

16/188

We look at the big picture.

Review 2005-2009

Uns geht's ums Ganze.
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**BÜNDNIS 90
DIE GRÜNEN**
BUNDESTAGSFRAKTION 

Imprint

Published by: Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
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Editorial deadline: 24.06.2009

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We look at the big picture.

Review 2005-2009

Dear Readers,

This brochure allows us take stock. The Greens can look back on four years of work at the German Bundestag. In 2005 we had to leave government and move to the opposition benches. This transition was by no means easy. Having said this, we took to our new role very quickly and turned our parliamentary group into an ideas workshop. In all of this, we remained true to our understanding of opposition – taking a tough stance towards the government but being constructive at all times with regard to the matters in hand.

We have used the past four years as an opportunity to develop new concepts and to enhance our Green ideas. Towards the end of this legislative period we adopted a pioneering role in the German Bundestag in working to modernise our country.

The following pages provide you with some insights into our work. It goes without saying that our activities cannot all be presented in this brochure. The contents therefore make no claim to be complete – it was simply not possible to include the whole spectrum of Green parliamentary activities. While reading the brochure you will gain a clear idea of the focuses of our policies – climate and jobs, social justice and freedom.

At present, the economic crisis would seem to be crowding out all other topics. This is not the case in our party. Unlike the Grand Coalition, which has strung together endless individual measures, we Greens try to see the whole picture. The climate and jobs are two sides of the same coin, as are social justice and freedom. The government is attempting yet again to play off ecological and economic considerations. The opposite is the case – tomorrow's economy has to be ecologically rooted, the green market economy. This kind of economy needs social justice, reflected not only in people's purses, but also in terms of genuine equality of access and participation. Equally, if a society fails to protect freedom – for all of its people – then its other assets and achievements are worthless. This is something we should not forget this year as the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin wall draws near. The current crisis presents us with the challenge of renewing our country – ecologically, economically and socially. We Greens are ready to seize this opportunity in all of its facets.

Ideas for tomorrow's jobs are crucial in this respect. We have just published our concept here, which shows how we could create a million new and sustainable jobs within four years by drawing on Green ideas – jobs in education and childcare, jobs in healthcare and nursing care, jobs in renewable energies and building modernisation, jobs in ecological agriculture and by reducing illegal employment.

The Greens' work in opposition is bearing fruit. On the one hand, we have sharpened the profile of our programme, a process which also involved holding debates and reaching decisions in some areas. On the other hand, we can point to tangible results in convincing our political competitors of some of our ideas. Two examples will have to suffice here: the Bundestag now procures 100 percent of its electricity from renewable energies and is converting its extensive car pool to more environ-

mentally-friendly models. In both cases, the impetus for these improvements came from initiatives within our parliamentary group.

We cannot deny that we feel a certain sense of satisfaction when we see Green policies and concepts setting the tone. Other parties in the Bundestag also seem to be becoming increasingly "green". However, in the legislative period reviewed in this brochure, it has become clear that the other parties like to hold green speeches at the weekend, but on Monday morning it is an entirely different story. When the going gets tough, Angela Merkel, Germany's self-proclaimed "Climate Chancellor", has proven time and again to be a lobbyist for the old industrial society. And when new coal-fired power stations or cars were on the agenda, then Sigmar Gabriel, Federal Environment Minister, was also nowhere to be found on the ecological side of the debate. This all underlines a simple truth – only the Greens can be relied on to be green!

Politics is all about the people involved. This review gives us the opportunity to express our thanks, to say thank you to the many employees of the parliamentary group without whose commitment and competence our efforts would not have succeeded. And then we would like to offer a very special thank you to nine members of our parliamentary group who will not be sitting in the next parliament and will thus no longer form part of the Green parliamentary group in the next legislative period. These are the following Members of Parliament: Dr. Thea Dückert, Dr. Uschi Eid, Peter Hettlich, Anna Lührmann, Winfried Nachtwei, Irmingard Schewe-Gerigk, Grietje Staffelt, Rainer Steenblock and Silke Stokar. They have all played an active role in shaping the work of the Greens in the German Bundestag and have represented the Greens both within and especially outside parliament, in some cases for more than 25 years. The parliamentary group will miss their expertise, their skills and their personalities. We very much hope that they will nevertheless accompany us in future in one way or another.

We aim to re-enter government after the federal elections in September. We have emerged from four years of constructive opposition in even more robust shape. We have offered convincing political alternatives to the "more of the same" approach adopted by the Grand Coalition. We have not allowed ourselves to be lulled by the simplistic slogans of the parliamentary groups of the FDP or the Linkspartei, which only offer the same old formulas. We have adopted clear positions and held the Federal Government to account. Our ideas are more relevant than ever. In short: the only way out of the crisis is Green!

Kind regards,

Renate Künast MP

Parliamentary Group Chairperson

Fritz Kuhn MP

Parliamentary Group Chairperson

CLIMATE

Close them down!

Climate protection is a growth driver

The climate and the environment are growth drivers for the economy and the labour market. Protecting the climate and safeguarding the environment is the only way to achieve sustainable economic growth and to make progress in the fight against hunger and social injustice – that is one of the Greens' founding tenets. An awareness of the pending climate catastrophe has finally reached a broader public in recent years. In this legislative period, the Green parliamentary group offered answers to the most pressing problems of our times – how to protect the climate, secure the energy supply, maintain biodiversity, feed the world's population and create new jobs.

We will only get the crisis in the economy and the climate under control by moving towards sustainable production and sustainable consumption. We have developed concepts for fundamentally transforming industrial society. Around 1.8 million people already worked in environmental protection in 2006. With ambitious environmental policies, we Greens aim to boost this number to three million by 2020, thus also adding impetus to the ecological modernisation of our society.

Energy 2.0 – the future lies in renewable energies, not nuclear energy or coal

We do not need dangerous nuclear power plants or filthy coal-fired power plants to maintain a reliable supply of electricity. Consistent climate protection is only possible without nuclear or new coal-fired power plants. With its Energy 2.0 concept, the Green parliamentary group has worked out that it all comes down to three factors: efficiency, energy saving and renewable energies.

Green measures will reduce Germany's electricity consumption by 16 percent by 2020. By then, 40 percent of the country's needs will be covered by renewable energies, 30 percent by high-efficiency cogeneration and only 30 percent by traditional power plants. This will enable us to reach our climate protection targets, while also ensuring supply reliability, economic growth and new jobs. This way, 100 percent renewables could be attained by 2050.

