

The Global Marshall Plan Initiative's Five Strategic Cornerstones

1. **Rapid implementation of the globally agreed upon Millennium Development goals of the United Nations** as an intermediate step for a just world order and sustainable development.
2. **Raising of an average of additional 100 billion US\$ per year for development cooperation during the period of 2008-2015.** This is to be seen in comparison with the level of overseas development aid and purchasing power in 2004. Additional financing at least at this level is necessary to implement the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to act in favour of global public goods that are inter-linked with the MDGs. Therefore, these additional funds should solely be used for this purpose.
3. **Fair mechanisms for the raising of necessary funds.** The Global Marshall Plan Initiative supports the aspired target of 0.7 percent financing level for overseas development aid on the basis of national budgets. Nevertheless, even if optimistically assumed, there will be lacking considerable volumes of funds compared to the necessary financial requirements for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, and due to the principal considerations concerning the design of global markets, an essential part of the funds needed for the implementation of the Development Millennium Goals should be generated **through levies on global transactions and on the consumption of global public goods.**
4. Gradual realization of a **worldwide Eco-Social Market Economy** and overcoming of the market fundamentalism through the establishment of a **better regulatory framework for the world economy.** This should happen in line with a **fair global contract.** For these reforms and an interlinking of existing regimes and institutions for the economy, environment, social life, and culture are needed (for example in

regulation areas such as UN, WTO, IWF, World Bank, ILO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO).

5. The prerequisites for the attainment of a reasonable regulatory framework are a **fair collaborative partnership on all levels** and an adequate flow of resources. The promotion of good governance, the fight against corruption as well as coordinated and grass-roots oriented forms of appropriation of funds are considered to be decisive for **self-directed development**.