

A strategic long-term vision is essential to support present needs and those of future generations in a balanced manner

Austria

Intergenerational time frames are integrated, where applicable, into new national policies and strategies. The obligation of all ministries to integrate the SDGs into their relevant programmes and strategies is not affected by the electoral cycle.

Belgium

The strong legal base for sustainable development provides stability. The federal level vision is based on a horizon of 2050, going well beyond the electoral cycle. The Interministerial Conference for Sustainable Development (IMCSD) has no end date.

Czech Republic

A long-term perspective is ensured by the nature of Czech Republic 2030 as well as co-operation with stakeholders and informal networks of actors crossing both agendas and political boundaries. The biannual monitoring report may however serve as a revision mechanism for future governments.

Denmark

The Ministry of Finance tracks the fiscal sustainability of domestic policy by tracking the fiscal sustainability through projections of long run spending and taxation. The government will establish a mechanism to assess the consequences of new legislation on the SDGs that is expected to continue independent of electoral cycles.

Estonia

New long-term strategy papers and implementation plans integrate the SDGs. The combination of strategic plans, impact assessment and stakeholder engagement supports a long-term perspective.

Finland

The government's implementation plan is based on the long-term vision, principles and goals set forth in the Society's Commitment, which extends until 2050. It intentionally has a long-term perspective to urge intergenerational debates and considerations. In 2017, the Government established an Agenda2030 Youth Group to engage young people more in political planning and help ensure a long-term perspective in decision-making.

Germany

There is broad political consensus in parliament and across main political parties on the importance of SDG implementation and sustainable development. The first management rule of the German Sustainable Development Strategy includes intergenerational fairness as a core principal. Possible long-term effects of a particular regulation are part of the Sustainable Impact Assessment. Intergenerational aspects are further anchored in the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Art. 20a).

Greece

The GSG is a permanent structure, thus ensuring continuity of commitment and efforts at the highest level for implementing the SDGs.

Ireland

In 2018, the Irish government adopted an overarching policy initiative with a medium to long-term vision of sustainable development called "Project Ireland 2040". It is comprised of a new National Planning Framework and a 10-year National Development Programme. In addition, Ireland's National Implementation Plan 2018-2020 is embedded in a long-term comprehensive '2030 Vision', a high-level outline of what the country's successful national implementation of the SDGs will look like. This '2030 Vision' will remain central to subsequent iterations of the SDG National Implementation Plan and to Ireland's policy for international development in general.

Italy

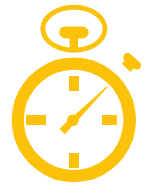
The NSDS is a long-term strategy aiming to translate the 2030 Agenda into action in a way that goes beyond the scope of electoral cycles. The establishment of a Permanent Forum for Sustainable Development, comprised of stakeholders from civil society, local authorities and SDG experts, aims to further strengthen accountability and policy continuity. In addition, the Ministry of Finance assesses the long-term impacts of the budget on national well-being on a yearly basis.

Japan

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters is a new cabinet body ensuring long-term support.

Latvia

To balance short- and long-term priorities, Latvia follows a three-tiered approach to policy planning. Short- and medium-term planning documents such as concept papers, policy documents, or the seven-year National Development Plan are developed in accordance with long-term strategies with a time horizon of up to 25 years such as Latvia2030.



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Lithuania 

The government is planning to update the National Progress Strategy Lithuania 2030, its main long-term strategic document, by incorporating the SDGs and principles. New goals may be formulated with a timeline until 2050.

Luxembourg 

SDG-implementation is considered essential among a majority of parties and population. The trade-offs between short and long term interests are decided at government level. Identifying long-term goals can be difficult however, when tangible benefits are hard to communicate.

Mexico 

The National Council for the 2030 Agenda aims at improving planning with a clear strategic vision in the medium- and long-term that transcends sexennial presidential terms. The new national strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda will incorporate a long-term vision to guide the elaboration of future NDPs. In addition, the updated planning law mandates a long-term planning horizon that allows a strategic vision in sexennial planning based on a 20-year perspective.

Netherlands 

The VNR states that previously agreed policy and allocation decisions might be reconsidered in case of a new coalition agreement.

Poland 

The SRD of 2017 has a perspective through 2030, and the country plans to prepare a long-term National Development Concept in 2018. Multi-annual budgetary planning is being strengthened and the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) is tasked with preventing ad hoc political decisions that could conflict with long-term sustainability goals.

Portugal 

Political commitment towards the SDGs is long-term and goes beyond electoral cycles, with public scrutiny supporting this ambition. In the context of Portuguese development co-operation, long-term geographical commitments are safeguarded so as to support structural reforms in partner countries.

Slovak Republic 

The suggested monitoring framework of Agenda 2030 implementation will take into account the need to go beyond electoral cycles, as it obliges the co-ordinating body (DPMO) to carry out biannual assessment of progress towards long-term priorities. An assessment at the end of each electoral cycle will focus on the contribution of each government.

Slovenia 

Vision 2050 and Slovenia's Development Strategy 2030 have been elaborated through an open, transparent and inclusive approach stressing the universality of the 2030 Agenda with objectives going beyond the present governmental term. The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Development Policies was established as a permanent body.

Sweden 

The PGD is well anchored across all parties. The Government needs to report to Parliament every two years, ensuring long-term support.

Switzerland 

The Confederation's Federal Council is legally obliged to consider long-term intergenerational effects in legislative proposals to the Parliament. The Sustainable Development Strategy sets medium-term targets for 2030. Switzerland's long-term priorities are highlighted in its 2016 and 2018 Voluntary National Reviews in the areas of international development policy, the conservation of national resources, agriculture, sustainable growth, energy, health and the viability of social-security systems. Many sub-national authorities have developed their own long-term strategies.