Using electricity more efficiently and saving energy

We want to turn Germany into the world's most energy-efficient economy. Huge volumes of electricity can be saved in private households and industry. Our Energy 2.0 concept provides for an electricity saving fund to finance information campaigns and support electricity saving. Not only that, we have planned more ambitious electricity efficiency standards for electrical appliances, intend to optimise the Renewable Energies Act and build an intelligent European electricity grid. This will enable us to save at least 115 million tonnes of carbon dioxide from electricity consumption.

Almost 60 percent of our energy consumption is used to produce heat, so it is crucial to achieve savings in this area. The Energy 2.0 concept foresees tightening up the Energy Saving Ordinance, improving building renovation and better promoting cogeneration. This way, we can save at least a further 115 million tonnes of CO₂ from

heating. If we avoid cars, switch to buses, trains and cycling and make greater use of renewable energies, then we can reduce our CO₂ emissions by at least a further 50 million tonnes.

Getting around by bike, bus or train

The government's transport policy is a disaster. Traffic plays an every greater role in global warming, but the government has failed to promote environmentally-friendly, safe mobility.

The core of Green transport policy is mobility by foot, bike, bus and train. Our parliamentary initiatives aimed to boost investment in local public transport, railways and the National Cycling Plan. We also supported model projects to promote equal rights of use in areas used by all (shared space projects).

In the debates surrounding the privatisation and data scandal at Germany's national railway company, Deutsche Bahn, our parliamentary initiatives helped to avert the company's stock market flotation and to oblige Hartmut Mehdorn, the company's boss, to step down. For long-distance rail travel we have unveiled plans for a "Timetable for Germany", a synchronised nationwide timetable based on the Swiss model to ensure that services focus on customers' actual needs.

Green Cars – making cars greener

If we continue to use our cars as we do now, then we will crash the climate. Almost one fifth of global CO₂ emissions are due to road traffic. With our Green presentation at the International Motor Show (IAA) in Frankfurt, we communicated what we see as necessary for an ecologically-driven car policy. Our Green Car concept provides for ambitious CO₂ emissions targets for new cars: 120 g/km by 2012 and 80 g/km in 2020. We want to see a speed limit of 120 km/h on the motorways and a vehicle tax which exempts energy-efficient cars and taxes large, thirsty vehicles in line with their emissions. The tax privileges granted to large, gas-guzzling company cars must be abolished.

The Grand Coalition shot down our motions. Instead, it pushed through an automobile policy which massively hinders innovation: watered-down or postponed CO₂ targets, five billion euros for an ecologically blind car-scraping incentive scheme and a botched vehicle tax reform. These favours to large companies will prevent climate protection from finally gaining a foothold in the car industry.

Electric mobility with green electricity

In terms of their technology, electric cars are already ready for mass production. We intend to subsidise each purchase with Euro 5,000 initially, thus enabling a market to be established. After all, these vehicles will still be significantly more expensive than their conventional counterparts, especially in the first few years. Our strategy for promoting electro-mobility envisages scrapping the electricity tax on electricity from renewable sources. This way, we aim to ensure that electric cars use green electricity from the very start. The Green target is to have two million electric cars by 2020 – a sustainable outlook for the German car industry.

Supporting climate protection in local government

Without the commitment of towns and local councils, climate protection will go up in a puff of smoke. Buildings account for up to 40 percent of end energy consumption. Around 40,000 schools and 50,000 kindergartens alone are in the hands of local councils. We want to help them save energy. In an expert report, we showed that the Fe-

deral Government can do so, even if constitutional restrictions prevent it from getting involved directly. We have demonstrated how construction and public procurement law can be amended to allow us to promote climate protection in local government.

That pays off many times over. It benefits the climate and secures jobs in local trades, while the energy saved helps to reduce the financial burden on local government and private households alike. The money saved here by towns and local councils could be used, for example, to invest in schools and day care facilities.

Protecting the climate with wise tax policies

Tax policy is another area where the Federal Government has failed to take any steps to combat climate change. Quite the reverse – it actually supports climate change by taxing green electricity and sustainably produced bio-fuels, while offering tax relief for large company cars and even exempting fuels harmful to the climate, such as kerosene, from tax altogether. The Grand Coalition intends to support the construction of new coal-fired power plants harmful to the climate with subsidies worth billions taken from the proceeds from emissions trading.

Our climate protection budget aims to turn this around. We would immediately abolish subsidies harmful to the environment and the climate, amounting to seven billion euros in total. The money saved should be invested sensibly – in climate protection, education and social justice.

Maintaining that which maintains us

Biodiversity is crucial for humankind's survival. Maintaining this is just as urgent a global challenge as climate protection. The extinction of species and climate change are intrinsically linked and require common solutions.

The ninth conference of the states which have signed up to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) took place in Bonn in May 2008. With numerous parliamentary initiatives we pressed Sigmar Gabriel, the Federal Environment Minister, not just to hold laudable speeches, but actually to take his role as CBD President seriously and to implement what he calls for on the international stage in his own country. The government must create an integrated, efficiently managed system of biotopes on land and at sea. We also want Germany to play a greater role in protecting the rain forests – Green initiatives which the government coalition hindered with support from the FDP.

Protecting the natural world and humankind from gene technology

The ban on MON810 maize cultivation represents a victory for the anti-gene technology movement in Germany – and a victory for the commitment shown by the population, farmers, beekeepers and by environmental and consumer associations and Green politics. With its current criticism of gene technology, on the other hand, the CSU is evidently just trying to win over voters. Ilse Aigner, the Federal Agriculture Minister, banned genetically modified maize to great media effect but promptly went on to allow large-scale trial cultivation of Amflora, a genetically modified potato type.

We Greens, by contrast, brought in parliamentary motions and questions to ensure that the use of genetic technology in agriculture continued to be discussed in parliament throughout the legislative period. We unmasked the lip service paid by CSU and SPD to anti-gene technology motions. We demand an EU-wide ban on genetically modified plants, which pose a threat to the population, the environment and

agriculture. We campaign for regions free of gene technology. Countries and regions must be able to decide for themselves whether they want to have gene technology in their fields or not, irrespective of approval on EU level.

Safeguarding the agricultural turnaround and protecting nutrition

Intelligent agriculture can help to address the problems of hunger, climate change and the extinction of species jointly and sustainably. On a European level, we have campaigned for agricultural payments to be managed ecologically and in a socially responsible manner – public money in return for services towards society. The Grand Coalition has attempted to reverse the success of the agricultural turnaround initiated by Renate Künast. We oppose this and are fighting for ecological agriculture, species-appropriate husbandry, fair global trade and healthy, residue-free food.

