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AGENDA 2030
AGENDA 2030
ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ ДО 2030 ГОДА

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ABSTRACT:
AGENDA 2030

Agenda 2030 is a historical agenda. It is a UN development program for a period of years until 2030, which follows the development agenda of MDGs. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the fundamental role science should play in implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals endorsed by the global community.

Scientific research can help to identify precisely what the sustainability challenges are in different contexts, what are the root causes of those challenges and how they relate to other challenges.

JEL Clasification: F15, F52.

REZUMAT:
AGENDA 2030

Agenda 2030 este o agendă istorică. Este un program de dezvoltare al ONU pentru o perioadă până în 2030, care urmează agenda de dezvoltare a ODM. Agenda ONU 2030 pentru Dezvoltare Durabilă subliniază rolul fundamental pe care știința ar trebui să îl joace în implementarea celor 17 Obiective de Dezvoltare Durabilă aprobate de comunitatea globală.

Cercetarea științifică poate ajuta la identificarea exactă a provocărilor legate de durabilitate în diferite contexte, care sunt cauzele profunde ale acestor provocări și modul în care acestea se raportează la alte provocări.

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РЕЗЮМЕ:
ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ ДО 2030 ГОДА

Повестка дня на период до 2030 года - это историческая повестка дня. Это программа развития ООН на период до 2030 года, которая соответствует повестке дня в области науки и развития, сформулированной в ЦРТ. В Повестке дня ООН в области устойчивого развития на

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период до 2030 года подчеркивается фундаментальная роль, которую наука должна играть в реализации 17 Целей устойчивого развития, одобренных мировым сообществом.

Научные исследования могут помочь точно определить, в чем заключаются проблемы устойчивого развития в различных контекстах, каковы коренные причины этих проблем и как они связаны с другими проблемами.

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Introduction

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the fundamental role science should play in implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals endorsed by the global community. We have seen the world race for development aid, but the Millennium Agenda has not produced the desired results in terms of eradicating poverty and achieving equality. It has made great progress and lifted many people out of poverty, but the complete elimination of extreme poverty haven´t been achieved. It lacked a link between development goals for peace and security and fair governance. But how can and should researchers respond to this societal demand on science? We argue that answering this question requires systematic engagement with the fundamental normative dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and those of the scientifc community-and with the implications these dimensions have for research and practice. The importance of the agenda stems from the broader context of tackling world poverty. The new development agenda aims to eliminate poverty on the principle of not leaving anyone behind, as well as to correct the unhappy state of the environment in the context of climate change. The aim of the work is to define approaches to the implementation of Agenda 2030 and its sustainable goals in Slovakia and to point out possible solutions for implementation. Scientific research can help to identify precisely what the sustainability challenges are in different contexts, what are the root causes of those challenges and how they relate to other challenges. Even if this agenda shows shortcomings and difficulties in both implementation and interpretation (targets and indicators relating to public policies are mixed with those from scientific knowledge, which raises questions for actors over their methods during the appropriation phase) and some gaps it is nevertheless a crucial objective for the future of our planet.

1. Contents and Principles of Agenda 2030

Agenda 2030 is a historical agenda. It is a UN development program for a period of years until 2030, which follows the development agenda of MDGs[1]. The Sustainable Development Goals are the result of a three-year process of negotiations and preparatory negotiations launched at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. All UN member states, representatives of civil society, business, academia and citizens from all continents participated in the formulation of the SDGs.

The main principles of the new 2030 Agenda are transformation, integration and universality. The transformational power of Agenda 2030 are represented by 17 SDGs and 169 sub-objectives, which aim to set the political, economic and social transformation of individual countries of the world in response to the threats facing humanity today. The integration element of the agenda is achieve by linking all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Agenda 2030 is based on a principle of universality. This means that every country should contribute to achieving the larger vision of global sustainable development. But - naturally - the challenges, priorities and options for action will vary between countries, and for the different groups or institutions involved.

