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THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Liberal Democrat Manifesto 2024

&

The UN Sustainable Development Goals

A Guide & Explainer



THE GLOBAL GOALS

Green Liberal Democrats

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Putting the Liberal Democrat Manifesto into Context

Although those of us who live and breathe policy formation within political parties mostly recognise that specific policies rarely win or lose elections, we believe it is important to get the issues right for public consumption at election time. As Liberal Democrats we tend to be pragmatic and base our political actions and policy formation on a set of values enshrined in the Preamble to our Party Constitution.

The first paragraph of that preamble sums up for many of us exactly why we choose the task of trying to change the world ...

"The Liberal Democrats exist to build and safeguard a fair, free and open society, in which we seek to balance the fundamental values of liberty, equality and community, and in which no-one shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity. We believe that each generation is responsible for the fate of our planet and, by safeguarding the balance of nature and the environment, for the long-term continuity of life in all its forms."

The first sentence will, no doubt be familiar to many observers of politics. Perhaps, however, the second sentence may be less familiar, but it has been part of the Preamble to the Party Constitution since the Liberal Democrats was formed in 1988. It is that sentence that drives the activities of many in our party to ensure our approach to politics, both local and global, is sustainable in the long term. The sentence was "promoted", from deeper in the preamble, to become part of the first paragraph only in 2020.

Global Goals – the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The huge worldwide project to build a fairer, safer, sustainable future for the people of this planet, signed up to and agreed in principle by all the Governments and countries of the United Nations in Paris in 2015, provides a guiding context for our own UK manifesto goals.

We decided it would be useful in this election year to make these contextual links as explicit as possible. So, this document should be seen as working in parallel with the Liberal Democrat manifesto to point out and contextualise our specific policy points and show how they fit with the seventeen Global Goals of the UN.

Of course, it helps to know what the UN's Global Goals are. Whilst they will be fully familiar to many, we thought it would be a useful reference point to recall each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – as we have done in the following graphic and the associated bullet points. There are also some useful links at the end of the section.



- **SDG 1:** No Poverty end poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **SDG 2:** Zero Hunger – end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- **SDG 3:** Good Health and Wellbeing – ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages
- **SDG 4:** Quality Education – ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- **SDG 5:** Gender Equality – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **SDG 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy – ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth – promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work
- **SDG 9:** Industry Innovation and Infrastructure – build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation
- **SDG 10:** Reduced Inequalities – reduce inequality within and among countries
- **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities – make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **SDG 12:** Responsible Consumption and Production – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **SDG 13:** Climate Action – take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- **SDG 14:** Life Below Water – conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
- **SDG 15:** Life on Land – protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
- **SDG 16:** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions – promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide all justice access, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **SDG 17:** Partnership for the Goals – strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Within the seventeen goals are 169 targets; for example under goal one, the targets include reducing by at least half the number of people living in poverty by 2030...

Our Global Goals Manifesto explainer

There is, of course, no doubt that our Liberal Democrat manifesto can stand on its own and will be assessed on its merits alongside manifestos from the other parties. We thought it would, however, be worth drawing attention to two key issues where such an explainer may help.

The first of these is to demonstrate the “International” stance of our Party which forms a significant aspect of the Party’s DNA. The dismal performance of the Conservative Government we have had to endure for too long, has brought this country’s international reputation to its knees. It needs, desperately, to be repaired.

The second issue, is the holistic, integrating way in which our approach is capable of being delivered already to millions of residents in many areas of the country, where Liberal Democrats are either in control of governance or play a significant role in such governance.

In other words, we seek to show that we are deliberately taking steps to provide a joined-up approach to the world and its problems, whether at local, national or international levels.

Keith Melton
Chair, Green Liberal Democrats
June 2024

Introduction – The Liberal Democrat Manifesto and our Global Goals

In combination the five themes introducing Our Fair Deal as described in the Liberal Democrats Manifesto reflect, overall, the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, not only offering a Fair Deal for citizens and residents of the United Kingdom, but also complementing and helping to create harmony and wellbeing in the wider world.

