Group: Economy and Trade					
137	4	2.1.	Germany should stand up for fairness, human dignity, transparency and sustainability in international trade.	2.1.1	To guarantee compliance with these values, an independent multilateral body is to be established. This body should be democratically structured and not favor economically stronger nations.
				2.1.2	Fairness, human dignity, transparency and sustainability must be reflected in concrete legal standards in trade agreements. Existing trade agreements are to be reviewed to this end.
124	15	2.2.	Germany should also take into account the interests of economically weaker countries in international trade.	2.2.1	To this end, Germany is to promote local production capacities in economically weaker partner countries and, in cooperation with them, continually eliminate grievances (e.g. building infrastructure, reducing corruption).
				2.2.2	In addition to university exchanges, Germany should also promote exchanges in the skilled trades and apprenticeships.
				2.2.3	Germany is to strive for a stable balance of trade (application of the Stability Act of 1967).
132	7	2.3.	Germany should stand for innovation, technical know-how and quality of goods in international trade and actively protect these values.	2.3.1	To this end, Germany should invest more in research and its own digitization and be open to new ideas.
				2.3.2	Germany should protect its intellectual property and German high-tech key companies from being taken over by investors from totalitarian states.

118	17	2.4.	Germany should support free trade, the dismantling of trade barriers and the standardization of international industrial standards and norms.		
130	7	2.5.	Germany should ensure compliance with social, environmental and human rights standards in its supply chains and adopt a German supply chain law for this purpose, but also work towards a common European regulation. The long-term goal should be an international supply chain law to harmonize standards worldwide.	2.5.1	As a basis for such a law, the abuses should first be analyzed and quantified.
				2.5.2	All supply chain law debates should be transparent.
				2.5.3	A supply chain law and the rethinking of supply chains should reduce dependencies (e.g. on China or in the manufacture of strategically important products such as active pharmaceutical ingredients).
				2.5.4	Germany should cooperate with local actors and verify compliance with the standards on the ground.
126	12	2.6.	The supply chain law we are calling for should include as many companies as possible, be based on the number of employees but also on turnover, and apply to all products that are produced and/or sold in Germany.	2.6.1	Companies that violate the law are to be sanctioned and excluded from public contracts. In return, German companies in Germany and abroad are to be supported in complying with the standards through government subsidies.
				2.6.2	The origin of products and services should be transparent for consumers. For this purpose, products should be marked accordingly by a label, certificate or traffic light system. The label should be issued by a European certification body and renewed regularly.
102	37	2.7.	Germany should invest in cultural exchange with China and in joint scientific projects that do not concern economic relations.	2.7.1	The aim is for Germany to exchange ideas with China on the subject of digitization in particular and to learn from this.
128	11	2.8.	Germany should use its good relationship with China to confidently further develop and promote human rights, environmental protection and fair trade relations.		
129	10	2.9.	Germany should act in solidarity with other democratic states in its dealings with China. In this way, a stronger counterweight to the trading power China is to be built up in order to represent its own values and to better cope with sanctions.	2.9.1	In this context, Germany and the EU should work for stronger relations with Taiwan in order to serve as a role model and signal for cooperation with democracies in the region.
				2.9.2	To this end, Germany should form an alliance with other European countries and/or the USA.

3. Travel Group: European Union					
135	6	3.1.	Germany should work to ensure that decisions in EU foreign policy are taken by qualified majority.	3.1.1	Germany plays a greater role in the world with the EU than it does alone.
				3.1.2	EU foreign policy is weak because all 27 member states must agree.
				3.1.3	In order for the EU to better represent its and thus Germany's interests in the world, its ability to act must be strengthened. Majority decisions are a first step in this direction.
				3.1.4	If the fundamental interests of a state are opposed to the majority decision, that state should also be able to veto majority decisions. The veto must be factually related to the decision and justified.
121	20	3.2.	Germany should advocate an autonomous European foreign and security policy that can act independently of the foreign policies of individual member states.	3.2.1	This is to be done step by step and subject area by subject area.
				3.2.2	It is important that it is supported by a majority of EU member states. In this way, the common foreign and security policy can gradually take shape.
				3.2.3	Democratic legitimacy and transparent decision-making processes remain open questions. Germany should advocate for the broadest possible participation of the European population by appropriate means.
136	6	3.3.	Germany should support efforts by the EU to reduce the number of refugees by analyzing and combating the causes of flight.	3.3.1	Climate change can also threaten livelihoods, so the EU may need to recognize it as a cause of flight.
				3.3.2	Measures also include more efficient and sustainable development aid.
				3.3.3	The states outside the EU, to which those affected initially flee, are to receive increased support.
				3.3.4	All EU states should participate fairly in these tasks.
130	11	3.4.	Germany should support an EU resettlement program ("intake program") to end the inhumane conditions in the camps at the EU's external borders. It is outrageous that the EU violates universal human rights and its own legislation.		
136	4	3.5.	Germany should work for a reform of the common asylum policy. This is linked to the following goals:	3.5.1	Refugees are to be distributed more fairly among all EU states. To this end, effective sanctions and/or incentives should be created.
				3.5.2	Refugees should encounter a uniform legal procedure and equal, humane treatment in all EU states.

