

## European Union and its Member States

"Presentation of the global sustainable development report – How to improve the conversation between science and policy: scope and methodology of a global sustainable development report" EU remarks

- The Global Sustainable Development Report should not duplicate existing efforts, but could aim at a cross-sectorial analysis reflecting progress, obstacles and discuss options for integrated policy action from the perspective of the three dimensions of sustainable development, including intergenerational equity. Its preparation should follow a pragmatic approach building where relevant on existing capacity and processes.
- The global report can serve an important monitoring and accountability function in the work of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and in the post-2015 development agenda.
- The report should be based on scientific knowledge but oriented towards policy action. While being science and evidence-based, the main target audience of the report should be policymakers and key stakeholders.
- As for the scope of the Report, it should reflect predominantly on the implementation of the post-2015 development. It should fully take into consideration the three pillars of sustainable development, including issues relating to the follow up on commitments from Rio+20. It should have a global scope, including all countries. The report should have a clear transformative long-term vision with a realistic, positive and pragmatic approach. As long as readability is assured it could highlight regional and national experiences in specific topics, focussing on particular vulnerabilities of certain countries or global regions (for example a periodic focus on Sub-Saharan Africa or Small Island Development States). As well as successes appropriate for replication.
- The preparation of the GSDR should build on existing reports such as the Human Development report, the World Development Report and the Global Environmental Outlook and others, as well as reports from the International Resource Efficiency Panel. The Chief Scientists (or equivalent) of relevant UN Agencies, such as UNDESA, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, WHO, FAO, CBD, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNCCD and UNIDO and scientific advisory board under the auspices of some of these agencies

should collaborate in the preparation process. UNDESA could play a prominent role.

- As for Europe the existing network of National Academies, Joint Research Centre and statisticians from EUROSTAT could be an appropriate entry point to peer review the Report.