The Manifesto themes are:-

- 1 A fair, prosperous and innovative economy that promotes opportunity and wellbeing**
- 2 Fair access to good public services and a strong social safety net**
- 3 A flourishing environment, with fair access to nature for all**
- 4 A strong United Kingdom and a fair international order**
- 5 A truly fair democracy, where everyone’s rights are respected and individuals and communities are empowered.**

As we have seen above, there are seventeen Global Goals altogether and our manifesto has links to all seventeen throughout the document. You can find more detail on those UN SDGs here >>> <https://www.globalgoals.org/>

Each section below relates to a chapter of the manifesto and identifies which of the Global Goals are most significantly referenced and/or promoted within that chapter. It is worth noting that, as is pointed out in Chapter 3, we “*remain committed to delivering the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in the UK and around the world*”.

Our Liberal Democrat Manifesto covers ALL seventeen Global Goals.

It is also notable that all chapters address **SDG 17** which is concerned with “Partnership for the Goals”. Liberal Democrats *always* seek to develop partnerships to resolve problems and develop solutions which provide the greatest support for the largest proportion of people, as well as protecting the interests of minorities, too.

Chapter 3: The Economy

The chapter on the economy not only deals with financial issues of poverty, which is represented by the UN’s **SDG 1**, but there are also several other areas where economic issues relate to the Global Goals. In terms of ensuring there is No Poverty here, for example, is our commitment to helping people with the cost of living and their energy bills – as well as our commitment to making taxes fairer.

A strong economy has a clear impact upon **SDG 3** – which covers Good Health and Wellbeing and highlights the fact that strong public services are vital for the wellbeing of individuals and society as a whole. Indeed, we have said for a long time that the issue of wellbeing should be one of the things we should use to *measure* whether economic interventions are successful and good governance, since using only the country’s GDP figures to measure the economy can be misleading.

Our chapter on the economy also covers **SDG 7** – Affordable and clean energy. This is a clear strength for Liberal Democrats and reflects the impact of our policy goals during the coalition period and the change brought about by our pressure to create a strong renewable energy economy. Also covered here are **SDG 8** – Decent work and economic growth; **SDG 9** – Innovation industry and infrastructure; **SDG 10** – reduced inequalities; and, of course, **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals.

Chapter 4: Business and Jobs

In dealing with the political issues of Business and Jobs our thinking has, of course, to address the issue of how business interacts with our physical environment. We have concluded that in line with **SDG 12** – Responsible Consumption and Production – we must cut resource use, waste and pollution by accelerating the transition to a more circular economy that maximises the recovery, reuse, recycling and re-manufacturing of products.

We also have to deal with the nature of work itself which is all to do with **SDG 8** – Decent Work and Economic Growth. The generation of “decent work” also relates to the creation of renewed business confidence, damaged so much by a failed exit from the European Union.

The goals of **SDG 9**: – Innovation industry and infrastructure are addressed by our commitment to working with business to maximise the opportunities for investment, especially in ethical and inclusive new green technology areas.

You will also find in this chapter references to **SDG 3** – Good Health and Wellbeing and **SDG 4** – Quality Education, where we call for businesses to promote skills and support for local communities. We address **SDG 10** – Reduced Inequalities, by empowering more people to enter the job market, by changing the law so that flexible working is open to all, such as parents, carers and people with disabilities, from day one in the job.

SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals, is also important in this chapter, not least with our European partners in the Horizon Europe scheme, but also with our emphasis on working with business sectors to help address labour shortages for example.

Chapter 5: Climate Change and Energy

It goes without saying, perhaps that the Sustainable Development Goals most significantly addressed here are, of course, **SDG 13** – Climate Action – and **SDG 7** – Affordable and Clean Energy. We recognise that Climate Change is probably the biggest and most urgent threat to human existence. So, we not only need to do all we can to limit temperature rise, if still possible, to 1.5°C or face irreversible climate change which will cause catastrophic land loss and make parts of our planet uninhabitable, but we also need to do much more to allow and encourage **adaptation** to the already-changed, and continually-changing, climate.