124	14	3.6.	For non-persecuted migrants who are not entitled to asylum, an immigration law is to be created at the EU level.	3.6.1	Germany is not the only country with a strong interest in regulated migration for demographic and economic reasons.
116	25	3.7.	In principle, we recommend that Germany advocate a coalition of the willing, i.e. move forward together with other EU states, if no other solutions can be reached in EU migration policy.	3.7.1	Out of necessity, the ideal of the unity of the EU must then be abandoned.
4. Travel Group: Peace and Security					
135	7	4.1.	The defense of one's own country, the protection of human rights or assistance to allies are preconditions for Germany's military engagement.	4.1.1	A prerequisite for military engagement outside Germany is a valid mandate from an international alliance (such as the UN, NATO, the EU) of which Germany is a member. Diplomatic means must be exhausted before a military engagement.
				4.1.2	Economic self-interest should never be the reason for military engagement.
				4.1.3	Where possible, the Bundeswehr should engage in non-combat areas (e.g., health, protection of civilian forces, technology, supply, cybersecurity, mediation between conflicting parties, diplomacy) in areas of operations, thus fulfilling Allies' expectations of Germany in other ways.
				4.1.4	The aim of the commitment should be to build democracy and necessary infrastructures, to secure civilian services, to improve the humanitarian situation or even disaster prevention.
				4.1.5	Preventive measures should always have priority (see Recommendation 4.3). If these measures are not successful and Germany has to become involved militarily, it should concentrate on networked approaches and strengthen civilian involvement and development cooperation in the process. Germany's military engagement should primarily be aimed at protecting civilian measures and should be carried out in consultation with civilian forces on the ground.
		4.2.	Die Bundeswehr soll eine einsatzfähige, effiziente und moderne Verteidigungs- und Friedensarmee von Spezialist*innen sein, die flexibel auf aktuelle Bedrohungen und Notlagen reagieren kann.	4.2.1	Germany is to meet the 2% target for defense spending in line with the NATO requirement. This is to include fixed quotas for humanitarian aid measures (also by civil society organizations) as well as acute civilian measures in the context of NATO missions.

133	9			4.2.2	In order to be able to respond to current threats such as cyberattacks, terrorism and the trafficking of banned weapons of mass destruction, it is necessary to modernize the equipment and capabilities of the Bundeswehr. The Bundeswehr's equipment should be modernized according to the principle of quality over quantity. To this end, investments in armaments must be put to the test and adjusted if necessary.
				4.2.3	Autonomous weapon systems that select and engage targets without human intervention are to be abandoned. Germany should also work towards this with its alliance partners.
				4.2.4	Within the scope of possibilities, the use and transfer (export) of weapons must be restricted and controlled. Demonstrable misuse must be sanctioned. In addition, continuous talks on disarmament and weapons regimes are to be held. Community solutions and further disarmament treaties should be sought.
				4.2.5	Social skills of the Bundeswehr are also to be strengthened. These include the development of de-escalation skills, cultural sensitivity, mental preparation for war deployment, and post-deployment support. To this end, psychological support for soldiers should be expanded. Doctors and psychologists must receive specialized training and be paid in such a way that the Bundeswehr becomes an attractive employer.
120	23	4.3.	Germany should take preventive action earlier. If this does not lead to success, peacekeeping operations should provide help for self-help in as non-violent a manner as possible.	4.3.1	In addition to prevention, the objectives are to include support for the pacification of conflicts, the creation of administrative structures based on the rule of law, the establishment of democracy and necessary infrastructures, the provision of education, economic development and the fight against terrorism. The security forces on the ground are to be trained in such a way that the country will be able to protect itself on its own in the future.
				4.3.2	An advisory body should be set up to determine, on the basis of (ethical) criteria, where Germany should become involved. This body could, for example, take into account the recommendations of CrisisWatch from the International Crisis Group.
				4.3.3	Prevention should focus on promoting democracy by supporting elections and electoral assistance, promoting education, and fair and sustainable forms of trade that help stabilization and peace.

