



# **Building Alliances for Sustainable Futures**

**Hamburg Sustainability Conference  
Council Summary**



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# The HSC: A Unique Pathway to a Sustainable Future for All

The inaugural Hamburg Sustainability Conference (HSC) from October 7–8, 2024, took place at a crucial time. Facing increasing geopolitical crises and loss of trust amongst countries, competition and confrontation continue to dominate global politics with potentially catastrophic outcomes for ourselves and our planet. By agreeing the Pact for the Future, 193 Member States committed to working together to transform these challenges into opportunities for a better future for all. How to translate that commitment into meaningful action to accelerate the 2030 Agenda, deliver what people need today, and de-risk our future is one of the most important questions of our time. In this



›The Hamburg Sustainability Conference picks up where the Summit of the Future left off.‹

Olaf Scholz, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

context, the HSC provided a unique new platform, a futures lab where heads of state and ministers from developing and developed countries came together with private sector leaders and civil society to take action and deliver on the ambition of the Summit of the Future. The results of this working conference were impressive: 15 concrete agreements and commitments were reached in a variety of innovative formats, while a new network of actors was created that will carry these forward together. In a world struggling to find domains of cooperation, the HSC offered a pathway towards a new synergy between profitability and sustainability.

The theory of change of the HSC is clear: If leaders from national governments, businesses, multilateral organizations, and civil society are brought together in a ‘safe space’ designed to enable equitable problem solving, alliances and coalitions will form and joint actions will be taken. Here, the HSC embraces the uncertainty and unpredictability of today’s world, taking a broad view of the risks to our future. Solving global problems like climate change, pandemics, wars, and emerging technologies cannot be achieved by national interest alone. It requires a deeper understanding of interconnected human and planetary security. Here, the sustainability paradigm can be adapted into a strategy for building greater resilience to global threats, to de-risking our common future for the benefit of all. The HSC aims to be at the frontier of that new possibility, driving greater public and private investment in a sustainable, resilient future.

To that end, the HSC demonstrated its potential as a forum that:

- Sparks the imagination of what sustainable futures may look like, drawing on cutting-edge research and innovation. During the Conference new approaches were explored such as: how to design

new economic systems for a sustainable future; suggesting new ways of addressing the shortage of skilled workers in climate-relevant professions; exploring innovative paths to inclusive and accessible urban living; and experimenting with innovative approaches and foresight to shape the future of global food security, or building trust in green finance through blockchain.

- Builds new partnerships transcending old models, moving beyond the increasingly outdated distinctions of public-private, north-south, donor-beneficiaries. The conference succeeded in bringing to the table a wide range of actors in carefully curated sessions with the objective of looking beyond their own mandates and interests and moving into the co-creation of sustainable futures.
- Showcases how multilateral alliances and partnerships can deliver scalable actions that drive transformative, sustainable change. This was particularly visible in few key sustainability areas around which new alliances were either announced or initiated including on artificial intelligence, green shipping and green aviation.
- Brings to the table citizens and civil society, offering a forum to crowd in innovation and activism around solutions that can influence markets, politics, and generate new forms of cooperation.



### HSC in Numbers

**1,600**  
participants

**120**  
countries

**1,000+**  
organizations

**11**

**15+**

**heads of government/ state    new agreements/alliances**

The HSC 2024 set the foundations to become an annual place-to-be for leaders around the world to co-create resilient development pathways and address current and future challenges. In its first edition, the conference demonstrated that a critical mass of leaders around the world see sustainable development as an essential point of convergence for public/private investment, global-level agreement, mutual interest and trust. The success of the first HSC combined its concrete agreements with its unique format as a laboratory of ideas and coalitions showcasing that development cooperation is the most effective way to build and rebuild trust amongst countries and in the multilateral system. The conference went beyond “what” was discussed and focused on the “how”, offering inclusive co-creative spaces designed to catalyze new forms of cooperation amongst those who can generate global change. And it demonstrated that focusing on solutions is the best and only pathway to building meaningful cooperation for the future.

