

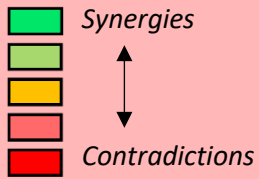
## Fossil Fuels and the Sustainable Development Goals/Agenda 2030: Synergies and Contradictions

In 2015, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established, marking an unprecedented global effort for ecological, social, political, and economic prosperity, “calling on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”.

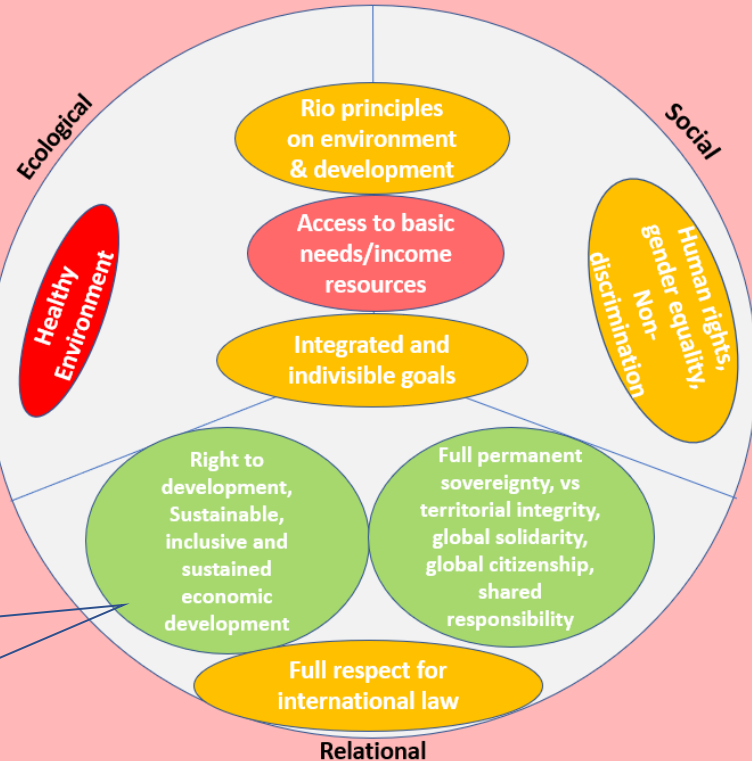
Fossil fuels are historically linked to a booming economy, reflected in the potential synergy with Goal 8 – Economic growth, and lesser with Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and Goal 10 – Reducing inequalities. However, the “integrated, interrelated and indivisible” nature of the Goals, means interventions in these areas may likely bring trade-offs in other areas, as shown below. Overall, the fossil fuel sector is predominantly contradictory with the norms of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.



### Legend

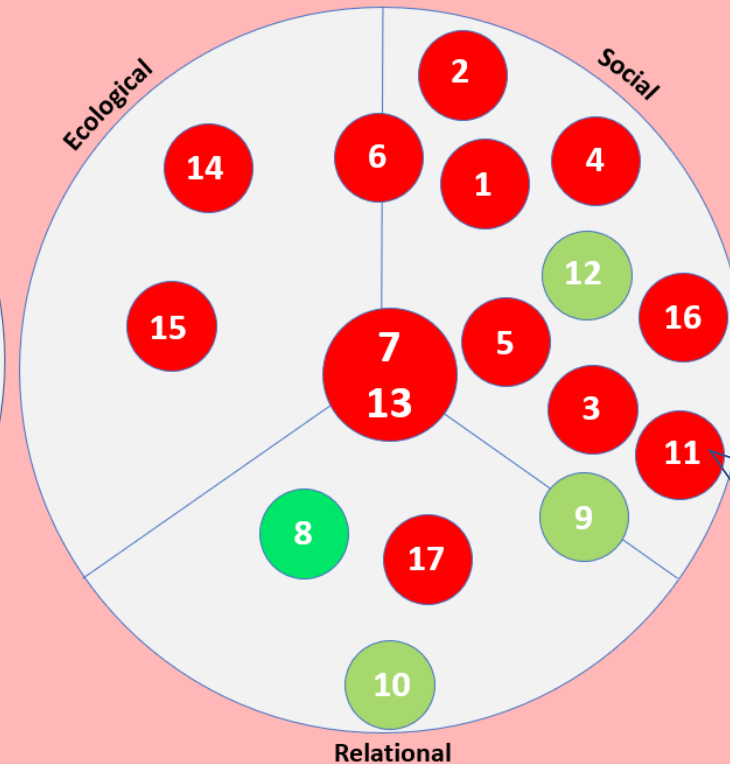


### Fossil Fuel Sector & Normative Arguments of Agenda 2030



**Example: Right to Development (RtD)**  
Respecting the RtD and expanding the fossil fuel sector and exploiting reserves as a way to rapid (economic) development, however, at the cost of socio-ecological aspects and long-term development.

### Fossil Fuel Sector & Sustainable Development Goals



**Example: Sustainable Cities & Communities**  
Fossil fuels contradict the target to provide sustainable transport systems (target 11.2), displace communities for extraction (target 11.3) and threaten the world’s cultural and natural heritage sites through pollution.