

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Public Consultation on revising the European Consensus on Development

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

(1) Introduction

The year 2015 was a strategic milestone for global governance, poverty eradication and sustainable development. It marked the target date of the UN Millennium Development Goals and a point to reflect on the progress made to date and the challenges ahead in addressing their unfinished business. 2015 also saw a series of landmark international summits and conferences over the course of the year (the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#), the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#), the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and the COP 21 [Paris Agreement](#) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) which have collectively re-cast the way the international community, including the EU, will work to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication for many years.

Importantly, and in contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda, including its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, is a universal Agenda which applies to all countries. It reflects many core European values and interests and provides an international framework for tackling global challenges such as climate change. The EU response to the 2030 Agenda is moving ahead in a range of ways:

- Firstly, as part of EU efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, the [Commission Work Programme for 2016](#) announces an initiative on the next steps for a sustainable European future which will explain how the EU contributes to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and map out the internal and external aspects of EU policies contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Secondly, the High Representative will present the [EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy](#) that is expected to steer the different EU external policies contributing to the global vision of a more stable, prosperous and secure world. It should set out the strategic direction for the full range of EU external action, and as such will help guide EU implementation of the 2030 Agenda in external action.
- Thirdly, the EU will review its development cooperation policy. Existing leading policy documents (including the [2005 European Consensus on Development](#) and the [2011 Agenda for Change](#)) are currently framed around the Millennium Development Goals and need to adapt to incorporate the 2030 Agenda. Given its direct relevance to the EU's overall relations with developing countries, this review will be carried out in full consistency with the ongoing work on the future of the partnership between the EU and the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, under a post-[Cotonou](#) framework.

Views from this consultation will be used to inform the way forward on the initiatives above and in particular the revision of the European Consensus on Development and other external aspects of 2030 Agenda implementation. The consultation seeks your views on **how development policy, in the context of EU external action as foreseen by the Lisbon Treaty**, should respond to the range of landmark 2015 summits and conferences, and also to the rapid changes happening in the world.

Replies can include views which could apply only to the EU institutions and also to both the EU and its Member States – it would be helpful to clarify this in your response. This open public consultation will run for 12 weeks from 30 May 2016 to 21 August 2016. A brief summary and analysis of all consultation contributions will be published by November 2016 and all individual contributions will also be made available on the consultation website (unless respondents ask for their contributions not to be published).

(2) Information on respondents

- * 2.1 Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under [Regulation 1049/2001](#) on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable [data protection rules](#).

- I do not agree that my contribution will be published at all
- My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
- My contribution may be published under the name indicated; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication

- * 2.2 Are you registered in the EU's Transparency Register?

Please note: Organisations, networks, platforms or self-employed individuals engaged in activities aimed at influencing the EU decision making process are expected to register in the transparency Register. During the analysis of replies to a consultation, contributions from respondents who choose not to register will be treated as individual contributions (unless the contributors are recognised as representative stakeholders through Treaty provisions, European Social Dialogue, Art. 154-155 TFEU).

- Yes
- No

- * 2.2.1 If yes, what is your registration number?

41816938101-07

- * 2.3 Name (entity or individual in their personal capacity)

IBERDROLA S.A.

2.5 What type of stakeholder are you?

- Government institution / Public administration
- University / Academic organisation
- Civil society (including Non-Governmental Organisation, specialised policy organisation, think tank)
- International organisation
- Private sector or private company
- Citizen/private individual
- Other

2.6 Please specify

energy sector

* 2.7 What is your place of residence (if you are answering as a private individual) or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated (if you are answering on behalf of an organisation)?

- In one of the 28 EU Member States
- Other

2.8 Please specify

Spain

(3) Context: why a change is needed

The EU and its Member States are determined to implement the 2030 Agenda through internal and external actions as well as contribute to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, given the strong interlinkages. In this context, our policies, should take into account changing global conditions and trends, to ensure that they remain fit-for-purpose across the time-horizon to 2030.