[1] MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS. The World needs solidarity. Your cotribution counts. [elektronic source]. Vienna, [2020], online. [cit. 2020-02-26]. Link: http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/sk/topics/2013/mdg.html

The agenda also needs to be interpreted. The SDGs may be numerous, but they are also notoriously vague. This allows in fact and requires countries to interpret them, work out where to focus their energies and decide what targets to set. This applies beyond governments too, to the different groups and institutions working to advance sustainable development. This interpretation is largely a social and political process, but science has a key role to play, for example to provide models exploring how different targets interact. Finally, science has a role in tracking progress towards the goals. Some targets lend themselves to measurement with indicators derived from the natural sciences, but most require contributions from social and behavioural sciences too.

Schmidt spoke of political instability and uncertainties, technological advancement at an unprecedented scale, and unsustainable use of the Earth's resources. And it is not just Schmidt who is talking about these challenges facing the world today.

We suggest that the production of knowledge relevant to sustainable development entails analytic engagement with norms and values through four tasks. First, to unravel and critically refect on the ethical values involved in sustainability, values should increasingly become an empirical and theoretical object of sustainability research. Second, to ensure that research on social–ecological systems is related to sustainability values, researchers should refect on and spell out what sustainability values guide their research, taking into account possible interdependencies, synergies, and trade-ofs. Third, to find common ground on what sustainability means for specifc situations, scientists should engage in deliberative learning processes with societal actors, with a view to jointly refecting on existing development visions and creating new, contextualized ones. Fourth, this implies that researchers and scientifc disciplines must clarify their own ethical and epistemic values, as this defnes accountability and shapes identifcation of problems, research questions, and results. We believe that ignoring these tasks, whether one is in favor or critical of the 2030 Agenda, will undermine the credibility and relevance of scientifc contributions for sustainable development.

In 2015, world leaders from 193 member states of the United Nations agreed to 17 goals for us all to strive towards for a better world by 2030. These goals have 262 corresponding targets, and 169 indicators – each of them aimed at ending hunger, fighting inequality and stopping climate change and collectively forming the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The goals provide a framework for us all – in governments, businesses, the civil society and general public, to work together to build, or at least preserve a better planet and future life for everyone. These goals are unique in that they call on all countries: rich, poor, big, small, to work towards them. They are also exceptional as they recognise the importance of all industries and sectors in their success, and for us, this means that science and scientists *must* play a key part if the goals are to be achieved.

Although the targets are not legally binding, expected is that Member States are going to take steps to implement them. International development cooperation plays an important role in eradicating poverty and has a positive impact on capacity building in developing countries in order to create its own space in the implementation of SDGs. The international community must be ready to help the most vulnerable countries. There are many ways to help developing countries, but Agenda 2030 also calls for greater responsibility for their development and for developing countries themselves.

"Business as Usual" this approach is no longer sufficient. It is not enough to calculate the volume of development aid and to compete in the provision of development aid, but it is necessary to use tools of all domestic resources of countries for development. Agenda 2030 is for the poor as well as the rich, developed, less developed and developing countries.

We are witnessing constant unrest, natural disasters and various forms of war and terrorism in the world. Sustainable development must also focus on the prevention and elimination of the negative effects of the environment caused by human factors but also the influence of nature. Humanity faces many threats.

In line with the objectives of the SDGs, developed countries will try to provide ODA at 0.7% of Gross national income. The 2030 Agenda also calls for building a strong new

development partnership. It is a call for cooperation based on mutual responsibility, common interest and real national ownership. The involvement of all actors will also play a key role in mobilizing human resources, finances, as well as supporting the public in the implementation of the agenda.

Agenda 2030 and its SDGs are unique, and so different from MDGs. The new development agenda actually builds on the experience of the MDGs, but intends to go much further and make the development agenda an inclusive agenda. The agenda calls on all countries to act for implementation. Not only national governments are to be involved, but the document also calls on all other players, including the private sector and NGO´s to join in and implement the SDGs.

The MDGs have saved the lives of millions of people in developing countries, but poverty remains unresolved. The 2030 agenda is more ambitious and goes further. Agenda 2030 is an action-oriented and its platform for development in the 21st century.