This was only the beginning: the next HSC will already take place on 2nd and 3rd June 2025. The second edition will pick up the achievements of 2024 and will build on the momentum generated under the different streams of work, coalitions and initiatives born in the initial conference. It will ensure continuity on processes initiated in 2024, and consolidate the conference as a pivotal moment within the broader context of multilateralism.

## Signals of Change: From Today's Challenges to a Future We Want

The HSC was designed to address four global trends that threaten our common wellbeing, offering a pathway towards a sustainable, prosperous future.

1. We are suffering a multi-speed global economy undergoing uneven recovery from the pandemic, with growth rates diverging significantly across nations. High-growth economies are expanding at 6.2%, while low-growth countries struggle with 0.7%. This economic disparity exacerbates poverty, with extreme poverty expected to persist at 6.5% globally by 2029. Current growth patterns are neither inclusive nor sustainable, relying heavily on resource exploitation and carbon emissions, which endanger long-term social cohesion and environmental health.
2. We face continuous investments into fossil fuels and slow decarbonisation despite growing investments in renewable energy, putting sustainable development aspirations at risk. While 2023 saw renewable energy capacity reach 3,870 GW, with solar accounting for the majority of new additions, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels continue to rise, with a 1.1% increase in 2023. This runs against the COP28-Global-Stocktake-Goal to meet a tripling of renewable capacity, doubling of annual efficiency increase – both by 2030 – and transitioning away from fossil fuels. Only a minority of countries are expected to reduce their emissions by 2029, and even then, the pace of reduction is insufficient.



**›We need a fundamental shift that meets all of our basic needs while taking care of the planet.<**

Mia Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados

3. We are witnessing a transformative technological and AI evolution which presents both immense opportunities and significant risks. AI could add trillions to the global economy by 2030, but its benefits are unevenly distributed, with high-income and high-skilled workers likely to gain the

most. Developing countries often lack the digital infrastructure, energy access, and skills needed to fully leverage AI for development. Moreover, AI exacerbates inequalities by reinforcing biases and misrepresentation in data sets, particularly for marginalized groups.

4. Ecosystem degradation is accelerating, with biodiversity loss and environmental destruction posing existential threats. Six of nine planetary boundaries have already been breached, and biodiversity loss has reached critical levels, particularly in regions like Latin America, Africa, and South Asia. The link between climate change, poverty, and inequality is evident, as rising temperatures disproportionately harm poorer populations.

The HSC took these interconnected global challenges as a starting point for focusing on a future we all want. This will require fundamental shifts in how we approach development, finance, human wellbeing, and planetary stability. And an understanding that “We” refers to a humanity that encompasses a wide range of cultures, governments, and economies. These actors have different points of departure, capacities, and responsibilities to implement the SDGs, and some are facing far more acute risks and needs today. Recognizing the signs of change and building coalitions to help generate a new trajectory towards greater resilience and prosperity is a core goal of the HSC.

Here, a key message from the HSC was that we need to transform these global trends, taking advantage of low-hanging fruit while also looking for far more wide-ranging changes to our social, economic, and political systems. It also implies transforming signals of change into concrete and collective action. There is a growing recognition that the world needs alternatives and sustainable development pathways, moving beyond fixing our institutions to rethinking economic and financial systems altogether. The sheer volume of ideas about what those should look like – from circular or regenerative economies, green or post-growth economies, to new or post-capitalism – is creating momentum for change, giving hope that these may grow into a fairer future for all.



**›There is no peace without development, and no development without peace.<**

Achim Steiner, Administrator, UN Development Programme

Across the HSC, there was a recognition too that the SDGs can and should reinforce each other. Investing in accountable, transparent and inclusive governance, for example, can boost the reduction of poverty and inequality. Similarly, addressing gender equality can reduce poverty. Only 61% of working-age women are in the labour force, compared to 90% of men. Nearly 60% of women worldwide are in the informal economy, a figure that skyrockets to more than 90% in low-income countries. Unlocking that potential labor force could accelerate economic growth and development. Creative and blended financing mechanisms can help drive transformative change; for example, the Skill

Impact Bond is a USD 14.4 million project in India designed to accelerate women's access to decent work. The financing facility uses "outcomes-based financing" to direct private sector capital and expertise towards job placement and retention rather than mere training and certification.