The global landscape has changed significantly compared to the time of adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. While much has been achieved, with more than one billion people having been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990, great challenges remain and new ones are emerging. At global level, more than 800 million people still live on less than USD 1.25 a day. The world is witnessing multiple conflicts and security tensions, complex humanitarian and global health crises, deteriorations of human rights, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, urbanisation and migration. Migration flows across the world will continue to have important impacts, and present both a risk and an opportunity. The EU needs to address global security challenges, including tackling the root causes of conflict and instability and countering violent extremism. Climate change can continue to amplify problems and can severely undermine progress. Important changes include demographic trends, a new distribution of wealth and power between and within countries, the continuing globalisation of economies and value chains, an evolving geography of poverty and a proliferation of actors working on development. Projections also suggest important challenges are ahead (for example, continuing unprecedented urbanisation, and other demographic challenges including ageing societies for some and the potential for a demographic dividend for others). Continued attention will be given to a democratic, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. A revision to EU development policy should take into account these trends (including anticipating those that will remain central in future) whilst retaining a core focus on eradicating poverty and finishing the job started by the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, the EU Consensus needs also to adapt to the Lisbon Treaty, which provides for all external action policies to work within the frameworks and pursue the principles of objectives of Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union. In particular, coherence between the different parts of EU external action and between external and internal policies is crucial.

The EU will need to address these new global challenges, many of which require coordinated policy action at the national, regional and global levels. The 2030 Agenda provides a framework which can guide us in doing so.

3.1 There is a range of key global trends (e.g. changing geography and depth of poverty; challenges related to climate change, political, economic, social, demographic, security, environmental or technological) which will influence the future of development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Which of these do you think is the most important?

The abovementioned global trends (changing geography, demography, climate change...) will shape the context in which 2030 Agenda will be tackled. They are complex and have an impact in multiple fields of society. In this context, it is important to develop strategies and implement measures to meet SDGs under an holistic approach, being aware that they are interconnected.

Within this context, it is particularly important to work on SDG 7 and 13 since they act as lever to the fulfillment of the rest of the SDGs. The interplay between energy and priority areas of development such as water, poverty alleviation, hunger, health, and gender should not be overlooked, suggesting that various opportunities can arise from wider cross-sector perspectives and more holistic decision-making in energy.

Due to the special characteristics of the electricity sector, its performance generates important synergies, essential for economic and social development of countries. In this sense, the development of ordinary activity (generation and supply of electricity) contributes to the achievement of SDGs thanks to its high social return through job creation, economic growth and creating new economic and social opportunities. Access to electricity contributes to improve education, health, sanitation, women empowerment, environment, etc. In addition, if electricity generation is based on a renewable generation and low emissions technologies, it minimize the environmental impact and maximize the social contribution.

Regarding the influence of the different trends, it is important to highlight the importance of climate change as a crosscutting trend that will have a negative impact in economy, geography, availability of resources, migration...The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) concluded that hundreds of millions of people will be affected by climate change. Its consequences will have a direct and indirect impact in terms of resource availability and population movements, spreading consequences across the different countries of the world.

3.2 How should EU policies, and development policy in particular, better harness the opportunities and minimise the negative aspects of the trend you identified in the previous question?

It is essential to keep up the climate change momentum achieved and to promote an effective, efficient implementation of the Paris Agreement following some general principles:

- All economy sectors should contribute towards attaining the 2oC

target.