The fundamental difference between the new Agenda 2030 and the MDGs is also that while the MDGs were primarily about development assistance from developed countries (donors) to developing countries, meeting the objectives of the new sustainable development agenda applies to all countries, including developed countries. In addition to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the world and creating decent living conditions, in an effort to "leave no side", the SDGs also seek to link economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability with issues of democratic institutions, good governance, equality and respect for human rights. The development aid plan supposed to have connection to structural changes in the economic and social field and to the transformation of society.

The document "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", originally called the Transforming our World - the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (Agenda 2030)[1], is the most comprehensive set of priorities to achieve sustainable development to date. The 17 goals of sustainable development has been proved by 193 UN member states at the UN Summit to adopt a sustainable development agenda in September 2015. The material is not legally accepted but countries perceive the agenda as a moral and ethical commitment. Unlike the past represented by the MDGs, these goals focus on the whole world, not just developing countries. In addition to this document, the UN also published the so-called summit summary[2].

The Open Working Group was create on the conclusions of the Rio + 20 conference in January 2013. On the head of the Group was two co-chairs, permanent representatives of Hungary and Kenya to the UN. The OWG had 30 members, as well as 2 members, taking into account the geographical groupings at the UN (two members per geographical group with one vote), who took turns in the negotiations. The output of the group was a list of SDGs and targets[3], which became the basis for further negotiations to set a new Agenda 2030. The OWG presented not only member countries but also representatives of "relevant stakeholders", such as civil society, private sector, associations, academy and others. The talks took place at the UN in New York and were attended mainly by experts from the UN Second Committee (Economic, Financial and Development Committee), but also by experts from individual member states.

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[1] TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD. *Sustainable Development Agenda (Agneda 2030).* [Elektronic Source]. New York, [2020], online. [cit. 2020-02-26]. Available on: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf

[2] UNITED NATIONS SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2015. *70th Session of the General Assembley.* [Elektronic Source]. New York, [2020], online. [cit. 2020-02-26]. Available on: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8521Informal%20Summary%20-%20UN%20Summit%20on%20Sustainable%20Development%202015.pdf

[3] UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. O*pen working Group proposal for sustainable Development Goals.* [Elektronic Source]. New York, [2020], online. [cit. 2020-02-26]. Available on: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1579SDGs%20Proposal.pdf

In 2013 was established the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the UN, with the aim of providing member countries with a platform to present the implementation of SDGs. This forum was set in accordance with the final document of "The Future We Want" conference in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

In 2012, the Committee on Sustainable Development expired because of the establishment of the HLPF. At the inception of the HLPF, a recommendation for the submission of National Voluntary Presentations was established. National voluntary presentations replace reports on the implementation of Agenda 21. In July 2016, the first national voluntary presentations of countries took place during the fourth meeting of the HLPF. Countries voluntarily presented national experiences related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The HLPF is not a UN body, but a platform that meets alternately under the auspices of the ECOSOC (Economic and Social Committee) meeting and the UN General Assembly (UNGA). On this platform is expected attendance of all UN member states. Meetings are always in July in New York. The last HLPF meeting took place on 7-16. July 2020 under the auspices of ECOSOC on "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development". At the HLPF 2020, participants discussed where our position is the negotiations focused on how the international community can respond to the pandemic in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development and to accelerate progress over the decade of action and the implementation of sustainable development. PSN voluntary national presentations.

The Slovak Republic made its national presentation for the last time during the HLPF in New York in 2017, when the General Director of the Investment Management Section of the Office of the Prime Minister of the SR addressed the general debate of the meeting. In her speech, the Director General emphasized the readiness of the Slovak Republic to add a hand to the work in the global implementation of the new development agenda. It also informed about strategic documents approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic in order to involve all ministries in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. She also invited all the countries that have already managed to submit their voluntary national presentations to the HLPF, which serve as a suitable source of information and experience for use in the ranks of Member States preparing for the presentations.