Global policy for energy, security and social justice

Energy has now reached the very top of the foreign policy agenda. The race for the planet's final gas, oil and uranium reserves is in full swing. It's all about power, influence and pipelines. By contrast, we Greens are relying on our concept for sustainable external energy relations – a global policy for energy, security and justice. After all, the greatest threats of our time are linked to how we generate and consume energy – climate change, growing poverty, the race for scarce raw materials and the pursuit of atomic weapons.

We want the whole world to get away from oil, gas and uranium and move towards renewable energies, efficiency and energy saving. A secure global energy supply represents an active contribution to crisis prevention and is a matter of social justice. Without affordable energy for all, the battle against poverty is already lost. There can be no energy security for Germany or Europe alone, neither is any individual state able to avert the climate catastrophe. We can only achieve energy, security and social justice if we join forces around the whole world.

Further information about this topic:

www.gruene-bundestag.de

- BT-Drs. 16/11023 Sustainably investing in the climate, education and social justice (motion) (*Nachhaltig investieren in Klima, Bildung, soziale Gerechtigkeit*)
- Energy 2.0 – Green measures by 2020 (parliamentary group resolution) (*Energie 2.0 – Die grünen Maßnahmen bis 2020*)
- BT-Drs. 16/9009 Taking seriously the role model function played by politics in climate protection (motion) (*Vorbildfunktion der Politik für Klimaschutz ernst nehmen*)
- Green car concept (parliamentary group resolution)
- BT-Drs. 16/11915 Strategy for subsidising electro-mobility with green electricity (motion) (*Förderstrategie für Elektromobilität mit grünem Strom*)
- BT-Drs.16/11206 Phasing out subsidies harmful to the climate and the environment (motion) (*Klima- und umweltschädliche Subventionen abbauen*)

- Consistent implementation of integrated approach to biodiversity policy (parliamentary group resolution) (*Biodiversitätspolitik als Querschnittsaufgabe consequent umsetzen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/10202 Strengthen gene-technology-free regions (motion) (*Gentechnikfreie Regionen stärken*)
- BT-Drs. 16/12308 Stop milk export subsidies immediately (motion) (*Milch-Exportsubventionen sofort stoppen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/8181 Energy, security, social justice (motion) (*Energie, Sicherheit, Gerechtigkeit*)

JOBS

Turning blue-collar into green-collar jobs

A new deal with society – one million new jobs from sustainable investments

Business and finance are in crisis. The Green parliamentary group has reacted to this. With our concept for sustainable investments in the climate, education and social justice we aim to create one million new jobs over the next four years. We have introduced the idea of a Green New Deal to achieve a breakthrough in economic, financial and social policy. We need change. After all, the short-sighted economic stimulus programmes introduced by the Federal Government are just a flash in the pan. Germany must seize the financial and economic crisis as an opportunity for ecological modernisation.

We developed a policy of social and ecological renewal long before the crisis – the green market economy. Its aim is to move towards lifestyles and business activities compatible with the climate. To achieve this, we rely in equal measure on the momentum and innovative power of the markets and on a strong state to set social and ecological rules.

Green market economy brings social justice, jobs and helps our environment

The green market economy will promote the boom in the environmental sector while also providing new impetus to other areas of the economy, generating greater social justice and creating sustainable jobs. To this end, we intend to step up investment in education and healthcare and provide fresh momentum by offering tax incentives, start-up financing and certificates. Social and ecological criteria should enable small and medium-sized companies in particular to benefit from public sector procurement measures.

The green market economy will help small and medium-sized companies. That's where state funds are really needed in the crisis. We want to support small trade companies committed to ecological modernisation, climate protection, renewable energies and energy saving measures in their local regions. In parliament, we called for small and medium-sized companies and start-up companies to receive the state assistance they need to invest and to create jobs. New jobs increasingly take the form of self-employment. We therefore intend to build on a new culture of self-employment.

Boost fair competition, expand public infrastructure

The green market economy boosts economic freedom and self-determined action. We have campaigned in the Bundestag for fair competition in the energy, banking, transport, communications and education sector. Railway networks and energy grids should be majority-owned by the state. We have long argued for a reduction in superfluous bureaucracy and permanent subsidies harmful to the environment.

Furthermore, the Green parliamentary group has campaigned for the expansion of public goods such as education, environmental quality and the provision of general public services, such as infrastructure, communications networks and social security. That requires greater political manageability, transparency and democratic control. The green market economy supports those towns and local councils wishing

to return to performing their services themselves. We intend to overcome the backlog in investment by towns and local councils by boosting their financing power – a sustainable economic stimulus programme. To enhance the stability and fairness of local government revenues, we have evolved the existing trade tax model into a local government business tax. We also see healthcare and nursing care as job motors with great potential for innovation.

Modernising industry – innovatively and efficiently

Ecological renewal can only be achieved by working together with industry. Industrial production is the basis for our economic strength and the key to any sustainable reorientation. Green industrial policy aims to access the markets of the future by drawing on new ideas and efficient production at companies both small and large. This way, it secures sustainable jobs in the automotive, energy, engineering and chemicals industries. We aim to manage industrial policy so as to enable traditional blue-collar jobs to be transformed into genuine green jobs. One key priority here is to promote research.

Protecting investors, stabilising financial markets

The green market economy also involves more stable financial markets. In parliament we have called for an EU-wide financial turnover tax which requires a solidarity-driven contribution from those trading most actively on the markets. No financial products, no market players and no countries should escape supervision – that is the key principle behind Green financial market regulation. We have brought in initiatives to regulate top managers' salaries and to protect investors. Green financial market policy not only targets the financial markets themselves, but also aims to create a foundation for a functioning real economy and thus to safeguard jobs. We can only slow down climate change by channelling funds from the capital markets into energy efficiency and renewable energies.

Introducing a flexible restriction on public borrowing

To enable political ideas to be financed, we have developed the concept of a flexible restriction on public borrowing ("debt brake"). This allows debt to be taken on in periods of economic weakness, provided that it is repaid in boom periods. Investments, such as those in education, may basically be financed by debt where they are of sustainable benefit to coming generations.

Relieving low incomes, simplifying tax law

Green financial policy makes the tax system less complicated and more just, it taps additional revenues and cuts subsidies. The concepts we presented in parliament include increasing the basic tax allowance to Euro 8,500, specifically aimed at reducing the burden on low incomes, a standardised amount of Euro 2,000 for tax-allowable expenses and deductions from taxable income, and a state-subsidised old age provision account. We have developed the married couples' tax splitting arrangements into a more socially just form of individual taxation. Not only that, we are campaigning for a modern inheritance tax with higher tax revenues from private wealth. We intend to raise the top tax rate to 45 percent without burdening middle incomes. We are relentless in our opposition to tax evasion and tax fraud.