- Electrification is the way to decarbonise the energy sector (which accounts for over 70% of CO₂ emissions) and a key aspect in achieving the target set and getting all the benefits that come along with enhancing air quality and reducing pollution at local level.
- It is necessary to remove from electricity prices all concepts unrelated to supply, as they hamper the competitiveness of electricity compared to fossil-fuel energy sources. This will make the transition towards a low-carbon economy easier. It is also indispensable to eliminate all subsidies on fossil fuels and create a fiscal system consistent with attaining the 2oC goal.
- Carbon pricing mechanisms are the most important tool that governments have to send out a strong signal to promote the transition towards a low-carbon economy. These mechanisms must then be designed according to the “polluter pays” principle and affect all sectors of the economy.
- The design of the “mitigation outcome” exchanges (the general name given to the trading of emissions allowances) should generate a strong carbon pricing signal that will ensure protection for the environment and the integrity of the mitigation outcome, providing incentives for investments in climate solutions for supply (e.g. RES energies) and demand (e.g. energy efficiency).
- A thorough assessment should be made before linking emissions trading schemes (ETS) as this has consequences in terms of price convergence and transfer of income. Linking the EU ETS to other less demanding schemes could reduce the price of CO₂, bring down investments in low-carbon technologies in Europe and lower the revenues from auctions.
- The nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the global response to climate change should promote collaboration between countries and offer visibility to investors.
- The finance target should be met using funds from public and private sources, as well as innovative public-private collaboration approaches.
- Carbon pricing policies (ETS or taxation) should be aligned with the goal of climate finance, for which a transparent, consistent framework is required. Among all possible uses of the funds raised, one of the priorities should be to help finance climate policies to adapt to and mitigate climate change.
- The standardisation and transparency of information should be promoted to achieve a sustained increase in the level of climate ambition and boosting collaboration between the Parties.
- The private sector should reinforce its participation in the technology transfer mechanism, based on specific technological development at the destination to be able to adapt the innovations to the location where they will be used and thus ensure the success of the projects.
- Adaptation has an important role to play in climate action. It is necessary to conduct a comprehensive diagnosis of the needs for adaptation at global and local level.
- Climate change is a risk for the economy as a whole and for the industrial and financial sectors in particular. It is important to bear in mind the impacts derived from climate change itself and the risks associated to a late and sudden transition towards a low-carbon economy. It is necessary

to carry out a thorough assessment, inform on the level of exposure, enhance the disclosure level and develop the respective hedging strategies. Although we are aware of the deep challenge that climate change represents, we think that there are important business opportunities for the companies most committed to protecting the environment (development of smart grids and RES, implementing energy efficiency measures, electrification of transport or the heating & cooling sector). Our experience proves that it is possible to continue growing (at an even faster rate than our competitors) while choosing a generation mix 66% emissions-free. Our emissions intensity is 34% lower than the average for the European electricity sector, and we are world leader in wind power production. In 2009, coinciding with the Copenhagen climate summit, we set an own target of reducing the intensity of our CO2 emissions by 30% by the year 2020 compared to 2007, bringing them down to 210 gr/kWh. Strengthening our commitment with climate action, we have announced our goal for 2030, as the company's "contribution" to the COP in Paris: to reduce our carbon intensity by 50% in 2030 compared to the levels in 2007, bringing it down to 150 gr/kWh, which is in line with having a carbon-neutral electricity supply by 2050.

(4) Priorities for our future action: what we need to do

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require sustained EU efforts to promote a more just world, including a strong focus on the need to address gender equality and women's empowerment. Peace, inclusiveness, equality and good governance including democracy, accountability, rule of law, human rights and non-discrimination will need particular emphasis. The 2030 Agenda also requires recognition of the close interconnectedness between poverty, social issues, economic transformation, climate change and environmental issues.

To achieve poverty eradication, EU development policy will need to take into account key demographic and environmental trends, including challenges related to climate change, and concentrate effort on least developed countries and fragile states. The EU will also need to strengthen our approach to fragility and conflict, fostering resilience and security (as an increasing proportion of the world's poor are expected to live in fragile and conflict affected states) and to protect global public goods and to maintain our resource base as the prerequisite for sustainable growth. Peace and security, including security sector reform, will have to be addressed also through our development policy, as will the risks and opportunities related to migration flows. Tackling social and economic inequalities (both within and between countries) is a crucial element of the 2030 Agenda as is addressing environmental degradation and climate change. Job creation will be an important challenge in which the private sector has to play an active role. Finishing the job of the Millennium Development Goals requires identifying and reaching those people throughout the world who are still not benefitting from progress to ensure that no one is left behind.