Global Goal **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals, is vital here, in order to deliver net zero. For example, we call for a Net Zero Delivery Authority and strengthening the powers and resources of local authorities to cut emissions in their area, and promote community energy, including the requirement for all new homes to be fitted with solar panels.

There is so much work to be done in this area that partnership is the only sensible way forward and our experience of governance at Local Authority level becomes highly significant. Under this heading it is also important to ensure that the UK’s net zero commitments are at the forefront of any international trade agreement and represent the UK’s minimum negotiating position.

The Global Goal, **SDG 15** – Life on land, is also of significant in this chapter, because protecting and restoring nature will help to sequester large amounts of carbon emissions. We need to be planting millions of trees and restoring our woodlands, our peatlands and recognising that climate change and biodiversity losses – both existential threats to humanity – are inter-linked.

Chapter 6: Health

Here again, it is quite self-evident that the UN SDG most significantly addressed in this Chapter will be **SDG 3** – Good health and wellbeing. The key point is clearly stated in the leading paragraph – “High-quality healthcare, free at the point of use, is essential for both individual freedom and national prosperity.” Good health gives people the freedom to live the lives they choose, and a thriving economy needs a healthy population.

A strong criticism surrounds what is sometimes referred to as the “postcode lottery” with respect to life expectancy, so it is important to tackle **SDG 10** – Reduced Inequalities – and the right to see a GP within seven days requires a levelling up process as well as the appointment of a significantly larger number of GPs. This point also relates to **SDG 11** – Sustainable Cities and Communities.

As is the case with all of our manifesto chapters the “Partnership for the Goals” applies here, which is **SDG 17**. There are links between the NHS and our wider Social Care services that need to be strongly enhanced in order to allow for improvements in waiting times and a significant increase in bed availability in our hospitals.

Chapter 7: Care

SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals, just referred to at the end of the last chapter provides a clear link into this chapter of the manifesto on Care. We need to be much clearer about our joined-up thinking between Care and the NHS.

Here again, of course **SDG 3** – Good Health and Wellbeing is central to the chapter because social care services in this country are in crisis. Hundreds of thousands of people in England are waiting for care and this will require significant and urgent attention.

The goal, **SDG 10** – Reduced Inequalities, come into play here. As our manifesto proclaims, “Liberal Democrats want everyone to be able to live independently and with dignity, to support those who provide care to their loved ones and ensure that no one has to sell their house to pay for their personal care.” This requires attention to various inequalities in society, including the availability of social care staff, often related to current inadequate rates of pay, which is why we want to introduce a Carer’s Minimum Wage.

Chapter 8: Education

Once again, the Goal most clearly associated with this topic is quite obvious. UN **SDG 4** – Quality education is paramount here. Liberal Democrats believe that education is the best investment we can make in our children’s potential and our country’s future. Good quality education starts in the crucial early years and continues through youth and throughout adulthood too.

There are links to **SDG 3** relating to mental health wellbeing, of course, which requires greater access to mental health professionals, recognising eco-anxiety on issues of Climate Change threats and the recent background of the pandemic and international conflicts, too. Our pledges include putting a dedicated, qualified mental health professional in every school, making sure all children and parents have someone they can turn to for help.

SDG 5 – Gender equality needs to be recognised at a young age, otherwise inequalities will be present throughout the whole lives of individuals. We also believe we need to tackle the crisis in special educational needs provision and help to end the postcode

lottery in provision. This brings into play **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals, because of the interplay of broader political issues which can enhance or distract from progress in these areas. Partnership across Government departments can be significant here, in either direction.

Chapter 9: Families, Children and Young People

There are several UN SDGs which will be significantly addressed here: **SDG 1** – No Poverty, is clearly providing the baseline for the care of our population in family terms and it is also important that there is no excuse for poverty and hunger in one of the world's richest societies so **SDG 2** – Zero Hunger plays a part, not least in ensuring that no child goes hungry either at home or at school. We will extend free school meals to all children in poverty, with an ambition to extend them to all primary school children when the public finances allow.