Equal pay for the same work – equal opportunities for women

Women earn 23 percent less on average in Germany. In hardly any other EU country are the pay differentials between the sexes this high. Due to family commitments, many women work part-time, have badly-paid typical "women's jobs" or are directly discriminated against, i.e. receive less pay for the same work. In view of this, the Green parliamentary group has called for genuine class action rights in the Antidiscrimination Act, so that women are not obliged to sue companies on their own. What's more, we have campaigned for minimum wage legislation to protect employees against wage dumping and want the pay scale grouping criteria in the public sector to be revised to achieve greater equality for both sexes.

More businesswomen, more women in management positions

We have set out requirements for equal opportunities legislation for the private sector, with personnel development plans and clear hiring, training and appraisal targets. We want to see more women opting to become entrepreneurs and to encourage young women at an early stage to enter so-called male professions. The promotion of equal opportunities is anchored in the Basic Law. As a result, the Federal Government must ensure preferential treatment of companies with effective equal opportunities measures when awarding public orders.

Based on the Norwegian model, we have proposed a women's quota of at least 40 percent for supervisory boards at companies – to further women's cause, provide fresh impetus and ensure more effective supervision. After all, the crisis has revealed how the economy has been harmed by posts always being awarded to the same old circles of managers.

Jobs – more of them and fairly paid!

In parliament we presented concepts intended to create jobs, ensure greater security in today's more flexible world of employment and protect employees against exploitation and wage dumping. Our model, which works on a progressive sliding scale, unburdens low incomes in terms of social security contributions. This means that employees have higher net incomes, while employers have lower labour costs, thus making it easier for them to retain and create jobs. We have made proposals as to how temporary employees can be better protected. And we have introduced the concept of a Minimum Wage Commission to set the minimum wage and allow for sector-specific and regional minimum wages. Our initiatives for a socially just employment market and for training and qualification measures, especially for the long-term unemployed, provide new perspectives for those people who have so far been palmed off into so-called "one euro" jobs.

Improving social security for the self-employed

New jobs increasingly take the form of self-employment. In view of this, we aim to establish a new culture for people wanting to start up their own businesses and to reduce bureaucratic hurdles. As self-employed people with low incomes are often not able to afford private insurance cover, we have designed a form of voluntary membership for them in the unemployment insurance system. This would offer affordable protection to self-employed people should they be faced with no orders or income. We would also ensure that they can remain covered by healthcare and nursing care insurance, and possibly also in the pension insurance system, thus reducing their entrepreneurial risk.

Bridge financing provides scope for new projects

People with temporary jobs also often lose their unemployment insurance cover. In many cases, they do not get the chance to pay contributions for long enough to receive unemployment insurance payments. We want to change that. Based on our proposals, everyone who has paid in substantial contributions should receive unemployment insurance payments. We have introduced the concept of Green "bridge financing" to secure people's livelihoods for interim periods. This should offer time and space to launch new projects or to obtain training. Alongside the self-employed, this will benefit all those working in social and artistic professions, as well as in the media, where temporary jobs are often the norm.

Ensuring access to the world of work for disabled people

People living with disabilities should themselves be able to determine the way in which they participate in the world of work – on the general labour market, in an integration company or on the protected labour market. Our proposals for supported employment ensure that even those living with severe disabilities should be able to find jobs outside workshops.

News priorities for Reconstruction East

Reconstructing the East by no means involves running down the West. We need to set new priorities to promote solid, autonomous developments in Eastern Germany. The funds from the Solidarity Pact must be channelled into education, research and innovation. We have proposed transforming investment grants into innovation grants to better promote new companies and innovations.

Future Fund rather than mere transfers

A green Future Fund should finance innovative ideas to maintain and reshape the quality of life in periods of contraction. With an "Energy Region East Germany" fund we aim to support and integrate local initiatives. These should reduce the East German states' dependency on expensive energy imports, promote the regional energy industry and provide a foundation for new economic and technological strength. By offering this type of fund, rather than mere transfers, we aim to secure the promotion of economic development in East Germany in spite of declining funds from the Solidarity Pact.

Further information about this topic:

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- Frankfurt Declaration: Green 2009. Climate and jobs – social justice and freedom (parliamentary group resolution) (*Klima und Arbeit – Gerechtigkeit und Freiheit*)
- Green market economy (parliamentary group resolution) (*Grüne Marktwirtschaft*)
- Drawing on Green ideas to create 1 million new jobs (F. Kuhn, R. Künast, J. Trittin) (*Mit grünen Ideen 1 Million neue Jobs schaffen*)
- Strengthening local government – sustainably overcoming the investment backlog (parliamentary group resolution) (*Kommunen stärken – den kommunalen Investitionsstau nachhaltig auflösen*)

- Green industrial policy: using ecological modernisation to become fit for the future (parliamentary group resolution) (*Grüne Industriepolitik: Zukunftsfähig durch ökologische Modernisierung*)
- BT-Drs. 16/11441 Regulating the financial markets better – avoiding crises in future (motion) (*Finanzmärkte besser regulieren – Krisen künftig verhindern*)
- BT-Drs. 16/5955 Future Budget Act (*Zukunftshaushaltsgesetz*) and 16/5954 Legislation accompanying Future Budget Act (*Zukunftshaushaltsbegleitgesetz*) (Draft bills)
- Working better with women. Equal opportunities as a key economic success factor (parliamentary group resolution) (*Besser mit Frauen. Gleichstellung als Erfolgsfaktor für die Wirtschaft*)
- BT-Drs. 16/6436 New security for flexible employment relationships (motion) (*Neue Sicherheit für flexible Arbeitsverhältnisse*)
- BT-Drs. 16/12435 Equal pay, equal treatment and minimum wage for temporary employees (motion) (*Gleiche Bezahlung, gleiche Behandlung und Mindestlohn für LeiharbeiterInnen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/11207 Master plan for people living with disabilities to participate in the world of work (motion) (*Gesamtkonzept zur beruflichen Teilhabe behinderter Menschen*)
- Green impulses for East Germany (parliamentary group resolution) (*Grüne Impulse für Ostdeutschland*)

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Equal opportunities for all.

Green basic income guarantees participation in society

Poverty is not just a matter of empty wallets – poverty also means not having any opportunities, not being able to develop your abilities, a sense of not belonging. Green policies aim to guarantee self-determined participation in society and to secure people's livelihoods. Our concepts are targeted at precisely those who are easily forgotten – disadvantaged children and young people, people looking for work and low earners, people living with disabilities or who need to be cared for.

