

Post 2015 development goals -EU perspective

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Background – two separate ...

- 1992 first Rio

 conference calls for
 sustainable
 development strategies
 that encompass
 environmental, social
 and economic topics
- Indicator sets developed across the world

- 2000 Millennium Declaration, political agreement on the 8 MDG goals
- 2002 first set of global goals (8), targets (18), indicators (48) developed with statisticians
- 2015 deadline to achieve goals

..but overlapping measurement approaches



What will come after 2015? - Global Sustainable Development Goals

- Combines the breadth of the Rio inspired indicators (economic, social, environmental) with MDG approach to setting goals
- International panel announced by UN Secretary General including:
 - 3 co-chairs (Presidents of Liberia and Indonesia, and Prime Minister of UK)
 - Panellists include Kadir Topbaş (Mayor of Istanbul)



European political process

- Currently developing an EU consensus
- Commission proposals outlined in recent Communication (Feb 2013)
 - A Decent Life for all COM (2013) 92
 - Key proposals/endorsements
 - Joint approach to MDG & SDG review
 - Integrate the 3 dimensions (economic, social, environmental)
 - Applies to all countries and should have different targets for different contexts
 - Goals should be tailored and operational at national level
 - Goals should be a floor for living standards under which no one should fall
 - Should address (inter alia) justice, equality, equity, human rights, democracy, rule of law, women's empowerment/gender equality, peace & security



Eurostat's activities

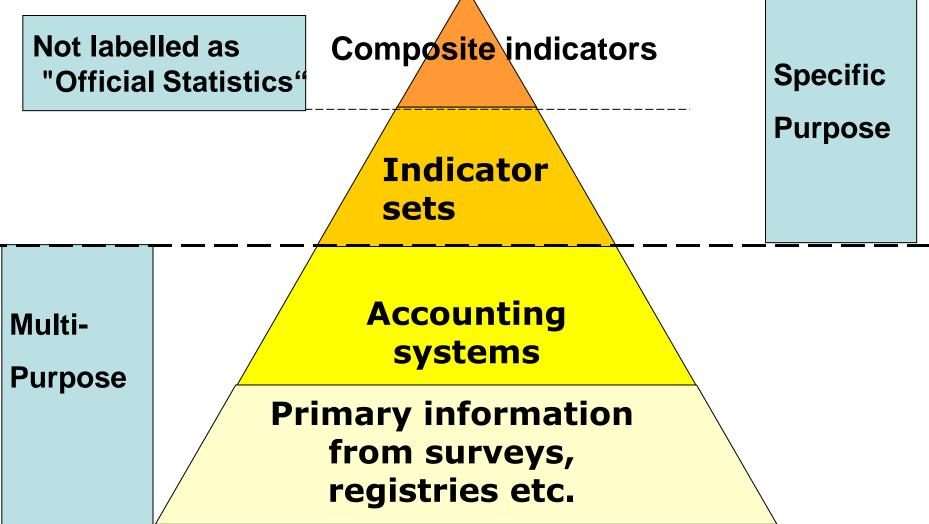
- Monitors post 2015 indicator debates among EU politicians
- Ensure that the EU's position is reflected in international statistical discussions
- Share its experience of developing indicator sets – e.g. Europe2020
- Participates in the Inter Agency Expert Group (IAEG)
- Provides statistical capacity building support to third country **regions** to collect post 2015 data



European experience with indicators

- 2000 Lisbon Strategy launched with 79 indicators (economic & social)
- 2001 EU leaders launched the first EU sustainable development strategy (added an environmental dimension to the Lisbon Strategy)
- 2010 Europe2020 indicators launched
- <u>http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/por</u> <u>tal/europe 2020 indicators/headline indicators</u>

PYRAMID OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION





Eurostat's role in developing new indicators

- Input on data issues match political preferences to what is measurable
- Ensure statistical realism at key stages of the policy debate during the development phase
- Receive and validate data sets from MS
- Publish up to date EU aggregate figures on our website
- Work with Member State NSIs to continually improve the quality and comparability of the data
- Present and communicate the indicators



Key statistics related lessons learnt (1)

- Close cooperation between policymakers and statisticians is essential
- Quality of the statistics used needs to be as high as possible to ensure the robustness of the indicator (and reduce risk that indicators are undermined as a performance measure)
- Think not only about individual indicators but also of the indicator group as a whole (issues such as coherence, inter-linkages, overlap etc.)



Key statistics related lessons learnt (2)

- Coherence only achieved if indicators originate from a standardised data compilation/accounting framework (NA), this is however rare case and horizontal effort is needed to ensure coherence
- Encourage restraint! Use no more indicators than are necessary. [Europe 2020 – 8 indicators for 5 headline targets. EU SDS – more than 100 indicators]
- Timing of our involvement policy makers may not know the best time to involve us. Don't wait to be asked!



Thank you