These issues are so important that we will appoint a Cabinet Minister for Children and Young People. This will ensure that **SDG 3** – Good health and wellbeing and **SDG 4** – Quality education, are fully delivered. As in all other chapters **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals, is vital to ensure large employers and Local Authorities are brought together to create synergy in delivery.

Chapter 10: Pensions and Safety Net

The pension “triple lock” was introduced during the Coalition, strongly influenced by long-term policies of the Liberal Democrats to ensure pensioners were paid a fair income during their twilight years, so **SDG 1** – No Poverty, is the relevant Global Goal acting as the basis for this policy area. Equally **SDG 2** – Zero hunger applies here. No-one should be required to choose between “heating and eating” as has been the case under the outgoing Conservative Government.

Amongst the measures proposed in the manifesto to tackle poverty and hunger after working age is the establishment of an independent commission to recommend annual increases in Universal Credit to achieve our goals. This will be done to help set a target of ending deep poverty within a decade. We are way behind our European colleagues in looking after the best interests of our pensioners – we wish to put that right.

As always, we recognise that to ensure the long-term wellbeing of pensioners this will require Partnership Working, so **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals, applies here as well, naturally.

Chapter 11: Crime and Policing

SDG 11 – which is all about building Sustainable Communities – requires that everyone should be able to feel safe in their own homes and walking down their own streets. But that's not the reality for too many people in the UK today. Backlogs in the courts are denying victims the justice they deserve. Prisons are in crisis: overcrowded, understaffed and failing to rehabilitate offenders. This means that we must also address **SDG 16** – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

As for **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals – the changes necessary to put right many of the failings of previous governments will require a strengthening of such partnerships across many areas. In particular, we stipulate that the Home Secretary, the Mayor of London and the Metropolitan Police Commissioner should draw up an urgent plan to implement the recommendations of the Baroness Casey Review. It is also vital to encourage other police forces to take similar actions where appropriate.

Chapter 12: Natural Environment

As you might expect from our Party, which has such a longevity of addressing environmental issues in our policy development processes, we have long recognised the natural environment as needing protection and restoration. The UK is failing to meet 17 of its 20 biodiversity targets. The Government's own regulatory body, the Office for Environmental Protection, has rebuked the Conservatives for their lack of action on tackling the nature crisis.

The three most significant UN SDGs addressed here are **SDGs 13, 14 & 15**, respectively – Climate Action; Life below Water; and Life on Land. We have talked in an earlier chapter concerning climate changes about the need to plant trees and look after our peatlands to help sequester carbon emissions. It is clear, however, that these actions will also have an impact upon restoring our very depleted natural environment.

We must pay attention to the terrible impact of sewage and other pollution reaching our rivers – so there is much that can be done and, indeed, must be done for the restoration of the natural environment of the catchment areas of all UK rivers and waterways. Cleaning up the act of the water companies relates strongly to **SDG 6** – Clean Water and Sanitation.

We also call for the setting of “meaningful and binding targets to stop the decline of our natural environment and double nature by 2050: doubling the size of the Protected Area Network, doubling the area of most important wildlife habitats and doubling the abundance of species.” This applies as much to the watery environment around our shores as to the territory within our islands.

It is clear from much research that restoring the natural environment will also have an impact upon health and wellbeing, which is the central topic of **SDG 3** – Good Health and Wellbeing.

To achieve all of these goals will take a lot of partnering, with Local Authorities for the environment in their areas, with businesses and with non-government organisations too – the purview of **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals.

Chapter 13: Food and farming

Food security has recently been shown, both by the pandemic and by the Ukraine war, to require greater attention than it has received under the Conservatives. The most direct of the Global Goals impacted here is, therefore, **SDG 2** – Zero Hunger. We must set appropriate conditions for our population not to go hungry and to establish a secure food and farming strategy. This also means, of course, that **SDG 12** – Responsible Consumption and Production – needs attention. Research has shown that we waste, as a society, a far higher percentage of our food than is acceptable or sensible.