We believe that anyone unable to look after themselves should receive a basic income actually sufficient to secure their livelihood. What's more, we need fair minimum wages and must promote employment. We have called upon the Federal Government to recalculate unemployment benefit rates and to adjust them to the rise in prices. We propose replacing the existing standard rate of Euro 351 for an adult without dependants with a new rate of Euro 420. The requirements of children and young people should also be determined separately and increased.

Focusing on children

Our concept for a Green basic child allowance consistently makes the child the focus of support. A basic allowance amounting to the minimum socio-cultural requirement should be paid for each child. We have so far assumed a monthly amount of Euro 330. Since all children are equally valuable, but have different opportunities at the beginning of their lives, parents will have to tax part of the basic child allowance depending on their incomes.

Protecting old people against poverty

We aim to protect the elderly against poverty by offering a guaranteed minimum pension. This should be paid to all those who do not qualify for an adequate pension due to having raised children, cared for relatives, periods of unemployment or low income. We intend to finance the guaranteed minimum pension from taxes, so that higher earners also have to contribute – a matter of fairness. This basic pension must also allow people to participate in society in riper years. We propose introducing a retirement savings account open to all, whether self-employed, employed or trainees. A contribution of Euro 3,000 per year and all revenues should be exempt from tax.

Securing future opportunities for children and young people

Anyone serious about combating unequal opportunities and educational deprivation must promote children's development at an early age and on an individual basis, i.e. must invest in education. We have long called for a legal right to all-day childcare and education for all children aged one and upwards. A quality offensive, with better trained specialists and uniform quality standards, is urgently required.

Putting the right to vocational training into action

Tens of thousands of young people on the lookout for training positions end up being put on hold each year – a tremendous waste. We want to use the sum of almost four billion euros that costs each year to establish inter-company training centres. These should supplement companies and vocational colleges – the “plus” in our “DualPlus” concept. This system would then offer new training positions regardless of economic developments.

A pact for students

Thanks to years with high birth rates and the rising proportion of young people qualifying for university study, we have the opportunity of educating significantly more young people at our universities. With this in mind, we have pushed for the University Pact concluded between federal and state governments to be turned into a genuine “pact for students”. This will require creating and providing proper financing for additional university places. The OECD average amounts to Euro 10,600 per year, two thirds more than the federal and state governments have so far budgeted. By working on the “cash follows students” principle, we intend to ensure that all federal states participate fairly in financing this move.

Funding education is our priority: the education surcharge

Just over one third of all school leavers in Germany aim to study at university, an astonishingly low figure for such a highly developed country. The reason for this lies in a school system which selects and separates children rather than promoting them. In no other country is a child’s educational performance so dependent on its parents’ social status as it is here – with negative effects both for individuals and for society as a whole.

That’s why we Greens see education funding as a top priority. We aim to gradually reallocate part of those revenues from the “solidarity surcharge” for the Reconstruction of Eastern Germany not required by 2019 into a so-called education solidarity surcharge. Not only that, we are pressing for the ban on cooperation between federal and state governments from the first round of federalism reform to be lifted. This would enable the first all-day school programme already introduced by the SPD-Green government to be further enhanced and upheld.

Making study affordable

Green student financing puts an end to the current system’s absolute dependency on parents’ incomes and pays all students a minimum of Euro 200 per month. Students from lower-income households would also receive a non-repayable grant. This way, we aim to remove these young people’s fear of taking on debt and convince them to study.

Education grants for adults

We have designed an adult education grant which really does facilitate lifelong learning. Living costs are financed by an individual mix of grants and loans during periods of initial and further training. Anyone wishing to sit their school qualifications later in life should receive money to live from during this period – and that in the form of a full grant. This way, we can support all those who did not move consistently from one educational stage to the next in younger years. Not only that, the Federal Employment Agency should dedicate half of its training funds to supporting people with low skills.

Fair healthcare – solidarity for all: universal health insurance

Access to healthcare is also distributed unjustly. Socially disadvantaged people are ill more often and die at an earlier age. That is due in part to the fact that the preventative measures offered by health insurance companies often do not reach them. That's why we want to support preventative measures which reach people in their everyday lives. We aim to promote every child's right to healthy development from the very start. All these factors are accounted for in our draft preventative care bill. This provides for a sum of Euro 500 million to be made available for preventative care in a first stage by federal and state governments, social insurance agencies and private health insurance companies. On federal level, we must set clear prevention targets and define quality standards.

The way in which state health insurance is currently financed is unjust. Those with high incomes and the best health on average are able to escape from their duty towards society by taking up private health insurance cover. Not only that, contributions to state health insurance are only levied on wages, salaries, pensions and unemployment benefits. Income from investments and profits, on the other hand, are exempted from contributions. In view of this, we have spoken out in favour of universal insurance for healthcare and nursing care, one which expects solidarity from all members of society and accounts for all types of income. That will finally put an end to the two-tier treatment in our healthcare system.

Support with nursing care

Anyone looking after relatives or friends in need of care alongside their daily work requires assistance. We have proposed a three-month care period for all employees needing to organise nursing care for relatives or friends or to offer terminal care. During that three-month period, employees should be protected against dismissal and entitled to return to the same job.

New approaches in drug policy

All forms of addiction deserve our attention, whether they involve dependence on legal or illegal drugs, or on gambling. We have therefore developed a comprehensive drug policy approach which is rational and based on people's needs. The parliamentary group's proposals include alcohol and cannabis prevention, as well as prevention of medication addiction, improved protection against passive smoking, and the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes.

A level playing field for integration

One key area of social justice is the integration of immigrants and refugees. In a society characterised by diversity, it is a matter of promoting equal rights of participation for all. In 2006 we presented "Prospective Citizens", our Green integration concept. Everyone should be able to contribute towards the development of our country. Rather than an integration policy based on recriminations, we want to be able to discuss on equal terms what society has to do and what immigrants should contribute to achieve equal participation in society.

Strengthening immigrants' rights

The integration policies of the Grand Coalition, by contrast, disregard immigrants' rights on a regular basis. We introduced integration courses in 2004, but the Grand Coalition has drastically cut back spending on these. We brought in draft legislation to liberalise naturalisation law to enable these people to identify rapidly with our state and society, but the government tightened up the legal requirements even

further. As a result, the number of immigrants acquiring citizenship has plummeted. We proposed granting voting rights to immigrants for local government elections, improving the Antidiscrimination Act and granting residence rights in the case of forced marriages – all of these initiatives were blocked by the Grand Coalition.