The HSC aimed to build on some of the most promising signs of multilateral cooperation to tackle poverty and inequality. The Inequality Marker shows EU international partnerships have had a significant impact in reducing inequality. Roughly 76% of new EU partnership projects in sub-Saharan Africa substantially contributed to inequality reduction. The G20 proposal to tax billionaires shows a collective push to reduce inequality and direct gains to combat hunger and climate change. Turning these signals of change into systemic transformations through impactful alliances is a major goal of the HSC.

The HSC was strongly guided by a "value-to-business" (V2B) model, demonstrating that profitability and sustainability can be mutually reinforcing. Specifically, HSC events were designed to translate sustainability into functioning business models, bundling demand for sustainably-produced goods in a pre-competitive space. This means reaching tangible agreements on issues like green shipping and aviation that showed how profit and sustainability can go hand in hand. The V2B principle also offers opportunities for innovative business practices (e.g. a third-party audit standard such as "Cotton made in Africa"), and how to drive new demand for sustainable materials (e.g. bio-based materials and restored peatlands). Ultimately, V2B is about how sustainability, purchasing power, product affordability, and markets can combine for a common good.

## **Breakthroughs at the HSC**

The HSC achieved concrete breakthroughs, including 15 landmark agreements by major industry leaders and policymakers that will shape a more sustainable future for decades to come. Specific agreements include:

### **The Hamburg Declaration on the Decarbonization of Global Shipping**

Signed by some of the largest shipping companies, ports and harbours in the world, and supported by an intergovernmental alliance initiated by Germany that represents major fuel producers and importers, this agreement commits to the development of "green shipping corridors", technological innovation for sustainable maritime corridors, and the support of the development of a global regulatory framework to deliver sustainable shipping in the future and to contribute to the ambitious goal of climate neutral shipping by 2050.

## **The Hamburg Sustainability Platform**

Sustainable investments in emerging markets and developing economies have so far been for the pioneers: while promising investment opportunities exist, large institutional investors such as pension funds or insurance companies rarely invest at scale. This is because implementation takes a long time, as preparations can take several years and financial products are often very complex. But if the world is to become more sustainable, investment now only carried out by pioneers must become an investment case for the many. To enable private investors to invest at scale and leverage private investment in sustainable development, it is necessary to pool funds of public donors and standardize financial vehicles. The solution agreed in Hamburg goes in this direction: a platform aimed at scaling sustainable investments into emerging markets and developing economies through standardization. The founding members public (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Canada, the UK, South Africa, Denmark and France) and private (Allianz and the Canadian pension fund CDPQ) expect that their path can later be followed by many others. Initial progress should be made by the next Hamburg Sustainability Conference.

## **The Hamburg Declaration on Green Aviation**

Stakeholders in the aviation industry – including fuel producers and -importers, airports, scientific organizations, and aviation companies – committed to creating hubs for sustainable aviation fuels, promoting the use of renewable energy in the sector to reduce its climate impact. The ten signatories agreed to work together to develop “Green Aviation Hubs” in the areas of research and development, knowledge exchange and financing. The signatories include Hamburg Airport, Deutsche Post AG and the South African company Sasol, amongst others.

## **Responsibly Produced Batteries for Electromobility: “Global Battery Alliance”**

The Global Battery Alliance has been campaigning for the sustainable production of batteries along the entire supply chain since 2017 and is currently working on setting a global sustainability standard. However, producers of critical raw materials have so far been underrepresented, while national governments had yet to join. This gap was closed at the HSC: the BMZ and the Serbian Ministry of Economy joined the alliance and Zambia has also announced its accession. By joining, both countries are aiming to become responsible parts of the supply chains for European products. German companies such as Volkswagen, BASF, BMW, Henkel and Siemens are also members of the Global Battery Alliance. The sustainability standards developed as part of the Alliance include, for example, ensuring that batteries and their raw materials are produced without child labour, that water resources are protected, that Indigenous rights are respected and that those affected are involved locally. The BMZ wants to encourage other ministries and directly affected parties to join the Battery Alliance in the future.