To achieve lasting results, EU development policy will need to foster transformation and promote inclusive and sustainable growth. Drivers of inclusive sustainable growth, such as human development, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and healthy and resilient oceans should be an important part of our efforts to implement the new Agenda as will efforts aimed at tackling hunger and under-nutrition. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a multi-dimensional, integrated approach to human development. Implementation will also require us to address vectors of change, such as sustainable urban development and relevant use of information and communication technology. Our development policy will have to engage and identify new ways of partnering with the business in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, industrialisation and innovation. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require cooperation with partner countries and regions on science, technology and innovation. In all aspects of our external action, the EU will need to ensure that our approaches, including development cooperation, are conducive to achieving the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and that the EU intensifies efforts to promote pursue coherence between our policies and our internal and external action.

4.1 How can the EU better address the links between achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and addressing other global sustainable development challenges?

Climate change and SDG policies should be aligned and one of the first step to materialize this coordination is an efficient and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement (See answer to question 3.2).

Beyond this general approach, it is worth highlighting the following general measures to maximize the outcome of climate change policies and the strategies to meet SDGs:

- Subsidies to fossil fuels should be eliminated.
- Electrificación of the EU economy (based on a clean energy mix) should be promoted. International prospective analyses show that electricity is a crucial energy vector to meet increasing energy demand and climate change goals. The development of clean electricity is a sustainable way to provide universal energy access by 2030.
- Climate finance target should be aligned with carbon pricing policies. On the other hand, the scale of the investments needed to reach the 2oC target requires that both public and private resources are used, taking this need for climate finance into account in the design of the climate policy instruments and the emissions trading system. There are two aspects of this latter item that should be highlighted:
 - First of all, the emissions trading systems or the carbon tax systems may become an important source of revenue, either via the money that is raised in the allowance auctions or through the income stream from taxation.
 - Secondly, the higher the price of carbon, the stronger the signal that will be offered to low-carbon investments (renewable energies, energy efficiency, etc....).
- EU financing for development should be aligned with measures to tackle the migration crisis.

4.2 How should the EU strengthen the balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in its internal and external policies, and in particular in its development policy?

The only way to strengthen the level of integration of the response is through cross-sectional measures which cut across the whole economy underlying structural changes that will allow to make SDGs a reality.

As an example of this kind of measures, it should be remarked, as a crucial cross-cutting measure for reducing emissions (and the associated investments), the development of a strong carbon pricing signal for all the sectors and energy sources in the economy, either via emissions trading systems or by introducing new specific taxes for this purpose. In the same vein, it is essential not only to eliminate fossil fuels subsidies but also to perform a review of the components included in the prices to eliminate all cost items that are unrelated to the supply and hamper the electricity competitiveness against fossil fuel sources (see answer 4.1 for further information).

4.3 What are the main changes you would like to see in the EU's development policy framework?

EU's development policy framework should give a major role to private sector due to the impossibility of facing the amount of resources required to tackle Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) just through social action and philanthropy. EU' development policy should include helping developing countries to define sustainable frameworks as one on the key element to address SDGs. These new frameworks will encourage private companies to contribute by defining specific business models that can be sustained over time, investing and maximising the "shared value" of their economic activities on those countries. Creating public-private partnerships (SDG 17) could be a powerful instrument to bring together the economic incentives needed to found the private participation on profitability and the fulfilment of this Sustainable Agenda.

4.4 In which areas highlighted above would you expect to see greater consistency between development policy and other areas of the EU external action in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

Addressing the question requires thinking through the connections and synergies across the goals, and pointing out how actions in one area draw dividends in other. The SDGs will require a more integrated, coordinated and holistic approach to policymaking, with a greater emphasis on coherence supporting Member States with target setting and development of relevant indicators. An efficient follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a solid framework of indicators and statistical data.

As mentioned, Energy (SDG7) is a key driver to achieve the rest of all SDGs.