We believe, therefore, that food and farming security must also address the following SDGs. **SDG 13** – Climate action; **SDG 14** – Life below water; and **SDG 15** – Life on land. So, Liberal Democrats support the move towards paying farmers for producing public goods. But they need proper support to do so. And they need protection from the low standards of imports in animal health or environmental standards.

As with all other chapters, **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals, requires our attention to deliver these changes fairly and equitably.

Chapter 14: Housing

Underlying our policies on Housing, both **SDG 1** – No Poverty and **SDG 3** – Good health and wellbeing are of significance. But the goal which is central to this policy area is **SDG 11** – Sustainable cities and communities. Around 83% of the UK population live in an urban setting and 17% live in rural areas.

We need to ensure that everyone can have access to housing which meets their needs. Yet, in Britain today, many people cannot afford to buy or rent a home of decent quality where they live. This means that we need to set significant targets for the building of new homes generally and new social homes in particular, and this requires that **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals – should be invoked to allow councils to buy land for housing developments based on current use rather than on a “hope value”. To do this we must reform the Land Compensation Act 1961 and strengthen the powers of Local authorities to build their own homes.

We also need to ensure that leaseholders do not have to pay a penny towards removing dangerous cladding from their buildings.

Chapter 15: Communities and Local Government

It is also clear that **SDG 11** – Sustainable Cities and Communities applies equally to this chapter on Communities and Local Government, since people’s daily lives revolve around the communities in which they live. They need these communities to have the resources to work well for them. Liberal Democrats are committed to empowering local communities in England and allowing them to take the action they need to improve their areas.

Recent years have seen much centralisation of powers in Westminster and huge reductions in appropriate financing of local authorities. Additionally, more and more statutory responsibilities are required of local authorities. So, attention needs to be paid to **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals – to allow and encourage local authorities the powers and freedom to address these issues.

Chapter 16: Transport

Liberal Democrats believe that the transport sector is vital for our transition to net zero. People need a transport system that is safe, reliable, affordable and doesn’t contribute to air pollution. So, both **SDG 11** – Sustainable Cities and Communities and **SDG 13** – Climate Action – are of significance here.

It is important, therefore, to ensure there are greater decision-making powers and devolved resources for local authorities in England to design public transport infrastructure around community needs. (**SDG 9** – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure – applies here).

Because a just transition from fossil fuels will have to be international in context **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals – also has to be dealt with in an international context too, as far as Transport is concerned.

Chapter 17: Culture, Media and Sport

SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing – will be affected by ensuring everyone has access to our rich and vibrant cultural heritage. A thriving society can be encouraged and nurtured by the very fact of being brought together by art, music, drama and sport. The targets of **SDG 11** – Sustainable Cities and Communities – will be enhanced by investing in our

cultural capital. Also, international aspects of **SDG 17** – Partnership for the Goals – are likely to benefit by enabling cross-cultural exchanges and we should also be much more pro-active in negotiating simple short-term travel arrangements (particularly for artists at the beginning of their careers.) to enable UK artists access to be able to perform in the EU.

Chapter 18: Immigration and Asylum

The UK has a proud history of welcoming newcomers – whether people seeking to build their lives here, or refugees fleeing war and persecution. So, perhaps the most significant Global Goals relating to this chapter of the manifesto would be **SDG 16** – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions – in conjunction with **SDG 17** – Partnership for Goals – working on an international basis.

Our immigration system has been broken by the exclusionist views and rules of the previous government. We need to rebuild relationships with our neighbours across the Channel and invest to provide safe and legal routes to sanctuary for migrants, to enable them to avoid the clutches of cruel criminal gangs intent on exploiting vulnerable people.

Where possible **SDG 10** – Reduced inequalities – reducing such inequalities both within and between countries - may help to stem the flow of economic migrants from poorer countries.