## **Green Hydrogen for Ammonia Production in Egypt**

Green hydrogen is a crucial building block for the supply of sustainable raw materials and energy. The development of hydrogen production based on renewable energies contributes to the local energy supply of producing countries, creating value chains with sustainable jobs. It also helps reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by supporting the energy transition. This is why the BMZ is supporting the PtX Development Fund, which aims to ensure that the new green hydrogen economy is fairer than the old fossil fuel economy. This means that countries that have previously consumed less energy and therefore contributed less to climate change must also benefit from the value chains of the future. The first cooperation agreement in this sense was signed at the HSC between Egypt and Germany, in the presence of Svenja Schulze, German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Rania AlMashat, Egyptian Minister for Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, and Karim Badawi, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



### **An Envoy for Future Generations**

›During the HSC, the UN Under-Secretary General for Policy, Guy Ryder, announced that the Secretary-General would appoint an Envoy for Future Generations. This marked one of the most important actions by the Secretary-General in follow-up to the Summit of the Future. How this Envoy can support implementation of the Declaration of Future Generations and “future proof” multilateralism will be a key question over the coming year.‹

## **Cameroon Joins Forest Conservation Partnership**

The Congo Basin Forest is the second largest rainforest in the world, a unique biodiversity hotspot and home to the world’s largest carbon reservoirs. More than 100 million people live in and from the Congo Basin Forest. It also makes a significant contribution to rainfall in Africa, which also feeds the Nile. However, the forests of the Congo Basin are disappearing rapidly. The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) is working to combat this. Since 2015, several Central African countries (including the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon) have been working together with Germany and other supporters such as the UK and Norway to combat deforestation in the Congo Basin. Cameroon has now joined the initiative. At the HSC, the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Cameroon, Alamine Ousmane Mey, and, on behalf of CAFI, Federal Minister Svenja Schulze sealed the new forest protection partnership with Cameroon. The partnership aims to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation in Cameroon by 2035.

## **AI for Sustainable Development**

At the HSC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the BMZ agreed and presented a set of principles for artificial intelligence and sustainable development. These principles lay the foundation for the responsible use of artificial intelligence to promote sustainable development. AI should be used in such a way that it accelerates sustainable development worldwide, so that people in the Global South and elsewhere have equal access to digital technologies and can help shape them. To this end, the HSC brought together governments, international organisations, tech companies and civil society from different regions of the world with the objective of developing a common understanding and standards for the use of AI for sustainable development. As a follow-up, a 'Hamburg Declaration on Responsible AI for the SDGs' is being prepared for the HSC 2025.

## **Advancing the Debate on a Global Billionaires Tax**

A global billionaires' tax would be a major step forward for justice and development worldwide. As part of the G20 presidency, Brazil has put a proposal on the table on minimum taxation of billionaires, which would fight inequality and ensure that billionaires contribute their share to financing the common good. But global agreements on minimum tax policy standards require alliances and an inclusive dialogue in which the interests of all are heard. To prevent billionaires from simply shifting their wealth, a critical mass of countries must apply the tax. The HSC provided a forum to advance this debate with partners such as the African Union and Barbados, and to broaden the alliance in favour of a global minimum tax for billionaires.

## **International “Call to Action” for Fostering Social Dialogue for a Just Transition**

Climate action can generate sustainable growth and employment opportunities and foster social inclusion. But in the absence of coherent policies, it can also pose challenges in terms of job losses, skill mismatches, inequalities and potential business closures. Meaningful social dialogue is an essential tool in addressing these opportunities and challenges and building consensus on how to speed up the green transition, while promoting decent work and social cohesion. Upon the initiative of the BMZ and the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and representatives of international social partners came together at the HSC to launch a joint call to action – for socially fair structural change that preserves good jobs and creates new ones. To put words into deeds, a joint ILO-BMZ project in support of social dialogue as part of the NDC 3.0, third iteration of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that countries are required to submit by early 2025 under the Paris Agreement, has been launched at the occasion.

## **Germany Joins Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty**

At the HSC Germany committed to joining the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, an initiative launched under Brazil's G20 presidency. By taking this step, Germany will bring two key policy approaches to the Alliance: promoting sustainable agriculture and strengthening social safety nets, such as minimum wage policies. Moreover, Germany is offering the tools developed under the Global Alliance for Food Security – an initiative launched in 2022 by Federal Minister Svenja Schulze – to support the new G20 Global Alliance. These tools, created in partnership with the World Bank, include national preparedness plans for food and nutrition security across 25 countries and a global data dashboard that provides real-time information on the global food situation.