Consumer rights – a new generation of civil rights

Green consumer policies aim to achieve transparency, self-determination and the protection of weaker players in the retail and service sectors. Consumers should enjoy freedom of choice. If you are not well-informed, you can easily be conned – at the bank, on the telephone or in the waiting room.

Opposition parties can exert pressure, as was demonstrated by our draft bill to introduce passengers' rights. Our resolutions on genetic engineering, pesticides and obesity showed the Federal Government the way forward in the field of nutrition policy. With the Green's Consumer Information Act we pushed the Grand Coalition into introducing information rights following the rotten meat scandals. We successfully called for fines for unfair advertising and cold calling. Here as well, however, the Grand Coalition blocked adequate solutions and innovative progress.

In the Committee for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection we campaigned again and again for better financing for consumer advice centres. Our motions on citizen-friendly healthcare policies, digital consumer rights and greater consumer protection on the financial markets reflect our ideas concerning a modernised, socio-ecological economic model. Our initiatives make both consumers and companies aware of their responsibilities in terms of environmental and climate protection, social welfare standards and sustainable consumption.

Practical policies for modern consumers

We have developed practical models for today's consumers. We want to set up independent market watchdogs for the financial and energy markets in order to monitor developments, provide information and arbitrate in disputes. Class actions should enable consumers to join forces when contesting issues in court. For foodstuffs, we want to make the fat, sugar and salt content visible in the form of a traffic light label. A sustainability seal should show the implications of a given product both for people and for the environment.

We call for social welfare rights to be granted without people having to go to court to obtain them. Patients and those in need of nursing care should be able to find their rights set out in a separate law. As neutral arbitrators, we want to deploy ombudswomen and ombudsmen to enable disputes to be settled at an early stage.

Further information about this topic:

www.gruene-bundestag.de

- BT-Drs. 16/7113 Means-tested adjustments to standard rates (*Regelsätze bedarfsgerecht anpassen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/9028 No child should be left behind – launch programme to combat child poverty (motion) (*Kein Kind zurücklassen – Programm gegen Kinderarmut auf den Weg bringen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/12687 Building the future, boosting education (motion) (*Zukunft schaffen, Bildung stärken*)

- Cornerstones of study financing (parliamentary group resolution) (*Eckpunkte Studienfinanzierung*)
- BT-Drs. 16/11202 Promote support of lifelong learning (motion) (*Förderung des lebenslangen Lernens voranbringen*)
- Patients in focus (parliamentary group resolution) (*PatientInnen in den Mittelpunkt*)
- BT-Drs. 16/7136 Financial sustainability and boosting consumers rights – for a nursing care insurance consistently based on users' needs (motion) (*Finanzielle Nachhaltigkeit und Stärkung der Verbraucher – Für eine konsequent nutzerorientierte Pflegeversicherung*)
- Prospective citizens – for a new deal on integration into society (parliamentary group resolution) (*Perspektive Staatsbürgerin und Staatsbürger – Für einen gesellschaftlichen Integrationsvertrag*)
- Green consumer policy (parliamentary group resolution) (*Grüne Verbraucherpolitik*)

FREEDOM

Addicted to freedom.

An open and free society

Our model of an open society formed a key focus of our policies once again in the past four years. We brought in a whole range of initiatives to enable self-assured citizens to live without fear of surveillance and to develop their abilities in a society which is both free and safe. This way, we aim to protect the population against excessive state intrusion – consistent with our understanding of a free and safe world. We must combat terrorism and other forms of crime without disproportionately curtailing citizens' right to freedom. We have presented a coherent concept for this area as well. We Greens defend the rule of law in a free society.

Protecting the private sphere and the press

One example of what this involves is closely monitoring and limiting the increasing volume of telephone surveillance. We successfully pushed for judges to have to provide a detailed substantiation, a time limit and an annual report when issuing telephone surveillance orders. We have insisted on effective protection for confidential conversations in particular. Together with more than 30,000 citizens, we are fighting against the Data Retention Act at the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. We are convinced that this law infringes on people's right to confidential communication and is also unsuitable as an instrument in the fight against serious crime.

We must especially protect the freedom of the press, as is clear from the latest cases of searches in editorial offices and private premises. We have made specific proposals as to how journalists can be protected against unjust state interference.

Data protection into the Basic Law

Freedom also involves being able to determine how your own personal data is used. That is becoming increasingly difficult, both in our dealings with the state and in our private lives. We are filmed in public places, our flight data is passed on to the USA, our purchases are documented online and at stores, there is a buoyant market for our addresses and telephone numbers and our fingerprints are stored in our passports.

We brought in a draft bill for data protection to be included in the Basic Law. This is because we are convinced that modern data protection has to keep up with technical developments. We want to set down in law which methods the secret services and police are allowed to use. Based on our plans, the Federal Data Protection Officer should then monitor compliance. It has recently become very apparent how poorly employees are protected against spying at some companies. Even before these scandals, we called for employee data protection legislation to increase the powers of company data protection managers and significantly raise penalties and fines.

Securing transparency and involvement

Freedom also includes the possibility of actively helping to shape our society. With our draft bill for direct democracy we made a renewed attempt to anchor greater rights of involvement in the Basic Law. This legislation provides for popular initiatives, petitions for referendums and referendums on federal level. As in the previous legislative period, it was blocked by the CDU/CSU.

One important precondition for freedom is transparency. People who reveal social evils such as corruption require special protection. We have suggested clarifying the relevant sections of the German Civil Code to support civil courage and provide better protection for whistleblowers. We want to reduce unfair influences in the political arena by introducing a register of lobbyists and increasing the penalties for bribing members of parliament. We also believe that the secret services need to be controlled more closely. In view of this, we brought in a draft bill to increase the powers of the parliamentary supervisory body.

State bodies wishing to place orders worth more than Euro 25,000 should have access to a corruption register to show which companies have been proven to be involved in money laundering, corruption, subsidy fraud, breach of trust, illegal employment, falsification of financial accounts and so on. We wish to promote companies that are demonstrably "clean".

The struggle for equal rights continues

Any exclusion of people on account of their gender, background or sexual identity, age, religion or worldview or due to disability represents a massive infringement of their civil liberties. That's why we are fighting discrimination – in Germany and on a European level. The Green parliamentary group has called for a new start for the Antidiscrimination Office of the Federal Government. We have campaigned for barriers to be removed for people living with disabilities. We have exerted pressure on the Grand Coalition to abolish disadvantages for same-sex civil partnerships in many areas, and with some success – from inheritance law through to the compensation of victims. In terms of federal civil service law, however, Wolfgang Schäuble, Interior Minister, has maintained his tough course against gays and lesbians. The fight for equal rights continues.

