

Experiences with science-policy interface for sustainable development in Europe

UN Expert Group Meeting on the Science-Policy Interface

Gerald Berger

ESDN Office Team at the Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business

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European Sustainable Development Network (ESDN)



Background and Activities:

- ✓ Informal network of public administrators dealing with SD strategies and policies in Europe (since 2002);
- ✓ Main network for SD policy-makers in Europe (280 members from 36 countries, incl. EU-28);
- ✓ Exchange experiences, knowledge and good practices;
- ✓ Policy briefs/recommendations on specific SD topics;
- ✓ ESDN conferences and thematic workshops;
- ✓ ESDN homepage: country profiles, Quarterly Reports, case studies, etc.

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Welcome to the website of the ESDN

The European Sustainable Devel network of public adminis sustainable devol

ww.sdsuided by a Steering Group with representatives from eight European countries. Since early 2006, the networking activities have been supported by the ESDN Office. The ESDN Office also maintains and updates this website regularly.

> For further information about the ESDN, the Steering Group, the ESDN Office, the network members and associated partners, please visit the section "About us" and read the 📻 ESDN Joint Understanding.



What's new at the ESDN?

7th ESDN Workshop "Perspectives for European SD Policy & Governance in the context of recent EU policy strategies and Rio+20"

The 7th ESDN Workshop on "Perspectives for European SD Policy & Governance in the context of recent EU policy strategies and Rio+20" will take place on 27-28 October 2011 in Berlin. It will focus on questions such as: Which SD topics and targets are currently included in EU policy strategies and which governance mechanisms are applied? Which experiences have been made with SD policy and governance in Europe? What is the added-value and future of national SD strategies?

→ More

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ESDN Conference 2011 - "Framing and Focussing: European Resource Policies in the Context of Sustainable Development"

General experiences with science-policy interface in Europe (1)



- Policy-makers: the term, as used in Europe, refers to public administrators and politicians;
- There is not one type of policy-makers: their interest and use of scientific work often depends on personal capacity and preferences;
- Political climate decisive if scientific information is used → scientific findings need to fit the political agenda;
- Credibility of scientific source is also very important for policymakers → many use reports by well-know organizations (UN, OECD, etc)
- Different kinds of knowledge: scientific, expert, local, etc.

General experiences with science-policy interface in Europe (2)



- Research in the EU is very policy driven: European Commission has research program (FP7) → but what happens with results?
- European SD Strategy (EU SDS) is weak policy document & lacks
 - political support,
 - forward-looking goals (it's a "strategy by staplers"),
 - a governance mechanism, and
 - evaluation and follow-up activities.
- Example of science-policy cooperation: Research Agendas on 3 sustainable consumption areas in EU-funded research project CORPUS (www.scp-knowledge.eu)

Study on knowledge management of SD policy-makers in Europe



- Institute for Managing Sustainability undertook study in 2010: 25 telephone interviews (24 national SD coordinators, 1 EU policy officer), below some results:
- Structured vs. unstructured interaction: some countries (Northern & Western Europe, UK) have systematic and structured exchange betw. policy-makers and scientists, others (Central, Eastern and Southern Europe) have unstructured exchange → depends on historical developments and political culture;
- Use of scientific knowledge by policy-makers depends on certain criteria, e.g. language, presentation of results, implications for policy-making, etc;
- Interactions between policy-makers and scientists vary, but face-to-face meetings are important for direct exchange.



Recommendations for Global SD Report

- 1) Very clear statement: What is intended with this report? Why should policy-maker use it? What is the added-value?
- 2) Vision for 2050 is necessary (2030 is too close for a long-term vision);
- 3) Catalogue of clear objectives, if possible quantified for meaningful follow-up;
- 4) **Definition of actions for the different levels** (global, national, sub-national);
- 5) Clear timelines and evaluation procedures;
- 6) Political support, ideally high-level political backing.