

Thank you chair,

Ladies and gentlemen!

We see huge gaps between words and actions in the implementation of the SDGs in Germany. While the national strategy calls for transformation, this is not mirrored in ambitious measures.

While Germany's labour market participation is high, income poverty is a major problem: one in six is considered as working poor.

Inequalities in the labour market are particularly pervasive for people with a migrant history and refugees. The COVID-19 crisis again highlighted terrible working conditions especially of migrant workers in the agricultural and food industry and in the care sector. The way migrant workers are treated in Germany, is yet another example of structural racism within German policies and society.

To add on to this, the gender pay gap and the gender care gap are two of many examples of how gender equality is still not a reality in Germany.

The pandemic has made abundantly clear that global solidarity is key. However, Germany's rejection to waive COVID vaccine patents is a clear contradiction of the principle of Leaving no one behind.

Political decisions in Germany have a great influence on the lives and livelihoods of people in the Global South. This includes the impact of its growth and export-focused economic system on the perpetuation of inequalities and the progression of the climate crisis.

However, Germany lags behind the EU targets in CO2 reduction, and a new coal power plant actually went on the grid in 2020. With yet another decision to obstruct the construction of wind energy plants in recent days, Germany will not reach 65% of renewable energy by 2030. This is not acceptable.

Therefore, we ask three questions:

- How will the German government create a just and fair labour market, especially for migrant workers?
- How will the German government tackle its huge environmental and climate footprint?
- What are its plans to tackle inequalities in the 6 processes of transformation?

Thank you.