Acting consistently to combat right-wing extremism across the board

Neo-Nazis spread antidemocratic, hateful ideology, treat other people with great brutality and thus represent a threat to our freedom. We have to boost our democracy's immunity to right-wing extremism. To this end, members of the Green parliamentary group went on tour nationwide. At events such as "Youth Culture and Right-Wing Extremism" and "A Red Card for Violence and Intolerance in the Stadium", they made contact with those affected, as well as with the relevant initiatives and players within civil society, thus promoting dialogue and the establishment of networks.

We have campaigned for a cross-party consensus on the part of the democratic parties against right-wing extremism, an approach which also showed some success in the form of a cross-party motion condemning anti-Semitism. Where necessary, the state must also intervene – the banning of the Nazi training organisation "Heimatreue Deutsche Jugend" and the training centre "Collegium Humanum" were largely due to Green initiatives. However, prevention remains key. One of our main priorities is to provide highly-motivated action groups with permanent financing from federal funds. We succeeded in averting cuts here in the past legislative period.

Competent in the media society

In a media society, freedom also involves having access to a wide variety of media and participating in various forms of communication. Computer games are not always a waste of time. On the contrary, they harbour great potential for conveying knowledge and computer handling skills. We want to see more "good" games on the shelves. That's why we have campaigned for a seal to label high-quality computer games.

Media society competence also means being able to switch off now and then, especially for the younger generation. More than a million people in Germany are now thought to be addicted or threatened by addiction to the internet. Appropriate media education helps to avoid addiction. Internet addiction can have numerous causes. We Greens have therefore proposed recognising media addiction as a separate psychological dependency. We have also pushed for the targeted promotion of media competence among the elderly, so as to improve this generation's integration into the information society.

Freedom for art

Art also requires freedom. Culture needs space to enable it to pursue absolutely fundamental issues without having to worry constantly about economic limitations. What's more, art and culture must be freely accessible to all. In this legislative period we therefore had a special focus on improving conditions for artists and those working in the cultural sector. We are convinced that free access to art and culture should depend neither on people's purses nor on their postcode. We have therefore pressed for improved financing and structures in this area, for the promotion of life-long learning and for the pilot project "An Instrument for Every Child" to be realised on federal level.

Staunch in our defence of human rights

For many minorities and disadvantaged sections of the world's population, freedom is also a question of universal human rights. This area has always been in the focus of our policies. The parliamentary group renewed its commitment once more with its resolution "Cornerstones of Green Human Rights Policies" adopted upon the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, has spoken of the need to take action when it comes to asserting human rights. That is relevant to all areas of human life. In the past four years we ensured that neglected topics and groups in particular, such as the Uyghur people in China and the Roma and Sinti people in Europe, were placed on the agenda at the German Bundestag. Over and above this, we launched initiatives aimed at strengthening human rights in general and at ensuring that companies meet their obligations in this respect. We support initiatives for refugees' rights. We press for equal rights and a general ban on discrimination. And we fight for women's rights as a key component of human rights.

No peace without freedom

On a global level, freedom is intrinsically linked to security and peace. Anyone aiming to achieve all of these objectives must build up international trust, press ahead with disarmament and promote peaceful policies. Our peace and security concept calls for Germany to set a good example in the field of civilian crisis prevention work, as well in terms of promoting trust, disarmament and international peace-keeping.

Mutual security can only be achieved by means of global disarmament. If we are not prepared to implement unilateral disarmament, verifiable arms restrictions and universal solutions, then we will not be able to control the proliferation of atomic, biological, chemical and conventional weapons. The Green parliamentary group has called for US atomic weapons to be removed from German territory. NATO has to get away from atomic weapons. We have campaigned for the rapid implementation of the ban on cluster bombs, better checks on the export of small arms, improved aid to victims and a ban on depleted uranium (DU) munition. The Green parliamentary group has pressed for the rapid ratification and further development of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe. And we are committed to achieving a new anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Germany is the world's third-largest arms exporter. The Grand Coalition promotes such business, even in crisis regions. That is irresponsible. We have presented concepts for a more restrictive and transparent arms export policy – one without state export subsidies. This way, we aim to finally ban exports to crisis regions, disclose all exports and have them monitored by parliament.

Anyone really interested in "risking greater liberty" (Chancellor Merkel) must do without military service. The Green parliamentary group has shown that the German army (*Bundeswehr*) can be cut to 200,000 soldiers without any reduction in our security. Instead of troops, we need more well-trained civilian and police resources for international peacekeeping missions – to solve conflicts peacefully rather than aggravating them further with arms exports and aggressive posturing.

Further information on this topic

www.gruene-bundestag.de

- BT-Drs. 16/9607 Data protection into the Basic Law (draft bill) (*Datenschutz ins Grundgesetz*)
- BT-Drs. 16/3827 Telecommunications supervision (draft bill) (*Telekommunikation-überwachung*)
- BT-Drs. 16/576 Freedom of the press (draft bill) (*Pressefreiheit*)
- BT-Drs. 16/9780 Corruption register (draft bill) (*Korruptionsregister*)
- BT-Drs. 16/7016 Retention of data (amendment motion) (*Vorratsdatenspeicherung*)
- BT-Drs. 16/1622 Review guidelines on data retention (motion) (*Richtlinie zur Vorratsdatenspeicherung prüfen lassen*)
- BT-Drs. 16/237 Freedom to telephone without compulsory data storage (motion) (*Freiheit des Telefonverkehrs vor Zwangsspeicherung*)
- BT-Drs. 16/3423 Equal rights for civil partnerships (draft bill) (*Gleichstellung Lebenspartnerschaft*)
- BT-Drs. 16/7536 Equality of opportunities and antidiscrimination (motion) (*Chancengleichheit und Antidiskriminierung*)
- Killer games (parliamentary group resolution) (*Killerspiele*)
- Media addiction (parliamentary group resolution) (*Medienabhängigkeit*)
- Cornerstones of Green human rights policy (parliamentary group resolution) (*Eckpunkte grüner Menschenrechtspolitik*)

- BT-Drs. 16/11757 The time is ripe for disarmament and arms controls (motion) (*Zeit für Abrüstung und Rüstungskontrolle ist reif*)

Green Global.