2. Previous activities in the field of SDG´s implementation

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is at the heart of the UN and other international organizations. The current period is influence by the preparations of countries, international community, UN and international organizations for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The UN should be able to help countries to efficient implement new development goals. The UN development system at all levels must be adapted to this. In doing so, account must be taken of the limited resources and changing environment in which development aid is provided by donors. The UN must adapt the structure of its office (secretariat and regional missions and commissions) to the new development agenda. Special attention should be given to the least developed countries, which are vulnerable and in need of assistance in setting the rules and capacities to implement the new development agenda. These groups include Small Island Development States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Land Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

The UN must set up a "Fit for Purpose" structure and strengthen the North-South partnership (donors and recipients). The UN Secretary-General's report pays attention to linking humanitarian and development aid, conflict resolution, peace-keeping and democratic principles (only Russia has criticized the report as going beyond the development agenda and going beyond the mandate when it comes to conflict and peace).

The shortcoming of the MDGs was that it did not address issues such as peace, security and disarmament, nor did it address social inclusion, addressing the negative effects of climate change, strengthening the UN, human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law. The deficit of the Millennium Agenda was also evident in the area of attention to Africa, which is

the poorest continent in the world. It also had shortcomings in supporting the primary responsibility of developing countries themselves for development. The existence and delivery of development aid have been factors that have reduced developing countries' interest in their own development. They paid little attention to issues such as strengthening justice, fighting corruption, involving entrepreneurs in development and maximizing efforts to mobilize domestic resources for development.

Overall, the Millennium Development Goals were an appropriate means of eradicating poverty, a guide and a commitment by the international community to address the global challenges of developing countries. When evaluating the results of the MDGs, the approach may be skeptical with criticism of the lack of identification of poverty eradication measures. The goals and indicators of the Millennium Agenda have their value and significance in formulating the new Post-2015 development agenda. Missing topics, such as good governance, democratic principles, gender equality, economic growth, and the effectiveness of development cooperation, have been reach by experience in the new 2030 Agenda.

The business community was criticize by member states at the UN for contributing to environmental damage and the use of cheap labor in companies in developing countries and insufficiently contributing to the development of countries. On the opposite, representatives of corporations and companies, especially members of the UN Global Compact, express at the UN that they are aware of the fact that without "business involvement" it is not possible to fulfill some SDGs and feel a responsibility for development. For example, SDG8 aimed at promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, full employment and decent work for all, as well as SDG9 aimed at building resilient infrastructure to support sustainable industrialization and consolidate innovation. Without the involvement of the business community and employers, it will not be possible to meet these goals.

An integrated approach to the implementation of Agenda 2030 is the motto of the UN and is base for partnership. The multi sectoral partnership has been developing at the UN for a long time. It means a partnership of different components of society. The UN is talking about a global partnership mainly in connection with the implementation of the new 2030 Agenda, and is referring to the greater interest of member countries in building partnerships with recipient countries. New alliances, with the exception of the private sector, often close gaps in the implementation of the development agenda. Partnerships are open and necessary in all sectors, with the exception of energy, tackling climate change and building the right infrastructure. It is not easy to achieve effective partnerships, mainly due to the existence of institutional and cultural differences between organizations. No player can present himself and succeed. Lisa Kingo of the UN Global Compact said, "The SDGs Honeymoon is Over, it is Time for Action," stressing the need for urgent action. The issue of poverty eradication is raise in a number of documents.

SDGs may give the impression that developing countries will expect more and more development aid, with a growing number of SDGs indicators. In fact, SDGs will be a very expensive affair, requiring up to $ 3 trillion of public resources, representing 4% of the world's gross domestic product. Developed countries have committed to providing 0.7% of their gross domestic product for development aid by 2030, leading to the idea that finding resources to meet the SDGs will be almost impossible.

3. **Development cooperation**

Development cooperation has a history. The delivery of development aid has undergone developments that have been characterize by different approaches to aid. Development is connect to the geopolitical situation of the world. Before the fall of the Wall, the west-east conflict prevailed, after the fall of the wall, the north-south conflict dominated. The north is signify by rich developed countries and the south by poor countries.

After the establishment of the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund) and the implementation of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe,

emphasis was given on industrialization and modernization as a form of development. Development dominated by Rostov's modernization theories.

„Human Being is Much Bigger than Just Making Money“ Muhammad Yunus, Laurate of Nobel Peace Prize 2006

Development policy in global reality also faced other challenges in the 1990s. The issue of sustainable development came to the fore. This topic was raise at the Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At this conference, Agenda 21 and, in particular, the Declaration on Environment and Development were approve. This declaration confirms influence of the environmental perspective into development policy, which is to become sustainable. This was reflected in development aid, which places environmentally responsible development as one of the crosscutting priorities, including the Slovak one.