## **Hybrid Capital Agreement with the World Bank**

Germany pioneered as one of the first shareholders to subscribe hybrid capital to the tune of 305 million Euros to the World Bank, thus strengthening the support for the reform of the World Bank Group. The German contribution of 305 million Euros will leverage additional 2.4 bn over the next ten years. The World Bank will be better equipped than ever to provide worldwide support for a socially just, environmentally sustainable and ambitious transformation.

## **Co-Financing Agreement between the World Bank and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)**

At the HSC, the World Bank and KfW concluded a framework agreement to intensify their cooperation in the financing of international development and transformation projects. Both partners agree to apply harmonized standards for jointly financed projects. At the same time, the agreement enables a division of labor between the two institutions for the first time. In this way, the cooperation is to have a greater impact. Through joint financing, KfW and the World Bank can offer larger financing packages to meet the investment requirements for the transformation to sustainable and resilient economic systems, as articulated in the Pact for the Future, for example.

## **Reforming the International Financial Architecture**

The debate on the reform of the international financial architecture (IFA) has hardened to some extent and is often not productive enough within the rigid framework of international negotiations. One of the aims of the HSC 2024 was to build bridges and explore joint responses in an informal setting, partly in a protected space, to determine which specific approaches for a more representative and efficient international financial architecture have the potential for agreement. The HSC thus paves the way between the UN Summit of the Future in September 2024 and the 4th Financing for Development

Conference (30 June – 3 July, 2025), at which the reform of the international financial architecture is on the agenda of the United Nations. In addition to these institutional issues, other initiatives were also advanced at the HSC. For example, approaches were discussed with the most important rating agencies on how they can include investments in climate protection in their risk assessments.

## **Tackling Data as a Barrier to Investment**

Lack of data is a key barrier that prevents private capital from flowing to Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDE). This lack of data creates a mismatch between perceived and actual risk associated with investment opportunities. The last few years have seen repeated calls to improve market data quality, accessibility and availability to help investors achieve more accurate risk pricing. Yet, the problem landscape is large and complex, and the development community's ability to drive solutions has been limited by the absence of cross-stakeholder agreement on the key issues and pathways forward. The HSC provided space for cross-stakeholder exchange aiming at unlocking investment for the SDGs through better data and marked a step towards the publication of disaggregated, more granular GEMs data – and moving the discussion beyond GEMs. At HSC, the Hamburg Data Alliance was established, which will take this important discussion further under the lead of OECD, as well as the Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI), the UK's FCDO, and BMZ.

## **Hamburg Charter for a Fair and Just Mobility**

In alignment with the commitment to the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda as well as recognizing the imperative for a transformative, equitable, and just transition in the global transport sector, the signatories stakeholders commit to the principles outlined in the Hamburg Charter for Inclusive and Just Mobility.

This charter is grounded in the understanding that mobility is a fundamental human right, and the transition to low carbon transport systems should prioritize fairness, dignity, safety, and sustainability for all citizens. Thus, by limiting the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Without the transport sector, which currently accounts for 23% of the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the goals of the Paris Agreement cannot be met. This will be reached by the implementation of guiding principles such as “Inclusivity in Transport”, “Climate-Friendly Mobility Industries and Businesses”, “Promotion of Electric Mobility” and “Data, Transparency and Planning”.

At the HSC 2024, twenty-five stakeholders from the public and private sector signed the Charter with the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

## Zanzibar AI Tourism Platform as New Digital Public Good

The Zanzibar Commission for Tourism announced that, with the support of UNDP, they are making available their AI model for sustainable tourism as a Digital Public Good, accredited by the Digital Public Good Alliance. The model will be now open for anyone to study, adapt and use in countries around the world. Governments around the world will be able to access and adapt the Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered platform that makes sense of social media comments to drive sustainable tourism growth – representing 10% of global GDP. Zanzibar’s AI platform was developed in collaboration with partners XSenseAI, Two Sigma Data Clinic, Accern and the Qatar Computing Research Institute’s Social Computing Department (QCRI).