International politics on basis of joint responsibility

The challenges facing the world are more pressing than ever – climate change, poverty, hunger, the commodities crisis and the arms race. None of these problems can be solved separately and no state can deal with them unilaterally. With numerous parliamentary initiatives in the German Bundestag, we called for a modern, holistic understanding of politics. Our concept of Green international politics lowers the boundaries between different areas of policy and focuses on the key aspects of human security – peace, global fairness, the environment and social development.

Improve quality and efficiency of development policies

Two billion people around the world live off less than one US dollar a day. This blatantly unjust distribution of wealth promotes civil war. That's why our initiatives aim to improve the quality and efficiency of development policies. The global community has taken the right course with the UN Millennium Development Goals. We insist that the rich OECD countries meet their promise of channelling 0.7 percent of their GNP into development aid.

In the fight against hunger there have been setbacks which have to be corrected. The international community must offer immediate assistance and try to find permanent solutions. Nutrition is a human right which has to have precedence over the interests of trade and agricultural policy and the concerns of energy and finance policy.

Fairer rules of engagement in international politics

International organisations are still working with the structures introduced in the aftermath of World War Two, but our globalised world has moved on. The Green Global Governance concept provides international politics with new structures and rules of engagement. We do not simply surrender the new balance of power to the strongest players. We Greens are committed to the ideal of a fair world.

We believe that the most important institution in global politics is the UNO. Having said this, the UNO has become highly complex, slow and cumbersome. However difficult it may be, we must reform the UNO to enhance its ability to act. We have proposed specific measures aimed at achieving a fair climate policy, a new global financial architecture and the right to nutrition, all of which are preconditions for global peace and security.

Preventing crises – supervising financial markets

The financial crisis has underlined the need for a new global financial architecture. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank will remain outdated for as long as developing nations are excluded. Our initiatives aim to boost the supervision of large banks and international financial markets. We are pressing for European financial supervision, one which is also committed to protecting investors. There can be no tolerance for tax oases in the EU either. On an international level, we have to discuss the introduction of levies for climate protection and development and for the stabilisation of financial markets.

Germany must set a good example

We cannot deal with these global challenges on our own, but we must nevertheless set a good example. Countries which call for disarmament have to destroy their own stocks of cluster bombs and landmines and limit their arms exports. Countries which aim to rein in climate change must implement ambitious climate targets themselves and expand their use of renewable energies. Only in this way will Germany be able to make a substantial contribution towards sustainable policies on a global level.

Further information on this topic

www.gruene-bundestag.de

- BT-Drs.16/12297 European external energy relations (motion for a resolution) (*Europäische Energieaußenpolitik*)
- BT-Drs.16/7531 Stabilise financial markets (motion) (*Finanzmärkte stabilisieren*)
- BT-Drs. 16/13003 Support developing nations in economic and financial crisis (motion) (*Entwicklungsländer bei der Wirtschafts- und Finanzkrise unterstützen*)

Publications

A selection. More publications can be found
at: gruene-bundestag.de » English or
gruene-bundestag.de » Publikationen (in German)

Climate

Climate protection creates jobs (*Klimaschutz schafft Arbeit*) 16/217 (F)

Stop climate change (*Klimawandel stoppen*) 16/29 (F)

Energy 2.0 (*Energie 2.0*) 16/86 (B)

Green car concept 16/90 (R)

Green railway policies (*Grüne Bahnpolitik*) 16/201 (B)

Green policies for pedestrians and cyclists
(*Grüne Politik für Fuß- und Radverkehr*) 16/195 (B)

Biodiversity policies (*Biodiversitätspolitik*) 16/132 (F)

Gene technology in farming? No thank you!
(*Gentechnik auf dem Acker? Nein Danke!*) 16/02 (F)

Gene technology in food? No thank you!
(*Gentechnik im Essen? Nein Danke!*) 16/01 (F)

Climate and food (*Klima und Essen*) 16/94 (F)

Jobs

Green market economy (*Grüne Marktwirtschaft*) 16/78 (R)

Green works. Investing in sustainability (*Grün-Anlagen. In Nachhaltigkeit investieren*) 16/145 (B)

Reorganising financial markets (*Finanzmärkte neu ordnen*) 16/206 (F)

The Green budget for the future (*Der Grüne Zukunftshaushalt*) 16/143 (B)

The Future Budget Act (*Das Zukunftshaushaltsgesetz*) 16/88 (F)

Green perspectives on women's politics (*Grüne Standpunkte zur Frauenpolitik*)
16/169 (B)

Minimum wage (*Mindestlohn*) 16/197 (F)

Green impulses for East Germany (*Grüne Impulse für Ostdeutschland*) 16/199 (F)

Social Justice

Zero tolerance for poverty (*Der Armut keine Chance*) 16/202 (B)

Education goes back to school (*Bildung muss Schule machen*) 16/196 (F)

Implementing people's right to training (*Recht auf Ausbildung umsetzen*) 16/41 (F)

Children's right to healthcare (*Kinderrecht Gesundheit*) 16/198 (F)
Green healthcare policies (*Grüne Gesundheitspolitik*) 16/104 (B)
The Green nursing care concept (*Das grüne Pflegekonzept*) 16/65 (B)
Green integration policies (*Die grüne Integrationspolitik*) 16/68 (B)
Consumer rights policies (*Politik für Verbraucherrechte*) 16/136 (B)
Policies for people living with disabilities (*Politik für Menschen mit Behinderungen*)
16/192 (B)

Freedom

Data retention. Not with our support! (*Daten auf Vorrat? Nicht mit uns!*) 16/92 (F)
Add data protection to Basic Law (*Datenschutz ins Grundgesetz*) 16/147 (F)
Promoting youth culture – boosting democracy (*Jugendkultur fördern – Demokratie stärken*) 16/200 (F)
Taking a hard line against right-wing extremists (*Extrem gegen Rechts*) 16/31 (F)
Boosting media competence (*Medienkompetenz stärken*) 16/168 (F)
Green perspectives on cultural policy (*Grüne Standpunkte zur Kulturpolitik*) 16/138 (B)
Staunch in defence of human rights (*Stark für Menschenrechte*) 16/162 (F)
Global disarmament (*Globale Abrüstung*) 16/211 (F)

Green Global

green global. International Policy (*green global. Internationale Politik*) 16/100 (B)
Global Governance. For a fairer world (*Global Governance. Für eine gerechtere Welt*) 16/213 (B)
Fed up. Fighting hunger (*Essen satt. Den Hunger bekämpfen*) 16/93 (F)
For fair commodities policies (*Für eine faire Rohstoffpolitik*) 16/111 (F)
Green external energy relations (*Grüne Energieaußenpolitik*) 16/159 (B)

F=Flyer

B=Brochure

R=Reader

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