- + Access to energy.
- + Renewable development.
- + Increase Efficiency.

4.5 In which areas does the EU have greatest value-added as a development partner (e.g. which aspects of its development policy, dialogue or implementation arrangements or in which category of countries)?

There are several fields where the EU cooperation policy and aid funds could provide an important value added creation:

- EU aid as a tool to meet SDGs in the origin countries, in the context of the current migration crisis that the EU is facing.
- An ambitious EU contribution to the target of jointly mobilizing US\$100 billion per year from 2020 onwards to meet the needs of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in developing countries. These funds could come from various sources: either public or private, bilateral or multilateral.
- EU leadership in climate change solutions, both in the supply side (RES) and in the demand side (EE) through an strong carbon price signal in the EU ETS. The electricity sector is fully committed with this challenge and aims to be part of the solution through an effective engagement in the process among other actions. But if the other polluting sectors are not committed at par, assuming the responsibility and costs according to their CO2 greenhouse emissions, the 2°C target cannot be reached. The EU policy framework has an essential role balancing all energies' effort in line with the Paris Agreement goals.

4.6 How can the EU refine its development policy to better address inequalities – including gender inequality – in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

Iberdrola fully supports the results of UN World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014 where there are proven synergies between women's empowerment and economic, social and environmental sustainability. Women have a key role to play in all SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the target and part of the solution. The choice of indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs it has an important impact on determining whether policy efforts towards women's empowerment are channelled adequately.

An efficient follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to avoid inequalities.

4.7 How can the EU development policy make a stronger contribution to the security of people? How can EU development policy contribute to addressing the root causes of conflict and fragility and contribute to security and resilience in all the countries where we work?

As a starting point, it is very important to focus EU development policy on those fields that contribute to a sustainable GDP growth path in those countries that receive EU development aid.

EU development policy should promote “capacity building” in the local economies to improve the generation of wealth, employment and prosperity.

The development of measures to ensure universal access to modern energy services in an efficient and environmentally sustainable way (e.g. renewable energy) is a good way to increase GDP growth and reduce social fragility, contributing to an improvement in security and resilience.

4.8 How can a revised Consensus on Development better harness the opportunities presented by migration, minimise the negative aspects of irregular migration on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and better address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement?

With the SDGs, migration has for the first time been inserted into mainstream development policy. (i) The situation of migrant workers is highlighted in SDG 8 on economic growth and decent work, (ii) the issue of trafficking is mentioned in several SDGs for instance SDG 16 on peaceful societies and (iii) migration status is mentioned specifically as a factor for disaggregation during the follow-up and review in SDG 17. Among all targets, SDG target 10.7 is the center-piece for migration in the 2030 Agenda. It calls for “well-managed migration policies”, and hence encompasses all aspects of migration.

Iberdrola supports that is imposible to solve the refugee crisis or to defeat poverty without tackling climate change (see above question 4.1 and 4.5)

(5) Means of implementation: how do we get there?

The principle of universality underpinning the 2030 Agenda will require a differentiated approach to engagement with countries at all levels of development. Official Development Assistance will continue to play an important role in the overall financing mix for those countries most in need (particularly the Least Developed Countries). The EU and its Member States should continue to progress towards achieving their commitments. However, in all countries our development cooperation will need to take account of other sources of finance, including by leveraging other (non-Official Development Assistance) sources of finance for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The delivery of the 2030 Agenda means that our work helping countries raise their own resources (domestic resource mobilisation), the provision of aid for trade, blending* and partnering with the private sector should be priority areas of focus. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, provides a framework for our efforts, including for our work supporting the right enabling policy environment for sustainable development in our partner countries. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should be closely coordinated given the strong interlinkages. Engagement with middle income countries, notably the emerging economies, will be important to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, considering the role they can play in promoting global public goods, what they can achieve within their respective countries on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the example they can set within their regions as well as their role in regional processes. Here differentiated partnerships can play an important role (examples include different forms of political, economic, and financial investment as well as cooperation in science, technology and innovation). Specific attention and focus should also be given to Least Developed Countries, as acknowledged by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The EU's implementation of the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for enhancing consistency between the different areas of the EU's external action and between these and other EU policies (as outlined in the Lisbon Treaty and in [EU's Comprehensive Approach to external conflict and crises](#)). The EU will continue to pursue [Policy Coherence for Development](#) as a key contribution to the collective effort towards broader policy coherence for sustainable development. In our external action, the EU needs to consider how we can use all policies, tools, instruments at our disposal coherently in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda.