Chapter 19: Rights and Equality

The first sentence of the Preamble to the Party’s Constitution quoted at the top of this paper, is the core theme of this chapter of the manifesto. *“Liberal Democrats exist to build and safeguard a fair, free and open society, in which we seek to balance the fundamental values of liberty, equality and community, and in which no-one shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity”.*

In terms of the Global Goals, **SDG 5** – Gender Equality – and **SDG 10** – Reduced Inequalities – are central to creating a fairer society. We believe there should be full implementation of the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, with protections for all survivors regardless of nationality or immigration status. This also invokes **SDG 16** – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and **SDG 17** – Partnership for Goals – each of which bear significantly on these issues.

We believe that the UK’s rich diversity is one of its greatest strengths. We will celebrate that diversity and ensure it is better reflected throughout public life. We will apply the principles of openness, transparency and accountability to tackle institutional biases, promote equality and hold power to account.

Chapter 20 Political Reform

It seems likely that this General Election may throw up some very strange consequences of the First Past the Post system that has prevailed in this country for far too long. The forecasts of likely votes cast, according to various polls, and the forecasts of seats that may be won by the various parties fighting the election, may prove to be even more unrepresentative than usual of the political views actually held in the countries of the United Kingdom.

Thus, **SDG 16** – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions – and **SDG 17** – Partnership for Goals – can set the scene for a new political compact in this country, especially if it becomes

clear that only a minority of people have voted positively for a particular final outcome. In other words, it may be the case that the 2024 General Election proves to be the most unrepresentative election held in all nine decades since the end of WW2

Chapter 21: Defence

In the same way that **SDGs 16 & 17** impact the issue of Political Reform within the UK, these same two SDGs (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions & Partnership for Goals) are also central to the broad issue of defence of the country, but in an international context.

As we say in the manifesto, the Ukraine conflict demonstrates why we must always take defence seriously – and work with allies to protect all our freedoms.

Climate Change is also agreed by many military analysts as a significant threat to stability of the world order and, therefore its implications need to be part of our overall defence strategising, alongside cyber-security and access to resources, (especially access to water supplies on an increasingly hotter planet.)

We will work to counter the global rise in authoritarianism by championing the liberal, rules-based international order and supporting international institutions such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth, NATO and the International Criminal Court.

Chapter 22: International

At this difficult time, Britain needs to stand up on the world stage for those vital liberal values which are the cornerstone of our society: democracy, liberty, human rights and the rule of law. The UK should be supporting democracies around the world – such as Taiwan – and standing up to states like China and Russia who wish to undermine our democratic values to their own end.

It would not be helpful if we were to try and pick out some of the Global Goals, to place in this manifesto chapter. All seventeen of the Sustainable Development Goals are of some relevance to this chapter, not least because they were the topics upon which most UN countries were in agreement in 2015.

We believe it is a fundamental political requirement that we restore the UK's reputation as an international development superpower, by reinstating the 0.7% of national income target and re-establishing a Department for International Development.

And finally ... an Idiot's guide to saving the world

By the way, if you would like an entertaining look at where the world is with the Global Goals you might enjoy the podcast here

Links:

“mid-term report” on SDGs by the United Nations 2023 -

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/>

Warning Over Half of World Is Being Left Behind, Secretary-General Urges Greater Action to End Extreme Poverty, at Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report Launch -

<https://press.un.org/en/2023/sgsm21776.doc.htm>

Three steps to achieving the SDGs - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pryCzwDbXY>

Guardian explainer - Sustainable development goals: all you need to know -

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jan/19/sustainable-development-goals-united-nations>

Commission on Status of Women Concludes Sixty-Eighth Session -

<https://press.un.org/en/2024/wom2239.doc.htm>

Doughnut Economics TED Talk – Kate Raworth's TED Talk from 2018

<https://doughnuteconomics.org/tools/doughnut-economics-ted-talk>

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We encourage wide use of the contents of this paper but would appreciate acknowledgement of source material.

The paper should be read in conjunction with the Liberal Democrat manifesto for the General Election of 2024.

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WE BELIEVE THAT

EACH GENERATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FATE OF OUR PLANET

AND, BY SAFEGUARDING
THE BALANCE OF NATURE
AND THE ENVIRONMENT,
FOR THE LONG-TERM
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IN ALL ITS FORMS.



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