Global changes in the geopolitical field in the late 1980s and early 1990s shifted the focus of the development agenda to building peace, democracy, and respect for human rights, equality and gender equality. The issue of building partnerships, involving all players and developing effectiveness also comes to the fore. In addition to traditional sources of economic growth, elements such as knowledge, innovation and creativity are also emphasized.

The term "development cooperation" is increasingly use instead of "development aid". The issues of the partnership were mainly addressed at the Busan Conference, which approved the document: "Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation". It is a consensus document signed by governments, organizations with the broad support of NGOs in the Fourth Forum on the Effectiveness of Development Cooperation in Busan (Korea). The conclusions of the Busan document were use as recommendations for national governments.

“Human Being is Much Bigger than Just Making Money" Muhammad Yunus, Laurate of Nobel Peace Prize 2006.

M. Yunus' main strategy is to eradicate world poverty as a prerequisite for development. According to Yunus, people were not born to live in poverty, but to develop their lives, to which they are entitled. When founding the bank, Yunus developed ten indicators, which Grameen Bank evaluates every year, in order to obtain information on whether the position of their clients has improved. This model of development aid can also be applie to other developing countries. It should focus as much as possible on "social entrepreneurship" as a means of helping to develop entrepreneurial activity in the poor.

M. Yunus is known as the author of "social business", which is realized in connection with the provision of microcredit. He believes that the new Sustainable Agenda 2030 must be based on the principle of "three zeros" - zero poverty, zero unemployment and zero carbon and zero net carbon emissions) to achieve sustainable development. He also emphasized this principle during his presentation at New South Walles University in Sydney in April 2017. The university is one of the partners of the Yunus Center with the aim of helping developing countries in the field of health with an emphasis on the Pacific countries.

Yunusa's experiment in microfinance and lending for business development has another interest, which is to involve young people in business. Young people are a source of new ideas, new technologies and are more committed to good governance and the law. Small business is, in his view, more sustainable than selling a small number of expensive goods. It also draws attention to the use of sustainable clean energy in developing countries and argues that environmental conditions are, in many cases, better in developing than developed countries. It points out that developing countries are partners in development.

To develop his development model, M. Yunus takes into account that the economies of the world's countries are developing completely uncontrollably, the wealth of individuals is increasing. Gambling with the environment is rising, unemployment is growing, crime is developing, and ghettos of the poor are wide spreading. We need to look more at the world map

and help small businesses and create social entrepreneurship. M. Yunus teaches students that there is a business that makes money and a business that does well for others. He believes that a social entrepreneurship education system should also be set up, focusing on social entrepreneurship, which differs from traditional education but has the advantage of helping the poor. The positive impact of Grameen Bank on tackling poverty is documented in a number of studies, including studies by the World Bank, the International Food Research Institute and the Bangladesh Development Studies Institute. This development model is also acceptable in the conditions of the new Agenda 2030 and is a means of eradicating poverty as the number one goal of sustainable development.

4. Agenda 2030 and European Union

The European Union and its Member States consider the adoption of the 2030 Agenda to be a necessary step towards a sustainable future. The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement are important milestones, have the potential to accelerate the economic and social transformation of the world, and are a guide to saving the global community and the planet.

The development agenda is the "heart matter" of the European Union. The EU is gradually expanding its partner countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. EU development cooperation is developing with more than 160 countries. The main goal of development cooperation between the EU and its countries is the eradication of poverty.

Agenda 2030 and its SDGs create a new framework for the EU to help developing countries eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. The EU considers the MDGs to be a forerunner of the new global development agenda and draws on the experience and lessons learned from their implementation. The New Development Agenda is a continuation of efforts to eradicate poverty using a new framework of objectives and the means to implement them.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require a review of the EU's current development policy and its financial instruments, so that they are fully in line with the intentions of the new agenda and the goals of sustainable development. The ambition of the European Union, the largest donor in the field of development cooperation, is to maintain the leadership of the process even in the phase of implementation of the new development agenda.