				4.3.4	More money is to be made available for development projects and civilian engagement in order to further expand and promote existing organizations. The funds in the budget are to be distributed in a balanced manner between preventive and reactive measures. This should make both the distribution of funds and their use in concrete measures verifiable.
135	8	4.4.	In civilian missions and Bundeswehr operations abroad, it is important to respect and take into account the local culture.	4.4.1	In peacekeeping operations, care must be taken to ensure that the engagement takes into account and respects the local culture. The measures must not violate the will of the local population or the United Nations General Convention on Human Rights.
				4.4.2	Operations can also be carried out if the local culture violates human rights (e.g. genital mutilation). At the same time, activities are to be included that work to reduce human rights violations and mitigate the consequences for the victims.
				4.4.3	The introduction of human rights takes time and only works in the long term. Possible courses of action are: Tie supporting activities to conditions, combat causes through education, bring about a change in awareness through education (impart knowledge of interrelations), use local structures (council of elders, etc.), promote cultural exchange (also on the Internet), use diplomacy and various incentives to influence governments and administrations, educate and support victims and those affected, clarify their rights, and take diverse teams into account when planning operations (gender, skin color, culture, level of education, age, etc.).
131	9	4.5.	Peacekeeping operations are to be thoroughly planned and evaluated. Coordination between both the German ministries involved and the international partners is to be improved.	4.5.1	Eine Planung der Einsätze umfasst die Formulierung klarer, eindeutiger Ziele und Teilziele, Fahrpläne, Leitlinien und Exitstrategien. Im Verlauf einer Mission müssen diese regelmäßig überprüft und, wenn notwendig, angepasst werden.
				4.5.2	A concept for evaluating deployments is a necessary prerequisite for mandates to be granted and extended by the Bundestag.
				4.5.3	Intensive exchange between international partners involved in peacekeeping operations is necessary and must be established in planning.
				4.5.4	An overarching body that is not staffed exclusively by politicians is to be established. The body should support coordination and the exchange of information between the ministries involved and the various actors in civilian peacekeeping, development cooperation, the Bundeswehr and German missions abroad.

				4.5.5	A regular short-term evaluation of the achievement of the defined objectives is carried out. At longer intervals, a detailed evaluation of foreign deployments is to be carried out in which, in addition to the course of the deployment, the cooperation of the various departments is also assessed. The report will be addressed to the Bundestag and all organizations involved in the mission, as well as Germany's missions on the ground. A comprehensibly worded report is to be produced for the public.
128	11	4.6.	Germany should strengthen the formation of public opinion through differentiated public relations work by providing more transparent, reliable and comprehensible information on military engagement and foreign missions.	4.6.1	The procedure for military engagements and foreign missions should be transparent for the German population as well as the population of the country of deployment. The population should be better informed about German involvement in peacekeeping and development cooperation. The information should be made available in simple language.
				4.6.2	The neutral evaluation panel is to report self-critically and in detail on the objectives, the measures of the operations and the interim results of the continuous evaluation. This will promote the interest of the population and create the basis for forming their own opinions. In addition to representatives of the Bundeswehr, the panel should also include other organizations that contribute different perspectives. This should also include federal institutions, such as the Federal Agency for Civic Education.
				4.6.3	Communication is to be structured not only linearly, but also dialogically. Feedback based on differentiated information is to be made possible via framework formats (for example, through citizens' assemblies).
				4.6.4	There should be room in school curricula for educational work on Germany's commitment to peace and security in the world.
5. Travel Group: Democracy and Rule of Law					
135	3	5.1.	Germany should work with allies to reform the UN Security Council to seek a fairer and more democratic distribution of seats and voting rights.	5.1.1	Germany should work to ensure that the EU is given a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
				5.1.2	The voting rights of the UN Security Council are to be revised, especially with regard to veto possibilities.
		5.2.	Germany should use its influence in close coordination with its (European and global) partners, but in a self-confident and leading	5.2.1	Dialogue with autocracies should be conducted on an ongoing basis, including in cases of human rights violations.

129	8		manner, to advocate for the observance of human rights and the rule of law in the world. Germany should publicly address human rights violations and violations of the rule of law and take a clear stand.	5.2.2	(Political) education projects and social exchange with countries that are not democracies should be promoted worldwide, as they are a key to democratic change from within.
				5.2.3	Germany should take a stand against human rights violations and for the rule of law by having politics work together with business and by holding companies accountable. This can involve, for example, the foreign representations of companies or the introduction of import and export controls. Guidelines are to be developed to provide companies with guidance on trade with states that violate human rights. Better working conditions in the producing countries entail cost increases for products. These must be accepted. Citizens should be made aware of these correlations. Within Germany, the regulation of the internal market and the real estate market should be used as economic levers against autocratic systems.
				5.2.4	Political and/or economic sanctions should only be used when human rights violations have occurred, when it can be demonstrated that civil society is not suffering as a result, and when there are no further options for action.
121	16	5.3.	Dealing with autocracies is to be considered individually. Cooperation with Russia and China is to be differentiated, as the relationship with the two countries and their shared history are very different.		
113	24	5.4.	Due to its historical responsibility and close cultural relationship with Russia, Germany should commit itself to a partnership-based relationship with Russia in the EU and convey democratic values through the partnership.	5.4.1	Germany should play a mediating and peacemaking role between Russia and the USA.
133	4		Guiding principles on Germany's role in the world		
		1	We see Germany's role in the world in the future as that of a fair partner and mediator, who works together with others, especially with the EU, to shape a world in which also future generations can live a good and self-determined life.		
		2	To this end, we are committed to global sustainability, climate protection and the protection of human rights, the rule of law, peace and security.		
		3	We want to face up to our responsibility to achieve these goals by acting transparently and with foresight and by living up to our own aspirations.		

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