* Combining EU grants with loans or with equity from other public and private financiers with a view to leveraging additional resources.

5.1 How can EU policies, and EU development policy in particular, help to mobilise and maximise the impact of the increasing variety of sustainable development finance, including in particular from the private sector?

The current pressure of migration movements is forcing EU to face this major problem just with partial solutions. EU could lead a global response aiming the aid funds (and other sources of funding like the Juncker Plan or the Green fund) to be used as a tool to meet SDGs in the origin countries, allowing both to improve the situation in the origin countries and to tackle this challenge effectively.

The solutions for problems such as the ones described in the Agenda for Sustainable Development will not come only from philanthropy or social action, but also from setting up scalable and sustainable business models at the base of the pyramid. This calls for private sector involvement by building up trust among stakeholders through tools such as public-private partnerships (see answer 4.3 for further information).

5.2 Given the evolving availability of other sources of finance and bearing in mind the EU's commitments on Official Development Assistance (e.g. [Council Conclusions from 26 May 2015 on "A New Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015"](#), and inter alia, paragraphs 32 and 33), how and where should the EU use its Official Development Assistance strategically and to maximise its impact?

UE should try to achieve intensive mobilisation of the private sector. Iberdrola fully supports initiatives in the energy sector as the recently launched The Electrification Financing Initiative (ElectriFI): an EU initiative that supports electrification investments that will lead to new and improved connections, with strong features for scalability.

5.3 How can the EU better support partner countries in mobilising their own resources for poverty eradication and sustainable development?

The private sector should reinforce its participation in the technology transfer mechanism, based on specific technological development at the destination so that it is possible to adapt the innovations to the location where they are to be used and thus ensure the success of the projects. In this sense, it would also be important EU implements development policies that encourage "capacity building" in the local economies to participate in the co-benefits by improving the generation of wealth, employment and prosperity

5.4 Given the importance of middle income countries to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, what form could differentiated partnerships take?

Middle income countries could be ready to participate in PPP (SDG17) with a multiplying factor for least developed countries to promote regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

5.5 Given experience so far in taking into account the objectives of development cooperation in the implementation of EU policies which are likely to affect developing countries (e.g. [Policy Coherence for Development: 2015 EU Report](#)), how should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development, as a key contribution to the collective effort towards policy coherence for sustainable development? How can we help ensure that policies in developing countries, and internationally contribute coherently to sustainable development priorities?

An efficient follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to avoid inequalities as explained above.

(6) The actors: making it work together

An important feature of the new Agenda is that all governments, developed and developing, will need to work with a wide range of stakeholders (including the private sector, civil society and research institutions) to improve the transparency and inclusivity of decision-making, planning, service delivery, and monitoring and to ensure synergy and complementarity.

The EU must continue to work collaboratively with others and contribute to a coordinated approach. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda puts national plans for implementation (including associated financing and policy frameworks) at the centre. To maximise our impact, EU development policy should be based on a strategic and comprehensive strategy for each country, which also responds to the country-specific context.

Our partner countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda will inform our overall engagement and our development cooperation dialogue with them and will help shape our support for their national efforts. The EU should also help partner countries put in place the necessary enabling policy frameworks to eradicate poverty, tackle sustainable development challenges and enhance their policy coherence.

There is a need for a renewed emphasis on the quality of development cooperation, including existing commitments on aid and development effectiveness made in Paris, Accra and Busan* and through work with the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#).