The European Consensus on Development provides a framework for common action in the implementation of development policy to be applied by the EU institutions and the Member States. This consensus confirms that the eradication of poverty as well as the observance of the so-called "5 Ps" with emphasis on People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership presented in the final document to Agenda 2030. Integrated Development Programs of the Agenda 2030 Visions and Strategies are based on the principle of balance between resources and objectives (we can only use as many resources as we have available). The first program deals with the protection of natural, human and cultural resources, the second program regional economies and the decarburization of the economy. The third program focuses on a person's quality of life, regardless of their background, social or health situation. All policies and public services, whether in health, education or transport, must therefore focus on the human being. The fourth program introduces multilevel governance and long-term strategic management and planning. Only by joint intervention of all components of public administration in a given territory is it possible to achieve its development. This approach will certainly outline solutions to help the least developed districts, which is a big topic of the Slovak government. Regarding the topic of sub regions, it is also necessary to clarify that the document speaks of strategic planning regions for the needs of this Vision and Strategy and does not aim to change the current administrative and territorial division.

Conclusion

Slovakia has committed itself very openly and with great seriousness to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It must incorporate the 2030 Agenda into the national

development program and develop commitments to individual sectors and levels of government. Slovakia is committed to the basic goal of eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world, as well as improving the environment. It is clear that the countries surveyed put their priorities and implementation steps in the context of 5P.

We are aware that there is no time to spare and it is necessary to start very seriously with action steps aimed at implementation. We understand that Agenda 2030 is not a legally binding document, but the Slovak Republic feels a moral commitment to the fulfillment of global goals and it is gradually necessary to incorporate the importance of Agenda 2030 into school curricula, especially in secondary and higher education. Also at the next national presentation of Slovakia in 2021, I recommend that representatives of non-governmental organizations and the private sector should participate in the presentation. The national presentation should include specific recommendations for individual ministries and state administration bodies during implementation. We recommend relying on a policy of coherence in setting up implementation and being inspired by the EU's conclusions in applying policy coherence to development. European Commission has subscribed to Agenda 2030 in its key document "Green Environmental Convention", they so-called Green Deal. It will be appropriate to implement the required reforms of institutions in Slovakia, which would be related to the implementation of sustainable development goals. Changes and reforms will need to be long-term in nature and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In addition to approving the external implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of the Slovak Republic also started formulating proposals for the national implementation of the SDGs. Time is running out and we only have ten years to implement. This requires the designation of specific management of ministries to achieve goals.

We must also bear in mind the fact that the goals of sustainable development are complex in nature and can´t be based on 'electoral cycles' in national conditions. Approved documents and resolutions of the Government of the Slovak Republic in the direction of preparation and concrete implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We assume that the forthcoming program statements of the Government of the Slovak Republic will be in line with the strategic priorities of the government in Slovakia. Nothing can be hear in the pre-election promises of political parties about sustainable development and the need to implement the 2030 Agenda. Slovakia cannot be excellent in meeting all 169 targets indicators, but it must define specific goals that will reflect the priority areas.

It is necessary to incorporate all the goals of sustainable development into all development policies of the Slovak Republic, as well as into the focus of the country's foreign policy. Successful development at home is a prerequisite for the successful external implementation of the 2030 Agenda while engaging in international development cooperation. Slovakia is one of the developed countries of the EU and the OECD, but the amount of the contribution to official development assistance is at very low levels. In this regard, we expect a significant change and the allocation of more resources for international development cooperation, at least at the level of 0.33% of gross national product. Similarly, in the case of national implementation, the Government of the Slovak Republic must keep in mind the allocation of sufficient financial resources in the budget of Slovakia for individual years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In implementing the 2030 Agenda, the government must also keep in mind the interconnectedness of the three dimensions of development - economic, social and environmental development. We are talking about the inclusiveness of development and the need to remember the social aspects of development and eliminate the vulnerability of some groups of the population.

There is no doubt that Slovakia is an integral part of the international community and as a member of major international organizations will actively participate in solving global challenges and will put its hand to work in the implementation of the internationally sealed Agenda 2030 and its goals of sustainable development.

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