These agreements demonstrated the invaluable role of the HSC to generate action, building tangible steps towards a more sustainable future. They are also stepping stones, points of consensus that can be expanded to larger groups of countries and companies, and proof that sustainable development can be a driver of greater trust and cohesion in global affairs.

But perhaps the most important breakthrough of the HSC was the format itself. These agreements and commitments were not reached in closed boardrooms or exclusive diplomatic spaces. They were achieved openly and transparently, with robust civil society involvement, strong representation by the private sector, and a blend of developed and developing countries. They were not finished products, but starting points, alliances and agreed ways forward designed to expand and scale up over time, offering the HSC an opportunity to be an annual force multiplier and catalyst for greater change in the future.

## The Future of the HSC

The 2024 HSC was an important first step in a broader effort to revitalize multilateralism around sustainable development and add momentum to the commitments of the Summit of the Future. The event also raised many important questions and potential new avenues for action in future, including:

An accelerator of the Pact for the Future: Many of the HSC breakthroughs are directly linked to commitments made in the Pact for the Future, the Declaration on Future Generations, and the Global Digital Compact. They offered a proof of concept that these commitments can be implemented in innovative ways, including by bringing public and private actors together around specific agreements. Future HSC events will look to drive even greater implementation of the Pact.

A bridge to other forums: The key themes of the HSC connect to major upcoming events, including COP 16 (on biodiversity) and COP 29 and COP 30 (on climate change), the 2025 International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2025 World Social Summit, the Global Disability Summit, and more. In fact, the agreements reached at the inaugural HSC can be considered direct inputs and scalable actions that could generate greater action in these upcoming forums.

An opening towards the private sector: A common theme across the HSC was the need to build stronger public/private partnerships to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. This was particularly important in the context of climate adaptation finance, but also in discussions on the green transition and others. Future HSC events will develop even stronger engagement by the private sector, increasing the level of ambition and looking to scale up the agreements reached in 2024.

An opportunity for civil society: The HSC was a forum where civil society played an active role in co-creation and delivery. Many of the key agreements reached were cultivated and advocated by civil society for years before arriving at the HSC. Rather than view civil society as an audience or an outside actor, the HSC brought organizations and individuals into the rooms, provided them with space to influence outcomes, and offered them roles in implementation. Ultimately, civil society is a crucial source of legitimacy and effectiveness for the SDG agenda, helping to showcase that profitability and sustainability are mutually reinforcing.

Actions to build trust: The HSC took place at a moment of almost unprecedented geopolitical tension and extraordinarily low levels of trust amongst countries and regions. In particular, developing countries have called for a far more robust transformation of financial systems to ensure equitable, prosperous growth over the coming period. The HSC aims to become a forum where trust can be rebuilt around action and agreement, a place to craft moments of dialogue among actors with different interests, moderated by respected voices. It can also be a place in which a direct, immediate and tangible link is established between the political and policy discussions and concrete action. More than any other issue, development holds the potential to generate prosperity and security for all, and as such can be an issue for common investment and agreement. In this sense, a vibrant and action-oriented development agenda can provide a unique response to the forces of competition, rivalry, and zero-sum global politics. It can be an antidote to the divisive forces of distrust that have brought us to the brink of large-scale conflict and instability today.

A pathway to the future: Ultimately, the HSC recognizes that challenges of today and tomorrow cannot be solved with established forms of multilateralism alone, that global transformation needs new ways of collaboration and investment. By reaching concrete “win-win” agreements across industry and national governments, the 2024 HSC pointed the way towards a new model for multilateralism. Designed around a concept of sustainable development as a global public good, it offered tangible avenues to cooperate on the basis of collective and individual interest. In this sense, a key output of the HSC has been to future-orient the multilateral system, showing meaningful ways we can deliver for people now and for generations to come. Going forward, the HSC will motivate the kind of responses and investments to enable cooperation on a global agenda. It will continue to stand for the principle that attendees of the HSC are not mere observers – they are the architects of a collective future we all want and need.

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Initiated by