An updated EU development policy should also provide a shared vision that guides the action of the EU and Member States in development cooperation, putting forward proposals on how to further enhance coordination, complementarity and coherence between EU and Member States. Strengthening [Joint Programming](#) will be an important part of this. Improving the division of labour between the EU and its Member States in order to reduce aid fragmentation will also contribute to increased development effectiveness.

* See [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action](#) and the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#)

6.1 How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the business community, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the integral Addis Ababa Action Agenda) and the Paris Agreement on climate change?

Iberdrola agrees with the need of keeping alive the “momentum” achieved by Paris Agreement in the climate action’s scope. This engagement is, with no doubts, indispensable to meet 2°C target.

Within this framework, the involvement of private sector (energy, finances...) in climate action process is crucial to launch the solutions needed (i.e. renewable energy deployment, energy efficiency improvements) to reach a GHG emissions path consistent with Paris Agreement target.

Within the scope of the climate change international negotiating process, it is key to formally recognize private sector relevance not only as an observer but also as an agent that will ultimately launch initiatives that make up what is known as Climate Action.

One example of good practice to engage civil society in the climate agenda is the Global Climate Action Agenda, led by France and Morocco's global climate champions (Ms. Laurence Tubiana, French Ambassador for climate change and Ms. Hakima El Haite, Minister Delegate to the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment of Morocco). They have set out a detailed agenda to boost cooperative action between governments, cities, business, investors and citizens to cut emissions rapidly and help vulnerable nations adapt to climate impacts and build their own clean energy, sustainable futures. Besides They have launched a Call for Submissions to Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders to collect the views of Parties and non-Party stakeholders on our road map for the global climate action agenda.

6.2 How can the EU promote private sector investment for sustainable development?

- Focusing EU cooperation and development aid on those issues with higher impact on sustainable development.
- Eliminating barriers to investments under a crosscutting approach (e.g. administrative burden).
- Aligning climate policies with sustainable development.
- Easing limitations in terms of public spending to those EU cooperation and development aid programs.
- Promoting access to funds from Juncker Plan.

6.3 How can the EU strengthen relations on sustainable development with other countries, international financing institutions, multilateral development banks, emerging donors and the UN system?

UE should try to promote Sustainable, responsible and impact investing (SRI): an investment discipline that considers environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria to generate long-term competitive financial returns and positive societal impact.

6.4 How can the EU best support partner countries to develop comprehensive and inclusive national plans for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

6.5 What are the best ways to strengthen and improve coherence, complementarity and coordination between the EU and the Member States in their support to help partner countries achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development?

6.6 How can EU development cooperation be as effective as possible, and how can we work with all partners to achieve this?

6.7 What further progress could be made in EU Joint Programming, and how could this experience be linked with other EU joined-up actions in supporting countries' delivery of the 2030 Agenda?

(7) Keeping track of progress

The EU will need to contribute to the global follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda. Keeping track of progress in a systematic and transparent way is essential for delivering the 2030 Agenda. The EU is actively contributing to the setting up of a Sustainable Development Goal monitoring system at global, regional and national level. Demonstrating results and impact from our efforts and the promotion of transparency will be important priorities for EU development policy, as part of a wider move to strengthen accountability, follow-up and review at all levels.

7.1 How can the EU strengthen its own use of evidence and analysis, including in the development field, to feed into its regular review on the Sustainable Development Goals to the UN?

7.2 How can the EU help to ensure the accountability of all actors involved in implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the private sector? How can the EU encourage a strong and robust approach to the Follow Up and Review of the 2030 Agenda from all actors?

The best way to address this issue is by using global guidelines that will allow all stakeholders to align their strategies at the same time their contribution is measured and publicly recognised. Initiatives, like Global Compass, could play an important role in the whole monitoring process and in the analysis of the private ambition to meet SDGs.

7.3 How should EU development cooperation respond to the regular reviews on progress of the partner countries towards the 2030 Agenda goals?

Contact

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